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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, December 19th; Madras and Allahabad, December 17th; Calcutta, December 16th; Ceylon, December 14th; Burma, December 12th.

TO-MORROW is the anniversary of the occupation of Kandahar by British troops under the orders of Lord Beaconsfield, by which Lord Lytton's wise and statesmanlike plan for the security of our North-West frontier and the peace of India was accomplished. To-day, after four-and-a-half years rule of a Radical Ministry, that frontier is in a more defenceless state than it ever was before; whilst the Russian Government is menacing us in the most insistent manner, openly in the Russian Press, and covertly in the diplomatic humiliation it is inflicting on our unfortunate Boundary Commission. All the world now sees that, if it had not been for our scuttle from Kandahar, we might at this moment be laughing at threats which, as matters actually stand, are far too serious for mirth. If war with Germany should be one of the many pleasing results of Mr. Gladstone's state-craft, it cannot be doubted that Prince Bismarck's first move would be, to let loose the Russian hordes on India. And then the British public will learn how it was gulled by the misrepresentations of Midlothian—and will find out whose advice was for the national advantage, that of the statesmen who secured for us a scientific frontier, or that of the factious deceivers who ridiculed it in order to discredit Lord Beaconsfield.

IF, as appears somewhat likely, we are to have an immediate change of Ministry, it is to be hoped that Mr. Gladstone will have the patriotism to resign before actually committing us to the European war into which we are clearly drifting. With Lord Salisbury in Downing-street and Lord Dufferin at Calcutta there would be little danger, in spite of the defenceless condition to which we have been reduced, of Russian brag being translated into Russian action. When England is to herself true—that is to say, when her affairs are managed by patriotic statesmen, and not by cosmopolitan *doctrinaires*—we are apt to show a front that is by no means encouraging to an enemy.

FOR the security of the Indian empire at a critical time, no combination could possibly be better than that of a Liberal Imperialist as Viceroy at Calcutta, with a Tory Ministry at home. The wise and vigorous action of Lord Dufferin will receive cordial and judicious support from Lord Salisbury, while the Viceroy's reputed Liberalism may be trusted, to some extent, to protect his policy from the factious virulence of the Radicals.

WHILE the harvest sown by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Ripon on the North-West frontier seems to be rapidly ripening another similar crop due to the same evil influences is springing up at the other extremity of the empire. Not only is the trade of Rangoon being ruined by the disturbances in Upper Burma, but the steady approach of the French towards Siam is fatally affecting British prestige, while the unrest in all directions across the frontier is naturally spreading itself within. Our recent policy has been one calculated to force on drastic changes; and the struggle at Bhamo seems likely to force us at once to pluck the remaining half of Lord Dalhousie's "cherry."

THE spirit in which Englishmen in general look on the threats of Russia is well expressed by the *Times* of Monday last:—

But be the road what it may the defenders of India are of

different type from any encountered by Greek or Persian or Tartar, and Russia will make a ruinous mistake if she concludes from the feebleness of a passing Administration or the transient ascendancy of a doctrinaire fashion that Englishmen have lost the qualities which have made this little island the mother of nations and the mistress of an empire.

THE Moplah riots at Malliapuram may be regarded as the first instalment of Lord Ripon's legacy to his successor.

THE *Noove Vremya*, the organ of the Muscovite National party, warmly approves of General Soboleff's call for an invasion of India, which it calls *à propos*. And this paper further states that the question of delimiting the Russo-Afghan frontier is not progressing "as smoothly as the English expected"—referring, however, rather to the expectations of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues than to those of more competent authorities on the subject.

THE "unscientific" frontier is turning out to be even more ridiculous than it was supposed to be. The chief stations on that frontier are now stated to be absolutely inaccessible to each other during a considerable portion of the year.

H.H. THE RAO of Curch has established a scholarship of Rs. 200 a month, tenable in Europe or America, for a reasonable time, to enable the holder to acquire a liberal technical education. His Highness has also founded a Destitute Fund endowed with Rs. 50,000, a Museum at a cost of Rs. 32,000, and a Sanskrit Patshala, with a capacity of Rs. 25,000, the last to commemorate the memory of the late Dowager Rani Naniba Sheba.

WE take the following items of Personal Intelligence of our Indian visitors from the *Journal of the National Indian Association*:—

The following gentlemen have been elected non-resident members of the Royal Asiatic Society:—Mr. S. Umar Baksh, Pandit Bis'han Narayan Dar, R. R. Vasudev Madhao Samarth, and Mr. Piyaaré Lal. Dr. C. H. F. Underwood (Bombay) has obtained the M.D. (Brussels) diploma. *Arrivals*.—Mr. Lakshman Gangadhar Bhadbhadi, from Bombay; Mr. S. M. Israil, from Bengal. *Departures*.—Raja Ram Pal Singh, for Oude; Pundit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, B.A., and his wife, for Bombay; Mr. N. N. Mitra, barrister-at-law, for Calcutta.

THE *Englishman* has the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to December 16:—

Steamer rates have again been somewhat better during last week and are firm. In sailing tonnage very little business has been done, one ship took the berth for London, another for Liverpool, and one ship closed for Mauritius. Our unfixed tonnage is steadily increasing and stands at 36,000 tons to-day.

MESSERS. J. THOMAS AND Co. report as follows on the Indigo Market:—

During the week four public sales have been held, at which 4,371 chests were offered, and of these 4,073 found buyers, making the total quantity out of the market 42,750 maunds against about 80,000 maunds at the same time last year. After the issue of our last report the sales continued to pass off heavily at a further decline of about five rupees on all qualities, but the sale yesterday showed some improvement, and this decline was fully recovered. The market closes firm at about the same rates as ruled a week ago. There has been more inquiry for marks by private sales.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, December 19:—

Major A. J. Shepherd, 5th Punjab Native Infantry.

LORD RIPON.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon arrived in Cairo on the 4th inst. They were met at the railway station by the Master of the Ceremonies, on behalf of the Khedive, Sir Evelyn Baring, Nubar Pasha, Generals Dornier and Davis, and their officers, and the leading members of the British Colony were also present. A guard of honour was supplied by the Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire) Regiment and the Egyptian infantry, and the escort consisted of a detachment of the 19th Hussars.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following extra telegrams have been received from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Dec. 31 :—

"The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are expected at Calcutta on January 14, on a visit to the Viceroy.

"The late Maharana of Udaipur having left no issue, the Maharanees have selected his cousin, Futteh Sing, as his successor, but the choice requires the approval of the Government."

"The Chinese who captured Bhamo seem to have been a band of filibusters from the Yunnan border under Kinkhueyee, a man who was formerly employed in the Chinese army against the Panthays, and who was lately fighting with the Burmese against the Kachyens. It is stated that he attacked Bhamo because the Governor refused to pay him for his services.

"The captors appear to behave in an orderly manner, and to respect the lives of British subjects. They announce their intention of taking Burmah as far as Mandalay, leaving the English to take the rest, and there seems to be some fear at Mandalay that the Chinese authorities may support Kinkhueyee in his project.

"The Bhamo garrison made but a feeble resistance."

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Jan. 4 :—

"The Mandalay Government seems not to be disposed to submit quietly to the loss of Bhamo. A considerable force is said to have been despatched for its recapture, under a general who is described as a sort of Burmese Wolsey; and unless the Chinese are largely reinforced from Yunnan it is probable that Bhamo will soon be in the hands of its old masters.

"Burmese affairs have occupied a large share of the public attention during the past three months, and the fall of Bhamo has had the effect of bringing them still more prominently forward. It is generally agreed that the British Government has now carried its forbearance to the utmost limit, and that some steps should be taken to speedily put an end to the chronic misrule which threatens not only to paralyse the trade of Rangoon, but also to prove a source of serious danger to the Indian Empire.

"There is greater difference of opinion as to the form which our intervention should take. Public opinion in British Burmah is strongly in favour of annexation. The late Sir Henry Durand said, in 1867, "Do what we will, the day will come when the half of the cherry left unbitten by Lord Dalhousie must be swallowed too;" and many people in India, as well as in British Burmah, think that the day has now come. But perhaps the balance of opinion in India leans rather to a belief that the deposition of Theebaw, and the reduction of Burmah to the position of a feudatory State, under the rule of some other member of the Royal House, will meet the requirements of the case.

"Whatever be the course ultimately adopted, this much at least seems certain—that the question of intervention in Burmese affairs, and of the permanent or temporary occupation of Mandalay by British troops, has now come within the range of practical politics. The task of restoring order in this distracted country would probably not be a very difficult one, nor is it likely that a British force advancing up the Irrawaddy would meet with any serious opposition. On the contrary, there is good reason that the people would everywhere receive our troops as their friends and saviours.

"The early death of the Maharana of Udaipur has attracted considerable attention. At one time his reign seemed full of promise; but of late his continued illness, and the effect of the remedies to which he had resort in order to deaden his pain, prevented him from taking an active part in the government of his large territories. The Mewar dynasty is, without any comparison, the most ancient in India, and the chief representative of the ancient Sesobad race is regarded with extraordinary respect by all true Rajputs.

"The premature death of the late Maharana, without issue, has furnished another example of the continuity of the curse said to have been invoked upon the chiefs of Mewar some five generations ago owing to some informality or irregularity on the occasion of the suttee of the widows of a then recently deceased Chief. The curse was to the effect that no future Maharana should ever leave a son to succeed him; and since then the ruling Chiefs have one and all died without issue.

"The choice of the widowed Ranees and of the proud and powerful body of Mewar Sirdars—a class of nobles which has more privileges than any other in India—has unanimously fallen upon Futteh Sing, cousin of the late Maharana. The new Maharana (whose election requires the confirmation of the Government of India), is described as a fine intelligent youth, aged about 24; but, as almost invariably happens on these occasions of arbitrary adoption, he is entirely without experience or knowledge of the art of governing.

"The late Maharana will be remembered among Rajputs chiefly by the fact that during his reign the ancient feud between Udaipur

and Jodhpur was brought to an end. The reconciliation of the two Chiefs of these States first took place at the Imperial assemblage at Delhi, in 1877, and was to have been cemented, much against the wishes of the Mewar Sirdars, by the marriage of the Maharana to a sister of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. This, however, had to be postponed from time to time, owing to the state of the Maharana's health; and it never took place.

"A somewhat serious riot, the first disturbance of the new Viceroyalty, occurred on Monday last at Mallapuram, near Calicut, in Madras. A party of Moplahs entrenched themselves in the temple, and the Collector of Malabar was obliged to invoke the aid of the military. A company of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry proceeded to the spot. At first it was thought that this force was not sufficient, and the collector telegraphed for a mountain battery. Before its arrival, however, the gates of the temple were blown open. The rioters resisted stoutly, and did not surrender until nine had been killed and one wounded. The soldiers lost one private killed, while Lieutenant Day and one private were wounded.

"The Moplahs are Hindoo converts to Mahomedanism, and are said to have been settled in Malabar since the ninth century. They have long been notorious for fanaticism and lawlessness, and have frequently given trouble to the British authorities. Serious outbreaks on their part occurred in 1850, when sixty-four fanatics were killed; in 1855, when they murdered Mr. Conolly, Collector of Calicut; and again in 1873, when nine Moplahs charged a detachment of the 43rd Regiment, and were all shot down. Their disorderly conduct led to the passing, in 1853, of the Moplah Outrage Act, by which all Moplahs of the locality wherein an outbreak occurs are made liable to a fine.

"Full details have now been received of the recent destructive storms in Southern India. The damage done in Pondicherry is said to be enough to absorb the entire revenue of French India for a whole year. The Appellate Court-house was destroyed, the bridge over the Chunambur entirely disappeared, and several houses were blown down or reduced to ruins. The water rose to the altar in the church of the village of Villenoor, and 300 persons were obliged to take refuge in the steeple of the village pagoda. Fifty-three lives were lost by the bursting forth of the Red Hill Lakes in Malras, while 222 houses were swept away, 730 more were injured, and 962 head of cattle were lost. The damage occasioned is estimated at 2,29,032 rupees.

"The members of the Madras native community have lately been showing an example to their countrymen, by holding conferences in order to discuss various topics of social and political interest. One of these conferences assembled to consider the question of the re-marriage of widows, and after a session of four days decided to petition the Government for the appointment of a commission charged to inquire into the Hindoo law on the subject. Another conference held under the auspices of the Maharana Sabha, or People's Association, took a wider range, and discussed, first, the constitution of the Legislative Councils; secondly, the question of judicial reform, and especially the separation of judicial from executive functions; thirdly, whether and how far the intentions of the Government of India Act of 1858 and of the Queen's Proclamation have been carried out; and, fourthly, the condition of the agricultural classes. It seems to have come to a conclusion only on the second of these questions, on which it recorded an opinion that the separation of judicial from executive functions was desirable.

"The Tarkeswar Railway, a short line extending from the Scorafully station of the East Indian Railway, near Serampore, to Tarkeswar, will be formerly opened by the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor to-morrow. The line is remarkable as being the first railway constructed by a local company, with capital raised entirely in India. Its terminus is a Hindoo shrine of great sanctity, and it will depend chiefly on the pilgrim traffic; but at some future day it may become a link in a direct Calcutta-Bombay railway.

"An up-country newspaper has done good service by calling attention to the state of the military roads along the North-Western frontier. It appears that from Peshawar to Derajat, a distance of from 400 to 500 miles, including several important passes, there is not a single road which can be said to be bridged, far less metalled throughout. The rivers Indus and Chenab, both unbridged, lie between Mooltan and Dera Ghazi Khan. Bunnu is separated from the railway by the Indus, Kurrum, and several minor streams which are often impassable. Hazara is cut off from Rawul Pindie by two unbridged rivers; and so on through a long list. The result is, that the transport of troops and stores to most of the frontier stations is effected with difficulty at all times, and sometimes in the flood season it is rendered absolutely impossible. So long as this important matter is neglected, the Indian frontier cannot be said to be adequately protected.

"An unusual number of distinguished visitors have lately arrived in India. Two Swedish Princes are now in Calcutta, as guests of the Viceroy. The Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin are in Bombay, whence they will go to Meerut to visit the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Don Carlos is staying with the Governor of Bombay. Lord Randolph Churchill arrived by the last mail packet. He has gone to Poona, but will return to Bombay this week. He has been invited by the Sylhet tea-planters

to visit their district, with a view of making himself acquainted with their wants in order to represent their interests in England.

"The news of the promotion of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the knighthood of the Star of India has been received with the liveliest satisfaction by all classes. It is universally admitted that the honour is well deserved, and surprise is expressed that it has been delayed so long."

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.—"The *Pioneer* states that about the end of November last Colonel Alikhanoff attempted to seize Penjdeh, and that the place was only saved by the determined attitude of the Afghan Governor, Aminullah Khan, who at once sent for reinforcements, and declared his intention to resist the attempt by force, whereupon Colonel Alikhanoff withdrew."

"It is understood that the Viceroy has resolved to make some important modifications in the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Their nature has not yet transpired, but they will probably be found to include provisions declaring that occupancy rights shall not be transferable, and giving a wider latitude for the enhancement of rents by private contract. The twenty years' presumption rule will probably be retained, and the entire measure is likely to be extended to Government estates."

"A Bombay newspaper states that Professor Forrest, while examining the records in the local Secretariat, has discovered several original autograph despatches of Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington. They are said to be in a beautifully clear handwriting, without corrections or interlineations, and to describe, with simplicity and brevity, events and victories of the highest importance. The Governor intends to publish facsimiles of them in the coming volume of selections from the Government records."

Selected Articles.

MR. C. P. BROWN.

(From the *Athenæum*)

Mr. C. P. Brown, whose death at the advanced age of eighty-six has been recently announced in the papers, was one of the most distinguished Oriental scholars in Southern India. He was the son of the Rev. David Brown of Calcutta, and entered the Madras Civil Service in 1817. Much of his early service was spent in Telugu districts, especially at Masulipatam, where he laid the foundation of that profound acquaintance with Telugu literature for which he became so famous. He made a large collection of Telugu and Sanskrit manuscripts, and employed a staff of pundits in preparing editions of many works for the press, several of which were eventually printed, accompanied in some cases by Telugu prose commentaries.

In 1827 he published, at the request of the College Board, his "Prosody of the Telugu and Sanskrit Languages," no copies of which have been procurable for many years. This was followed in 1829 by an incomplete edition of the verses of Vemana, with an English translation and notes. Vemana's sayings have attracted considerable attention from the deep religious tone and pure morality which pervade many of them; but the portions judiciously suppressed by Mr. Brown contain verses as remarkable for their extreme licentiousness. Vemana's writings as a whole have, I believe, never been printed, and are imperfectly known to European scholars. A much fuller copy of them, with a complete translation, mainly in English, but partly in Latin, exists at Madras among the manuscripts presented by Mr. Brown to the Madras Literary Society and now forming part of the Government Library of Oriental Manuscripts.

Mr. Brown proceeded on furlough to Europe in 1836 and 1837, and undertook at Professor Wilson's request to collect some information regarding the doctrines and customs of the Saivites on his return to India. It was at this period that he discovered a collection of manuscripts chiefly in the Telugu, Tamil, and Canarese characters which had been lying at the India House for many years unnoticed and uncared for. These manuscripts had originally formed a part of Dr. Layden's library, and had been purchased by the East India Company on his death. They were sent out to Madras at the suggestion of Mr. Brown, and in 1845 he presented his own collection of manuscripts to the Madras Literary Society. It consisted of 1,273 Sanskrit works in the Telugu character; 1,176 Telugu works; a few Sanskrit works in the Devanāgarī, Malayālam, and Bengali characters; and a small number of Canarese, Malayālam and Burmese works.

Brown's "Analysis of Sanskrit Prosody" was published in 1837. In 1839 and 1840 his essays on the language and literature of the Telugus, and on the creed, customs, and literature of the Jangams, appeared in the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*. These papers embodied the results of the studies and researches of many years. In 1840 the first edition of his "Telugu Grammar" was published. It differed very much in its plan and treatment of the subject from the learned work on the same subject by Mr. A. D. Campbell. Mr. Brown's "Grammar" was, perhaps, better suited

for beginners, but it has generally been considered somewhat wanting in order and method. On certain points Mr. Brown emancipated himself from what he considered the pedantic yoke of the native grammarians, and laid down canons which are not accepted by many learned Hindus.

Mr. Brown's *opus magnum* was his "Dictionary, Telugu-English, English-Telugu, and Mixed Dialects and Foreign Words used in Telugu," which appeared in 1852, 1853, and 1854, at the expense of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. A. D. Campbell and Morris had previously published dictionaries of considerable merit, but far inferior to Brown's. The "Telugu-English Dictionary" contains a long array of quotations from the Telugu classics in support of the various meanings of each word; but, as these quotations are not translated, they are hardly appreciated by the majority of the students who use the volume. One peculiarity is the intermingling of words beginning with certain letters—such as K, Kh, G, Gh—which are liable under circumstances to be interchanged. This innovation, which must have cost the author an immense deal of trouble, for his work was half done when he resolved on adopting it, has, of course, some advantages, but its expediency is not generally admitted. The "English-Telugu Dictionary" is invaluable to English students from the idiomatic illustrations with which it abounds, and it is also written with special views to the needs of Hindus. Among other books written by Mr. Brown for students may be mentioned his "Telugu Reader," "Telugu and English Dialogues," "English Irregular Verbs explained by Idiomatic Sentences in English and Telugu," the "Vakyāvali, or Exercises in Idioms English and Telugu," the "Wars of the Rajahs," and "Disputations on Village Business" in English and Telugu. Some of these were translated into Tamil, Canarese, and Hindustani. The most important of his other works were the "Zillah Dictionary," "Cyclic Tables of Hindu and Mussulman Chronology," an "Ephemeris showing the Corresponding Dates according to the English, Telugu, Malayālam, and Mahomedan Calendars from A.D. 1751 until 1850," and memoirs of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan, translated from Mahratta, and the "Tātachāri Tales."

Mr. Brown was employed for upwards of twelve years in revenue, magisterial, and judicial work in the Telugu districts. In 1838 he was appointed Persian translator to Government, and in 1846 he became Postmaster-General and Telugu translator to Government. He resigned the service in 1855, and afterwards accepted a professorship of Telugu in London.

Few literary men have derived less pecuniary advantage from their labours. He told me a few months before his death that what he had received represented about a fifteenth part of what he had spent. He was then completing, or had completed, a revised edition of an autobiography, printed for private circulation on his retirement from the Service. R. M. MACDONALD.

ENCOURAGING THE STUDY OF NATIVE LANGUAGES.

It is sometimes said that an officer has only thoroughly to master a southern language to ensure his being sent north, and that the proficient in Canarese is sure to be sent to a Tamil district. Now, without going quite as far as this, and allowing also for the cases that must sometimes happen, when it is impossible, in justice to himself or others, to avoid sending an officer to a district the language of which he does not know, we think that more care might be exercised when making transfers, and that the question of the acquaintance of an officer with the language of the district to which it is proposed to move him is one that might receive more consideration than it apparently does at present. As regards examinations. Covenanted Civilians have alone to pass two standards in any language; in all other Departments there is only one compulsory lingual test, in one language, and that is a very elementary one; so that we not infrequently hear of "passed" officers who know very little more than the man did, who, when he wanted his horse taken into the shade of a tree, was obliged to go there himself, and say "*idhar ao*," that being the whole extent of his available vocabulary. Now we would not burden the young officer with more examinations during the first year or two of his service, when he has to learn many things, and is bothered sufficiently; but we would insist on his acquiring a good colloquial knowledge of the language of his district by the end of his third year. Means should be taken to prevent what now sometimes happens, when an indolent officer who has had the good luck to "scrape" through his one simple examination, shuts up his books, dismisses his Munshi, and never thereafter tries to speak or understand a word of any language but his own, thus remaining for the rest of his service dependent on some English-speaking clerk or peon, for the transaction of all his business with the natives of the country which he is taking a part in ruling. Poor country! There would be no great hardship in enforcing a higher, and chiefly colloquial test after about three years' service. Where local Committees do the duty the candidate who passes must at that time possess some little knowledge of the language, too little to be of much service to him if he gives up all further effort from that date, but yet enough to ensure a good colloquial knowledge afterwards, if only he tries to utilise what he has gained, and to increase his knowledge by doing some of his daily office work in the vernacular, listening to his reports instead of having them

translated for him, and trying to give his orders direct to men who do not understand English. He will blunder, and bungle, and stammer, no doubt, at first, and cause a little confusion by using a word or phrase in the wrong place; but he has only to say to himself "*I will*" and the difficulties are half overcome. He has only to make up his mind that he will not be beaten in a struggle where so many have been victorious before him, and that he will make himself efficient and fit to do his duty, and he will soon find that the trouble, which loomed so large in the vague distance is, in reality, of very ordinary dimensions. We think, then, that the Government should at once take the necessary steps to ensure every officer of theirs (not excluding the "Doctors," whose knowledge is sometimes limited by the phrase "Show your tongue") attaining a thorough colloquial knowledge of one native language by the end of the third year of service; and that if it can possibly be avoided an officer should never be sent to a District of which he does not know the local language. As regards the somewhat complicated rules that have been laid down for standards, and rewards for the higher examinations, we cannot see why there should be a different set of rules for Civilians, Military, Educational, Forest, etc. The rules might with advantage be assimilated, and one set made to apply to all Departments alike. It would suffice to have a first elementary examination, with a Munshi allowance allotted; a second higher standard compulsory also, and to test colloquial knowledge chiefly, with a small reward attached; and a third, or honour standard, which should be in every branch be a very searching examination, and the successful candidate should receive a handsome reward. It would be easy to modify some of the details of each test, according to the branch of the service to which the candidate belonged.—*Madras Times*.

THE ARRIVAL OF LORD DUFFERIN.

Lord Dufferin arrives in the capital of India to-day, and it may be safely predicted that he will receive a public welcome of the most enthusiastic character. The selection of his Lordship for the high office of Viceroy has been a matter of cordial congratulation throughout India, and in the short period which has elapsed since his nomination was made known, he has done much to strengthen the bonds of his popularity by his eloquent allusions to the land over which he has been called to rule. It is impossible to set aside Lord Dufferin's recent speeches as so much mere conventional oratory; for although, no doubt, they are an inevitable part of the ceremonial of induction, it can be said with perfect truth that they display a clear perception of the duties of a Viceroy, and of the manifold and peculiar difficulties of the present situation, while they are inspired with the highest sense of the dignity and responsibility of the Viceregal office. Perhaps no Viceroy ever landed in India under more favourable auspices, and yet nothing is more striking in Lord Dufferin's public utterances than the personal modesty of the speaker, the absence of any word or sentiment betraying self-glorification, the freedom from all prejudice and theoretical opinion, the attitude of watchful diffidence with which questions of policy are approached. Lord Dufferin has a becoming regard for the high traditions which still surround the office of Viceroy and Governor-General, and he looks back with almost exaggerated feelings of respect and admiration upon his predecessors. "These illustrious persons," to quote his own ardent words, "have greatly differed from each other in their antecedents, their dispositions, their attainments, and their intellectual idiosyncracies, but there is one quality which all of them have possessed in common—a deep-rooted and unswerving determination to sacrifice ease, health, and leisure—nay, as some of them have done, even life itself at the welcome and spirit-stirring call of duty. It is this characteristic which has impressed the Government of India from its foundation to the present day with loftiness of aim and intention, and an energy in execution which I believe to be the unparalleled in the history of the world." In speaking thus of former Viceroys Lord Dufferin unconsciously gives us an insight into his own exalted sense of duty, and after these words we hardly require his assurance that whatever criticism may in the future be passed upon his administration, "it shall be in the power of no man to allege that either from fear or favour, or any personal consideration," he has turned aside from whatever course was conducive to the happiness of the people of India or the dignity and honour of the Empire. But his first speech at Bombay, in which this declaration was made, was not entirely devoted to matters of imperial consideration. Lord Dufferin was not merely occupied with thoughts of the greatness of the Viceregal office; he was keenly alive to the more immediate conditions of time and place. He spoke of the city of Bombay as "veing in its prosperity and wealth with any capital that was ever called into existence by Caliph or Mogul," and he added that "should opportunities present themselves to my Government of still further promoting your welfare, stimulating your trade, increasing the security or enlarging the scope of your municipal activity you may rest assured that it will be my most anxious desire to take advantage of them." In Canada Lord Dufferin took a deep concern in all that affected the material and industrial prosperity of the country, and we may take it as a good augury that at the outset of his Indian career he should have manifested

a desire to promote the interests of commerce and the proper management of municipal affairs. Lord Dufferin said that on landing in India he felt as if he were "coming to a home already rendered bright and attractive by hosts of fellow-workers, well-wishers, and friends;" and we are certain that we only echo the sentiment which will rise to the mind of all those who hear these words when we express a sincere hope that our new Viceroy will find India to be a home indeed, and that the friendship which is now extended to him on all sides will strengthen and grow warmer with the lapse of time.

While Lord Dufferin is thus preparing to make India his home, our present Viceroy is on the eve of leaving the country, and it must be admitted that he carries with him at least the highest regard of the native community, and, as far as the European classes are concerned, the respect which is due to conscientious zeal and philanthropic purpose. It would serve no good end to disguise the fact that the present régime has given at best only partial satisfaction; but apart from all consideration of the tendencies of Lord Ripon's policy, the time has come when differences of opinion may be dropped, and when we may bid farewell to the departing Viceroy without any thought of the past. In replying yesterday to the deputation representing the Native Press, Lord Ripon delivered probably the last speech which he will make in Calcutta, and it is gratifying to us to be able to say that we heartily agree with all that the speaker said on that occasion. The relations of the Government and the Press in a country like India are very different from those which exist in England, and there can be little doubt that much of the extravagance of the Native Press is due to the fact that native writers do not recognise this difference. They take the English party papers as their model, and, as Lord Ripon remarked "it is the special function of the journals of the Opposition at home to criticise the conduct of the Government, and to pick every hole that they possibly could in their proceedings—a function which they discharge with great zeal if not always with great justice." This function is certainly not neglected in India, and it is to be hoped that Lord Ripon's advice to the representatives of the Native Press will lead them in future to preserve greater moderation of tone. Nothing, indeed, could have been better or truer than his Excellency's definition of the genuine scope of journalism. Lord Ripon has a high opinion of the position and duties of the Press, but, as he observed, the higher that position is, and the more important the duties, the greater the responsibility. "The first aim of Press criticism should not be to be smart or brilliant or incisive, but to be just. I agree with you when you say in your address that it is your function to criticise, and I hold that it is your duty honestly and fearlessly to criticise the march of public affairs, and the conduct of public men. But you seem to me—if you will pardon me for saying so—to lower your true position when you seem to imply that the criticism which you are to exercise is to be mainly a criticism of censure. You are entitled and you are bound to censure what is blameworthy, but you are, in my judgment, no less bound to accord your praise where praise is due." This is sound and excellent teaching, and by way of practical comment upon it, we must accord to Lord Ripon the praise which is due to the good sense and discernment by which this valedictory speech is characterised, as well as to the excellent intentions and benevolent motives by which he has been guided throughout his administration.—*Englishman*.

THE SAME.

The warmth and heartiness with which Lord Dufferin was received in Calcutta seem to have been altogether unexampled. The whole city was *en fête*. The great mercantile houses and the leading tradesmen decorated their offices and shops, and all the ships in the harbour were dressed to their utmost. The approach to Calcutta over a river crowded with ships is peculiarly adapted to a grand display, and the loyal citizens made the most of the occasion. Lord Ripon had been welcomed by the natives a short time before, and it is clear from our account that the welcome accorded to his successor was emphatically that of the non-official Europeans. Never before, says our correspondent significantly, has there been such a strong muster of Volunteers. The steps of Government House were densely crowded, and the English cheering such as has not been heard in Calcutta for long. It is impossible to avoid, however desirable it may be, contrasting the scene as it is described to us now with another historical reception, not many months ago. Lord Ripon, however, seems to have performed the somewhat difficult part he had to play in the triumph of his successor with the same tact, courtesy, and good humour that has distinguished all his recent appearances in public. The extraordinary circumstance of the case lent a new interest to the formal ceremony of installation. The ladies of the two households graced the scene with their presence, and when the Members of Council had assembled round their table, Lord Dufferin stood before the vacant Viceregal chair and remained standing until Mr. Mackenzie had read out the full text of the Queen's Commission. By this it will be seen that the Viceroy is now appointed in full charge of the East Indies, its territories and revenues, its civil and military government, its Governors and its Councils, "subject, nevertheless, to such instruction as

may be from time to time received from the hand of one of the Queen's principal Secretaries of State." The Commission was dated as far back as the 1st October last, and its public delivery in Council constitutes the formal act of installation, for the oath of office that the former Governors-General used to take has latterly been abolished. Lord Dufferin, now the formal Governor-General of India, then seated himself in the Viceregal chair, and amid the booming of guns from the ramparts of the Fort proceeded to the transaction of business in a form to which he has already been accustomed in Bombay—the reception of a deputation and address. There is at least one significant sentence in Lord Dufferin's reply to the address. "The Marquis of Ripon and his predecessors have," he said, "prepared the soil, delved and planted; it will be my more humble duty to watch, water, prune and train." Lord Dufferin is so uniformly guarded in his utterances that the employment of the cautious words "watch" and "prune" can scarcely be accidental. In the evening a hundred gentlemen were entertained at dinner at Government House, and thus a day that will long be historical as marking an era in Indian history was auspiciously closed. Lord Ripon must have much to say to Lord Dufferin, especially concerning his views upon the education of the masses and the furtherance of local self-government. But it had been arranged that they should spend only one day together and as that day was fortunately Sunday, they were not interrupted by public duties.—*Times of India*.

Home News.

COUNCIL DRAFTS.—The tenders for Rs.30,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs.13,37,000, average rate 1s. 7.092d.; Bombay, Rs.16,27,000, average rate 1s. 7.08d.; and Madras, Rs.36,000, average rate 1s. 7.09d. In telegraphic transfers—Calcutta, Rs.2,25,000, average rate 1s. 7.15d., making a total of Rs.32,25,000. Tenders for bills on all presidencies at 1s. 7.332d. will receive about 57 per cent., and above in full; and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7.532d. in full. Subsequently bills for Rs.27,000 on Madras were sold at 1s. 7.4d. Between April 1 and last week remittances for Rs.10,47,25,418 were sold, realising £8,521,163. On Thursday the India Council notified the sale of a lakh and a-half telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7.316d., and of Rs.50,000 in bills on Bombay at 1s. 7.4d. On Friday the India Council sold two lakhs of telegraphic transfers on Bombay at 1s. 7.316d., and bills for Rs.10,000 on Madras at 1s. 7.4d. per rupee. On Saturday the India Council sold one lakh of telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7.316d. per rupee. On Monday the India Council sold in all six lakhs of bills, comprising Rs.1,00,000 on Bombay at 1s. 7.4d., Rs.3,63,000 on Calcutta at 1s. 7.4d., and Rs.1,37,000 on the same Presidency at 1s. 7.532d.

MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT will leave England on the 9th inst. for India.

BOMBAY MEDICAL FUND.—The following are the annuities for the year 1885, which were allotted at the India Office on the 1st inst:—Surgeon-General J. Turner, F.R.C.S., £252; Surgeon-General W. G. Hunter, M.D., £210; Surgeon-General T. B. Beatty, A.B., M.D., F.R.C.S., £210; Brigade-Surgeon R. C. Thorp, M.D., F.R.C.S., £168 (lapsed to Government, this officer having received a refund of his subscriptions), and Surgeon-Major A. W. G. Adey, £168.

LORD RIPON.—The committee of the National Liberal Club have invited the Marquis of Ripon to a banquet to be held on Wednesday, February 25th, in St. James's Hall, and the Marquis has telegraphed from Aden his acceptance of the invitation. Lord Kimberley will preside, and among those who have already promised to support him are Lord Granville, Lord Derby, Lord Hartington, Lord Northbrook, Sir W. Harcourt, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre, and Mr. J. K. Cross, M.P. (Under-Secretary of State for India). Viscount Wolmer, writing for the Earl of Selborne, says:—"Lord Ripon's position as a statesman and his services in India render it a great disappointment to the Lord Chancellor to be unable to be present on such an occasion."

THE INDIAN SECTION OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The programme of papers at present arranged for this section during the session of 1885 is as follows:—The first meeting will be held on the 23rd inst., when Mr. E. C. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Agricultural Department, will read a paper on "The Agricultural Resources of India." On the 20th of February the paper will be by Mr. P. L. Simmonds, and the subject "The Teak Forests of India and the East and our Imports of Teak for a Series of Years." On the 6th of March Mr. Frederic Holmwood, British Consul at Zanzibar, will read a paper on "The Trade between India and the East Coast of Africa." On the 17th of April Mr. Jehangeer Dosabhoj Framjee, of the Bombay Uncovenanted Civil Service, will contribute a paper on the subject of "The Parsees and the Trade of Western India." On the 8th of May Dr. Robert Pringle, late of

the Sanitary Department, Bengal, will read a paper on "The Ancient and Modern Methods of Treating Epidemics of Small-pox in India." No paper has yet been assigned for the 1st meeting of the present session—viz, May 15. Mr. Demetrius Boulger has been appointed secretary of this section, in succession to Colonel Hardy, who recently retired after holding the office for nine years.

SILVER.—The bars and Mexican dollars, per *Moselle*, has been disposed of during the week at 49½d. and 48¾d. per ounce respectively.

INTEREST AND INCOME-TAX ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.—From the *Weekly Official Intelligence* we take the following extract:—In the subjoined table are given the dates of payment and the amounts of interest payable on the stocks and shares of the Indian Railway Companies for the present half-year. Deductions for income-tax will be made at the rate of 7d. in the £, with the following exceptions, viz., 6d. in the £ on the excess dividends of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies, and 6.37d. in the £ in the case of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company. The final dividend of 9s. 11.16d. per cent. out of the balance of surplus profits undivided at end of 1883 and other funds of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company will be paid nett, no deduction being made for income-tax:—

Company.	Rate of Interest.	Actual Amount Payable.	Payable to Proprietors Registered on	Dates when Payable.
Bengal and North-Western Shares, £6 paid	4 p.c.	2s. 2.39d. p.s.	Dec. 18	Jan. 5
Bengal Central Shares, £5 paid.....	4 p.c.	2s. per shr.	Dec. 17	Jan. 5
Bombay, Baroda, and Cent. India Stock	5 p.c.	£2 10s.*	Dec. 18	Jan. 5
East Indian Deferred Annuity Capital.....	4 p.c.	£2†	Dec. 4	Jan. 5
Great Indian Peninsula Stock	5 p.c.	£2 10s.‡	Dec. 6	Jan. 2
Madras Stock.....	5 p.c.	£2 10s.	Dec. 3	Jan. 1
	4½ p.c.	£2 7s. 6d.	Dec. 3	Jan. 1
	4½ p.c.	£2 5s.	Dec. 3	Jan. 1
Oude and Rohilkund Stock. Rohilkund and Kumaon Shares, £4 10s. paid	5 p.c.	£2 10s.	Dec. 6	Jan. 1
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Stock	4 p.c.	1s. 9d. pr sh.	Dec. 20	Jan. 5
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Shares, £5 paid	5 p.c.	£2 10s.	Dec. 4	Jan. 5
South Indian Stock	5 p.c.	2s. 6d. pr sh.	Dec. 4	Jan. 5
	5 p.c.	£2 10s.	Dec. 8	Jan. 1
§Southern Mahratta Shares, £20 paid.....	4½ p.c.	£2 7s. 6d.	Dec. 8	Jan. 1
	4 p.c.	8s. per sh.	Nov. 30	Jan. 1
Southern Mahratta Shares, £5 paid	4 p.c.	2s. per sh.	Nov. 30	Jan. 1

* Bombay, Baroda, and Central India—Excess dividend of 27s. 6d. ... } Also payable for half-year ended June 30, '84
 † East Indian—Excess dividend of 22s. 8d. ...
 ‡ Great Indian Peninsula—Excess Dividend of 10s. 6d. ...
 § Interest for half-year ended November 30.

NOTICES, MEETINGS, DIVIDENDS, &c.

THE BORELLI TEA COMPANY (LIMITED) have declared an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. on the current season's working, payable on the 1st prox.

JOKAI (ASSAM) TEA COMPANY.—An interim dividend of 2½ per cent. is declared.

ORIENTAL BANK.—Subjoined is a complaint to the *Times* as to the way in which liquidation of the affairs of the Oriental Bank is being carried on, from a creditor of the estate:—"77 and 78, St. Martin's-lane, January 3.—Sir,—It is now eight months since the Oriental Bank stopped, and not a farthing has been paid to those who, like myself, held bills sent from abroad, the money having been paid for them to the bank at the other end.—Your faithfully, JAMES PLATT."

MERSINA ADANA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—This company has been formed for the purpose of constructing and working a line of railway in Asia Minor, between the port of Mersina, in the Mediterranean Sea, to the important inland towns of Tarsus (population, 10,000) and Adana (population, 70,000). The requisite Imperial Firman was granted by the Sultan in January 1883, and the works have already been commenced. It has been incorporated as a limited company, with the following capital and borrowing powers, viz.:—4,750 "A" shares of £20 each, without voting powers, to be issued (except as to those taken by the subscribers to the memorandum of association) as fully paid; 1,650 "B" shares of £5 each, to be issued as fully paid, with one vote for each share; and 1,650 six per cent. first mortgage bonds of £100 each. The "B" shares and the six per cent. first mortgage bonds closed yesterday (Tuesday).

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The thirty-seventh half-yearly meeting of the above company was held on the 1st inst. at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. R. W. Crawford presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, observed that in the half-year which ended on the 31st ult. there had been a remarkable falling-off in their traffic. The cause of the falling-off in their receipts was simply the want of a market in this country for the main article carried by them—wheat. It was of no use sending wheat to be sold here for 29s. per quarter which cost the shipper 31s. The company charged for transporting the wheat from Cawnpore to Howrah about 6s. a quarter, and, therefore, practically speaking, if they charged nothing for its conveyance, the shipper could not send it to this country and sell it at a profit. It was a curious fact that whereas during the half-year ended June 30 1st they had lost, as compared with the corresponding period of 1883, no less than £195,000 by the diminished quantity of wheat carried, the loss upon the whole of the traffic (including wheat) had been only £175,000. This was explained by the increase which had taken place in what he might call their local and domestic business, especially coal. He ventured to predict that the time would come when coal would be the largest source of the company's profit. He wished to make a few other remarks with regard to the falling-off in the wheat trade. He was one of those who differed from the majority of the witnesses—in fact, he believed he stood alone—who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee in the spring of last year to protest against the haste with which the public in this country and in India were disposed to carry the construction of railways. He was asked his opinion as to the demand for railways in India, and in reply he said he thought the demand on the part of the commercial public of this country, and especially of India—where they advocated an annual expenditure of £20,000,000 for ten years—had no substantial foundation, and that it proceeded from a mistaken view of the circumstances which had led to the large exports of grain and other commodities in the last year or two. Instead of such a state of things being normal, he had expressed his opinion that it was abnormal; and he considered that the change which occurred a few months afterwards had justified his view. He, for one, was not in the least astonished at the great depression which had taken place in the export trade of India. While they had been doing what they could, both in this country and in India, to attract trade, they had not forgotten the importance of watching their expenditure closely. During the half-year under consideration the expenditure had increased to 38·59 per cent. of their receipts. They had had to make up for the very heavy traffic of the previous year, and to effect repairs of stock and improvements and additions to their stations; and beyond this they had had to pay in the half-year out of the revenue the cost of replacing no fewer than twenty-five locomotives which had been worn out in their service. He next referred to the projected line between the Great Indian Peninsula Company's Railway and the East Indian Company's basis—Cawnpore—and said it would compete with their system. They would, however, still have an immense advantage over the new line in connection with the port of shipment, as Calcutta was only 684 miles from Cawnpore, while Bombay was 850 miles from that place. As to the remarks of Mr. Pender at the meeting of the Oude and Rohilkund Company when people made a railway or system of railways with no outlet of their own, they must take things as they found them, and not ask other persons—this company, for instance—to help them by denuding themselves. Alluding to the Hooghly Bridge, he stated that all the principal difficulties in connection with its construction had now been overcome. The work was of no ordinary kind, and he congratulated them on the progress which had been made. With respect to the construction of a branch of about forty miles to connect some large coal deposits in the Shagpore district with the company's Katni station, on the Jubbulpore line, the Government, in the first place, suggested that the company should make it. To this the directors had consented; but the Government had desired to impose conditions on them to which they could not accede; and finally it had been arranged that the branch should be constructed by the Government. As to the results of the working of the half-year which ended on the 31st ult., the gross receipts were estimated at £1,819,766, the expenses at £632,916, and the net revenue at £1,186,850. This would have to be subjected to the usual treatment, and he was almost afraid to say what dividend beyond the guaranteed interest it would give them. They would, however, get something—say, 8s. per cent. Sir R. Macdonald Stephenson having seconded the motion, a brief discussion followed, and in answer to questions the Chairman said they advertised for their engines, and took the best they could obtain at the lowest price. For some time past the skill of the Scotch had predominated over English manufacturers. The Government found all the capital necessary for the construction of any new works. The motion was adopted, and a resolution was afterwards passed declaring a dividend for the half-year, in addition to the guaranteed interest, at the rate of £1 2s. 8d. per cent.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL KENNEDY, Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, will inspect the forts at Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan in January and February next.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

It is announced that Mr. Primrose rejoins his appointment in the Treasury on his arrival in England.

THE whole of the Jaintpore indigo out-turn has been sold at Rs. 237-8, with the usual rejections.

THE Earl and Countess of Dufferin arrived in Calcutta on the 13th ult., and met with a very enthusiastic reception from all classes of the community.

ON Dec. 12th his lordship was present at a brilliant entertainment given in his honour at Bellgatchia Villa, the princely resident of Kumar Indur Chunder Singh of Paikpara.

A CALCUTTA contemporary hears from Jummoo that his Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere is greatly improved in health. Hopes are entertained of his perfect recovery.

DR. ANDERSON will, according to present arrangements, accompany the Viceroy home, Captains Rochford and St Quintin being the aides-de-camp in attendance on the voyage.

ACCORDING to a native news-writer a *jirga* of the Kohat Pass tribes have been waiting in the Pass to pay their respects to Mr. Tucker, C.S., and to accompany him to Peshawur, to which place he has been transferred as Deputy Commissioner.

THE Marquis of Ripon left Calcutta on the 15th by special train for Bombay, the closing days of his stay in the Eastern capital being marked by the demonstrations expressive of the esteem in which he is held by the natives.

MR. A. J. HUGHES, Executive Engineer, South-Western Circle, Calcutta, has been ordered to proceed on special duty to Jummoo to inspect and report on the Akroor Canal from the Chenab River in the Maharajah of Cashmere's territory.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will probably visit Mozufferpore before going up to the opening of the Bengal North-Western Railway next month. The race meeting, the annual inspection of the Behar Light Horse, and the presence of one if not two Lieutenant-Governors, will keep Mozufferpore full and busy for the first week of the year.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has directed that from the 1st of April, 1885, district boards in the North-West Provinces shall be relieved of all concern with lunatic asylums, and that both the administrative control and the financial responsibility of these institutions shall be provincial.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"A question, the coming forward of which we foreshadowed some months ago—whether a legal remembrancer to Government, if not a barrister, should be permitted to plead in the provincial High Court—is now in full swing. It naturally creates some commotion among the Bar proper; and they are not likely, without a strong protest, to acquiesce in an arrangement which cuts at the root of one of their traditional privileges.

IMMEDIATELY on arrival at Government House, Lord Dufferin formally took charge of his office, and subsequently received an address from the Calcutta Municipality, in replying to which he said that the Marquis of Ripon and his predecessors having prepared the soil, delved and planted, it would be his more humble duty to watch, water, prune and train.

AMONGST the numerous addresses presented to Lord Ripon at Calcutta was one in Sanskrit from the Bengal Academy of Music. It opened as follows:—"May that adored Divinity, the left side of whose body glitters with golden radiance and the right with the lustre of silver, whose left eye laughs like the cerulean lotus in full bloom, and the right half closed shows meditative depth and earnestness"—and so on.

THE following guests are expected in Tirhoot during next month, Lord Randolph, Don Carlos, and Lord Radstock. Lord Randolph will address the planting community on matters political. Don Carlos will review the Behar Light Horse, and probably induce that gallant regiment to aid in reinstating him on the Spanish throne; while Lord Radstock will go round the factories on a preaching tour.—*Planters' Gazette*.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.—A very large and influential meeting was held on December 14th, at the premises of Nawab Syed Waliyet Ali Khan, C.I.E., in Bankepur, when speeches were delivered by Mulvi Khoda Buksh Khan Bahadoor, Munshi Hussan Ali, and Baboo Girjaput Sahai condemning the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and resolutions were passed expressing entire sympathy with the meeting about to be held in Calcutta, on the 19th. Many Zemindars volunteered to attend the meeting at Calcutta. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

REPLYING to an address presented to him on this occasion Lord Ripon made a conciliatory speech, expressing a hope that the "controversies which, amidst unusual misconception, and not a little misrepresentation," had sprung up with regard to some measures of his administration would be laid at rest, and that when the dust which these controversies had stirred up should have subsided, and the eyes of men were able to see the facts of the case more clearly than they could do now, even his opponents might not be unwilling to judge his administration more justly than they had sometimes done.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor will leave Calcutta on January 11th by the night train, and meet his fellow Satrap Sir Alfred Lyall on the 12th at Bankipore. Sonapore will be reached the same day, and the first stone of the Gunduck bridge laid, after which the party will adjourn to Mozufferpore. Next day, the 13th, both Lieutenant-Governors will return to Sonapore, and journey by the Bengal and North-West Railway to the frontiers of Bengal and the North-West, and the ceremony of driving silver spikes and other valuable paraphernalia will be gone through. Chupra will then be visited, where the Maharajah of Hutwa will play the host. On the 14th, Mozufferpore will be the rendezvous, and the capital of Tirhoot will be *en fete* with the Behar Light Horse camp and races. On the 15th will be performed the saddest ceremony of all—the parting—which, however, it is to be hoped will only be an *au revoir*.

PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—No doubt the rules for the election for the municipalities in the Punjab will be carefully revised before the next elections come on; not only to bring them into harmony with the new Punjab Municipality Act, but also with the dictates of common-sense. As regards Lahore, there is one clause in the rules, as they stand, which evidently needs modification. Under Rule V. no one can vote or stand for election unless he has, “for the twelve months next preceding the election, ordinarily resided or carried on business within the limits of the Municipality;” but there is a proviso which states that “in estimating the period of ordinary residence within municipal limits, any period of temporary absence spent in the hills shall be included.” It is the European section of the community, of course, which is mainly affected by this arrangement. The result of the rule is that—while persons who reside in Lahore for only five months or even less in the year, are eligible for election a man who may have lived in Lahore for the last ten years all the year round, till he went home the other day on three months’ leave, is ineligible. Most likely the rule was copied from the Simla rule, where, of course—reading “plains” for “hills”—a provision of the kind is really required.—*C. M. Gazette.*

MADRAS.

THE Maharajah of Mysore has deferred his visit to Calcutta for the present.

SIR FREDERICK AND LADY ROBERTS left Secunderabad on the 13th ult. for Madras, the Madras headquarters staff returning by the same train.

THE services of Surgeon R. E. Stewart Davis, M.B., have been placed at the disposal of the President of the Madras Municipality for employment as Health Officer of Madras.

OWING to the threatened scarcity in some of the taluks of the Bellary district, the Madras Government has ordered that three bodies of Sappers and Miners be sent there at once to sink wells. Rs. 5,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department for relief, and instructions have been issued to afford relief labour as much as possible in railway works.

PROPOSED ANNUAL NATIVE CONFERENCE.—In order to “secure an interchange of thought between Madras and the Mofussil, and that public opinion may be developed, strengthened, and brought to a focus,” there will be in the future an Annual Native Conference held in Madras in December. The programme for the first Conference, which is to occupy four days, is published; it is a long one, and is prepared with much ability.

AN interesting ceremony was performed on the 12th ult. at Madras by the Bishop of Madras, assisted by several of the clergy in the presence of the Governor, Mrs. Grant-Duff, and others. The ceremony consisted of the licensing and dedicating of the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, recently completed by the authorities of the Military Female Orphan Asylum. The chapel is a pretty structure, designed by Mr. Chisholm, and erected at a cost of Rs. 16,500. It was nicely decorated for the occasion, and the ceremony was impressively conducted.

AN INDIAN CENTENARIAN.—S. Pudmanabha Sing Takoor, late Cavalry supplier, &c., Centenarian of India, attained his 101st year on Monday the 29th of September, 1884, and has entered his 102nd year. His general appearance continues to display the same vigour as such of the aged and respectable native gentlemen as are now living in Madras. He continues to walk long distances, takes only one meal a day. He speaks several languages freely and with ease. In his prime of life he was the master of a large fortune, which he spent in feeding to poor of all classes and castes. He is known to several leading European gentlemen, whom he visits occasionally.—*Hindu.*

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency General Sir F. S. Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief, Madras, accompanied by Colonel Tiliard, Military Secretary, Captain Chamberlain, Aide-de-camp, and Brigadier-General Stewart, Quartermaster-General, arrived at the Central Station from Secunderabad on Monday morning by the North west mail train. The train arrived an hour and five minutes late. Fifty rank and file with band and colours of the

South Wales Borderers formed the guard of honour. There were several officers present on the platform to meet his Excellency, among whom were Brigadier-General Johnson, Colonel Galloway, Colonel Atkinson, Venerable Archdeacon Brown, Colonel Clerk, Colonel Hawks, Major Awdsey, Colonel McGrath, Colonel Waters, Captain Williams, Major Skinner, Captain Caldwell, and the two native Aides-de-Camps to his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. On arrival of the train, a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the battery, Fort St. George.

MRS. GRANT-DUFF ON ROMAN CATHOLICISM.—Mrs. Grant-Duff delivered a short speech at the annual distribution of prizes at the Convent in Madras on Dec. 18th. She said:—“I profess a different creed from yours, but I have the deepest respect for that old historic faith which has preserved culture and intellect for mankind through ages of darkness and turmoil—to which we owe nearly all that is most beautiful in literature and art—and which now at every risk is disseminating the noblest truths of Christianity through India, China, and many other countries. I am speaking my husband’s feelings as well as my own when I say that his thanks, and the thanks of all who govern India, are due to those who assist the cause of good government by spreading the holiest truths and illustrating them by the most pure and blameless of lives.”

BOMBAY.

A CLERICAL Conference has been held in Bombay.

HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE SAHIB OF MORVEE has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Ripon Memorial Fund.

HIS Highness the Maharaja Holkar has come to Bombay to do honour to Lord Ripon.

THE Bombay Legislative Council have passed a Bill to empower the Municipal Corporation to make a grant of Rs. 100,000 to the guarantee fund of the Bombay International Exhibition.

THE ballot taken at the Chamber of Commerce office on the 15th and 16th for the election of a chairman has resulted in the re-election of the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam.

MR. M. R. WYER has been elected Deputy-Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for 1885. Mr. A. Brantfort and Mr. W. A. Baker acted as scrutineers.

THE Bombay Corporation voted a sum of Rs. 10,000 in connection with the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Municipal Hall by Lord Ripon.

THE Hyderabadies have decided to perpetuate Lord Ripon’s name by the establishment of a School of Art with a view to reviving indigenous art.

THE AMEER contemplates introducing the electric light into Kabul, and has sent envoys to Bombay to learn the processes of lighting, &c.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA is expected to arrive in Bombay about the end of this month to visit the churches belonging to the Portuguese jurisdiction.

LORD RIPON arrived in Bombay on the 17th Dec. On the 18th he was presented with numerous addresses at the Town Hall, after which the degree of LL.D. of the Bombay University was conferred on him.

IN the course of his speech at the Town Hall on the 18th, Lord Ripon said that to-morrow’s *Gazette of India* while increasing the number of guaranteed appointments in connection with the Roorkee Engineering College, would once more throw open the appointments to statutory natives of India.

THE *Government Gazette* of the 18th ult. notifies the appointment of Mr. H. M. Birdwood to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice West, who has been allowed furlough for six months from January 8th. Mr. G. M. Macpherson will succeed Mr. Birdwood as Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Saddar (?) Court in Sind.

THE Bombay Town Council on the 17th ult. concluded their consideration of the budget estimates for the year 1885-6. The grand total of expenditure was passed at Rs. 42,81,750, being Rs. 2,45,223 in excess of the last estimate. The total of income estimated to be derived from all sources was put down at Rs. 43,81,750, as against Rs. 41,40,550 fixed in the last budget.

BURMA.

CHOLERA has broken out at Prome, and several cases have proved fatal.

THE Customs collections at Akyab during November amounted to eight annas! Well done the “Liverpool of the East!”

THE Akyab municipal election resulted in the return of two of the old members and a new one. The gentlemen are Messrs. Duncan, Mollaston, and Bridge.

THE Maulmain municipal election was as tame and uninteresting as it could well be. The Europeans could only manage to nominate one candidate for five seats, and there was no opposition to the return of the Burmese and Hindoo nominees.

A RANGOON telegram says that the steamer *Cornelia*, with a cargo of rice from Moulemein to the Straits, has gone ashore at the mouth of the Salween River. The coast is very irregular and rocky, and fears are entertained that she will become a total wreck.

THE Buddhist Archbishop of Upper Burma has arrived on a visit to British Burma. He was received at the frontier stations in semi-regal style by the Burmese populace. His reception at Henzada was arranged on a grand scale.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE ANDAMAN TRAGEDY.—A painful case of running amuck is reported from the Andamans. A Punjabi policeman shot dead an European Inspector and wounded a Native Constable. He contrived by firing rapidly all round to keep the police at bay for a considerable time, but was finally killed by a lucky shot from one of his own comrades.

CEYLON.

PUBLIC attention has principally been centred on discussions in the Legislative Council bearing on new taxation projects.

UVA has, by this storm, been cut off from communication with the Eastern seaboard, and, if the rain extends south-westwards there will be serious risk of an interruption on the main or Haldummulla-Ratnapura-road.

Mr. BOSANQUET gave notice that he would ask what steps the Government propose to take to provide for Ceylon being properly represented at the Colonial Exhibition to be held in London in 1886, and to move for any correspondence on the subject which may have taken place with the Home Government.

CEYLON has been visited by Mr. Arthur Thompson, of the well-known Mincing lane firm, who came for the special purpose of visiting some of the tea estates on the island. Before departing for Europe he expressed his opinion that Ceylon estates and Ceylon planters have a hopeful future before them.

At the last meeting of Council on Dec. 10th, a petition against the proposed Stamp Ordinance was presented by the mercantile representative: the petition was from the inhabitants of Kandy, who at a largely-attended meeting protested against the proposed Ordinance. The petition was read and laid on the table. A third petition on the same subject from certain inhabitants of Matara was also presented. The hon. member presenting it did not insist on this memorial being read, but was content with laying it on the table.

THE present north-east monsoon has been distinguished by a succession of cyclonic storms in Ceylon. In the Northern Province, the Jaffna district suffered greatly from the tail-end of a cyclone. On the 9th ult. a similar whirlwind and burst of rain occurred in the neighbourhood of Nuwara Eliya, and thirty-six hours after at Colombo, where the thunderstorm threatened very serious consequences for a few minutes. The lightning struck the Colombo Club-house, causing some injury to the walls, and played freely on the telephone wires in the Fort. In the Eastern Province the downpour was so great that a serious flood threatened. The Devilana tank burst its banks, and the Badulla-Batticala-road, has been rendered impassable at several points. At Hewa Eliya, a district of Eastern Uva, during the storm a set of coolie huts gave way before the wind, burying a number of the inmates in the ruins, some of whom (ten) are reported to be killed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

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THE 1st Regiment Punjab Infantry marched from Kohat, in course of relief, for Dera Ismail Khan on the 5th ult.

LIEUTENANT J. S. MELVILLE, Wing Officer on probation 4th Bengal Infantry, left Calcutta on the 11th December for Cachar, to join.

THE branch meeting of the W.I.R.A. at Calcutta commenced on the 20th December. Major F. G. Teale, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, is local secretary.

FURLOUGH for one year on medical certificate has been allowed to Brigade-Surgeon C. K. Colston, I.M.D., and to Lieutenant G. E. Staveley, S.C., 1st Bombay Lancers.

SURGEON S. HASSAN, Indian Medical Department, has been appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 25th Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major Fleming, on sick leave.

CAPTAIN C. D. CAVE, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, has been appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry; his appointment cancelling the officiating appointment of Captain J. W. M. Macartney, Dorsetshire Regiment.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Hart and Captain A. Porcelli, both of the Royal Engineers, have been placed at the disposal of the Inspector General, Military Works, for employment in the Military Works Department.

WE regret to hear of the death of Major A. J. Shepherd, 5th Native Infantry, on the 7th inst. This gallant officer died of

pneumonia while returning with his late regiment, the 4th Native Infantry, from the Zhob Valley Expedition. His remains have been sent on to Dera Ghazi Khan for burial. Major Shepherd served with the Jowaki Expedition in 1877-78, and in the Expedition against the Mahsud Waziris in 1881. He was for some time Deputy Assistant-Adjutant General for Musketry.—*Bombay Gazette*.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. H. COCHRANE, commanding the 2nd Battalion the King's (Liverpool Regiment), was compulsorily retired on the 24th Dec., on account of age. The battalion is now on the march down country to Fort William.

LIEUTENANT A. H. COWIE, Royal Engineers, lately serving in India with the Bengal Sappers and Miners, and now on sick leave in England, has been appointed to the Royal Engineer Depot, at Chatham, as an Indian subaltern.

LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER FLEETWOOD PINHEY, of the 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, attached to the 2nd Bombay Lancers, and Lieutenant Sydney Woodward, of the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer 4th Regiment N.I., have been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board held at Duki on the 28th November, Lieutenant-Colonel O. Barnes, 10th Bengal Lancers, and Captain E. W. Cotton, Royal Engineers, are permitted to proceed to England on furlough in anticipation of the furlough that will be granted to them by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE detachment of the 1st Belooch Regiment which had recently been stationed under the command of Captain Broome at Sibi returned to Jacobabad on the 7th December, being relieved at the Sibi outpost by a party of the 20th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry. The detachment of the 2nd Sind Horse at Sibi proceeded from that place by route march on the morning of the 8th to rejoin regimental headquarters at Jacobabad, where they were expected about the 15th. The wing of the 1st Worcestershire Regiment was expected to leave Sibi about the 9th December, the Sappers and Miners about the 12th, the 45th Sikhs on the 14th, and the 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment on the 15th—all proceeding to Kurrachee. Lieutenant G. W. Mitchell, 20th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Sibi, and will remain there when the regiment proceeds to Duki, which it will do in the course of a few days, dropping a party under the command of one European officer at Gundakinduff. No. 2 Mountain Battery, under the command of Captain R. W. P. Robertson, arrived at Sibi on the 4th December, and are encamped there awaiting carriage. Major Gasler, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Zhob Expeditionary Force, arrived at Sibi on the 7th ultimo, and proceeds to Mooltan to rejoin his appointment.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. G. White and Co. report as follows on the Market, from Dec. 18 to Jan. 1:—Since Dec. 18 business has been almost entirely suspended, as there have been no public sales until to-day, and less private inquiry in the interval than is usual, so that it would appear that buyers are waiting to see how the market will open before adding to their stocks. The sales to-day have comprised 4,322 packages, of which 3,788 packages were sold without reserve. Prices though somewhat irregular appear about on a par with those ruling before the holidays, but these quotations are not much guide, as it is too early to judge of the country demand, which nowadays, to a great extent, influence the operations of London dealers. During the past six months there have been 374,000 packages of this season's crop offered at public auction, against 350,000 during the same period last year, or about 33 million pounds against 31 millions in 1883, so that taking the crop including Ceylon growths at 66 millions there has been about half of it sold, though latest telegrams report that the total available from India to Great Britain will not exceed 62 millions. Ceylon.—There have been no sales, and nothing of interest to report.

TALK about the higher education of the native; here's one of the results of our high system of education which costs us an increasing sum every year. A youth, passing his examination for some standard or other, contributes the following interesting essay on "The Horse":—"The horse is a noble animal, but when irritated he will not do so." To an Anglo-Indian the picture of a fat pony, bestridden by a travelling native, with his toes well thrown out, the fat's neck bent double, his nose in close proximity to his master's, and his eyes as white as an egg—all these picturesque details could not be more graphically rendered than by the simple words, "he will not do so." However, the Ceylonese youth is not singular. The following is the idea about Ceylon held by an English youth:—"Ceylon, belonging to England, is governed distinct, and has a Government of its own. It consists of a House of Commons and a series of Republics"!!! The italics are mine—pity we have not one or the other, in lieu of our burlesque Council.—*Ceylon Times*.

Miscellaneous.

CHARACTERISTIC.—We notice that the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in noticing that Laluram Panray's case was to come on in Mozufferpore, indulges in a characteristic and ungenerous insinuation:—"A good many Europeans have gone to Mozufferpore, surely not with a view to overawe the Court." A Bengalee idea!

—*Bengal Times*.

THE C. and M. Gazette says:—"In some unaccountable manner, the amount of reserve small-arm ammunition in this country has been allowed to fall below the regulated standard. The various manufactories are working night and day to make up the deficiency, and no doubt will soon do so; but at the same time, such a state of things shows carelessness somewhere."

PRODIGIOUS!—In noticing Lord Ripon's reception in Calcutta the *Indian Spectator* says:—"Non-official Europeans are said to have been absent, which was a mistake, as these gentlemen may soon find out." Oh! *Indian Spectator*, what frightful threat is this? What awful calamity is to befall the mistaken? Is there no hope for the misguided? Are they to be cursed by bell and book?—*Bengal Times*.

HERE'S an incident of railway travelling. Tommy Atkins had got into a carriage with some wealthy natives, and, being annoyed by the "odour of garlic, drawn through a veil of assafœtida," which distinguishes them, gave the word to his well-entered bull-terrier that at once pinned one through the calf. At the next station the patent-leathered native yelled, "Mr. Stationmaster, please, Mr. Stationmaster, let us out—biting dogs are here; we suffer bitter inconvenience!"

The appointment of Jai Pershad Bahadur, Dewan of the Maharaja of Dumraon to the Bengal Legislative Council, is just matter of public congratulation. This gentleman has the most perfect mastery of English, and abilities of a very high order. The *Liberal* writes:—"It is a matter of rejoicing that Behar, which has hitherto been considered as a very Boetia, has been able to show in succession such a number of talented representatives as the Hon. Harbans Sahai, Rai Jaiprakash Lal Bahadur, and Moulvie Abdool Jubber. All have made their mark upon the province, and each of them deserve the highest honours which Government may confer upon them. We accord a cordial welcome to the Dewan of Dumraon." We should have been better pleased if the Dewan had been appointed at this juncture to the Supreme Legislative Council, but we trust his present nomination to the lower Council will be but a stepping-stone in due time to the higher.

THE NEW ENGLISH OFFICIAL IN EGYPT.—The Hon. Mr. Raymond West, Judge of the Bombay High Court, who has just been appointed on one year's leave, to fill the office of Procureur-General in Egypt, was one of the first Competition Wallahs to enter the Indian Civil Service. He passed the competitive examinations with credit and arrived in India in 1856, when for some years he filled various acting judicial appointments, gaining more experience than actual solid advancement in the service. For more than twenty years his official work partook of this character, and it was not until 1880, after he had officiated for some time as the acting judge of the Bombay Court, that he was summoned more to the front. In that year he was called to Simla to assist in revising and settling the Indian Code. He had before this turned his attention specially to Hindoo matters, and in conjunction with Dr. J. G. Bühler, some time Professor of Sanscrit at Bombay, had compiled about the same date as his being summoned to Simla, "A Digest of the Hindoo Law of Inheritance, Partition, and Adoption," which is recognised as a standard work on the subject. Those who know Mr. West best are most disposed to augur happy results from his appointment to the present Egyptian post, for his experience in Eastern jurisprudence is wide and varied. At the same time his nomination is only adding another name to those of the many remarkable Englishmen and experienced administrators who have been selected for work in Egypt, and whose efforts have been rendered unavailing by the want of a clear and consistent policy. It is to be hoped that Mr. West may prove more fortunate in the circumstances of his tenure of office than some of his predecessors have been.

THE SHRIEVALTY.—In these dreadfully degenerate days, of rank red-headed Republicanism it would be strange if many of our readers were unacquainted with the old riddle, "What is Majesty stripped of its externals?" and its answer, "A jest." Quite as essential as its externals are to Majesty is the sheriff's dress to his office. Indeed, it would be impossible to conceive of a sheriff without the dress. For the office is almost purely ornamental; and if the knee-breeches and stockings, the coat with tags and sword, and, above all, the cocked hat were abolished, how is it possible there could be a sheriff? This being the state of affairs, we confess to have read with considerable misgivings and bewilderment the demand, indeed, the prediction, of some of our contemporaries, that the next sheriff was to be a native. We doubted whether a native would invest his person in such habiliments; we wondered how they would set on him if he did; and we were

appalled at the idea of his being appointed and not wearing the appropriate costume. The appointment of Captain Taylor has set our apprehensions at rest. He will "mak' a braw sherra." He will not find the "hose a world too wide for his shrunk shank," there is no fear of the court sword tripping him up, or of the coat and tags hanging clumsily or loosely about his shoulders. And as to the cocked hat, its use is already to him a second nature. He'll do; and do very well indeed.—*Madras Mail*.

GOLD MINING IN MYSORE.—During the five months from July to November Madras shipments to London of gold from the Mysore Gold-mining Company were valued at forty thousand rupees. The latest crushing included seventy tons of unpicked stone, which yielded five ounces per ton.

WELL DONE.—A Eurasian youth at Madras has applied to be admitted as a candidate for the Statutory Civil Service, and the *Eastern Guardian*, a special organ of the local Eurasian Association, says:—"The reply of the Government does not debar Eurasians and the children of domiciled Europeans from going up for any future examination, should such be held. It is of very great importance that the question has been decided, and next year, perhaps, a Eurasian or Anglo-Indian may pass into the Civil Service."

THE NEW VICEROY.—Lord Dufferin, the *Bombay Chronicle* thinks, has assumed the reins of the Government of India under very auspicious circumstances. "The country is peaceful from one end to the other. The seasons are fairly propitious and the prospects of trade and manufacturing industries sufficiently good. The public exchequer is in a satisfactory condition, and taxes are being willingly paid as usual. The people, while busy with their ordinary avocations, earnestly mean to support the legitimate endeavours of the new Viceroy to conduct smoothly the administration of their public affairs, so as to maintain order at home and good understanding with foreign Governments, and to advance the material prosperity and general progress of the country. If his lordship will strive to do his duty in his wonted manner, regardless of the flattery of friends, and the strictures of opponents, he will stand, judging by the light of present circumstances, a very good chance of being as successful in India as he has been anywhere else. So long as his lordship will stick to the principles enunciated in the Acts of Parliament and Royal Proclamations for the groundwork of the administration of the affairs of India and the guidance of the representatives of the British raj holding sway over the country, the people will have no reason to complain of his proceedings."

TRADE AND RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—A report recently received from the secretary in the Agricultural Department of the Central Provinces of India gives a full account of the railway-borne traffic of those provinces during the year ending last April, the latest date to which any official statistics come down. In previous years the statistics of road and town traffic were also taken into consideration, but, no doubt for valid reasons, these are discontinued in the present report, which treats exclusively of the railway traffic, which is estimated by the returns of the Examiners of Railway Accounts. Mr. Nethersole has prepared this report, which is addressed to the Director of Agriculture. The results are in the highest degree satisfactory, as both imports and exports show a considerable increase. In quantity the exports are four times as large as the imports, but the value of the latter is intrinsically higher, so that the ratio between them in value is only as 27 to 20. The principal imports are salt, coal, railway material, sugar, metals, &c. The exports consist of grain, oilseeds, and coal. Wheat and oilseeds form the staple articles of wealth in these provinces. The population of the Khalsa part of the provinces is 9,850,000, and it is stated that they require at the lowest computation 68,950,000 maunds of grain for their support, and after deducting the amount exported it is found that the total production does not exceed 41,305,000 maunds. The deficiency is made up of jowar, kodo, and other inferior grains, that cannot be measured with any degree of accuracy. The quantity of wheat and rice exported is not more than one-eighth of the total production of those grains of superior kind. As the monsoon of the year in question was characterised by a long break in July and August, the conditions of the trade reported upon in this return were manifestly unfavourable; but the main results are officially reported as satisfactory. One of the minor points of interest is the development of the coal industry, which in two years has nearly doubled. The Warora mines are the principal source of supply. It would be curious to watch whether, if this new industry and source of wealth continued to increase, the export of grain would show any falling off. Were it to do so, it would be hard to prove that the people under existing conditions do not stint themselves in the necessities of life. But if the export of grain goes on at the same time that other sources of material well-being are developed and come into effect, there can be little doubt that the producers are well supplied, according to their own views, in everything they require. In all Indian problems we should be most anxious to accumulate facts, and cautious in drawing any general conclusions from isolated instances.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1885.

STRIKING AT THE HEART OF ENGLAND.

"WE can only defeat the enemy by striking at his very heart, which in the case of England means India." These are the words of General Soboleff, in the long and significant letter just published in M. Aksakoff's organ at Moscow, and telegraphed to the *Times* on Saturday last. "Our latest acquisition of 'mud' (as M. Makoff calls it) in the Transcaspian, and our close proximity to Herat and Balkh will probably be of enormous advantage to us in the very near future. We already occupy a threatening position on the confines of Afghanistan." These two sentences contain the pith of one of the most insolent and astounding manifestos that have ever insulted the majesty of the British nation—one that would have been absolutely impossible under any other *régime* than that of the miserable jelly-fishes who, in their insane hatred of Lord Beaconsfield's memory, have deliberately trailed British honour in the dirt in every part of the world.

For the significance of this Russian defiance lies in the notorious fact that no such manifesto could possibly have appeared in Moscow without having first been approved by the censorship of the Czar's Government. It is simply trifling with the intelligence of the British public for the Radical Press to ignore the working of the most rigorous censorship ever known in history, and to pretend to look on General Soboleff's menace as the chatter of irresponsible frivolity. The *Times* does not give a column and a half of its telegraphic page to unauthorised frivolity. But to any one who has the smallest acquaintance with the circumstances of the Russian Press, the authority of the *Times* is not required to mark the immense importance of the fact that such a truculent manifesto has passed the St. Petersburg censorship, and been published in the ancient capital of Russia. The whole letter is nothing less than a stirring call to arms, addressed by the Russian Government under a thin diplomatic veil, to the passions

of the Russian people and army; and marks both the contempt of St. Petersburg for the Government that has been systematically befooled by Russian protestations, and also the belief now universal throughout the world that England under Mr. Gladstone can be insulted and injured with impunity and success.

And, as if purposely to give additional emphasis to this declaration, it is simultaneously announced in St. Petersburg that the Czar is about to assume the title of "Emperor of Central Asia," and that the proclamation of the Imperial title will be celebrated at Samarkhand with a pomp and magnificence that will fire the imagination of the whole of the Eastern world.

General Soboleff states his belief that the failure of Lord Beaconsfield's plans for the permanent security of our Indian Empire from Russian aggression was due to Sher Ali's opposition, caused by the overwhelming strength of the Russian position on his frontier. What will our Radical friends say to this? Above all, what will the British nation say to it? We in England, at least, know full well that not all the might of Russia in Central Asia could have caused those plans to miscarry, had not our real foes been those of our own household. Whose doing was it, if England's arm was shortened and her hand palsied at the supreme hour of her need? Why, if we look back to the political literature of that time, we find that any expression of the slightest doubt of the spotless purity and hearty friendliness of Russia's intentions was received with howls of execration from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Grant-Duff, and the rest of those "statesmen," whose fatal power of blinding and beguiling the credulous masses has brought England to her present position of imminent peril in every quarter of the globe. And we all know, too, that when, in spite of domestic factiousness almost amounting to treason, Lord Beaconsfield had succeeded in ejecting the Russian mission from Afghanistan—so much for General Soboleff's empty boast about the might of Russia!—and when English soldiers and Indian-sepoys had actually won for us an impregnable frontier against Muscovite attack, it was a "campaign," not in Central Asia, but in Midlothian, that brought about the Kandahar scuttles and the consequent dangers that now environ us. It was at the foot of Pompey's pillar that great Cæsar fell—"when you, and I, and all of us fell down, and bloody treason vanquished over us." And it was at the polling-booths of the election of 1880, and subsequently in the council-chambers of Downing-street, that those blows were struck at the power of England, which have produced such disastrous consequences. *Quousque tandem, Catilina*—the historic denunciation, hurled by a Roman patriot against a Roman traitor, expresses the sentiments of every English patriot, at this moment, in regard to the worst and most incompetent Ministry that ever disgraced the English name.

EMPRESS-DAY HONOURS.

THE "Empress-day" honours are gazetted, and the lists will be read by Anglo-Indians with singularly mixed feelings. With regard to one name there will be absolute unanimity. In heartily congratulating Sir Rivers Thompson on his well-won spurs, we only inadequately re-echo a sentiment that will be universal; the wonder is, that it has been possible for the Government of India so long to stand between the Queen and her able Lieutenant-Governor in this matter. And no one, we are sure, will be disposed to grudge to Mr. H. W. Primrose an honour that he has fairly earned, by an unobtrusive devotion to duty, an unfailing urbanity of manner and kindness of feeling, and a high-minded conscientiousness that must

have often exercised an influence for good over the less scrupulous members of the late Viceroy's *entourage*. Among the newly-created Companions of the Indian Empire there are several who have well deserved this honour and the Royal favour. Mr. Panioty has for many years past ably and faithfully maintained, under many and diverse chiefs, the continuity of the important office of Private Secretary to the Viceroy. He has occupied with signal credit a unique position, in which it will be exceedingly difficult to place a competent successor; and will do honour to the Order of which he has been created a Companion. Mr. Griffith's magnificent translation of the "Rámáyana" into English verse constitutes in itself an ample claim for a decoration, not to mention his long and distinguished service as the chief of the Education Department of the North-West Provinces; and the nomination of Dr. K. M. Banerjea, as at once a Brahman of high descent, a Christian missionary of blameless life, and a Sanskrit and vernacular scholar of no mean attainments, will commend itself to every one.

For many of the other nominations, however, it will be sufficient to say that they have been made by the Simla Foreign Office, at once the most incompetent and the most bureaucratic of all the Indian Departments. That Mr. Charles Grant, the Foreign Secretary himself, who has made himself a K.C.S.I., is a distinguished scholar and administrator well-deserving of such a reward, goes without saying—for if he had not been so he would not have been Foreign Secretary, and certainly could not have compiled the excellent *Gazetteer* of the Central Provinces by which he is best known. But it seems an incongruity, to say the least of it, that a Secretary to Government, whose chief merit *quá* Foreign Secretary has been amiably to register the decrees of a Government determined to have no foreign policy at all, should get this most coveted of all distinctions before the untitled Members of Council, as well as before many other officers whose exploits are before the world. The bad precedent of a Foreign Secretary recommending himself for honours—of course, the actual appointments to the Star of India are made by the Secretary of State—was established by Mr. (now Sir Alfred) Lyall; who carried it further than many of his successors are likely to have a chance of doing, for he was able to turn the Afghan War to account, first in the shape of a C.B., and then in that of a K.C.B.

For the nominations to the Order of the Indian Empire the Viceroy—that is, the Simla Foreign Office—is alone responsible; and of late no pains have been spared to cheapen this honour, and to make the yearly list as ridiculous as possible. Whilst there are so many English and Indian officers yearly retiring from the various branches of Her Majesty's Service in India, whose careers have richly deserved the Royal recognition, and whose retirement would be immensely brightened by this mark of the Queen's favour, the list of C.I.E.'s this year is headed by two French gentlemen, Professors in the Nancy school of forestry! Absurdity could go no further than this. And there is more than one other name in the list absolutely unknown to fame until thus dragged out of obscurity by Lord Ripon and Mr. Grant. The abuse of the power thus confided to the Viceroy has long ago become scandalous. We trust that Lord Dufferin will look into this matter for himself.

LORD DUFFERIN'S VISIT TO A NATIVE VILLAGE.—We hope the visit which Lord Dufferin paid, in the middle of his journey to Calcutta, to a native village to see the villagers in their primitive dress and their huts, augurs an anxiety on his Lordship's part to acquaint himself with the real condition and wants of the masses of India.—*Hindu Prakash.*



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 13.)

COLVIN—The services of Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the date on which they are made available by the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

CLARKE—The services of Colonel T. G. Clarke, commissioner of Coorg, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

PROTHEROE—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel M. Protheroe, C.S.I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 1st idem.

HILL, Mr. S. A., meteorological reporter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate for Mr. Blanford as meteorological reporter to the Government of India, in addition to his other duties.

GRIFFIN—The following reversions and postings will take place consequent on the return from furlough of Sir L. H. Griffin, K.C.S.I., C.S., resident of the 1st class, and agent to the Governor-General in Central India:—

BANNERMAN, Colonel P. W., officiating resident of the 1st class, and officiating agent to the Governor-General in Central India, reverts to his substantive appointment of resident of the 2nd class, and resident at Gwalior.

BERKELEY, Colonel J. C., officiating resident of the 2nd class, and officiating resident at Gwalior, reverts to his substantive grade of political agent of the 1st class. Colonel Berkeley is posted as political agent in Bundelcund, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

HOPE, Captain T., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, and political agent in Bundelcund, is posted as political agent, Kelat, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

BURLTON, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. B., cantonment magistrate, Mhow, is transferred in the same capacity to Morar, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. L. Playfair.

PLAYFAIR, Lieut.-Colonel A. L., cantonment magistrate, Morar, is transferred in the same capacity to Mhow, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. M. B. Burlton.

MARTIN, Captain G. W., Assay Master, Bombay Mint, having returned from leave on urgent private affairs, resumed charge of his duties from Surgeon-Major J. Scully on Dec. 2.

BIDDULPH, Mr. T. H. S., having been appointed comptroller at Hyderabad, made over charge of the duties of assistant-accountant-general North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on Dec. 2.

SCULLY, Surgeon-Major J., having been relieved of the duties of Assay Master, Bombay Mint, resumed charge of his officiating appointment of Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, from Mr. F. W. Peterson on Dec. 11.

PETERSON, Mr. F. W., deputy assay master, Calcutta Mint, having been relieved of the duties of officiating assay master, Calcutta Mint, resumed charge of his duties from Surgeon H. P. Yeld on Dec. 11.

DOBBIE, Mr. W. H., having been appointed assistant-accountant-general and examiner of local accounts, Bengal, received charge of the said appointment from Mr. E. M. Palmer on Dec. 10.

PALMER, Mr. E. M., having been appointed as assistant comptroller-general attached to the office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries, received charge of his duties from Babu Preonath Dutt on Dec. 2, 1884.

ANDERSON, Dr. J., superintendent Indian Museum, returned from the furlough, and took over charge of the office of superintendent on the 8th inst.

GARWOOD, Captain J. F., R.E., is posted to the Quetta Division, and took over charge of the division on Oct. 4.

LYONS—The services of 2nd Grade Senior Apothecary T. Lyons are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ARNOTT, Captain N., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem, having been transferred from the Barrackpore Division Military Works, to the Fort William Division Military Works, which he joined on Nov. 25, took over charge of the latter division from Major S. J. Lambert, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, on Dec. 1.

FAICHNIE, Mr. A. G., deputy postmaster-general, Central Provinces, resumed charge of his office on return from furlough, on Nov. 26.

Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director-General of the Post Office of India:—

POSTAL CIRCLE—BOMBAY.

HANSON, Mr. C. L., is promoted to the 1st grade of superintendents.

BUCKNER, Mr. J. W., is appointed to be postmaster, Delhi Postal Circle, Madras.

POSTAL CIRCLE—MADRAS.

DAWES, Mr. E. M., is appointed to officiate as a 2nd grade super-intendent.

DINWIDDIE, Mr. T. D., is appointed to officiate as a 3rd grade super-intendent.

D'ROZARIO, Mr. T. C., is appointed to officiate as a 4th grade super-intendent.

TYNDALL, Mr. R., superintending engineer, 1st Class, Punjab, is permitted at his own request to retire from the service of Government, with effect from Dec. 15.

OTLEY, Major J. W., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is promoted permanently to superintending engineer, 3rd class, with effect from Dec. 15.

HARRINGTON, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, with the temporary rank of 3rd class, with effect from Dec. 15.

WAY, Mr. R. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Railway Branch, having returned to duty from service under the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, Limited, is placed under the orders of the Government of Bengal for employment on State Railways.

WOOD—The services of Mr. S. C. G. Wood, Class IV., Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the director general of railways.

WYMAN, Mr. A. S., 4th class, Superior Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, is transferred from the establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.

GRIERSON, Lieut.-Colonel J., Bombay Staff Corps, officiating examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

BRAND, Mr. W. H., examiner of Imperial State Railway Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Central India, is appointed to officiate as examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in addition to his own duties, until the arrival of Lieut.-Colonel J. Grierson.

FURLONGS.

COLE, Mr. W. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted twelve months' furlough to Europe, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from Dec. 4.

HOMAN, Mr. E. N., storekeeper in Class III. of State Railway Revenue Establishment, is granted furlough on medical certificate for fifteen months, with effect from Nov. 15.

BLANDFORD, Mr. H. F., meteorological reporter to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from Dec. 10.

MILITARY.

CAVE, Captain C. D., Suffolk Regiment, to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, vice Major P. Walker deceased, dated Dec. 1.

DILLON, Major-General M., C.B., C.S.I., H.M.'s service, to the divisional staff of the army, vice Lieutenant-General R. Hume, C.B., whose term of service on the staff has expired, dated Nov. 29.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Major W. E. Forbes and Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Collis, from Dec. 10; Major W. Barron, Major W. J. W. Muir, Major C. T. Lane, Major W. S. Brooke, Major C. McNeil, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Sym, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Handcock, and Major R. Smyth-Thomson, from Dec. 11.

HOUGHTON, Lieutenant-Colonel R., Madras S.C., to be colonel, from Dec. 9.

McGOWN, Lieutenant-Colonel A., Madras S.C., to be colonel, from Dec. 9.

LOWNDES, Lieutenant-Colonel T., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel, from Dec. 10.

BROUGHTON, Lieutenant-Colonel B. W., Madras S.C., to be colonel, from Dec. 10.

BOYLE, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E., Bengal S.C., to be colonel, from Dec. 10.

TYNDALL, Colonel H., C.B., Bengal S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from Nov. 8, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

BAIRNSFATHER, Lieutenant T. H., Bengal S.C., wing officer 29th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

DUKE, Surgeon-Major J., medical officer, Malwa Bheel Corps, is granted leave in India (p.a.) for 121 days.

LEWIS, Sub-Commander C., supervisor, 1st grade, Punjab, Military Works Department, is granted leave in India (m.c.) for 42 days, with effect from Oct. 10.

ANDERSON, Colonel F. C., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to reside in Europe.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

WINGATE, Major T. O., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for two months.

MAITLAND, Major F. H., Bengal Staff Corps (u.p.a.), for 91 days.

DAY, Lieutenant J. G., R.E. (u.p.a.), for 54 days.

KELLY, Surgeon-Major J., M.D. (m.c.), for six months.

JOUBERT, Surgeon-Major C. H., M.B. (p.a.), for nine days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Dec. 5.)

GORDON—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, Captain W. L. C. Gordon, R.A., is permitted to retire [from the service, receiving the gratuity to which he may be entitled, dated Nov. 18.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

FORBES, Lieutenant W. G., 12th N.I., 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated Nov. 21.

WINTLE, Colonel H. K., Bengal Infantry, on return from furlough, is posted to Fattagarh for general duty. This cancels G.O.C.C. posting Colonel Wintle to Meerut.

MONTMORENCY, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. B. de, R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Umballa, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

STRAKER, Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. A., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Morar to Rawal Pindi, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

KNOX, Major W. G., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Meerut to England, and join No. 2 Battery 1st Brigade, London Division, into which he has been promoted.

HEWAT, Captain A. H., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Mooltan to Lucknow, and join E Battery A Brigade, to which he has been appointed.

KEIR, Captain J. L., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Meerut to Mooltan, and join B Battery 1st Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

WOOD—The name of Captain D. E. Wood, 8th Hussars, is to be substituted for that of Captain B. Grant in the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depôts.

The undermentioned officers have passed the qualifying examination on completion of a course of instruction in army signalling held at Kasauli, and have received certificates as instructors and assistant instructors respectively :—

HANDLEY, Lieut. A., O-3 Royal Artillery.

CARPENDALE, Lieut. W. M., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.

RICHARDS, Lieut. H. M., 1st Battalion Border Regiment.

WELSH, Lieut. D. J., 1st Battalion Border Regiment.

GODWIN-AUSTEN, Lieut. R. A., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.

COWARD, Lieut. A. H., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. C. J., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

GREY, Lieut. E., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Dec. 10.)

MURRAY, Major-General J. I., C.B., Staff Corps, is transferred from the command of the Oudh division to that of the Lahore division, vice Lieutenant-General R. Hume, C.B., vacated on completion of tour of service.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct the following appointments :—

JACOB, Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Fitz G., Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating 2nd in command 16th N.I., vice Clare, proceeded on furlough.

POND, Lieutenant A. D. C., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 32nd Pioneers, on probation, dated Nov. 25.

COUPER, Lieut. E. E., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 4th Goorkhas, vice Mercer, promoted wing commander.

O'GORMAN, Captain N. P., brigade major, is posted to Meean Meer.

DUKE, Surgeon-Major O. T., in joint medical charge of R.A., is appointed to the medical charge of headquarters staff and establishments remaining at the station, in addition to his other duties, from Dec. 10, vice Surgeon-Major Power, proceeding on furlough.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani on the dates specified :—

October 27 :—Lieut. S. B. Grimston, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment; Lieut. C. Delme-Radcliffe, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers; Surgeon-Major T. J. Orton, Army Medical Department.

Nov. 3 :—Major R. B. Cotton, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment; Captain C. P. Ridley, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment; Lieut. H. B. Dodgson, Royal Artillery; Lieut. F. W. S. Stanton, Royal Artillery; Lieut. L. C. Gordon, Royal Artillery; Lieut. M. S. Eyre, Royal Artillery; Lieut. P. J. Bellamy, 1st Battalion Border Regiment; Veterinary Surgeon L. J. Blenkinsop, Army Veterinary Department; The Rev. H. W. Griffith, M.A.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

NUGENT, Lieut. A., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

MOCKLEY-FERRYMAN, Lieutenant A. F., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

RICHARDS, Major S. L., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, for 15 months, on private affairs.

MASSEY—The leave to England granted to Captain P. H. H. Massey, 6th Dragoon Guards, is extended to May 9, 1885.

WILSON—The leave to England on private affairs granted to Major W. H. Wilson, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is cancelled.

HASSAN—The leave granted to Surgeon S. Hassan, Indian Medical Service, is cancelled.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 10.)

MATTHEWS, Mr. H. F., joint magistrate and deputy collector and munsif, to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to Sudder Station, Manbhoom.

FISHER, Mr. C. A., district superintendent of police, is posted to Khoolna.

GUISE, Mr. R. F., assistant superintendent of police, Cuttack, is transferred to Pooree, and to have charge of police of that district until relieved by Mr. M. F. Beamish.

ABERCROMBIE, Mr. W. D., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of district police, Pooree, is transferred to Tipperah, and to have charge of police of that district during absence on leave of Mr. H. V. H. Roberts.

CRAWFORD, Surgeon D. G., officiating resident surgeon, Medical College Hospital, to act, in addition to his own duties, as professor of surgical and descriptive anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, during absence of Surgeon-Major J. O'Brien.

MATTHEWS—The Lieutenant-Governor appoints Mr. H. T. Matthews, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Manbhoom, to be subordinate judge.

MACKENZIE, Mr. W. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 2nd class.

MATTHEWS, Mr. H. F., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Manbhoom, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class, and with the power to try summarily the officers mentioned in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

ARNOTT—The transfer of Mr. M. H. Arnott, assistant engineer, from the Cossye to the Circular and Eastern Canals Division is cancelled.

COY, Mr. J. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Arrah to the Buxar Division.

INGLIS, Mr. W. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, who reported his return from furlough on 29th idem, is attached to the office of the superintending engineer, Sone Circle, which he joined on the 5th inst.

The following promotions are made from Sept. 5, in the vacancy caused by the absence of Mr. D. E. Hutchins, deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, on deputation at Cape Colony, after the expiration of the furlough granted to him from March 7:—

CHESTER, Mr. E. G., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, and officiating in 3rd grade, to 3rd grade of deputy conservators, sub pro tem.

GREEN, Mr. W. M., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, and officiating deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to 4th grade of deputy conservators, sub pro tem. Mr. Green will continue to officiate in the 3rd grade of deputy conservators.

LILLINGSTON, Mr. C. A. G., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, and officiating deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, to 1st grade of assistant conservators, sub pro tem. Mr. Lillingston will continue to officiate in the 4th grade of deputy conservators.

FURLONGHS.

HALLETT, Mr. J. R., district and session judge, Rungpore, furlough for fifteen months, from March 8.

MANISTY, Mr. G. E., assistant magistrate and collector, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for nine months and eight days.

FISHER, Mr. C. A., district superintendent of police, Khoolna, furlough for one year, from date he may avail himself of it.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Dec. 4.)

ANDERSON—In anticipation of his services being placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Lieutenant R. F. H. Anderson, 5th N.I., is appointed to officiate as a cantonment magistrate, and posted to Jullunder. Lieutenant Anderson assumed charge of his duties at Jullunder on Nov. 22, 1884, relieving Mr. C. M. Burton.

WILKINSON, Mr. T. O., is placed on special duty for employment as an additional judge of the Divisional Court at Amritsar as a temporary arrangement, with effect from Nov. 26.

BARON, Mr. T., civil surgeon, on transfer from Rohtak, assumed charge of the Ferozepore Civil Surgeoncy and the head-quarters of the civil sub-divisional officer at Kasur, on Nov. 5, relieving Surgeon-Major J. W. Johnston.

STOKER, Surgeon R. N., resumed charge of the civil medical duties of Attock on Nov. 19.

RAWLINS, Mr. J. P., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Lahore to the Umballa District.

H.H. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from the date specified:—

MILLETT, Colonel M., district superintendent of police, from the 2nd to the 1st grade, vice Major E. Newbery, district superintendent of police, deceased, from June 3.

DRYSDALE, Mr. W. McG., district superintendent of police, from the 4th to the 3rd grade, on the vacancy created by the addition of a district superintendent to the 3rd grade of district superintendents of police, from June 3.

GOLDNEY, Mr. W. G., assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 1st grade, to be a district superintendent of police, 4th grade.

DUNSFORD, Mr. H. S., assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, from the 2nd to the 1st grade.

HOMAN, Mr. D. K., assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

BEAN, Mr. J. D. C. W., assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

FRENCH, Mr. E. L., assistant district superintendent of police, from the 2nd class, 3rd grade, to the 1st class, 4th grade.

LUDLAM, Mr. W. N., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, to be an assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd class, 3rd grade.

MEIN—Regimental order, dated Nov. 20, directing Captain J. E. Mein wing officer, to officiate as wing commander in 6th Punjab Infantry, as a temporary measure, vice Major A. D. Strettell, who returns to his own regiment, the 2nd Punjab Infantry, for duty.

URMSTON—Regimental order, dated Nov. 19, making the following temporary appointment:—Lieutenant H. B. Urmston, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander in 6th Punjab Infantry, vice Captain E. B. J. Vaughan, wing officer and officiating wing commander, who reverts to his appointment as wing officer.

FURLOUGH.

O'DWYER, Surgeon M., superintendent of Chenawan Central Jail, has been granted one year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 3rd Nov., 1884, or such subsequent date as he availed himself of it.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 13.)

BOWER, Mr. G., C.S., who has reported his arrival at Allahabad on Dec. 10, to be an assistant commissioner, and to be posted to the Sitapur District.

HOUSE, Mr. H. F., C.S., who has reported his arrival at Allahabad on Dec. 10, to be an assistant magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Farukhabad District.

MOYNAN, Surgeon W., A.M.D., to be in temporary charge of the civil medical station of Jhansi, in addition to his own duties, from Dec. 1.

GAISFORD—Consequent on his return from deputation in the Jail Department, Surgeon M. Gaisford, supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, to the civil medical charge of the Muzaffarnagar District, from Nov. 26.

SMITH, Mr. J., magistrate and collector, on return from furlough, to the Banda District.

DEAS, Mr. J., officiating magistrate and collector, Banda, on being relieved by Mr. J. Smith, to the Banda District as officiating joint magistrate.

ELLIS, Surgeon-Major J., M.D., civil surgeon, second class, who has reported his return from furlough, to the civil medical charge of the Mainpuri District, from Nov. 17.

PRINCE, Mr. W. J., assistant district superintendent of police, 1st grade, from Agra to Allahabad.

MORRIS, Mr. N., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, from Agra to Gorakhpur.

GARDNER, Surgeon-Major E. B., civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Mussoree to Bareilly.

FRYER, Surgeon P. J., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Bareilly to Mussoree.

POCOCK, Mr. R. M. J., to be captain in the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.

DUNN, Lieutenant M., of the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain in the cadet company of that corps.

PULFORD, Captain R. R., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, and personal assistant to the chief engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Buildings and Road Branch, is granted special leave for two months from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

CRAMPTON, Mr. A. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Benares provincial division.

FORSYTH, Mr. J. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Buildings and Roads Branch, Provincial P.W.D., is, on return from furlough, temporarily transferred to the Provincial Railway Branch.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Dec. 13.)

GORDON, Mr. L., assistant commissioner, Saugor, was appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate in addition to his other duties.

GRACE, Colonel C. H., deputy commissioner, on return from furlough, is posted to the Seoni District.

TEMPLE, Major J. A., deputy commissioner, Seoni, on being relieved by Colonel Grace, is transferred to Bhandara.

PRIEST, Mr. H. H., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Bhandara, on being relieved by Major Temple, is posted as assistant commissioner to Raipur, for instructions in Settlement work.

ELLISON, Mr. T. E., C.S., on return from leave, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Bilaspur district.

GOODRIDGE, Mr. J. P., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Bilaspur, on being relieved by Mr. Ellison, is transferred to Sambalpur.

DRYSDALE, Mr. T. E., deputy commissioner, Sambalpur, on being relieved by Mr. Goodridge, is placed on special duty in connection with the Settlement of the Sarangarh State.

MORRIS, Lieut. J. G., cantonment magistrate, Saugor, returned from the leave granted him, and assumed charge of his duties on the 5th current.

CRADDOCK, Mr. R. H., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, is posted to Jubbulpore.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Dec. 4.)

- GEIDT, Mr. B. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, Sylhet, during the absence of Mr. G. Stevenson, C.S., on privilege leave.
- HAVELOCK—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. G. B. Havelock, assistant superintendent of police, Nowgong, to be an assistant inspector of labourers in that district.
- GRAY, Captain M. A., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, is appointed to act in the 1st grade, from the date on which he joined his appointment at Golaghat.
- GRINWOOD, Mr. F. St. Clair, C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, is appointed to act in the 1st grade, from Oct. 28.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 9.)

- ARUNDEL, Mr. A. T., to be district and sessions judge, Kistna, and to act as collector and magistrate of the district, South Canara, during the absence of Mr. Sturrock on privilege leave.
- FURNELL, Deputy Surgeon General M. C., M.D., sanitary commissioner, to act as surgeon-general with the Government of Madras during the absence of the Hon. Surgeon General Cornish on leave.
- BIDIE, Deputy Surgeon General G., M.B., C.I.E., to act as sanitary commissioner, Madras, during the employment of Deputy Surgeon General Furnell on other duty.
- CONINGHAM, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E., superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to be superintendent of police, 1st grade, vice Colonel W. M. Fraser, deceased.
- CHRISTIE, Colonel G., superintendent of police, North Arcot division, to be superintendent of police, Bellary district, vice Colonel W. M. Frazer, deceased.
- WILTON, Major W. H. St. A., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to be superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Coningham, promoted.
- COURT, Lieutenant-Colonel H. S., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Hoskins.
- The appointment of Mr. E. H. Gadsden to act as assistant superintendent of police, Malabar district, is cancelled.
- The following posting is ordered :—
- NORDMANN, executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the fourth Circle for charge of the North Arcot division as a temporary arrangement.
- The following transfer is ordered :—
- NORRIS, Mr. W. R., executive engineer, 2nd grade, from the 4th Circle, North Arcot Division to the 4th Circle for charge of the Red Hills tank restoration on relief of Mr. Nordmann.
- The following transfer is ordered by the superintending engineer, 4th Circle :—
- MARJORIBANKS, Mr. C. H. D., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Cannanore sub-division to Mangalore sub-division.

MILITARY.

- The Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on his Excellency's Personal Staff, dated Dec. 23, 1884 :—
- BAGOT, Lieutenant A. H. L., Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), to be aide-de-camp.
- WILLIAMS, Lieutenant J., 4th Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be extra aide-de-camp, temporarily.
- The undermentioned officer has returned from furlough out of India :—
- MCGANN, Surgeon-Major T. J., Indian Medical Department, civil surgeon in charge of Jail and chemical examiner, Mysore.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 18.)

- HUNTER, Major J. M., is appointed, on being relieved by Major Hancock, to be arbitrator between the State of Junagad and the Sheikh of Mangrol.
- BIRDWOOD—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. M. Birdwood to act as a judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice West.

DREWS, Mr. W. W., assistant collector and magistrate, first class, Kolaba, is appointed in the place of the collector of the district to take part with the sessions judge of Thana in the preparation and making of the list of persons qualified to serve as jurors or assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions, Alibag, and in hearing objections to the said list, and revising the same in accordance with law.

DRUITT, Mr. G., delivered over charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara on the 23rd ult.

JACOB, Mr. G., assumed charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan on the 5th inst.

MACPHERSON, Mr. G. M., is appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that province during the absence of Mr. H. M. Birdwood.

IZON, Mr. C. B., assumed charge of the office of the District Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara on the 5th inst.

DAVIDSON The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major J. Davidson to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the presidency town of Bombay.

UNWIN, Mr. A. H., is appointed, on his return to duty, to act as judge and sessions judge of Surat.

FORMAN, Mr. W. S., on his return to duty, to rejoin his permanent appointment as judge and sessions judge of Shikarpur.

CRAWFORD, Mr. C. E. G., on being relieved by Mr. Forman at Shikarpur to act as assistant judge in the Surat District.

CRAWFORD—The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint M. Crawford to be a joint sessions judge in the Surat Sessions Division and to direct that he shall try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the magistrate in the Broach District.

JOHNSTON, Mr. J. L., on his being relieved by Mr. Watt at Dharwar, to rejoin his permanent appointment as judge and sessions judge at Kanara.

IZON, Mr. C. B., on his being relieved by Mr. Johnston at Karwar to rejoin his permanent appointment as judge and sessions judge of Ratnagiri.

CANDY, Mr. E. T., on his being relieved by Mr. Izon at Ratnagiri to rejoin his permanent appointment as judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad.

WALKER, Mr. J. W., on his being relieved by Mr. Candy at Ahmedabad, to act as judge and sessions judge of Surat.

LARKEN, Mr. A. L. P., Bombay Civil Service, has been placed on the retired list, from July 18.

LAUGHTON—The services of Colonel G. A. Laughton, Bombay Staff Corps, superintendent Poona and Nasik Survey, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

LECKIE, Mr. M. C., assistant collector of Salt Revenue, returned from leave to Europe on medical certificate, and received charge of the Rann Salt Works Range from Mr. R. Thom on the 1st inst.

OWEN, Mr. W. S., assistant superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, relinquished charge of his duties on Nov. 29, proceeded on Dec. 5 following on six months leave on private affairs granted him.

FARRAN—The Chief Justice has been pleased to grant to C. F. Farran, Esq., barrister-at-law, clerk of the Crown, leave of absence, without allowance but with retention of a lien on the appointment of clerk of the Crown, for a period of thirteen months, commencing on Dec. 2.

STARLING, M. H., Esq., B.A., LL.B., barrister-at-law, will continue to act as clerk of the Crown.

MILITARY.

December 18.

JACOB—MAJOR—Major S. S. Jacob and Major F. W. Major, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonels, subject to Her Majesty's approval, from Dec. 10.

GODFREY—NUTT—Major C. W. Godfrey and Major H. L. Nutt, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonels, subject to Her Majesty's approval, from Dec. 11.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to the colonel's allowance from the date specified :—

DUNSTERVILLE, Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) L. D'A., from Dec. 12.

FOWLE, Mr. F. C., G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps, to be lieutenant. BANATVALA, ALPIN—Surgeons Banatvala and Alpin are transferred to the Bengal Medical Establishment.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

ARNOTT, Surgeon-Major J., M.D.

HOGG, Lieutenant-Colonel A., Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

DUCAT, Colonel C. M., Staff Corps, Sept. 10.

MORLAND, Captain H., late Indian Navy, having resumed charge of the Port Office, Bombay, on Dec. 13, the services of Captain E. Bishop, commander of H.M.'s I.M.S. *Patrick Stewart*, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

EBDEN, Major F. T., wing commander (officiating 2nd in command), to be 2nd in command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Gatacre, appointed commander, dated Dec. 4.

WATLING, Major J. T., wing officer (assistant quartermaster-general,

Bombay district), to be wing commander, vice Major Ebdon, appointed second in command, dated Dec. 4.
 KELLIE, Captain E. C., wing officer (officiating wing commander), to be wing commander, vice Major Watling, seconded for service on the staff, dated Dec. 4.
 LINCOLN, Lieutenant S. W., officiating wing officer 4th N.I., to be wing officer.

The undermentioned officers are attached to the 26th N.I. for duty until further orders:—

LAWRENCE, Major J. B., 8th N.I.

HAZELGROVE, Lieut. H. S., 19th N.I.

MERRIMAN, Lieut. C. M. H., 22nd N.I.

GRANT, Captain J., wing officer 27th N.L.I., is attached to the 25th N.I., for duty, until further orders.

FURLOUGHS.

WEST—The Governor in Council is pleased to grant to the Hon. Mr. Justice West, Judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature, Bombay, furlough for six months from Jan. 8, 1885.

HARTLEY, Lieut. J., G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps, is granted leave of absence to England for twelve months from Dec. 13.

INDIA OFFICE.

JAN. 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major A. J. C. Cunningham, R.E., Lieut. J. G. Hunter, S.C., Capt. C. Hogge, S.C., Major W. F. Trotter, S.C., Capt. J. A. C. Wedderburn, S.C., Lieut. A. A. Lane, S.C., Major G. W. Beresford, S.C., Major Allan Harden, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Surg. Charles Adams, M.B., Col. Woulfe Hay, S.C., Lieut. E. E. Forbes, S.C., Lieut. C. E. Poynder, S.C., Col. G. W. Cox, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. A. Wetherall, S.C., Lieut. P. R. Legh, S.C., Major W. A. Salmon, S.C., Col. F. T. Humfrey, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. J. Wilson, A. C. Tate (Cov.), W. G. Stack (Cov.), J. J. R. Dempster.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. B. W. D. Morton, S.C., fifty-eight days; Lieut. M. L. Shipley, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—Major R. T. Chapman, Inf., 183 days.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. E. V. P. Monteith, S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. M. Rundall, S.C., Major J. B. Hutchinson, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major F. H. Mathias, S.C., Major E. P. Maltby, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. C. Tate (Cov.), A. J. Mein.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Augustus Rivers Thompson, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Charles Grant, Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to be Knights Commanders of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Her Majesty has been further pleased to nominate and appoint Henry William Primrose, Esq., Private Secretary to the late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to be a Companion of the said Order of the Star of India.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint M. François Alfred Puton, Director of the Forest Schools, Nancy, France; M. Lucien Boppe, Professor and Sub-Director of Forest Schools, Nancy, France; Major Lewis Conway-Gordon, Royal (late Bengal), Engineers, Deputy Accountant-General and Under Secretary Public Works Department; the Rev. Kistna Mohun Banarji, James Macnabb Campbell, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Compiler of the Bombay Gazetteer; Rão Sáheb Mahipatram Rupram Lilkanth, Principal of the Ahmedabad Training College, Education Department, Bombay; Ralph Thomas Hotchkiss Griffith, Esq., M.A., late Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oude; Kanwar Harnam Singh, of Kapurthala; Peter Mitchell, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Adjutant-General of India; Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, President of the Lahore Municipal Committee; Ressaldar-Major Isri Pershad Sardar Bahadur, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse; Demetrius Panioty, Esq., Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.

JAN. 6.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Reginald Dennis Burlton, from the Bedfordshire Regiment, dated Feb. 1, 1883, but to rank from April 30, 1879; Lieut. Charles Henry Macintire Hitchins, from the West India Regiment, dated Feb. 5, 1883, but to rank from March 23, 1881; Lieut. Ernest Perceval Wood, from the Northamptonshire Regiment, dated Sept. 5, 1882, but to rank from May 1, 1881.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Morden Ewart Carthew-Yorston, from the Hampshire Regiment, dated April 26, 1882, but to rank from Oct. 16, 1880; Lieut. Edward James Carter, from the York and Lancashire Regiment, dated Aug. 8, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

Her Majesty has also approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-pay List:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieut. Francis Anderson Harris.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—

Lieut.-Col. R. Pole Carew, Coldstream Guards, to be Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, vice Lieut.-Col. G. T. Pretymann, who has vacated; Lieut. L. S. Peyton, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General J. I. Murray, C.B., commanding a Division of the Bengal Army.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—

Capt. N. P. O'Gorman, Lincolnshire Regiment, to be a Brigade-Major, Bengal Establishment, vice Lieut.-Col. C. M. Stockley, vacated on promotion; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Tillard, Royal Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Madras, vice Col. Caine, whose tenure of appointment has expired; Major H. L. Dundas, East Yorkshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Establishment, vice Lieut.-Col. E. Cunningham, whose tenure of appointment has expired; Major W. Creagh, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Establishment, in succession to Major Dundas; Captain F. Stevenson, Bombay Staff Corps, to be a Brigade-Major, Bombay Establishment, vice Lieut.-Col. A. Currie, who has vacated on promotion.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 31, Prince Arthur, Rangoon; Carnarvonshire, Bangkok; Parramatta (s), Bombay; Aldula (s), Bombay.—Jan. 1, Othello (s), Bombay.—3, Dacca (s), Calcutta; Tweedsdale, Calcutta.—4, Ferra Merando, Rangoon; Talisman, Bassein; City of Oxford (s), Calcutta; Baron Aberdare, Calcutta.—5, Foyle, Calcutta; Britannia, Calcutta; Sir H. Havelock, Colombo.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 9, Africa (s), Singapore.—11, Chindwara (s), Colombo.—14, Pegasus, Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 13, Malwa (s), Shanghai; Columbian (s), Jeddah.—14, Nerbudda (s), Calcutta; Iran (s), Bhownuggur.—15, Prince Llevellyn (s), Moulmein; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.—16, Satara (s), Kurrachee; Venetia (s), London; Scindia (s), Kurrachee.—17, Edwin (s), Mauritius; Chanda (s), Calcutta; Shahjehan (s), Jeddah.—18, City of Manchester (s), Jeddah.

MADRAS.—Dec. 14, El Dorado (s), Calcutta; Canara (s), Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 30, Sheve Bawa, Calcutta; Sheikh (s), Bombay; Ashton (s), Port de Galle.—31, Ancona (s), Colombo.—3, Earl of Chatham, Rangoon; Inchborva (s), Bombay.—4, Capri (s), Aden.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 9, Roumania (s), Cypromene.—11, Eldorado (s), Ethiopia (s)—12, Busheer (s), Mohawk.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 13, I. M. S. Canning, Kurrachee; Vorwaerts (s), Calcutta; C. Drummond (s), Liverpool; Cachemire (s), Marseilles.—15, Gulf of Suez (s), Coconada; Arabia (s), Marseilles; Iran (s), Bhownuggur.—16, Bancoora (s), Galle; Highfield (s), Kurrachee; Persia (s), Liverpool.—17, Algitha (s), Dunkirk; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Oriental (s), Calcutta; Lucinda (s), Antwerp.—18, Mameluke (s), Marseilles.

MADRAS.—Dec. 13, Goalpara (s), Singapore.—15, Canara (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Clusan*, from London, Jan. 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 15; from Brindisi, Jan. 19.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. W. R. Martin, Colonel and Mrs. Ommaney, two Misses Ommaney, Mrs. N. Smith, Miss Brandreth, Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth and three children, Mrs. Beetham and daughter, Miss E. Watkins, Mr. E. A. Linton, Com. and Mrs. Bunbury, Mr. Meiklejohn, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Woods, Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Mr. J. A. Jamieson, Mrs. Lowther and son, Mrs. Teil, Major J. Finling, Mr. Hassfeld, Miss L. Sharp, Mr. J. B. Maloney, Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Mr. Stevenson. *From Venice*: Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rae, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Howse, Mr. Comber. *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. E. Ward, Miss Ward, Colonel and Mrs. Cooke, Mr. J. Parkinson.

For Suez: Mr. E. S. Holland, Miss Brophy and friend, Mr. Greenfield, two sons and two daughters, Mrs. Grimstone, Mr. Talbot, Mr. W. Stephens.

For Alexandria—*From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Cust, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cruickshank.

For Malta: Mr. J. W. Powlett Bingham, Lady Drake and friend, Miss Gurley, General Viscount Bridport, Miss Hood, Mr. Carbutt, Mr. Carpenter, Mrs. Baker, Mr. W. Woodhouse, Mr. W. Williams, Miss Rutherford, Mrs. George Rawstone, Miss Perkins.

For Port Said: Mr. Stockings.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Jan. 14; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 22; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Malta: Rev. J. M. Mason, Mr. Schloss.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Power, Miss Newman. *From Venice*: Mr. Elias.

For Colombo: Mr. J. R. Black. *From Brindisi*: Mr. S. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Andrew. *From Venice*: Rt. Rev. Bishop of Travancore, Mrs. Speechley and two daughters.

For Suez: Captain Passingham, Mr. H. Bruce, Mr. H. S. Bruce.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, Jan. 14; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 22; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Bombay: Mr. Puxley, Mr. Askwith, Mr. H. T. Ross, Mr. Coates and son, Mrs. Rosetti, Rev. C. Mountford, Rev. A. G. Roberts, Mrs. A. Hill Millett, Mr. W. J. Watson, Mrs. G. C. Collins, Mr. Ralli and family. *From Brindisi*: Major and Mrs. Joubert, Mr. R. M. Towers, Mr. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Brandela, Mr. Dupont, Brigade-Surg. J. C. Morice, Mr. P. P. O. Hunter, Mrs. Ralli and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Watt.

For Port Said: Mr. W. P. Booth, Miss Booth, and Miss Hay.

For Suez: Major Dickson.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Jan. 21; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Jan. 29; from Brindisi, Feb. 2.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Whympere, Rev. G. W. Manson, Mr. H. Rollings, Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Mrs. Ritchie. *From Venice*: Colonel A. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hullah, Mr. F. Fletcher, Mr. W. Little. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Hynes, Mr. R. Williamson, Major J. Colquhoun, Mr. F. W. Badcock, Mr. Maclean.

For Suez: Mr. W. A. Beith.

S.s. *Kaisir-i-Hind*, from London, Jan. 28; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Feb. 5; from Brindisi, Feb. 9.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Pugh, Major and Mrs. Joubert, Mrs. and Miss Mallock.

For Madras: Mrs. Orr, Miss H. E. Johnson, Mr. Heel, Mr. Hight. *From Venice*: Colonel and Mrs. Mathias, Miss Mathias. *From Suez*: Mr. W. A. Beith.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Bedford.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Major Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Colonel H. A. Brownlow, Rev. A. Stokes, Mr. Schurr, Col. A. J. Howes. For Colombo: Mr. Burnett. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Murray Robertson.

S.s. *Mahwa*, from London, Feb. 4; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 12; from Brindisi, Feb. 16.

For Bombay: Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. Kingshott, General and Mrs. Gott, Miss Sconce, Miss Dykes. *From Brindisi*: Major Cooke.

For Suez: Mrs. Shetford and friend.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Feb. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 19; from Brindisi, Feb. 23.

For Bombay: Mrs. Gwynne James, Mr. H. B. James, Colonel H. M. Wemyss, Lieutenant and Mrs. Spilsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Colvin, Miss Schuckburgh.

For Madras: Mrs. Martin and two children, Mrs. Orr.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Feb. 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, March 5; from Brindisi, March 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Palmer and three children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, to sail Jan. 7.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Garrett, Mr. Goslin, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Madden, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Hatchell, Mr. D. G. Hatchell. For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. Lathom Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Livermoor, Mr. Reade, Mr. C. Murray, Mr. J. Farran, Mr. W. Bridgman, Miss Henville.

For Aden: Mrs. Maud Turner.

For Rangoon: Mr. H. Holt, Miss A. Whitehead, Miss M. E. Williams.

For Colombo: Mr. J. Edwards.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Jan. 14.

For Kurrachee: Miss Robinson, Sister Harriet.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Jan. 21.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts and two children, Miss Ricketts, Miss Dean, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. A. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shand and children.

For Calcutta: Major T. O. Wingate, Mrs. Hayter, Mr. C. V. Sage, Miss Salter, Mr. J. Mackinnon, Mr. G. W. Kuchler.

For Colombo: Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Sparkes, Mr. Stuart, Mr. E. M. Clark, Miss Ramsby, Mrs. and two Misses Howie, Mr. W. W. Mitchell.

For Malta: Lieut. W. G. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Navana and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Eldorado*, to sail Feb. 4.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. de Morgan.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, sailing Jan. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Alex. Christison, Mr. C. H. Pratt, Miss Esplin, Mrs. John Stewart and child, Miss Mary Shirres, Miss Baker.

For Colombo: Miss L. R. Anderson, Mr. W. Liesching, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Church, Mrs. H. Byrde, Miss Byrde.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, sailing Feb. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. A. Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mein.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Vigors, Mr. W. Ferguson, jun.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, leaving Liverpool Jan. 3.

For Bombay: Lieutenant Dundas and party, Major and Mrs. E. Nesbitt, Miss Petman, Mr. J. Trail and brother, Dr. and Mrs. Wilkins, infant, and ayah, Mrs. and Miss Donald and infant, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. Hogg, Miss Mellor, Masters W. and C. Mellor, Miss Bradley, Rev. E. P. and Mrs. Newton and child.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

For CALCUTTA, per s.s. *Clan Graham*, leaving Liverpool Jan. 17.

For Colombo: Rev. H. Schafter, Rev. J. Wood, Mrs. Schafter, three children, and ayah.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Venetia*, Dec. 16.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Owen, Capt. J. J. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. T. O'Callaghan, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mrs. Pile and child, Mr. G. W. Campbell, Mr. J. W. Campbell, Sister Anne and five ladies, Miss Charmer, Capt. G. Chalmers, Mr. Riddell, Lieut. and Mrs. Whitford, Colonel T. Obbard, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, Mr. W. Furnival, Colonel Moberley, Mr. R. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Wingrove and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmartin, Mr. Archer, Mr. Fred Archer, Miss E. Archer, Master H. Archer, Mrs. Taylor, Miss O'Donoghue, Mr. W. Giles, Mr. R. Hodgson, Mr. Luckland, Mr. and Mrs. G. Vaughan, Mrs. and Miss Coates, Mr. McGregor, Capt. Grey, Mr. J. P. Power, Mr. J. J. Guise, Mrs. Beddy, Mrs. H. Beddy and infant, Mr. H. Rumsey, Mr. T. E. Swinnerton, Mr. T. F. Downey, Mr. Dobbs and child, Miss Barton, Mr. F. H. Elderton, Mr. Turner, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Lane.

From Suez: Mr. J. Day, Mr. P. Morris, Hon. and Mrs. Ameer Ali and lady friend, Mr. Phokas, Mr. Potounas, Prince Carl of Swedan, Chamberlain, and gentleman friend.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Tanjore*, Jan. 4.

From Bombay: Mr. J. R. Munro, Colonel H. Abadie, Colonel and Mrs. Grant, Mr. R. Tyndall.

From Alexandria: Mr. Allard, Mr. Woilmsen, Mr. Colokioha, Mr. L. Melie, Mr. S. Tinto, Capt. Steward, Mr. P. Tounelli, Mr. J. Passaglia, Mr. Root, Mr. T. D. Rudocokani, Mr. Moull, Mr. H. D. Stanton.

At LONDON, per P. and O. s.s. *Kaisir-i-Hind*, Jan. 6.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilcox and two children, Masters Bardford (two), Mr. P. McDine, Mr. J. Wood, Mr. J. Thompson, Mrs. R. N. Connen and child, Dr. J. Monteath, Mr. T. Walton, Mr. R. M. Donough, Mr. W. H. Newton, Mr. J. D. Home, Mr. A. Allan and three children, Lieut. G. F. Whitehead, Rev. E. Elliot.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, from London, Dec. 24.

For Bombay: General Sir J. McNeill, Major E. M. Forbes, Colonel A. Nugent, Mrs. S. S. Grant, Miss M. Anderson, Mr. W. Ross, Mr. K. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Dane and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and child, Mr. F. G. Webb, Mr. Bowen.

For Suez: Mr. Philip Beck, Mr. J. Outram, Mr. F. G. McAndrew.

For Port Said: Mr. Wafag, Dr. Forbes.

For Malta: Mr. L. Bann.

FROM VENICE, per P. and O. s.s. *Mongolia*, Dec. 25.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Gough, Miss Ellis, Major Varr Someren, Mr. Sedgewick, Mrs. Haig and two daughters, Major W. H. Hallett, Mr. T. W. Meers, Mr. J. S. Lloyd, Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Miss Blake, Mr. H. Maxwell.

For Calcutta: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. A. C. Hardie, Mr. R. A. G. Grieve.

For Colombo: Mr. Hadden.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. F. Boyd, Surg. J. P. Hunt, Mr. Querry, Mr. Facier, junr.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ancona*, Capt. R. G. Murray, from London, Dec. 31.

For Bombay: Mr. W. G. Wood, Miss Arthur, Mrs. Campbell and three children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Elton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tisdall, Mr. and Mrs. Moyeau and child, Mr. J. Whittaker, Captain Hadow, Lieutenant Viscount Glentworth, Mr. C. Beesley, Mr. F. S. Wood, Mr. Edwards.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. W. Pilkington, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and child, Mr. Parker, Mr. Lane Fox, Mrs. Kennedy.

For Suez: Mr. Swaine, Mr. Wackerbarth, Mr. W. Godfrey.

For Madras: Mr. R. B. Feast, Mr. W. K. Thompson, Mrs. Houston.

For Rangoon: Mr. A. O. Oliver.

For Malta: Mr. J. Lees, Miss Mills.

For Masulipatam: Rev. E. N. Hodges.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. Cole, from Venice, Jan. 1.

For Bombay: Mr. A. Philippi, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan. *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. Elliott, Lady and Miss Garth, Mr. Garth, Colonel and Mrs. R. V. Malden, Mr. F. Crook, Mrs. J. P. Grant, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. T. A. Payne, Miss Ross, Rev. T. Marshall, Rev. A. Gray, Mr. J. Rankin, Count Trautmansdorf, Mr. De Kegen, Mr. F. L. Battiboi, Mr. D. B. Mistry, Mr. W. F. Meres, Major C. B. Swete, Mr. P. Negroponte.

For Alexandria: Mr. Begdadli. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. G. Dunn.

FROM BOMBAY, per s.s. *Mahwa*, Dec. 19.

For London: Mrs. Hastings and maid, Capt. H. R. Abadie, Mr. Bowler, Mr. Bullock.

For Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Grant, Mr. R. Lyndale.
For Venice: Miss Fedden.
For Malta: Mr. I. T. Templeton, Miss Templeton.
For Gibraltar: Mr. I. A. Henriques.
For Suez: Mr. F. Fedden.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the ss. *Gawlior*, Captain P. Harris, sailing on Dec. 26.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. B. Soad.

For London: Mrs. F. Baggott.

By the ss. *Rosetta*, Captain G. W. Brady, sailing on Jan. 2.

For London: Mrs. A. M. Hayes and infant.

By the ss. *Venetia*, Captain A. B. Daniell, sailing on Jan. 9.

For London: Lady Lyall and child.

By the ss. *Massilia*, Captain S. D. Shallard, sailing on Jan. 16.

For London: General and Mrs. Blair, Miss Blair, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Drysdale and infant.

By the ss. *Sutlej*, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailing on Jan. 30.

For London: Colonel J. B. Cox.

REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1884-5.

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OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th. Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	14 Jan.
Jumna.....	—	—	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	25 Jan.
Malabar	12 Feb.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	27 Feb.	12 Mar.
Serapis ...	19 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	22 Mar.
Crocodile...	3 Mar.	12 Mar.	16 Mar.	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
Jumna.....	12 Mar.	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	9 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Malabar	—	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	24 Jan.	2 Feb.
Crocodile.....	27 Jan.	8 Feb.	10 Feb.	14 Feb.	23 Feb.
Jumna.....	6 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	24 Feb.	5 Mar.
Malabar	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	4 Apr.	8 Apr.	17 Apr.
Serapis	1 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.
Crocodile.....	10 Apr.	22 Apr.	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	7 May
Jumna.....	19 Apr.	1 May	3 May	7 May	16 May

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

AITKEN—Dec. 14, at Gowalia Tank, the wife of Mr. E. H. Aitken, Salt Department, of a daughter.
BETHELL—Dec. 30, at Kirkee, India, the wife of Lieutenant E. H. Bethell, R.E., of a son.
CAEN—Dec. 10, at Hellbodde Estate, Pusselawa, Ceylon, the wife of John Herauld De Caen, of a daughter.
CARROLL—Dec. 16, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of E. B. Carroll, of a son.
CASSELS—Dec. 15, at Bandora Hill, the wife of J. A. Cassels, of a son.
DALZELL—Dec. 7, at Stafford House, Naini Tal, the wife of R. M. Dalzell, Esq., Dumlote, Kumaon, of a daughter.
FAULDER—Dec. 12, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of C. T. S. Faulder, of a daughter.
HARRISON—Dec. 7, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain Harrison, 2nd King's station staff officer, of a daughter.
HORBURY—Dec. 16, at Byculla, the wife of G. F. Horbury, of a daughter.
LEMAN—Dec. 25, at Coimbatore, Madras Presidency, the wife of G. Downton Leman, of a daughter.
RAFFIN—Dec. 17, at Grant Road, the wife of Captain F. J. Raffin, s.s. *King Arthur*, of a daughter.
RILEY—Oct. 23, at Kullibazaar, Mymensing, the wife of W. Riley, P.W.I., Dacca, and Mymensing Railway, of a son.
SMITH—Dec. 13, at Prince's Dock, the wife of Charles L. Smith, Bombay Police, of a daughter.
WARNER—Dec. 14, at Bellary, the wife of Major W. B. Warner, 2nd Madras Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CORNISH—GEORGE—Dec. 15, at Bombay, George Cornish, Esq., Hyderabad, to Isabella Agnes, youngest daughter of William John George, Esq., Bombay.
ERRINGTON—JONES—Dec. 10, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. H. Bray, assisted by the Rev. C. S. Harrington, George

Henry Forbes, eldest son of George Henry Errington, Esq., of Merry Oak, Southampton, to Amy Hillyer Agnes, younger daughter of Frederick George Jones, Esq., of Calcutta.

GAVAGHAN—WHITE—Jan. 4, by special licence, at the Cathedral, Madras, by the Right Rev. Bishop Colgan, assisted by the Rev. A. Wallace, Lawrence Gavaghan, Esq., to Bertha Matilda, younger daughter of Edward White, Esq., of 91, Cannon-street, City, and 90, Lenthall-road, Dalston. (By telegram.)

SANDILANDS—BIRCH—Dec. 15, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, senior garrison chaplain, Percival Arthur, eldest son of the Rev. Percival R. R. Sandilands, Vicar of Chudleigh-Knighton, Devonshire, to Rose Emily, third daughter of Scholes Butler Birch, Esq., M.D., of 61, Harley-street, London.

STEPHENS—HORNE—At the M. E. Church, Vepery, by the Rev. Shreaves, assisted by the Rev. Northrup, John Hewit Stephens, hon. assistant engineer, D.P.W., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of T. Horne, of Durham.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Dec. 6, at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, of heart disease, Hector Macpherson Cumming Anderson, tea planter.

RILEY—Dec. 3, at Kullibazaar, Mymensing, Marie Louise (Mary), née de Bourdan, wife of William Riley, P.W.I., Dacca and Mymensing Railway.

RIDGEWAY—Dec. 11, at Fort William, Calcutta, of cholera, Arthur Frederick, youngest son of Captain R. R. Ridgeway, V.C., D.A.Q.M.G., aged 7 months and 16 days.

ROBERTS—Dec. 9, at Calcutta, Annie Pelah, wife of R. G. S. Roberts, of Purneah, aged 26 years.

SHARPIN—Nov. 24, at Beccles, Suffolk, the wife of Henry Sharpin, Esq., aged 82.

STUART—Dec. 14, at 4, Kyd-street, Calcutta, Mr. Kenneth Bruce Stuart, aged 49.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CHEETHAM—Dec. 27, at Southsea, the wife of Captain Charles J. Cheetham, Royal Marine Artillery, of a daughter.

D'ARCY-IRVINE—Jan. 1, at Bungalow, Irvinestown, county Fermanagh, the wife of Charles Cockburn D'Arcy-Irvine, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BULLER—SWINBURNE—Dec. 30, at St. Mary's, Brighton, by the Rev. J. Swinburne, assisted by the Rev. S. Swinburne (father and brother of the bride), Herbert Mayne Buller, younger son of Frederick Pole Buller, Esq., late B.C.S., to Edith Rosa, younger daughter of the Rev. J. Swinburne, late Vicar of Christ Church, Enfield.

COX—PECK—Dec. 31, at St. Paul's, Clifton, by the Rev. G. H. D. Jones, William Alexander Cox, of Tirhut, to Mary Emmelina (Lina), daughter of the late W. B. Peck, of Clifton.

DOUGLAS—ROBERTS—Dec. 31, at St. Luke's Church, Weaste, by the Rev. E. Carter, James Douglas, Indian Public Works Department, son of W. Douglas, Esq., New Ross, Ireland, to Jessie, daughter of Richard Roberts, Esq., Manchester.

DYETT—BIRD—Jan. 12, at St. Botolph's, West Worthing, Walter Henry Ross Dyett, only son of Captain Walter N. Dyett, to May Constance Kate, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Henry Lewis Bird, Bengal Army.

GREENWOOD—WINNIETT—Dec. 31, in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, by the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. F. A. Bright, Charles Greenwood, of Serjeants'-inn, Temple, and Thames Ditton, Surrey, to Florence, daughter of the late Augustus Wolseley Winniett, Esq., 68th Bengal Native Infantry.

HORSLEY—INGLIS—Dec. 29, at the Pro-Cathedral, Broughton-street, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Father Whyte, S.J., Reginald Ernest Horsley, youngest son of Charles Henry Horsley, Esq., of Sydney, N.S.W., late Lieutenant 52nd Madras Native Infantry, to Mary, only child of the late William Inglis, Esq., of Kirkmay and Sypsies, Craik, Fifeshire.

MALDEN—KARNEY—Jan. 1, at St. Peter's, Belsize-square, by the Rev. Townsend Storrs, M.A. (uncle of the bride), and the Rev. Charles R. Dawes, M.A. (her brother-in-law), the Rev. Charles Herbert Malden, M.A., Junior Chaplain of the Madras Establishment, eldest son of the Rev. Clifford Malden, M.A., Rector of St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, to Margaret Alice, second daughter of the Rev. Gilbert Karney, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's, Downshire-hill, Hampstead.

WOOD—DEELEY—Nov. 1, at St. Philip's, Kennington, by the Rev. Allan Thomas Edwards, Edward Hind Wood, youngest son of the late William Clayton Wood, of Calcutta, to Kate Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Thomas Deeley, of Vauxhall.

DEATHS.

GORDON—Dec. 28, at the Roundwood, Rushmere, Ipswich, George James Gordon, Major 12th Suffolk Regiment.

LYE—Dec. 26, very suddenly, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Leigh Lye, of Brae Side, Ramsgate, late of H.M.'s 28th Bombay N.L., and second son of the late Rear-Admiral W. J. Lye.

MORTON—Dec. 28, at his residence, The Coed, Stroud, Gloucestershire, George Edward Morton, M.D., Inspector-General H.M.'s Indian Medical Service (retired).

PENROSE—Dec. 18, at Croydon, Joseph Wallis, youngest son of the late Lieutenant Henry Penrose, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance Bombay, aged 16.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 100 3-16 to 100 1
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	102 1/2 to 102 1/2
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	— to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	— to —
Port Trust Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100 nom.
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	104 1/2

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash rates
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay ...	all	760
Bank of Bengal ...	all	850
Bank of Madras ...	all	650
Agra ...	all	119
Chartered of India and China ...	all	830
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	700
National of India ...	£12 1/2	95

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	760
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	750
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	340

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Press Co. ...	2,850	975
Albert Ginning ...	all	495
Albert, Karachi ...	1,100	1,140
Apollo (small shares) ...	490	840
Bellary ...	all	605
Benar Cotton Ginning ...	1,000	530
Broach Cotton Ginning ...	all	44
Carwar ...	—	—
Colaba ...	1,850	1,540
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	180
East India ...	1,000	1,350
Fort ...	8,500	2,850
French ...	500	600
Mofussil Co. ...	400	415
New Behar Cotton and Press ...	—	—
New Indian Press ...	125	212 1/2
Prince of Wales ...	600	600
Sassoon Press Co. ...	500	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	1,240
Sind Press Co. ...	all	580
Volkart ...	640	840

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian ...	100	117
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	440
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	760
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	100	28
Bombay United ...	1,000	990
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	35	700
Corila Mills ...	1,000	700
D. Spinning ...	all	385
Empress Co. ...	all	810
Golan Baba Spinning ...	400	765
Hindustan ...	1,000	870
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,220
Jaffer Ali Spinning ...	500	690
Jewar Baloo ...	1,000	1,180
Khandeish ...	1,000	700
Khatra Mackungee ...	1,000	950
Madras United ...	1,000	3,100
Mazackji Petits ...	all	1,250
Mazagon Spinning ...	250	225
Muraji Goudas ...	1,000	1,450
Muraji Spinning ...	1,000	1,450
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	1,020
Oriental ...	625	500
Parrell Mill ...	all	220
Prince of Wales' Spinning ...	500	100
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,450
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	1,450
Soonderdas ...	1,000	775
Southern India ...	300	430
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	600
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock. 218-3-0 each ...	350
Do. New £20 Shares ... 100-14-6 ...	—
B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 190-15-5 ...	52

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	440
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	5,000
New Issue ...	—	—
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	100	106
Do. do. (B.) ...	—	—
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Kurachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	325
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	26
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,350
Teacher and Co. ...	all	1,200
Thacker and Co. ...	100	160

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 99 10 to 99 11
4 of 1870 (1885)	99 10 to
4 of 1878-79 (1893)	102 0 to
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	102 0 to
4 of 1880 (Coupon)	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to —
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	101 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	101 12 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	102 0 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	103 0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 8 to —
5 of 1878 (1898) ...	103 4 to 103 3

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	190 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	136 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	850 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	145 to —
Deihi and London ...	£25	185 to —

Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to —
Natal of India ...	£12 1/2	97 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	17 to 18
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	68 to 69
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,435 to —
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	97 to 98
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	345 to 350
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	71 to 72
Burrakur Coal ...	100	160 to —
Calcutta Docking ...	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	150 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	83 to 89
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	100 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ...	100	95 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to 47
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	215 to —
Fort Gloucester Jute Manufactory ...	100	32 to 33
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	207 1/2 to 210
Gouripore ...	100	71 to 72
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	100 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	60 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	123 to 134
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to —
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	100 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	152 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	104 to 105
Nantpore Indigo ...	50	— to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	85 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ...	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ...	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	75 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	66 to 67
Riverside Press ...	90	73 to 75
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	—	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	260 to —
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail. ...	—	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	41 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	93 to 94
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	111 to 113

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	70 to —
Amluckie ...	100	95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
Assam ...	£20	540 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	32 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100	79 to 80
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	146 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to —
Cinnatollah ...	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Cutecherra (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	80	39 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	54 to 56
Eastern Cachar ...	100	41 to 42
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	36 to 37
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	60 to 61
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	105 to 110
Hoolingore (Assam) ...	100	79 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	250	— to —
Jhieri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacheria (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	56 to —
Kupchanpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatorra (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Loobah ...	100	140 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7 1/2	23 to —
Lucki-pore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	26 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to —
Nothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloldhi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puttara (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabara (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	per
Seemah ...	100	— to —

Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	— to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85
Soon (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	175 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

MADRAS.—Dec. 15.

Four per cents ...	1 1/2 dis. to 1 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	3 1/2 pre. to 3 1/2 do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3 1/2 to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	4 to 4 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	— to — do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	— to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares ...	28 to 29 do.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 7d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7 1-14d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	—
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 7 3/4d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 7 13-16d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 3/4d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	—	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 1/2d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7 15-16d.

LONDON.—Jan. 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd. ...	91 to 92
3 1/4 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101 1/2 to 102 1/2
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101 1/2 to 102
4 India Enforced Paper ...	77 1/2 to 78 1/2
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	80 1/2 to 80 1/2
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	79 1/2 to 80 1/2
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ...	101 to 103
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	113 to 117
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	101 to 103

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	
Eastern Bengal guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 24 to 25
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p.c. ...	100 — to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 105 to 107
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 105 to 107
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100 115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lim. ...	6	4 1/2 to 5
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	148 to 150
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	23 1/2 to 24 1/2
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p.c. Ann. A. 1893 ...	—	24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/2) ...	—	24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	119 to 121
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	140 to 142
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	118 to 121
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	112 to 115
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Rohika and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4 1/2	4 1/2 to —
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	19 1/2 to 20 1/2
Do. do. ...	16	4 1/2 to 4 1/2
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17 to 18
West of India Port, Ld. ...	30	20 1/2 to 21

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, December 26th; Madras and Allahabad, December 24th; Calcutta, December 23rd; Ceylon, December 23rd; Burma, December 19th.

WE are rapidly becoming the laughing-stock of Asia in the matter of the ridiculous Afghan Boundary Commission—which happy consummation (as we have throughout maintained) was doubtless the object of Russia from the first. It might have been supposed that our Foreign Office had arrived at some definite understanding with Russia before Sir Peter Lumsden started from England, or at least, before Colonel Ridgeway and his little army left India. But since then days and weeks have run on to months. Sir Peter Lumsden has “joined hands” with Colonel Ridgeway in the wild inhospitable Turkoman country; and a *Times* correspondent with the force, breaking through the manly and independent traditions of other *Times* correspondents, hastened obsequiously to declare that the event marked “the triumph of Lord Ripon’s Afghan policy.”

AFTER this cheap “triumph”—the one little chick hatched out of so many eggs, after so much clucking—there came a pause. It was supposed in India that this was arranged to give Lord Ripon time to compose his mind after the unwonted sensation of a “triumph;” and Sir Peter Lumsden and Colonel Ridgeway began to play cards at Murghab, to pass the time until the arrival of their Russian colleague.

BY-AND-BY there came doubts, and whisperings, and rumours. It was officially hinted, in excuse, that one Russian envoy had been taken ill. And presently, now that we were fairly in the trap, the Russian Press began more openly to put the tongue in the cheek at us. It was publicly stated in St. Petersburg that the so-called Chief of the Russian Mission had gone away on a holiday!

So there was nothing for it; and Lord Granville, “done again, as usual,” instructed poor Sir Peter and his lieutenant to “go into winter quarters”—at Murghab!

AND now comes a *communiqué*, apparently official, in the *Standard*, which informs a gaping world of certain hitches in “the preliminary negotiations!” A pretty time this for “preliminary” negotiations—when our Envoys, with horse, foot, and artillery, and all the paraphernalia of an important mission on which the eyes of Asia are fixed, have already well-nigh exhausted their patience in kicking their heels about in a wild desert in the most dangerous part of the world!

THIS is what the inspired writer in the *Standard* has to tell us:—

With reference to the preliminary negotiations between the English and Russian Governments on the subject of the Afghan frontier, pending the commencement of the labours of the Delimitation Commission, we are informed that the Russian Foreign Office made certain representations to ours in the beginning of November last, deprecating the strength of the escort sent from India to accompany Sir Peter Lumsden. The next stage in the negotiations was marked by the formal protest of the English Government to the Russian advance to Pul-i-Khatun, and more recently there have been representations on the subject of Penjdeh. With regard to the last-named place, the Foreign Office has the strongest proof that the Ameer’s garrison was in military occupation of it before even the Russians had taken Merv.

EVEN before this last ‘amazing disclosure, and before it had become so evident that Russia had once more made a fool of Lord Granville, an Afghan correspondent had written to the *Civil and Military Gazette* to say that “the Boundary Commission and its circuitous and stealthy route is ridiculed, and great doubts are expressed in regard to its ultimate safe return to India.”

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, who has special opportunities of ascertaining what is believed by natives in Afghanistan, writes:—

Merchants from Afghanistan, both Hindus and Mahomedans, agree in saying that extensive military preparations continue there, on the ostensible plea of apprehension of Russian aggression. But the popular conviction inclines to the belief that this is a mere ruse; and that the Ameer has neither the will nor the power to stem the tide of the Russian advance, which will overwhelm everything that comes before it. Also that recent Russian successes and conquests have strongly impressed the people of Afghanistan with the dread of her irresistible military power and resources and the wisdom of seeking her alliance and friendship. The common bazar talk gleefully alludes to the prospect of the Afghans again enriching themselves with the rich plunder of India, as their forefathers used to do during the decline and fall of the Mogul Empire, and before the rising power of the Sikhs checked their periodical raids.

THE particulars of the fall of Bhamo, with an account of the disgraceful conduct of the Burmese troops and of the outrages on British subjects, are given in graphic language in the *Times* telegram of this week. And the concluding words of the lengthy communication give the usual moral of the whole business—“The Indian Government . . . will probably await the further development of the situation.” We never do anything else nowadays.

LORD DUFFERIN is reported—so the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* informs us—to have suggested some “modifications” in the Bengal Tenancy Bill. We very much doubt Lord Dufferin doing anything so hasty and premature so shortly after his arrival. The “report” bears every mark of having been put about by the faction in the Indian Government that favours spoliation—with the view of entrapping both the zemindars and Lord Dufferin into a most dangerous compromise.

FOR instance, it is stated (to frighten the zemindars) that “the Government seems determined to dispose of the measure before adjourning to Simla”; and further (to flatter the Viceroy) that “he (Lord Dufferin) has already completely mastered it in all its details.” Both of these statements are absurd. The “Government” can hardly be determined to rush the measure through without the approval of the Viceroy; and Lord Dufferin is pledged to the eyes to give the matter the fullest consideration and study—and even if he were not, his Excellency is the last man in the world to allow himself thus to be “run in” by a clique of fanatical Radicals. On the other hand, it is absurd on the face of it to pretend that Lord Dufferin, in the hurry and bustle of the first few days of his Viceroyalty, in a new and most strange land, in the midst of a thousand distractions, and without stirring from Calcutta, can by any possibility have already acquired any personal knowledge of the details of such a vastly complex and difficult question worth mentioning—let alone such a complete knowledge as, we are confident, would alone satisfy the Viceroy as to the justice of his momentous decision.

THE suggested modifications, as will be seen from the telegrams, are not unimportant: and are all in the direction certain to be taken by a statesman of Lord Dufferin’s character. The proposed abandonment of the iniquitous and most perilous “Free Sale” clause is especially valuable. But the parts that are left untouched are to the full as fatal as those which are now reluctantly withdrawn. We seldom differ from the exceedingly able and far-sighted Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. But we altogether repudiate the suggestion that the zemindars “still profess themselves dissatisfied” as the “best means of obtaining further concessions.” They could do nothing else; for

what is proposed to be left in the Bill will still have the effect of leaving them mere rent-chargers on their own estates. The proposed modifications—whether really emanating from Lord Dufferin, or put about (as is more likely) by Mr. Ilbert and his accomplices—do not affect the principles of the Bill, which we discuss to-day in our leading columns; they do not even touch its confiscatory effect.

WELL may the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* say, in regard to the enhancement cases (only 120 per cent!) on the estates of the Government of Bengal in Midnapore, "It is much to be regretted that the Bengal Government should have persisted in carrying on this battle to the bitter end." And the "battle" was between the most powerful Government in the world and 75,000 of its unhappy tenants on the Midnapore *Khas mehals*, of whom all except about 100 were too poor to "carry on the battle to the bitter end!"

WE are exceedingly glad to hear of the signal success of the meeting called to do honour to the memory of Kristodas Pal. We shall reproduce the speeches when the mail brings the full report; and we trust that the whole English Press will unite with us in doing honour to the memory of a great Indian, a true patriot, and a singularly gifted and estimable man.

WE are very sorry to learn that Sir William Muir was thrown from his horse whilst riding to the India-office on Tuesday morning, and was somewhat severely shaken. He has since been confined to his bed.

THE cosmopolitan benevolence of the Gladstone Government has secured for us neighbours all along our road to India, who may one day become troublesome rivals. The Italian settlement at Assab Bay on the Red Sea was originally, so we were most carefully taught, nothing but a small trading-station, and a port of call for the Italian steamers trading with the East. Now it is evidently to be turned into a military fortress, and will doubtless serve as a fortified coaling-station. A telegram from Rome, dated Jan. 10, runs as follows:—

The *Italia Militare* to-day gives full details of the Expeditionary Corps destined to occupy Assab. It will be composed of four companies of Bersaglieri of 200 men each, one company of Artillery with six guns, and half a company of Engineers. The expedition will be commanded by Colonel Tancredi Staletta, of the Staff Corps. The corvettes *Garibaldi* and *Amerigo Vespucci*, which now will not proceed to the Congo, the ironclad *Castelfidardo*, and the despatch boats *Messagiero* and *Vedetta*, will also be ordered to the Red Sea.

THE *Englishman* has the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to December 23:—

We have to report a fair amount of business in our freight market since last mail both in steam and sailing tonnage. Steamer rates have further improved for early shipment of light freight, and are very firm for rough cargo. Sailors have moved off freely both for home and country employment. Two ships have fixed for London, three for Dundee, and three for America at former rates, and four vessels have gone in for country employ at a slight improvement on last quotations. Our unfixed tonnage now amounts to 39,000 tons.

THE following on the Calcutta Indigo Market is taken from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Market Report:—

During the past week four public sales have been held, at which 4,709 chests were offered, and 4,340 chests sold, bringing the quantity out of the market, including the private sales noted below, to about 63,500 maunds as against 95,000 at same date last year. Up to date 12,250 maunds Bengal, 31,750 Tirhoot, 6,000 Benares, and 13,500 Oudes have been disposed of. The Market has been decidedly quiet, and prices generally are about Rs. 5 lower than they were, a few exceptional lots only realising rates that were current last week.

THE same firm gives the following account of the Calcutta Tea Market:—

Since the 11th inst. the market has remained closed until yesterday, when about 15,000 chests were offered, and of these 14,500 changed hands. Bidding was brisk, and the auctions passed off with considerable animation.

THE *Times* of India has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, December 26:—

Mr. Maurice Cross, Subordinate Judge of Kumbaconum, Madras, the Rev. D. J. French, Chaplain of Berhampore; and Dr. Kenneth Bruce Stuart, of Calcutta.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Jan. 11:—

"The following account of the capture of Bhamo has been extracted from the longer statements published in the Rangoon newspapers. About two o'clock on the morning of Monday, Dec. 8, a small party of armed Chinese suddenly entered the town by an unguarded gate, and rushed to the palace of the Woon, or Governor, yelling and firing guns. The Woon and his guard of 150 Mandalay soldiers, alarmed by the noise, ran away at once. The Chinese then opened the large eastern gate of the town and let in the main body, consisting of 200 Chinese and 100 Kachyens. These men began to burn and loot the town, but killed very few of the inhabitants, the latter having fled precipitately to their boats.

"Another body of Burmese soldiers set to work looting on their own account, and having placed the plunder in a Burmese gunboat near the town returned and attacked the invaders, but without success. By the evening the greater part of the town was in the hands of the Chinese. One act of cruelty which they committed was the firing on some persons who were making for the boats. Two or three women are also said to have been shot. Next day about 1,000 Kachyens arrived, and many of the Chinese left with their spoil. The Burmese troops still held a position near the British Residency, but were driven out of it during the day. They alleged that Mr. Roberts, an English missionary, had opened the gates to the Kachyens, and they fired at him three times, but without effect.

"On Wednesday the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer *Kahbyor* (Captain Terndrup) arrived from Mandalay, and was immediately boarded by a crowd of refugees. As fighting was still proceeding and any communication with the shore was impossible, the *Kahbyor* dropped down the river to Sanaddee, but returned to Bhamo on Friday, the object being to bring away the missionaries. She anchored alongside of the Burmese steamer on board of which was the fugitive Woon. Captain Terndrup asked the Woon to help him to save the missionaries, but the Woon rudely refused. During the interview Mr. Roberts was seen approaching the steamer, accompanied by some of the Burmese. Captain Terndrup and a passenger named Soltan rowed out in the steamer's gig to meet him, when they were suddenly fired upon by the Burmese soldiers. They succeeded in getting Mr. Roberts safely on board of the British steamer, but his servants were seized and murdered, the Woon refusing to interfere.

"With great difficulty Captain Terndrup then obtained permission to go and save two ladies and a missionary named Freiday, but the Woon added, "If you bring any but foreigners we will fire into your boat." Thereupon Captain Terndrup and Mr. Roberts went in the gig to Bhamo, and got the ladies and Mr. Freiday safely away. Next day the Woon was more courteous, and allowed them to go and rescue the native servants of the mission, with their wives and children.

"The Chinese showed great civility to them, and placed no obstacle in the way of rescuing any of the party. They also refused the money that was offered, and, apparently, whatever danger was incurred was from the Burmese officials and troops. Mr. Soltan went to thank the Chinese Commander, King Kuch Yee, who replied:—

"You need not fear. Stay; we will respect your property and yourselves. We will not fight with the English. But we cannot stand Burmese oppression any longer, and we intend to hold the country. Two thousand more soldiers will soon be here, and after you leave we shall attack the Burmese steamers. The English are good traders; they can take the country up to Mandalay and we will hold the rest. Their steamers can come and go, and trade will prosper."

"The losses of natives of India in the affair are estimated at 100,000 rupees, but the Chinese traders lost more. The refugees bitterly lament the treachery of the Burmese soldiers, who, instead of defending the town, looted and burnt it. They say, 'If only the English had held the country we should never have suffered thus.'

"The loss of Bhamo is said to have been carefully concealed from Theebaw. According to an unconfirmed report, the Burmese troops sent to recapture the place have been defeated.

"The Indian Government has given no indication of its intentions, and will probably await the further development of the situation."

"The proposed modifications of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, a summary of which I have already telegraphed, have been much discussed; and the general opinion would seem to be that they

will remove of the most objectionable features of the measure. The Zemindars, however, still profess themselves dissatisfied—perhaps thinking that a profession of dissatisfaction is the best means of obtaining further concessions. The Select Committee continues to sit three days in the week; but the magnitude of its task is such that there is no immediate prospect of finishing the work, and it will probably be the end of March or the beginning of April before the Bill reaches its final stage.

"The Government seems determined to dispose of the measure before adjourning to Simla—a wise resolve; as a delay until next winter would be an unmixed evil, and would have the effect of further unsettling and embittering the relations of landlords and tenants. Lord Dufferin is greatly to be pitied in having a measure of such complexity and difficulty thrown on his shoulders at the beginning of his Viceroyalty. But it is stated that he has already completely mastered it in all its details, and he may certainly be trusted to see the fullest justice done to all the interests affected.

"Yesterday, in the Calcutta High Court, Justices Tottenham and Norris delivered judgment in an appeal which has peculiar interest at the present moment, when the land question is so prominently before the public. Some years ago a new assessment was made on the tenants of one of the Khas mehals, or Government estates, in the Midnapore district. The Settlement Officer fixed the rents of 75,000 Ryots, and it appears from the proceedings that while the average rate of enhancement of rent was about 48 per cent., the enhancement amounted in some cases to about 120 per cent. The settlement was effected under a special Act, which provides that the assessment shall be final unless it be proved that the rent has not been assessed in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Ryots declared the assessment excessive, and refused to pay the enhanced rates, and at one time there was some fear of disturbances. Eventually 2,600 of them instituted legal proceedings to contest the validity of the assessment. The Government contested the case in the two lower Courts, and the greater number of the Ryots were unable by reason of their poverty to carry on the fight. About 100, however, carried the cases to the High Court.

"That tribunal has now decided that the assessment was not made in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and that it is, therefore, illegal and void *ab initio*; and that the notice of assessment published was inaccurate and unfair to the Ryots. The Settlement Officer was blamed for having dealt with the Ryots *en bloc*, instead of considering the individual cases. A remand to the lower appellate Court was ordered, with a view of determining, upon further evidence, what was a "fair rent;" but on the application of the appellants' counsel the Court deferred drawing up the decree for one month in order to give the Government an opportunity of doing what was right, instead of compelling the Ryots to carry this ruinous litigation further. The Government was ordered to pay the costs of the appeal.

"It is much to be regretted that the Bengal Government should have persisted in carrying on this battle to the bitter end. It was fully warned of the probable result, but, unfortunately, unwise counsels prevailed, and it now finds its treatment of its tenants declared to be absolutely illegal. It is to be hoped that it will recognise its error, even at the eleventh hour, and not force the unhappy Ryots to continue a struggle which has already cost them so much.

"A crowded meeting, called to do honour to the memory of the late Bahoo Kristodass Pal, was held in Calcutta yesterday. The Lieutenant-Governor, who presided, said that there was not an administrative or legislative measure of importance passed during the last fifteen years in which the Government had not been assisted by the independent, unbiassed opinion of Kristodass Pal, whose great influence had done much for the education of the public mind. Resolutions were passed recording the sorrow felt at the untimely death of Kristodass Pal, and appointing a committee to raise subscriptions for a public memorial to him. Among the speakers were Chief Justice Garth, Sir Stewart Bayley, the Maharajah of Durbungab, and several other prominent Europeans and natives.

"The recent Moplah riot in Malabar appears to have originated in an event which occurred six months ago, when a band of Moplah fanatics attempted to murder a Hindoo named Ramen, who, after having become a Mahomedan, had reverted to Hindooism. They failed in their purpose, and were sentenced to imprisonment. On the morning of December 27, seven armed Moplahs went to Ramen's house, set it on fire, and shot several of his relations. They next went to the house of a rich Brahmin and shot him, and then entrenched themselves in a Hindoo temple. The Collector tried to induce them to surrender, but they refused, saying that they were prepared to die for their religion. In the evening some troops arrived. Next morning the gates of the temple were blown open with dynamite and the troops entered. The Moplahs fought to the last, refused to surrender, and when resistance was hopeless, exposed themselves at the windows and were shot. Eleven dead bodies and several wounded men were found in the temple.

"The Bombay Factory Commission has submitted its report. It urges that if the law is to be amended, it should be assimilated throughout India, and that by further restrictions on the cotton

industry Bombay will only handicap her trade. It found the sanitary condition of the mills much better than was expected; but it makes some recommendations. It thinks that no interference is necessary as to the hours of work of adult males, but would restrict the hours for women and children. The Medical Committee reported to the Commission that there had been no special deterioration of health among the operatives, as compared with other labourers."

The following extra telegrams have been received from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Jan. 12:—

"The surveys are being pushed on for the construction of an important strategic line, called the Sind-Sagur-Doab Railway. The existing narrow-gauge line from Lalamusa, on the Punjab Northern Railway, to Pind-Dadun-Khan, will be converted into a broad-gauge one, and continued to a point opposite to Dera-Ismael-Khan, and thence southward to the Indusvalley line at Mozuffergurh, with a branch to a point opposite to Dera-Ghazi-Khan.

"Professor Forrest's researches at the Bombay Secretariat have resulted in a further important discovery, besides that of the Wellington despatches mentioned last week. Certain bundles of records brought from the Poona Residency after the fall of the Peishwa have now been found. They include the draft, in French, of a projected treaty between Tippoo Sultan and the French Republic, stipulating that from 10,000 to 15,000 Frenchmen, supported by an adequate naval force, should be sent to the coast near Mysore, where Tippoo's army would meet them, for combined operations against the English.

"There is also a considerable amount of correspondence between Tippoo and the Marquis Wellesley. In one letter Tippoo thanks Lord Wellesley for sending him news of the destruction of the French fleet off the coast of Egypt, and goes on to describe the French nation in very disparaging terms."

THE 17th Regiment Bengal Infantry proceeds to Benares via Barackpore, crossing the Hooghly at Gyretty Ghaut by ferry, owing to the prevalence of cholera in the village of Rishra, between Gyretty Ghaut and Kotrung, on the Grand Trunk-road.

THE RIVER-BORNE TRADE OF ASSAM.—The annual report of the river-borne trade of Assam has been issued. This is the fourth that has been issued since steps were first taken towards permanently recording the details of the trade carried by the two great rivers of Assam, the Brahmapootra and the Surma. The traffic conveyed by the boats and steamers on those streams is by far the most important part of the trade of this province, into which railways have not yet penetrated, and in which roads are periodically destroyed by the rains or rendered almost impassable by unbridged and unfordable rivers. The total value of the trade of Assam with external States amounts to only 10½ lakhs, whereas the river-borne trade reaches the large total of 600 lakhs, or more than fifty-five times greater. Mr. Darrah, the author of this report, shows that the difference in the relative speed of the currents of the two rivers affects the traffic by country boats. Twenty per cent. of the total imports of twist and yarn in Sylhet are carried by country boats, but only five per cent. of that which reached the Brahmapootra Valley was conveyed by the same agency. The progress of the tea trade, which alone constitutes seventy per cent. of the whole trade of the province, is well described in a special paragraph, which shows that the export has greatly increased in quantity, but that the value has rather tended to diminish. The uncertainty felt as to what is a fair average price per maund tends, however, to shake very much one's belief in the accuracy or value of these deductions. Mr. Darrah's concluding reflections are of interest. "It is worthy of notice," he says, "how materially the trade of the Surma Valley differs from that carried by the Brahmapootra. The former consumes three times the quantity of European cotton goods, five times the amount of ganja, ten times the supply of mineral oils, twice as much sugar, four times as much tobacco, and considerably more salt, gram, and pulse than is required by the latter. Oil and tea seeds are imported into the Surma Valley in considerable quantities, whereas they are among the exports of the Brahmapootra trade. Among exports we find that nearly the whole of the lime, oranges, potatoes, rice, hides, and dry fish exported from Assam are sent out from the Surma Valley, and that it has the exclusive monopoly of the trade in ghi, linseed, and bamboos. On the other hand, the Brahmapootra Valley exports largely commodities that practically find no place in the trade that makes its exit by the Megna—viz., oil seeds (especially mustard and rape), raw cotton, rubber, jute, lac, and tea seed. It exports also six times as much wax, five times as much ivory, and considerably more tea. Among imports we find that the Brahmapootra Valley takes twelve times as much potatoes, fourteen times as much opium, seven times as much husked rice, four times as much coal and coke, and considerably more metals, liquor, and ghi. It is probable that the construction of the railway across the Cachar Hills will considerably modify the details of this trade, largely diminishing that of the Brahmapootra and increasing that of the Surma Valley.

Selected Articles.

THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" ON [THE PRESENT QUESTION.

It is desirable we think to keep the history of the Tenancy Bill before the public mind, that the force of the objections to it may be more and more generally understood. The Bill had its first origin in the distinct and repeated promises of the Government, during several years, that it would certainly bring in a Bill to give the zemindar proper facilities for the recovery of his rents. The Government knew well what difficulty the zemindar experienced in obtaining these rents. It knew the fact from its own experience as landlord, and when in 1870 it made the zemindar liable for the "cesses" that began to be imposed in that year, it renewed the promise in a very express way. The zemindar is allowed no "grace" whatever, either in the payment of the original assessment upon him, or of these new local cesses. He must pay them the very day they become due, or make himself liable to the immediate sale of his estate at public auction, under what is known as the sunset law. The promise of relief was renewed again and again, from 1870 down to 1876-77, and always deferred, the zemindar remaining all these years—as he still does to this hour—without proper legal facilities to enable him to recover what is due to him. In 1876-77 a Bill was at last brought into Council, with a very strong statement of its necessity, but now—and for the first time so far as this history is concerned—the Government declared that there was a difficulty in the way of giving these facilities, because the zemindar was in the habit of oppressing the ryot, by undue enhancements of his rental, and by evicting his tenantry when they refused to pay. It was somewhat late in the day to bring these charges forward, when the long-deferred promise was apparently about to be fulfilled, but the zemindars' complaint is that the charges should have been assumed to be true, without the slightest inquiry into the facts. The Bill proceeds upon the assumption that the zemindar's enhancements of his rents have been oppressive, and that they have been followed by what Mr. Mackenzie calls "the horrors of eviction." It is in vain that the zemindar asks for the evidence on which these charges rest. There is none, for the simple reason that no inquiry has been instituted, and no evidence taken, as to whether the charges are true or not.

Now we ask every candid and reasonable man what he thinks of legislation—of so sweeping an order as this measure, that there is not a right or usage in the province concerning the land, that will not be affected thereby—preceded by no inquiry of any kind into the facts. When the zemindars naturally and instantly complained that they were being condemned unheard, the Government brought forward as evidence a string of extracts from the annual administration reports, which they do not permit the public to see, but in which it seems desultory and casual complaints have been made of the unsatisfactory relations between the zemindar and ryot, but which extracts, as a whole, leave on the mind the impression that let those relations be what they may, the tendency has long been to a quiet settling down of the two classes into more or less friendly relations with each other. As "suggestions" of the sort of inquiry that would be necessary in any attempt to recast the relations between the two classes, they have their value, but as "evidence" they are not worth the paper they are written upon. The Government nevertheless proceeded straightway, in the fulness of its knowledge thus acquired, to appoint a Commission to report upon the subject. If it had stopped there no great harm would have been done. The report is a very able one, as might have been expected from the names associated therewith, and the recommendations of its authors possess of course a certain value as suggestions. But the extraordinary error was made of deputing this Commission to draft a Bill, which the Government straightway brought forward as its solution of the whole question. If we say that the Commission was so defectively constituted that it was not competent to solve the question, we do not say it disrespectfully, but from absolute conviction of its truth. Where yet in the world was it ever regarded as safe, or where would it be safe now, to entrust a Commission of three or four gentlemen, holding conflicting opinions about this difficult subject of the land, to draft a measure of such proportions as this Land Bill? As we so often complain, no one in India seems able to "count." Practically, what the Government did was to depute two gentlemen who held somewhat advanced Radical views concerning tenant-right, to devise an entirely new land settlement for sixty millions of people. The people are of several distinct nationalities, with innumerable customs, usages, privileges, and rights, that have been the slow growth of ages. The existing tenures amongst them and their incidents are inexhaustible in their peculiarities, while the Bill sweeps the whole of them away, and remoulds and resettles everything anew, upon certain lines which, theoretically, these two gentlemen think to be sound and desirable everywhere. It has been complained that they were both young and inexperienced, and the statement is true, and must be insisted upon, for the great element of safe legislation everywhere consists in the preponderance of age in the national councils which determine it. Many years ago (1866), when addressing the united Chambers

of Commerce at Manchester and Liverpool on this very question of the land, we pointed out that we laboured under a great disadvantage in India, from the fact that there was so few "old men" amongst us. We reminded the Chambers that they must not expect to find much matured wisdom, or safe guidance in India, because of this peculiarity. We called their attention to the fact that the average age of members of the Commons at that time was fifty-four years, and of the Lords fifty-seven, and we added—"Can anyone doubt that it is because of this preponderance of age in the national councils that so much practical wisdom guides them, and that so seldom is any step taken in either House, which comes afterwards to be regretted?" It is proverbial, as we all know, that there is nothing in which the old feel such confidence as "age." A man must live to be fifty, sixty, seventy years old, rightly to understand what this advantage of age really means. We have constantly seen in India how disastrously the comparative youthfulness of our merchants, lawyers, and civilians, affects the country. It is because there are so few old men in India that we so frequently see folly mistaken amongst us for wisdom. It is no reflection upon the two gentlemen who drafted this radical Land Bill to point out that they were both so young as to be, on that ground alone, unequal to such a task as that entrusted to them. It is only when age has chastened, enthusiasm, and repeated disappointments and failure have made men circumspect and cautious, that you find the practical wisdom which is so conspicuously wanting in India, and of which this Bill is the latest expression. Sir Richard Garth did not intend to be rude when he spoke of the comparative youthfulness of the gentlemen who had drafted it. The sure instinct of danger which age brings with it is not timidity, but the result of experience; and it is an instinct of this kind that tells the elder amongst us that there is danger in the Bill. Is it really a light matter to revolutionize by legislation the innumerable relations that have grown up in these provinces, amidst sixty or seventy millions of people, on the vital subject of the land, when the rights, the usages, the customs, the privileges concerning it, are practically innumerable, while the Bill, directly or indirectly, destroys them all.

If it could be truthfully affirmed that in spite of all this the measure was necessary, and that the Government must risk all chances, we could understand the determination to carry it. But the Bill is very wantonness itself. So far from any class desiring it, all classes are in alarm about it; for it raises questions that would never arise at all but for its provisions. Without any exaggeration, we say that it will unsettle the relations of every man with his fellow all over the provinces, should it become law. The fear of it is rapidly spreading from the zemindar class to the tenure-holder, and even to the cultivator. Nothing, therefore, could justify such a measure but proof of its necessity. While abolishing all freedom of contract it leaves literally nothing alone. Everything is to be determined by a new law. Neither zemindar, nor tenure-holder, nor ryot, nor tenant-at-will, is henceforward to have any discretion whatever. It is, in particular, a heavy blow at the zemindar, and it aims this blow at him at the very time when alarm is justly being awakened at the general attitude of the cultivator, not towards the zemindar only, but towards the State itself. No attempt whatever does the Bill make to distinguish between old and distinguished families who have been looked up to by the people for ages as their princes and national leaders, and the mere money-lending usurer, or the vile, intriguing vakil, who has obtained his land by fraud. The Maharaja of an ancient principality is henceforward to stand upon his own estates and territories, in the same position as the very *mhar* or *mhang* who has contrived to become a "landholder," under the fatal levelling of all classes by our laws. Hindoo society is not being disintegrated quickly enough, nor the old Mahomedan aristocracy decaying rapidly enough, but we must give both a downward impetus to accelerate their extinction. We have not brought the former rulers of the people as yet low enough. It is advisable to help them downstairs a little faster, and to lift the *mahajun* and the *bunnia* into fellowship with them, and equality. Everything that yet lingers amongst the people of a graceful or gentlemanly order is to be stamped out, by putting everything under a cast-iron system of law. In place of living human relations, and institutions wisely left to adjust themselves by the force of old traditions and old customs, we are to have a new social fabric altogether, a glass and iron structure of the Radical kind that commends itself so much to the Sheffield mind. The warnings of age and experience count for nothing. Two or three young Secretaries, full of enthusiasm for tenant-right, are commissioned to pull down the old fabric, and put up a new cast-iron one in its room, without a thought of its fitness for the people who are to find their future dwelling place therein, and accommodate themselves to the new order as they can.

When we think of the sweeping nature of this Bill, that it literally leaves nothing alone, but recasts everything in new and rigid moulds prescribed by law; that it refuses to allow the people any freedom of contract whatever, or any exercise of their own will or judgment, in their dealings with each other; that it pulls down old families held in respect for ages, that it may elevate the *bunnia* and the *mahajun* to the same level with them; that it sweeps away at a stroke countless customs, usages, rights, and

privileges, to which the people cling and will ever cling; that it ignores all sympathies, and defies all prejudices, treating the people precisely as if they were an inorganic mass of stone, to be made to assume any shape we please—we cannot speak the sense we have of its transcendent folly. Instead of restricting our legislation to the narrowest possible necessities of the position, we make a dash at the moon, and determine to change all things, because it is desirable to change some. Under such rules as this, the people never know what rest means. One long period of bitter conflict, created by law, succeeds another, between all classes who unfortunately have any connection with the land. The Government meanwhile remains absolutely blind to the revolution it is preparing. It honestly believes it to be nothing more than a troublesome and intricate business that it has to deal with, and that the sooner it is over the better. The difficulty which it finds at every step in drafting the measure but faintly forecasts what will follow when its provisions have to be applied in practice; but the fact enters the mind of no one connected with it. It really seems to be thought that because Mr. Gladstone has given "tenant-right" to some two or three millions of starving cottiers in Ireland, in sheer despair of what else to do, that it can do no possible harm to sweep away the existing land tenures of sixty millions of people, mostly in a state of great poverty, in these provinces. It is legislation gone mad.

FRENCH POLICY IN THE EAST.

Considering the strained attention which is bestowed by the Press generally, both in England and in India, on the progress of Russian aggression in Central Asia, it is strange that only a fitful regard is occasionally cast upon the proceedings of France in the Far East. The pretensions of the French and the unexpected tenacity of the Chinese have led the French Republic and the Celestial Empire step by step into a war which both Powers protested with apparent sincerity that they were most anxious to avoid. The fiction that the hostilities which marked the progress of negotiations did not constitute a state of war may now be regarded as abandoned. The French Chambers have voted the largest sum—nearly two millions sterling—which M. Ferry has ventured to ask for, and he has promised in return that he will now carry on operations with activity. Two millions of money, as Sir John Strachey and Lord Lytton could testify, do not go far in a war with an Asiatic Power, even when its subjects do not amount to more than four or five millions. What impression may be made with the thunderbolts of war which can be purchased for forty-three million francs, upon an Empire whose subjects are reckoned by hundreds of millions three or four times repeated, we have yet to see. General Millot, who has had some experience in campaigning against the Chinese, has given it as his opinion that no French general ought to lead an army of less than a hundred thousand men into China. It cannot be said that the estimate of the force requisite is at all extravagant, though it is wholly out of keeping with the dribblets of troops hitherto sent out of France to make head against the endless levies of the most populous empire that ever existed. To hold our position in India we employ fifty or sixty thousand British troops even in a period of profound peace. When the leaderless sepoys had to be crushed it was deemed prudent, if not necessary, to accumulate a hundred and ten thousand white soldiers in the country. It may be doubted whether General Millot's hundred thousand troops would be all that would be required in these days to bring China on her knees. When the Anglo-French Expedition forced its way to Peking, and burned the Summer Palace, the operation was by no means as free from peril as it seemed. Had the forces at the disposal of the Chinese Government been handled with ordinary skill the allied army would have found it very difficult to reach the capital, and still more difficult to return to the fleet.

In their last struggle with Europeans the Chinese were undoubtedly depressed and cowed by the formidable alliance of the two Western Powers; besides, at that time the improvement of their military organisation had only proceeded sufficiently to enable them to inflict a defeat on a squadron which assailed the forts guarding the approach to the capital, and at a subsequent period to defend those forts for a moment with some prospect of success—a success which, if attained, would have brought the invasion to a stand at once. Since that time considerable progress has been made in organising the means of offering a long resistance to a hostile army. General Gordon, when he left Bombay for China after resigning the Private Secretaryship to Lord Ripon, very disinterestedly drew up a plan of defence, of which the chief feature was that no tangible front should be offered to a foreign enemy, who would naturally be anxious above all things to come to a pitched battle, so that the superiority of European drill and tactics might make itself felt at once and decisively. The Chinese were instructed by Gordon to keep away from the enemy, to out-march him, to threaten his flanks, to harass him by night attacks, to cut off his supplies, to give him no rest, to avoid battles or any decisive operations. If this plan of resistance, which must be in an honoured place in the Perkin War Office, be now put to use it will doubtless prove as effective against a French general, even if he had a hundred thousand troops behind him, as it would have done against a Russian army, for whose

benefit it was specially drawn up by Chinese Gordon. Still, when all is said, China is China, and France is a great European military Power. M. Ferry has given evidence of a stubborn resolution which will not suffer him to turn aside from a course to which he stands committed for Europe. The French Chambers have allowed themselves, though with evident reluctance and misgiving, to be committed to M. Ferry's great project. The Republic cannot afford to accept defeat or failure in an enterprise of such magnitude. The withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico, and the abandonment of Maximilian to the vengeance of Juarez, led fatally to the misfortunes which culminated in Sedan. The French Government of Tuesday must at all hazards avoid incurring a forfeiture of prestige which might produce equally disastrous results. We must, therefore, be prepared to hear that the Chambers have been asked for a credit far exceeding any of those yet devoted to the purpose, and that the war will be carried on on the scale which can promise a decisive and, for French purposes, a useful result. There seems to be no military reason why a force of a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand men could not hope to bear down all resistance and make China cede Yunnan, which is contiguous to Canton, or even the province of Quangtung itself, as the price of peace. If events take the course just indicated we shall be compelled to take stock of the effect upon our own position as the dominant Power in the East. Mr. Colquhoun, the *Times* correspondent in China, has we learn, a book in the press bearing the title of "Asiatic France." This new France includes already Tongking, Annam, Cochinchina, Cambodia, and Hainan. If it should come to include Yunnan, or any other province giving a fulcrum on Chinese ground, we shall have a new political factor of great importance adjacent to our south-western frontier, precisely as we have the Russians established within inconvenient propinquity to our north-western frontier. We know pretty well, from the tenor of Mr. Colquhoun's contributions to the *Times*, that in his view the establishment of a new French Asiatic Empire to the south-west of China is a very serious portent which requires to be carefully watched. He considers that a great deal will depend on the attitude which the British Government takes up in Indo-China. Not only France, but Russia and Germany, will watch our policy closely. If we are weak or wavering we shall, in his opinion, have France in force on the eastern Indian frontier, and Russia closing in upon the north and west. Such a development of diverse interests in our neighbourhood would, of course, be a matter of grave concern, not only with regard to Burma and Afghanistan, but to India and our national interests.

Lord Dufferin will certainly find in the remoter East full scope for the exercise of the high qualities of statesmanship of which he has given so many proofs. According to the authority to which we have just referred, the annexation or "protection" of the kingdom of Siam is regarded as a settled principle of policy at Saigon, and it would probably have been effected ere now but for the protracted resistance of China to the absorption of Tongking. The supremacy of the French in Siam would involve independent Burma in inextricable difficulties, and if we annex King Theebaw's kingdom or leave the French to take that course—which may be set aside as impossible—we should have in either case the French in contact with our Indian frontier. It ought not to be above the resources of British diplomacy to give another direction to French expansion. If a choice is to be made it would be better to acquiesce in the annexation of Formosa, and to see her established in strength in a position less disquieting to our immediate interests. It is conceivable that the growth of French power in the north of China might be advantageous rather than otherwise, inasmuch as we should then have a second great European Power as interested as ourselves in restraining within reasonable limits the encroachments of Russia which threaten the existing equilibrium in Asia. On the other hand, France would find it, perhaps, eventually to her interest not to place her new basket of colonial eggs within too easy reach of the strong foot which kicked over her former ventures.—*Bombay Gazette.*

RETURNS OF THE RAIL-BORNE TRAFFIC OF BENGAL.—A return just received from India shows the results of the railway traffic for the quarter ending the 30th of June last and compares them with those of the corresponding quarter of the year 1883. The results are especially striking in the import trade, wherein has to be recorded a remarkable and almost marvellous decrease. The falling off in the import trade during the quarter was as much as 4,043,315 maunds, or 58·12 per cent., compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The bulk of this decrease was due to the decline in the trade in wheat, of which only 1,380,881 maunds were despatched to Calcutta, against 3,868,360 maunds in the first quarter of 1883-4. The export trade, however, showed a trifling increase of 21,320 maunds, or 0·63 per cent., over the returns of the quarter ending the 30th of June, 1883, notwithstanding that there was a decrease of 136,798 maunds in iron, 129,006 maunds in rice, 118,374 maunds in drained and undrained sugar, 74,803 maunds in gunny bags and cloth, and 21,744 maunds in tobacco. No general deductions are attempted in these returns, which show that so far as Bengal and Calcutta are concerned, the wheat trade passed through an unfavourable revolution in the spring of last year.

Correspondence.

GEOGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Edward Thornton's "Gazetteer of India," published by Messrs. Allen and Co. in 1857, was a very useful book, but it is now out of date. Bradshaw gives the railway stations in India, but not alphabetically.

A second edition of Thornton's work in one convenient volume, giving a description of all mountain ranges and rivers, of all towns with populations exceeding 10,000, and of all railway stations, would be far more practically useful than Dr. Hunter's ponderous volumes.—Your obedient servant,

Jan. 5, 1885.

Home News.

COUNCIL DRAFTS.—The tenders for Rs.30,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last, at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—in bills on Calcutta, Rs.5,91,300, average rate ls. 7-156d.; Bombay, Rs.17,83,000, average rate ls. 7-16d.; and Madras, Rs.1,00,000, average rate ls. 7-1,875d.; in telegraphic transfers, Calcutta, Rs.8,00,000, average rate ls. 7-1,875d.; making a total of Rs.32,74,300. Tenders for bills on all presidencies at ls. 7 5-32d. and above will receive in full, and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at ls. 7 3-16d. in full. Thirty-five lakhs are to be offered next Wednesday. From the beginning of the financial year to the evening of the 6th inst., remittances for Rs.10,91,87,418 were sold, realising £8,876,556.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION OF 1886.—The Home authorities have accepted the proposals of the Government of India on the subject of the Exhibition of India and the Colonies, to be held at South Kensington in 1886. This decision practically means that India will be worthily represented on that occasion, for while the Government of India may only incur the risk of a possible loss of ten thousand pounds, it can accept a nominal liability up to sixty or seventy thousand pounds. The contention of the Government of India throughout has been clear and consistent. It is to the effect that if India is to be represented at all at the London Exhibition of 1886, it should be in a manner worthy of the occasion. The decision just arrived at practically ensures that result.

THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF INDIA.—Sir James Caird, K.C.B., will take the chair at the meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Art, on Friday, the 23rd inst., when Mr. E. C. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Agricultural Department, is to read a paper on the agricultural resources of India.

SILVER.—Very little business was done in bars, or Mexican dollars during the week. On Thursday the market was so bare that little could be obtained at 50d. per ounce, which price has been retained during the week. The scarcity of Mexican dollars has enabled the quotation to advance to 48 13-16d. per ounce.

NOTICES, MEETINGS, DIVIDENDS, &c.

BANK OF BENGALE.—The dividend for the past half-year has been declared at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, being the same as for the corresponding half of 1883. A telegram received by Messrs. Coutts and Co. states that the net profits for the half-year amount to Rs.10,60,000; of this, 9,00,000 are appropriated to the dividend, Rs.25,000 are set aside as a provision for bad and doubtful debts, and Rs.1,35,000 are carried forward. For the second half of 1883 the profits were Rs.14,40,000, Rs.5,00,000 were carried to the reserve, Rs.15,000 were set aside for bad and doubtful debts, and the sum of Rs.25,000 was carried forward.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. J. W. POWER, OF THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.—This gentleman was the younger of the two brothers Power who distinguished themselves at Mynpooree during the mutiny, as related in the histories of those days, and in Mr. Keene's "Fifty Seven." He was present at Cawnpore and at Calpee, and with General Wetherall in Oudh. Later on he was Judge of Ghazipur. He had recently retired, and his loss will be felt by a large circle of friends.

FROM Umballa comes the news that Colonel Bushman, C.B., gave up his command of the 9th Lancers, on becoming Assistant Adjutant-General, on the 13th ult., to Colonel Abadie. Colonel Abadie has proceeded on a year's leave to England, leaving Major the Hon. H. Legge in command.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE Calcutta Trades Association and the British India Association presented addresses to the Viceroy on Monday, to which his Excellency made suitable replies.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Lahore on a visit on Saturday. Their Royal Highnesses left again on Tuesday for Umritsur, where they spent the day in sightseeing, leaving in the evening for Meerut.

SIR DONALD STEWART distributed the prizes at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, on Thursday, and drew attention to Lord Ripon's laudable efforts to extend education among all classes.

THE Kapurthalla State has sent a deputation to Calcutta, headed by his Highness Kuar Hinnam (Singh Badahur, to present an address of welcome to the Earl of Dufferin.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, after consulting with Judge's Romesh Chunder Mitter and Norris, has been pleased to commute the sentence of death passed on Mr. Eddis's khidmaighar at Purneah to one of transportation for life.

THE Government of the North-Western Provinces has decided to introduce trial by jury tentatively in the districts of Allahabad, Benares and Lucknow.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, accompanied by his Personal Staff, arrived at Allahabad on Thursday evening, the 18th ult. from Lucknow.

MR. R. GRIFFITH, Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces, has taken six months' leave, preparatory to retiring, making over the duties of his office to Mr. E. White, C.S., his destined successor in the substantive appointment.

THE VICEROY'S LEVEE.—There was a great crowd at Lord Dufferin's first levée on the 21st ult. It is supposed that upwards of 2,000 gentlemen attended. Elaborate arrangements were made to prevent crushing. The consequence was that although the approach was rather tedious everything passed off in a most orderly fashion.

THE VICEROYAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—At the meeting of the Viceroyal Council on the 19th ult. the Viceroy said:—"Your Honour and Gentlemen,—I cannot take my seat for the first time at this Council Board without desiring to express to you the extreme satisfaction I feel in being assisted by so many distinguished persons in the Government of this great dependency. I feel that for a very long time I must be little more than a learner in the details of many of the important questions which will come up before us from time to time, but it is on that very account that it makes me so happy to think that I shall have for my colleagues and advisers men so thoroughly acquainted as yourselves with everything connected with the administration of India, and in whose persons both Her Majesty's Government and the public possess such confidence. I only hope that on my side I shall be able to do what is incumbent upon me in expediting public business to your satisfaction." The business of the day was then proceeded with.

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—The following resolution of the Government of India appears in the last *Gazette of India*:—"At the request of the Government of Bengal, the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department undertook to form a collection of the economic products of India for the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84, and the list read in the preamble shows the character and scope of the collection, and the extent to which it may be held to represent the raw resources of the country. The Government of India desires to record its appreciation of the help afforded to it by the officers and private gentlemen named in the appended list, without whose cordial co-operation it would have been impossible in the very limited time allowed to have accomplished the work with any measure of success. More particularly the Government of India would desire to acknowledge the services of the following gentlemen:—1. Forest officers of Madras, Bengal, Burma, Assam, and the Central Provinces. 2. F. Duthie, Esq., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur. 3. J. B. Fuller, Esq., Director of the Agricultural Department, Central Provinces. 4. Babu Lachman Prosad Barman, Superintendent, Government Farm, Cawnpore. 5. Babu Amba Datt Joshi, of Almora. 6. Babu Mahendra Nath Battacharjya, M.A., B.L., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bogra. 7. Dr. Mudin Sharif of Madras. 8. J. Murray, Esq., Curator, Municipal Museum, Karachi. 9. Dr. MacDonald, Curator, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay. 10. Babu Ajodhya Prosad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahjehanpur. 11. Major D. G. Pitcher, Assistant Director of the Department of Agriculture, N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

MR. MUSPRATT, A. D. S. Police, has been transferred to Sassamam.

THE station of Motihari, like sweet Auburn, is deserted, every one, with the exception of the Civil Surgeon, being out in camp.

MR. H. W. GORDON, Judge of Sarun, has lately visited Motihari and the sessions are over.

Mr. C. W. WORSLEY, Collector of Chumparun, has left Motihari, and Mr. Henry reigns in his stead.

On dit that instead of a breakfast at Sonapore on the occasion of the Gunduck bridge ceremony, a breakfast and ball will be given at Chupra as being more central.

PACKING is now finished throughout Chumparun, but very little Indigo of the good marks has been despatched to Calcutta, and the agents do not seem to be in a hurry to get it.

THE Maharajah of Durbungah with his usual generosity has subscribed liberally to the fund for sending an Indian team to Wimbledon next year.

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. R. Boyd Lamb, of the Bannockburn Tea Estate, Darjeeling, which took place on the 8th ult.

It is contemplated giving up Dinapore as a military station on account of its unhealthiness, cholera being an annual institution. The troops will probably be moved to Bankipore. A new site for cantonments, south of the Bankipore Railway Station, is being surveyed with that object.

COLONEL RIVETT-CARNAC'S prize of a handsome shield with Rs. 125 in cash to the half-battalion Ghazipur Volunteers has been fired for by the Benares company, and Sergeant H. Decastro, the winner of last year's prize, is again leading with ninety-three points out of a possible 112. The Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Chunar, and Mirzapur companies have, we are told, yet to fire.

ASSAM is gradually been brought within the pale of civilisation. The Jorehaut Railway is now open, placing that station in direct communication with the Brahmaputra, 32½ miles distant. This line is designed to serve as a feeder to the great main line to the future, which is to pass through Sylhet and Cachar, to cross the North Cachar Hills, and, coming out at Golaghat, to follow the line of the Dhodarali to Dibrugarh, throwing out the same time a branch westward through Nowgong and Gowhattie to Dhubri and thus serving as a main artery of communication through the entire length of the valley of the Brahmaputra.

MADRAS.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS left Madras for Ooty on December 20th.

THE SHOOTING OF A COMRADE.—Private McCormack, of the 23rd Regiment, who was tried by court-martial for shooting Corporal Ford, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

MRS. GRANT DUFF presided at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Presentation Convent, Madras, on December 23rd, and in reply to a vote of thanks delivered a short address eulogising Roman Catholic priests and nuns for the excellent work they do in India.

THE FIRST PRINCE OF TRAVANCORE AT THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.—His Highness Keerala Varma, the Prince of Travancore, accompanied by his private secretary, and two other members of his suite, paid a visit to the School of Arts on December 17th, and was received by Lieutenant R. H. C. Tufnell, the Officiating Superintendent. Being an artist himself, His Highness was very much interested in what he saw.

ON the proposition in Council of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief of Madras it has been resolved by the Madras Government to appoint a committee of outsiders to inquire into the system of education at the Madras Military Female Orphan Asylum, and to report upon the disposal of the considerable grant of public money that is annually made to meet the expenses of the institution.

THE SCOTS FUSILIERS.—The Left Wing of the Scots Fusiliers Regiment left Madras to-day for Rangoon in the Indian Marine steamer *Tenasserim*. The band of the South Wales Borderer Regiment played the Wing out from their tents on the fort glacis to the pier. The *Tenasserim* is expected back at Madras early in January next to convey the 26th Regiment Native Infantry from Madras to Rangoon.

THREATENED SCARCITY AT TUMKUR.—A correspondent who recently visited Tumkur writes to a Bangalore paper that scarcity there to a somewhat severe extent seems inevitable. The raggi fields present a withered-up appearance, and the harvest of what there is must prove very nominal indeed. The magnificent large tank in Tumkur is about three parts empty, and matters are worse in the district itself. The adoption of relief measures, on a small scale at least, will probably be found necessary in Tumkur and other districts in the province where the crops have failed.

LORD RADSTOCK AT THE EVANGELISTIC HALL.—On December 20th a large number of educated Hindus assembled in the Evangelistic Hall to hear Lord Radstock. There was a sprinkling of European ladies and gentlemen; among those present being the Rev. W. Miller, M.A., C.I.E., Major Luxmoore, Rev. C. Cooper, M.A., Mr. C. M. Barrow, Mr. E. J. Firth, Rev. P. Rajagopaul, and Rev. A. Theophilus.

THE LATE DISASTER AT THE RED HILLS.—A correspondent writes:—Among the many houses that suffered by the breach of the Red Hills tank was one appertaining to the late Cumbum

Ramasawmy, father of Etherajulu Dasudu. This bungalow, which was pukka built, cost Rs. 1,500, and was situated nearly opposite the bund, and consequently was the first to perish. The number of occupants at the time of the disaster was six, five having been washed away, one only surviving to tell the doleful tale. The estimated loss is calculated to be as follows:—House, Rs. 1,500; cattle, Rs. 200; "ready paddy," Rs. 400; straw, Rs. 100; utensils, Rs. 200; two carts, Rs. 100; the whole aggregating Rs. 2,500.—*Mail*.

BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN DOWLING, I.M., has been appointed Staff Officer in Calcutta, and left Bombay on December 22nd to take up his new duties.

DURING his stay in Bombay Lord Randolph Churchill will be the guest of H.E. the Governor.

MR. RAHIMTOOLA MAHOMED SAYANI, the Sheriff of Bombay, took charge of his office on December 20th.

THE Goa Commission will hold its first meeting on the 10th of January. The President, who was chosen by the drawing of lots, is Senhor Larcher, Judge of the High Court at Goa.

HIS HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF KOLHAPORE, accompanied by his attendants, left Bombay for his territory on December 20th. Seventeen guns were fired from the saluting battery on account of the departure of his Highness.

MR. A. L. P. LARKEN, Bombay Civil Service, has been placed on the retired list with effect from the 18th July. Mr. Larken was a comparatively junior officer, having joined the service in 1873. He was granted sick leave to Europe for two years and three months in July, 1881. For the performance of famine duty in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1867 and 1877 he was allowed eleven months and fourteen days as extra service for pension.

ENCOURAGING VOLUNTEERS.—We are glad to hear that Lieutenant Thompson, of the Poona Detachment, B.V.R. Corps, has offered another prize—this time a money prize of Rs. 25—to be competed for exclusively by the non-commissioned officers of the detachment. The competition will be made compulsory on all sergeants and corporals, and they will be required to display their intelligence in commanding a company, i.e., putting the men through their facings, manual firing, and bayonet exercises and other company movements. The non-commissioned officer who passes the most creditable examination in these duties will be awarded the prize.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE *Pioneer* referring to the demonstrations in Lord Ripon's honour in Bombay says:—On the 31st May, 1880, with little ceremony and less enthusiasm, Lord Ripon landed in India—his arrival was witnessed with languid curiosity by a few idlers who had collected round the Apollo Bunder. On Saturday he left it from the same spot amidst a farewell demonstration that must have been impressive even after all the demonstrations and farewells that have preceded it. A Viceroy does not really put off his public character until he leaves the country, and business pressed upon Lord Ripon to the last. On Friday he laid the foundation-stone of the Town Hall that is to be, afterwards visited St. Xavier's College, speaking at length on each occasion, and finished a Midlothian day at a public reception in the evening.

At the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on December 22nd a very satisfactory report of the working of the Association during the past year was presented and adopted, together with a recommendation to make a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the widow of the late secretary (Mr. Gordon), whose loss the committee deplored. The chairman, the Hon. Forbes Adam, in reviewing the year's operations, expressed surprise that the native Press attached comparatively such little weight to the effect of railways in India's intended development. The Chamber must regard with pleasure the care that was being bestowed on wheat cultivation in the country. With enlarged sources of supply, improved cultivation, goods, and cheaper railway carriage they could confidently anticipate a gradually expanding trade. Exceptional causes made 1882-3 a specially good year; as exceptional causes have made this a bad one; but for the future they need not fear. In America, their chief rivals, the demand for local requirements and the cost of production must both augment. India, presumably, in that respect would not change. He also drew attention to America's great flour trade. America, by saving land and sea carriage on the bulkier article, has a pull over them that should be looked to. Why should India not export flour? There was lots of water power throughout the country. It only needs capital and enterprise to develop an industry that in magnitude he ventured to think might become a rival to their cotton manufactures.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HAVELOCK, Commandant of Aurungabad and 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed lay trustee of Holy Trinity Church, vice Captain Selfe, R.A., left the station.

BURMA.

A GRAND wedding took place in Prome, on the 4th ult., between Count Calderarj and Miss Richardson, the daughter of the Assistant-Commissioner.

AKYAB, as well as Rangoon, is agitated at the prospect of a fancy ball to be held about the end of the month.

COLONEL LOWNDES, Inspector-General of Police, returned to Rangoon on the 18th ult. from his visit to the Arakan Division.

THE new Deputy Commissioner of Henzada was unanimously elected President of the Municipality at a meeting of the Commissioners on the 8th ult.

THE Mandalay High Priest arrived at Henzada on Dec. 7.

THE Municipal Elections at Bassein have resulted in the return of two new members for the European community, and the defeat of Messrs. Rees, Nichols, and D'Altaides. The old members sought re-election, and vigorous canvassing on their behalf was carried on by a party headed by Mr. Wilcox, the Municipal Engineer. The result of the voting, in regard to the successful candidates, was declared to be Mr. Carrapiett, 55 votes; Eugene Badelier, 41 votes; J. Daniell, 28 votes.

THE jail at Kyouktan, about twenty miles from Maulmain, near the marble quarries on the Ataran river, is nearly finished now. It will be able to accommodate some five hundred convicts, who will be employed as labourers in the quarries.

THE *Maulmain Advertiser* announces that the nominated members of the Maulmain Municipal Committee are to be Messrs. Richard, Executive Engineer, F. H. Dobson, Superintendent of the Jail, Herries, Superintendent of Police, and Colonel Prendergast, Assistant Commissioner.

THE Chetties of Rangoon are apparently becoming more enterprising year by year. They have now commenced trading with Penang. One Chetty received Rs. 30,000 on December 18th for the export of grain to that Settlement, while another has just shipped seventeen ponies to the same place.]

CEYLON.

THE prizes for shooting were presented by Lady MacLeod to the Ceylon Volunteers in the Racquet Court on the 18th, when over 200 Volunteers were on parade.

A LOCAL Company for the cultivation of tea in the Yatiantota district has been floated, with a capital of Rs. 10,000; it is called the Yatiantota Tea Company.

A MEETING of the Planters' Association of Kandy will be held early in January to take into consideration the contemplated Ordinance *re* prœdial products.

A FAREWELL breakfast has been given to Mr. R. E. Pineo on his departure from the Haputale district by his brother planters. Mr. Pineo is shortly quitting Ceylon for good, after a long residence in the island, the greater part of which has been spent in planting in Haputale.

THE Legislative Council has been busily engaged during the past week, both in Council and Sub-committee, two full sittings on the 17th and 19th of the former having taken place, and an additional day has been devoted to second and third readings of Bills yesterday. The subjects of largest public interest at these were the system under which our arrack revenue is collected, the Postal Amendment Ordinance, the bill for the Protection of Prædial Products, and incidentally the appointment of a Commissioner for the London Exhibition of 1886, and the Cart Registration scheme.

At the meeting of Council on Dec. 17, the Hon. R. A. Besanquet rose to ask what steps the Government proposes to take to provide for the colony being properly represented at the Colonial Exhibition to be held in London in 1886, and to move for any correspondence that may have taken place with the Home Government in reference thereto. He called attention to the importance of having the interests of the colony properly cared for on the occasion of the approaching exhibition in London, and said that a notice having appeared in the public prints of the appointment of a Royal Commission, there should be no time lost in taking steps for securing proper contributions for this island. He considered that if Sir W. Gregory could be induced to act on our behalf he would be a most fitting representative. The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary replied that there were no papers on the subject beyond a letter from Mr. Birch, who had very kindly offered to act as Commissioner for Ceylon. Sir Wm. Gregory being one of the Royal Commissioners could not be asked to act as our representative. The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary subsequently laid on the table a circular despatch received from the Secretary of State regarding the London Colonial Exhibition of 1886.

THE detachment 7th Bengal Cavalry on the march from Allahabad to Calcutta made a détour by crossing the Hooghly at Pultah Ghaut, and proceeded thence *viâ* Barrackpore, owing to sickness on the original line of route.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HER MAJESTY'S flagship *Euryalus*, Captain Hastings, left Bombay on the 22nd ult. for Colombo.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DUNSTERVILLE has become entitled to the colonel's allowance.

CAPTAIN H. W. WARDEN, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, has resigned his commission.

LIEUTENANT H. G. WAX, Madras Staff Corps, has been transferred to the Retired List on half-pay.

MAJOR J. A. LAVIE, F Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, has been granted twelve months' sick leave.

CAPTAIN WARREN (Nizam's State Railway) has resigned his commission in the Hyderabad Volunteer Corps.

THE Secretary of State, has permitted General Ducat, Bombay Staff Corps, to retire from the service.

MR. FULWAR CRAVEN FOWLER has been appointed to be a lieutenant in the G.I.P. Volunteer Corps.

COLONEL C. W. WILSON, commanding Royal Artillery, Lahore Division, is retiring from the service.

THE 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers arrived at Bareilly on the 9th December, where the corps will be quartered.

LIEUTENANT HABLEY, of the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps, has been granted leave of absence to England for twelve months.

CAPTAIN F. M. TURNER, Royal Artillery, Seconded List, has been posted to No. 4, Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division.

THE 14th Sikhs marched from Agra on the 19th December, *en route* for Jhelum, and expect to arrive at Delhi on the 31st December and Umballa ab ut the 13th January.

STURGEON F. D. C. HAWKINS, Indian Medical Department, has been posted to the officiating medical charge of the 13th Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon W. Conroy, proceeded on furlough.

COLONEL A. LE MESTRIER and Major G. T. Crawley, 2nd Battalion the Liverpool Regiment, have been granted leave to Calcutta in advance of the arrival of the battalion at that station.

THE 11th Bengal Infantry from Lucknow, under the command of Colonel Harris, marched into Calcutta on the 22nd in relief of the 17th Bengal Infantry (the Royal Poorbeahs), which left the same day *en route* for Benares.

LIEUT. W. ELLIS, Royal Engineers, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, Madras, employed in Sub-Marine defence duty at Rangoon, has been graded in the Public Works Department as a supernumerary 2nd Grade Assistant Engineer.

THE following officers having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Bombay Staff Corps, have been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonelcies: Majors Samuel Swinton Jacob, Francis Ward Major, Charles Willis Godfrey, and Henry Lowther Nutt.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the following promotions in the Military Accounts Department, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Durand, proceeded on furlough:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Saunders, Commissariat Examiner, Poona, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade; Captain F. R. Burgess, Presidency Paymaster, Calcutta, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade; Major W. W. Major, Madras, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade; Captain J. F. D. Fordyce, Circle Paymaster, Punjab, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade; Lieutenant H. E. Passy, Pension Paymaster, Poona, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

LIEUTENANT V. M. STOCKLEY, 13th Bengal Cavalry, intends spending his leave in China. He has been granted sick leave in anticipation of what will be given by the Commander-in-Chief.]

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. C. CLIFFORD, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Commissary-General for Transport, in the absence of Colonel R. C. Low, C.B., in England, who is suffering from an attack of gout, intends proceeding to England on three months' privilege leave, and will, it is stated, hand over the duties of his appointment to Colonel Low, at Bombay. Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford will probably return to Calcutta for instruction in account duties on the expiration of his leave.

CAPTAIN JOHNSTONE, of the 1st Infantry at Aurangabad, having been posted to the 2nd Infantry at Hingolee, Lieutenant Hutton, Wing Officer, has been appointed second-in-command, and Lieutenant Shakespeare, Wing Officer and Adjutant *pro tem.* until the arrival of Lieutenant Adye. Lieutenants Goodson Adye, B.S.C. and Knox, B.S.C., have received their Captaincy from the 13th ult. On a representation of the Resident to the Government of India, the price of draught bullocks for the Artillery have been raised from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100. Brigadier-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B. and V.C., is now on a tour of inspection, visiting Ellichpore and Hingoli; from the latter place he travels by road to Jalna, where he is expected on the 28th ult. to begin the camp-of-exercise. All the Contingent troops (three of each arm of the service) will be ready for action on the 29th ult. Deputy Surgeon-General Ogg, M.B. and M.A., of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and Hyderabad Contingent, has inspected Aurangabad and is now at Hingoli, which is about eighty miles from Jalna.

Miscellaneous.

THE RETIRING VICEROY.—The *Bangabasi* says:—"Lord Ripon is going away, going to leave us untimely, before his term is out. The joy of the herds of the selfish, anti-English, and *Fringees* whose ways and means are despicable, and who are devoted to the mischief of India, knows no bounds to-day. Nocturnal animals are ever glad at sunset. The day may be cloudy, with an obscure sun, but yet it is day; and when the day endeth vultures, jackals, and dogs, which haunt cremation *ghats* and live on rotten flesh, leap with joy at the prospect of their Thyestean banquet. The day may be succeeded by a beautiful night with a glorious full-moon; but it is still night, for night follows day, whether moonlit or dark. Hence are the nocturnal creatures so glad, so elated, so full of high hopes."

WELCOME TO THE VICEROY.—The *Surabhi* says:—"Come Dufferin, India greets thee with a joyful heart. She will forget her Ripon's loss, if you walk in his footsteps and prove yourself to be his worthy successor. You have made fair promises, and it remains only to be seen that you are anxious to be true to them. You have heard, and we hope you will find it too true, that your countrymen in India are extremely narrow-minded, full of false ideas about political rights, anxious to establish absolute sway over the conquered, always opposing their political progress. Whenever you step forth to do good in India, the Anglo-Indians will cry out that they are going to be ruined. The glaring defects in the system of administration, laws, and proceeding bristling with injustice and partiality that are in vogue in the country will perhaps astound you. To preserve peace cannot be the duty of the Indian Viceroy, for we are a law-abiding people. Administrative reform is his great task."

The personal staff of His Excellency the Viceroy, as it exists at present, is as follows:—Private Secretary, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace; Military Secretary, Major Lord William Beresford, V.C.; Aides-de-camp:—Major H. Cooper, North Lancashire Regiment; Lieut. the Hon. C. Harbord, Scots Guards; Lieut. Lord Herbrand A. Russell, Grenadier Guards; Lieut. A. Balfour, 1st Highland Light Infantry; Lieut. C. Burn, 8th Hussars; and Lieut. Leonard Gordon, King's Own Borderers (extra); Subadar Major Nutha Sing, Sirdar Bahadoor; and Subadar Major Bulbudder Sing, Naique Bahadoor. Surgeon A. W. D. Leahy, of the 33rd Allahabad N.I., has been temporarily appointed to act as Surgeon to His Excellency.

LORD RIPON'S ADVICE TO THE NATIVE PRESS.—The *Indian Chronicle* (Bankipore) says:—"As there cannot be even the smallest suspicion of Lord Ripon's unfriendliness to the Native Press, his advice is all the more valuable and sincere, and its wisdom and truth and the necessity of its adoption must impress themselves on the mind of every native of India who has or may have hereafter the charge of a newspaper. We have ourselves more than once pointed out that it is a mistake on our part to put ourselves in perpetual opposition to the Government of the country, and to regard every thought or act of our rulers from the standpoint of an adverse critic. In the special circumstances of India it is highly desirable that the Native Press should understand the Government, and separating men from measures and good measures from bad, pass its criticism of praise or censure, as the case might be, fearlessly yet temperately. We are obliged to Lord Ripon for his advice."

A GALLANT rescue of two drowning men by a lad of eighteen is reported from Roorkee. It seems that a few days ago, while the guns of 9-1 battery R.A. were being taken over the Ganges canal on a pontoon bridge three of the gunners were accidentally knocked into the water. Two of them clung to the ropes of the pontoons, and struggled out in a few minutes, none the worse for their ducking. The third, however, was swept by the canal current down stream. Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, V.C., R.E., who was standing near the bank at the time, plunged in at once to the rescue, but being encumbered with heavy boots and uniform, sank at once. A gentleman, named Macleod, a resident of the station, next went to the rescue; and, after an immense amount of exertion, succeeded in reaching and supporting not only Colonel Hart, but the gunner as well, who had first fallen in. Eventually a life-buoy was thrown to Mr. Macleod's aid, and a native sepoys assisted in keeping Colonel Hart's head above water. Neither Mr. Macleod nor the gunner appeared to be any the worse for their prolonged immersion, but Colonel Hart was utterly exhausted. This officer has on two previous occasions distinguished himself by saving human life from drowning.

THE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL LAND TRADE OF SCINDE.—A report prepared in the office of the Collector of Customs at Kurrachee, and just received from India, shows the figures relating to the whole of the land trade of the province of Scinde for the official year 1883-4. The external traffic, that is to say with Beloochistan and Afghanistan, shows an increase over the previous year of Rs.18,46,918; and it is noteworthy that the whole of this increase is under the head of rail-borne traffic. Trade borne by road is practically stationary, for the increase in imports is more than counterbalanced by the decrease in exports. Again, the

increase occurs entirely under the head of trade with Beloochistan for that with Afghanistan shows a falling off in most of its branches. Much of the trade has arisen through the increasing importance of Quetta as a military station, but it is satisfactory to learn that "the Afghans are generally in favour of strong Europe made boots." The second portions of this report deals with the internal trade, or that with the States and Districts which are outside Scinde but within the British borders. Of these the principal are Guzerat, Jesalmir, Cutch, and Bahawalpore. This portion of the commerce of Scinde has increased to the extent of Rs.1,17,045. Most of the States show a falling off, but the improvement in the case of Cutch is so marked as to more than compensate for the deficiency in all the other States. It is probable that the explanation of the decline in their trade, and particularly in the case of Guzerat, is to be found in the internal condition of these States. Bad seasons and great dearth are stated to have exercised an adverse influence on trade, but it is singular that Cutch, which suffered equally with the rest, does not seem to have been affected at all, for its trade developed in the twelve months under review by not less than one-third of the amount of the preceding year.

THE ROORKEE RESOLUTION.

The rules regulating the admission of students to the Indian engineering colleges, and the manner in which appointments in the engineering branch of the Public Works Department may be obtained by the students of these colleges are contained in the resolutions of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department of Nov. 11, 1882, and Feb. 14, 1883. These resolutions modified the previously existing rules in several respects, and notably in giving to students of pure Indian descent a preference over all other students for guaranteed appointments in the Public Works Department. As long ago as 1876 it had been remarked by the Secretary of State that very few persons of pure Indian origin succeeded in obtaining appointments in the public service through the engineering class of the Thomason College, and between that time and the year 1882 he had repeatedly urged on the Government of India the advisability of giving to pure natives a preferential claim to such appointments. The Government of India, while recognising the desirableness of attracting natives of India to the Engineer Department, hesitated to give an exclusive preference to one class of natives of India as defined by Statute, and the discussions on this point ranged over a considerable period. Ultimately the Governor-General in Council acquiesced in the proposals of the Secretary of State, being influenced mainly by the consideration that owing to reductions in the Public Works Department the numbers of appointments available for pupils of the Indian colleges had become so small that in no other way could the object in view be attained. The number of appointments guaranteed to the four Indian colleges was no more than six for the year 1885 and seven for 1886, and under these circumstances almost the only way of facilitating the candidature of pure natives seemed to be to give them a preference over other students. Shortly after the issue of the resolutions in question memorials were received from various associations of domiciled European and Eurasians in India, remonstrating against the disadvantage at which persons of their class were placed by the new rules. These memorials were forwarded to the Secretary of State with the despatch from the Government of India of July 28, 1883, in which the Governor-General in Council remarked that, although, looking to the small number of appointments involved, the memorialists appear to exaggerate somewhat the practical effect of the rules upon their interests, he could not but think that "they had a certain solid foundation for their dissatisfaction, and that their representations deserved attention." The Governor-General in Council accordingly recommended that arrangements should be made in regard to the recruiting of the Public Works Department, which would have the effect of increasing the number of appointments available for the Indian colleges to eleven, and that with this extension of the field of employment the area of competition might again be widened so as to include all persons coming under the statutory definition of natives of India. Considerable correspondence has since taken place upon various points of detail in this scheme, and the Secretary of State has now decided that the annual recruitment from the Indian colleges shall be fixed at nine. Although somewhat smaller than what they had recommended, the Government of India believe that this increase in the number of appointments, taken in connection with the changes made in other respects in the rules of admission to the college, renders it unnecessary to maintain a preference in favour of students of pure Indian descent, and that the object with which that preference was given may now be sufficiently attained without it. In future, therefore, all students coming under the statutory definition of natives of India will be eligible to compete for the guaranteed appointments in the Public Works Department.

The appointments will, for the present, be allotted as follows:—

To Thomason College, Rurki	...	...	4 and 5 alternately
Seepore College	...	...	2 and 1 "
Madras Civil Engineering College	...	...	1 and 3 "
Poona College of Science	...	...	2 "

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1885.

THE AUTHORS OF THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL AS PHILANTHROPISTS.

THE disgraceful oppression of the ryots in the estates of the Bengal Government in Midnapore, as disclosed in the appeal case just decided against the Government in the Calcutta High Court, is a sad commentary on the sincerity of the chief promoters of this wretched Tenancy Bill. Mr. Macdonnell, the present Secretary to the Bengal Government, and Mr. Mackenzie, the late Secretary to that Government (now Home Secretary to the Government of India), may fairly claim to share with Mr. Ilbert the paternity of the Bengal Tenancy Bill; and during the time that they have been in the Bengal Secretariat, these horrible Settlement operations, of which the *Times*' telegrams tells us this week, have been going on in Midnapore, or their results have been under review in the superior Courts. In the case of no less than 75,000 tenants of the Bengal Government in Midnapore, the enhancements of rents have been enforced under a special Bengal Act, passed *pro hac vice*; and the enhancements have been, on the average all round, 48 per cent., while some enhancements have reached the outrageous amount of 120 per cent. And, further, the Bengal Government—with Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Macdonnell successively as its Secretaries—have pursued these unhappy ryots from court to court, until at last the poverty of all, except a few, forced them to give up their resistance of despair, and to submit to the extortionate demands of Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues. Fortunately for the cause of humanity, about 100 out of the 75,000 managed to carry their case up to the High Court; and now we learn that the extortion has been “illegal *ab initio*,” that the notice of assessment was “inaccurate and unfair to the ryots!” and that the Settlement officer is “blamed for having dealt with the ryots *en bloc*, instead of considering the individual cases!” Mr. Macdonnell's Government is “ordered to pay the costs of the appeal”—is it possible that

he could have suggested that his unhappy victims should pay those costs?—and the High Court has “deferred drawing up the decree for one month, in order to give the Government an opportunity of doing what was right, instead of compelling the ryots to carry this ruinous litigation further!”

Of course we do not mean to assert that Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Macdonnell were personally responsible for this most cruel business: for, until further details reach this country, it is impossible exactly to assign such personal responsibility to any one. But this much is absolutely certain, that, merely from their position as Secretaries to the Bengal Government, they must have been fully cognizant of all that was going on in Midnapore; and so, too, in all probability was Mr. Ilbert. And all the time, these gentlemen have been “shedding the bitter tear”—like the walrus and the carpenter weeping over the fate of the oysters they were devouring—over the wickedness of the zemindars in enhancing their ryots' rents, and over the sorrows of “the poor ryots”! They have sat down quickly and written out this Bengal Tenancy Bill, ordaining that no zemindar shall enhance any ryot's rent, except with the sanction of the civil officers, by ridiculously small instalments at intervals of long years; and then, “wiping their streaming eyes,” they have cheerfully read in the reports of their subordinates how that 120 per cent. has been suddenly clapped on to the Government rental of some of the unhappy Midnapore ryots! A more shameless inconsistency has never been made public. And, further, while guilty of this terrible oppression in the Government's own estates, they cynically exempt all Government estates from the operation of their pseudo-philanthropic Bill!—and resolutely refuse to grant to the justly indignant zemindars any public inquiry by which the latter may be enabled to prove that the charges against the Bengal zemindars as a body are utterly false and groundless.

We shall return to the consideration of this shocking affair before long. Meanwhile we heartily commend it to the interest of Lord Stanley of Alderley and other peers and members of Parliament, who ought to insist on a Parliamentary investigation of the whole business.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

ONE of the most masterly expositions of the laws of political economy that ought to regulate any legislative interference in the relations between landlord and tenant is contained in a treatise by the Duke of Argyll, published by the Cobden Club in 1877. His Grace's able monograph is entitled an “Essay on the Commercial Principles applicable to Contracts for the Hire of Land.” Written by a Liberal ex-Secretary of State for India, and brought out under the auspices of an ultra-Liberal Club, its authority on the Indian land question can hardly be denied by a Liberal Government; and we regard this fact as even more important at the present juncture than the remarkable intrinsic merit of the work—for experience teaches that the great Liberal party will accept as gospel, from the lips of a supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, arguments which they would scout as heresy if put forward by an unspeakable Tory. It may be hoped that the Government will listen to words of wisdom and warning from a *quondam* colleague, which otherwise would obtain no chance of a hearing, even if uttered by the tongues of men and of angels.

The whole of the Duke's Essay is one crushing exposure of the cynical inconsistency of a faction that can preach up Free-trade, or even a miserable *simulacrum* of Free-trade, in matters where Protection is supposed to be for the

benefit of Her Majesty's subjects against foreigners, and that can, in the same breath, advocate the most extreme and unwarrantable interference of the State in contracts between various classes of Her Majesty's subjects—an interference, too, that is admitted by all to be injurious to one side, and that is believed by many to be injurious to both sides! The relations between landlords and tenants in Ireland furnish, of course, the immediate text for his Grace's arguments; but the principles which he sets forth and illustrates with so much power are of universal application. And, moreover, where modifications may be produced by the special circumstances of a particular case, it must be admitted by every honest observer that in Bengal it is impossible to allege those excuses for the breach of the laws of political economy that were successfully alleged in the case of Ireland.

We earnestly hope that this admirable publication of the Cobden Club will be carefully studied, if it has not already been studied, by everyone who takes any interest in the one great question on which depends all the future peace and prosperity of Bengal. It is impossible for us in this place to do more than indicate the general bearing of the treatise on the vital question which now agitates our most thriving Indian province. "Prices are to be artificially cheapened," says the Duke, at page 65, "to the present holders only, in order that they may be artificially aggravated to all holders coming after them. Freedom of trade in the hire of farms is to be jealously guarded where it tells in favour of those now in possession, and to be as jealously excluded where it tells against them. It is assumed that the general interests of the community are bound up in their holding on the lowest terms possible; and in everybody else, not now belonging to the fraternity, paying as high a premium as possible for the privilege of entering it."

We would commend to Mr. Ilbert—when he thrusts down our throats the very visionary "rights" which he believes to have appertained to the Bengal ryots in the old anarchical times before 1793—a careful perusal of the Duke of Argyll's introduction. Rights, the Duke of Argyll points out, "are what they are defined to be, not by the antiquarian, but by the judge." And elsewhere he aptly remarks, "We should not think of arguing on proposed amendments of the law of marriage, by going back to the times when women, we are told, were objects of the chase, and when marriage is said to have consisted in 'capture.'"

For nearly every one of the mischievous and iniquitous provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the student of the Duke of Argyll's treatise will find illustrations as felicitous as the one we have here quoted, to prove the short-sighted folly of the measure. "Every new right," says the Duke, "given to the existing tenants will simply be sold by them, when convenient, to the very highest bidders. The whole benefit will be discounted in the market by the fortunate individuals who are occupiers when these new rights are first conferred. All future occupiers will have to pay the most extravagant price for occupation which the state of the market and the pressure of competition may determine. In short, such an act of attainder against the present owners would only substitute in their stead a new set of owners far more exacting, because far more necessitous." It would be difficult to set forth in clearer language the disastrous effect on the condition both of landlord and of tenant of Mr. Ilbert's Bill, as well as the ridiculous absurdity of attempting to regulate prices in Bengal by an Act of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

We cannot conclude this article better than by quoting

the Duke of Argyll's epigrammatic summary of the "Three F's":—

The demand for what is called "fair rents" is a demand that prices shall be cheapened by Act of Parliament in favour of the particular individuals who now hold farms in Ireland. The demand for "fixity of tenure" is a demand that all other Irishmen shall be prohibited from dealing with owners for these coveted possessions. The demand for the right of "free sale" by the present holders is a demand that no part of those parliamentary privileges shall be passed on to any farmers coming after them.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 20.)

MACIVOR, Captain I., political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem. on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class from Nov. 24, consequent on the deputation of Lieutenant M. J. Meade as boundary settlement officer in Bhopal.

MACIVOR, Captain I., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, and 3rd assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Central India, is posted as 1st assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Biluchistan, from the date of assuming charge.

COLVIN, Mr. E. G., C.S., is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as an assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, from the date of assuming charge.

CLARKE, Colonel T. G., commissioner and district and sessions judge of Coorg, is appointed to be civil and sessions judge of the civil and military station of Bangalore as a temporary measure, from Nov. 14.

HUGHES—The services of Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, Geological Survey of India, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for one year, from Dec. 18.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order and to the Provinces placed against their names:—

WINTER, Mr. Edgar Francis Latimer, N.W.P., Punjab and Oudh.

WALSH, Mr. Earnest Herbert Cooper, Bengal (Lower Provinces).

LOVETT, Mr. Harrington Verney, N.W.P., Punjab and Oudh.

DWYER, Mr. Michael Francis, N.W.P., Punjab and Oudh.

LUSON, Mr. Hewling, Bengal (Lower Provinces).

HOUSE, Mr. Henry Frederick, N.W.P., Punjab and Oudh.

ASHWORTH, Mr. Edward Thomas, N.W.P., Punjab and Oudh.

CRADDOCK, Mr. Reginald Henry, N.W.P., Punjab and Oudh.

GAIT, Mr. Edward Albert, Bengal (Lower Provinces).

PIKE, Mr. Herbert Watson, N.W.P., Punjab and Oudh.

BOWER, Mr. George, N.W.P., Punjab and Oudh.

WILLIAMS, Mr. Albert, N.W.P., Punjab and Oudh.

TWOMEY, Mr. Daniel Harold Ryan, Burma.

CUTHBERTSON, Mr. Clive, Bengal (Lower Provinces).

CRUMP, Mr. Henry Ashbrooke, N.W.P., Punjab and Oudh.

TRETHEWY, Mr. Anthony William, N.W.P., Punjab and Oudh.

LEGGATT, Mr. Edward Owen Every, N.W.P., Punjab and Oudh.

DUKE, Mr. Frederick William, Bengal (Lower Provinces).

COXE, Mr. Henry Reynel Holled, Bengal (Lower Provinces).

HARRISON, Mr. Francis Capel, Bengal (Lower Provinces).

BERNARD, Mr. James Henry, Bengal (Lower Provinces).

GORDON, Mr. George, Bengal (Lower Provinces).

MONTAGU, Mr. Francis Ward, N.W.P., Punjab and Oudh.

BRIND, Mr. Charles Brownlow, N.W.P., Punjab and Oudh.

PITTAR, Mr. Charles William Erskine, Bengal (Lower Provinces).

WALLACE—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace to be private secretary to His Excellency from 13th inst.

CLARKE, Colonel T. G., officiating resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, to act also as judicial commissioner of Coorg during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. B. Lyall, C.S.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of superintending engineers from the dates specified:—

WHITE, Mr. H. F., executive engineer, 1st grade, to be superintending engineer, 3rd class, from Dec. 1 (temporary).

GILES, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council from the Royal Indian Engineering College, having gone through his practical training in England, is posted to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

DYSON, Mr. S. P. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, N.W.P. and Oudh is transferred to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

HANDLEY, Mr. J. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad, is transferred temporarily to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

MCLEOD, Mr. C. F., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, British Burma, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from July 16.

The undermentioned officers of the Railway Branch are transferred from the establishment under the Government of Madras to that under the Director-General of Railways:—

CREECH, Mr. A. C., superintending engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

TAYLOR, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 2nd grade.

STONE, Mr. E. H., executive engineer, 3rd grade.

BAKER, Mr. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade.

GORDON, Mr. E. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade.

WARDE, Mr. F. E., is reappointed an assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, from Nov. 13, to fill an existing vacancy.

D'SOUZA, Mr. A., has been appointed an assistant superintendent, 2nd grade.

The following promotions are made from Oct. 1, vice Mr. A. D'Souza, promoted as assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, and Mr. E. S. P. Atkinson, surveyor, 3rd grade, seconded:—

O'SULLIVAN, Mr. W. J., surveyor, 4th grade, to be surveyor, 3rd grade.

BOND, Mr. J., officiating surveyor, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

NEWLAND, Mr. J., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as surveyor, 4th grade.

WHITE, Mr. P., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, to be assistant surveyor, 1st grade.

SENIOR, Mr. R. W., assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, to be assistant surveyor, 2nd grade.

The following promotion is made with effect from Nov. 28, vice Mr. G. R. Copping, assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, deceased:—

EWING, Mr. W. H. D., assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, to be assistant surveyor, 2nd grade.

ATKINSON—Deputy Commissary and Hon. Lieutenant C. Atkinson, assistant engineer, is posted to the Quetta Division. He joined the division on Nov. 8.

FURLONGS.

CARTER, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railway, has been granted leave for six months on medical certificate, in further extension of the leave granted on June 20.

ADAMS, Surgeon C., M.B., Indian Medical Service (Madras), Civil Surgeon at Bikanir, is granted furlough to Europe for one year from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

FITZGERALD, Mr. J. R., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, and 1st assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Biluchistan, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Jan. 2, 1885, or any subsequent date.

MACLEAN, Mr. F. G., a superintendent of the 4th grade, is allowed furlough for one year, from Dec. 12.

MILITARY.

Fort William, December 19.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

STRATTON, Lieutenant W. C. R., R.A., officiating wing officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, Aug. 7, 1883.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff from Dec. 13:—

TO BE MILITARY SECRETARY.

BERESFORD, Captain Lord W. L. De la P., V.C., 9th Lancers.

TO BE AIDES-DE CAMP.

COOPER, Major H., Royal North Lancashire Regiment.

HARBORD, Lieutenant Hon. C., Scots Guards.

RUSSELL, Lieutenant Lord Herbrand A., Grenadier Guards.

BALFOUR, Lieutenant A. G., Highland Light Infantry.

TO BE HONORARY AIDES-DE-CAMP.

HADFIELD, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J., Madras Invalid Establishment.

WALTON, Colonel B., C.I.E., B.S.C.

GORDON, Colonel T. E., C.B., C.S.I., B.S.C.

GRAHAM, Colonel G. F., B.S.C. (Commandant Presidencry Volunteers), ex-officio.

CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Colonel D. W., C.I.E., E.I.R. Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MACKENZIE, Colonel A. R. D., Bengal Cavalry.

STEWART, Colonel R. C., Madras Cavalry.

NIMMO, Colonel T. R., Bombay Staff Corps.

TO BE HONORARY SURGEONS.

CORNISH, Surgeon-General W. R., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment.

PAYNE, Deputy Surgeon-General A. J., M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment.

MOORE, Deputy Surgeon-General W. J., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment.

FARRELL, Brigade Surgeon G., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment.

CHESNAYE, Surgeon-Major G. C., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment.

ROBERTS, Brigade Surgeon E. H., Army Medical Department.

HARVEY, Surgeon-Major R., M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment.

HECTOR, Surgeon-Major J., M.B., Army Medical Department.

MAUNSELL, Surgeon-Major S. E., Army Medical Department.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General M. A. Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., commanding the Oudh Division:—

NORCOTT, Major C. H. B., Rifle Brigade, to be aide-de-camp, dated Nov. 29.

TURNER, Lieutenant A. L. M., R.A., to be commissary of ordnance, fourth class, from Nov. 14.

FOX, Surgeon-Major W. S., Madras Medical Service, to be examiner of medical and fund accounts, Madras, vice Surgeon-Major W. Macrae, M.B., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

COOK, Lieutenant W., wing officer and quartermaster, Punjab Frontier Force, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Captain E. J. N. Fasken, who vacates on promotion.

GORDON, Lieutenant W. D., wing officer, Punjab Frontier Force, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Lieutenant Cook.

CUNLIFFE, Lieut. E. W., wing officer and quartermaster 6th Punjab Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Captain H. B. Urmston, who vacates on promotion.

MACMULLEN, Lieut. G. R., wing officer 6th Punjab Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Lieut. Cunliffe.

OSWALD, Lieut. F., squadron officer and officiating adjutant 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be squadron officer and adjutant, vice Captain G. Adye, who vacates on promotion.

COLLETON, Lieut. Sir R. A. W., Bart., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be adjutant, Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

GOLDNEY, Captain F. C. N., B.S.C., wing officer 43rd Bengal Infantry, to be adjutant of Assam Valley Administrative Battalion, with effect from Jan. 1st, 1885.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

LOWIS, Major R. F., R.A. inspector-general of ordnance, Bengal Circle (p.a.), for 1 year and 13 days.

SHAW, Sub-Conductor J., sub-engineer, 3rd grade, P.W.D. (m.c.), for 1 year.

ANDERSON, Sub-Conductor, W., office of the Adjutant-General in India (m.c.), for 1 year.

NATION, Major J. L., C.B., B.S.C., is permitted to reside in Europe.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Dec. 17.)

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DUNCAN, Lieutenant F., Somersetshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 23rd Pioneers, on probation dated Nov. 16.

HASSAN, Surgeon S., to the officiating medical charge of 28th N.I., vice Surgeon-Major J. M. Fleming, proceeded on sick leave.

BORRADAILE, Lieutenant H. B., King's Own Borderers, candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 32nd Pioneers, on probation, dated Nov. 19.

COCHRANE—Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards that Colonel G. H. Cochrane, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, will be placed on the retired list on Dec. 24, that officer is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

NORCOTT, Major C. H. B., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is appointed aide-de-camp on the Personal Staff of Major-General M. A. Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., commanding the Oudh division, dated Nov. 29.

KENTON-SLANEY, Lieutenant F. G., Durham Light Infantry, is qualified for promotion to the rank of captain.

At the examinations held on Oct. 16 and following days, the undermentioned officers passed the examinations noted opposite their names:—

Captains W. Riddell, Royal Horse Artillery; F. J. W. Eustace, Royal Horse Artillery; Lord W. L. De la P. Beresford, V.C., 9th Lancers; J. W. Yerbury, Royal Artillery; H. T. S. Yates, Royal Artillery; C. H. Scott, Royal Artillery; F. J. Burridge, Royal Artillery; C. M. Western, Royal Artillery; A. N. Rochfort, Royal Artillery; J. W. Potts, Royal Artillery; J. S. S. Barker, Royal Artillery; A. Awdry, Royal Engineers; M. C. Brackenbury, Royal Engineers; H. O. Selby, Royal Engineers; W. C. J. Lacy, East Yorkshire Regiment; W. Heaton, South Wales Borderers; A. G. S. Beadnell, King's Own Borderers; M. C. O'Connell, Gloucestershire Regiment; (Brevet Major) S. Watson, Worcestershire Regiment; A. G. Schyler, Middlesex Regiment; H. H. Powis, North Staffordshire Regiment; and J. G. Clancy, Leinster Regiment. Examination in (c.) and (d.), section IV., paragraph 39 IV., Queen's Regulations, 1883, Qualified for the rank of Major.

Lieutenants F. A. Barton, 7th Dragoon Guards; C. R. Burn, 8th Hussars; W. K. W. Janner, 9th Lancers; A. S. Ralli, 12th Lancers; J. Massy-Westropp, 12th Lancers; F. E. Cooper, Royal Artillery, Hon. C. Harbord, Scots Guards; F. J. Pink, Royal West Surrey Regiment; R. H. B. Taylor, King's Own Borderers; W. B. Brabazon, Essex Regiment; J. R. Fraser, North Lancashire Regiment; W. C. Ross, Durham Light Infantry; and D. W. Stewart, Gordon Highlanders. Examination in (c.) and (d.), Section IV., Paragraph 39 11L, Queen's Regulations, 1883. Qualified for the rank of captain.

Lieutenants H. G. Pelly, Royal Horse Artillery; A. C. T. Boileau, Royal Artillery; E. B. Anderson, Royal Artillery; C. C. Townsend, Royal Artillery; G. D. Baker, Royal Artillery; S. M. Renny, Royal

Artillery; Examination in (c.) and (d.) Section IV., Paragraph 39 III., Queen's Regulations, 1883.

Lieutenants J. C. Holloway, Lincolnshire Regiment, probationer Bombay Staff Corps; S. G. Radcliff, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, probationer Madras Staff Corps; J. C. Swete, Essex Regiment, probationer Madras Staff Corps; E. S. Strickland, North Staffordshire Regiment, probationer Madras Staff Corps; garrison course examination required by Section 4, Paragraph 3, Bengal Army Regulations.

The candidates named below have been declared by the board of examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standards:—

TAYLOR, Rev. J. H., B.A., higher standard in Sanskrit.

MELVILLE, Lieut. J. S., Suffolk Regiment, probationer B.S.C., higher standard in Hindustani.

December 18.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

HAWKINS, Surgeon F. D. C., 13th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon W. Conry, proceeding on furlough.

GORDON—Instructions have been received from the Horse Guards that Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Gordon, R.A., will be placed on half-pay from Nov. 23, on completion of seven years' service as regimental major, that officer is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

BENNETT, Lieutenant R., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for 15 months, on private affairs.

CRAMER-ROBERTS, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned medical subordinates have leave of absence in India:—

KIRBY, Assistant Apothecary G., for 90 days, from date of availing himself of it, on private affairs.

GARSTIN, Assistant Apothecary G., for six months, from date of availing himself of it, on urgent private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 17.)

RENDELL—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation, tendered by Mr. A. W. Rendell, of his commission as captain in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

CHASE, Lieut. W. H., is appointed to be a captain in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Mr. A. W. Rendell, resigned, with effect from the 4th ult.

COLLET, Mr. J. F. H., is appointed to be a lieut. in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Mr. A. R. Macdonald, resigned, with effect from the 4th ult.

WALSH, Mr. E. H. C., who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Burdwan.

DUKE, Mr. F. W., who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Hughly.

PAUL, Mr. A. W., C.S., is appointed to be secretary of the Central Examination Committee, Calcutta, vice Mr. H. F. J. T. Magure.

FURLOUGH.

FUCHS, Mr. E., assistant conservator of forests, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for four months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Dec. 20.)

DRYSDALE, Mr. T., assistant commissioner, first class, to be judge, Small Cause Court, Napur.

GOODRIDGE, Mr. J. P., B.C.S., assistant commissioner, second class, to be assistant commissioner, first class.

LAURIE, Mr. L. K., B.C.S., assistant commissioner, third class, to be assistant commissioner, second class.

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., supernumerary assistant commissioner, to be assistant commissioner, third class.

GRACE, Colonel C. H., deputy commissioner, posted to the Seoni district, received charge of the district from Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Temple on the 10th inst.

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, Sambalpur, made over charge of his duties on the 8th inst.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Dec. 20.)

PIGOT, Mr. J. L., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is promoted assistant conservator, 2nd grade, from Oct. 25.

SILCOCK, Mr. J. G., on being relieved of the district judgeship of Amritsar is transferred to the Rawalpindi district, and appointed to the charge of the Attock sub-division, and assumed charge of his duties at Attock on Dec. 1, relieving Mr. G. Hughes, assistant commissioner, proceeding on leave.

CENTER, Surgeon-Major W., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon, 1st class, from Sept. 9, vice Surgeon-Major J. Bennett, confirmed.

TURNBULL, Mr. D. N., district superintendent of police, having reported his arrival at Karachi on Sept. 29, on return from furlough, is posted to the Gujrat district.

BEAN, Mr. J., officiating district superintendent of police, Gujrat, is, on being relieved by Mr. Turnbull, transferred, in his substantive capacity, to the Amritsar district.

ROTON, Mr. H., officiating district superintendent of police, Amritsar, is, on being relieved by Mr. J. H. Herdon, transferred, in his substantive capacity, to the Hoshiarpur district.

FRIZELLE, Mr. J., divisional judge, reported his arrival at Bombay on Nov. 10, on his return from furlough to Europe.

HOMAN, Mr. T. H., extra assistant commissioner, reported his departure from Kurrachee on Nov. 15, on furlough to Europe.

The undermentioned officers of the Irrigation Department have been declared to have passed the examination prescribed for canal officers in Punjab Government Gazette:—

JOHNSTON, Mr. H. J., assistant engineer.

VERSCHOYLE, Mr. J. K. E., assistant engineer.

DEMPSTER, Mr. J. J. R., executive engineer.

McGOWAN, Mr. P. S., executive engineer.

SCRATCHLEY, Mr. A. J., assistant engineer—with credit.

MACLEAN, Mr. L. F., executive engineer, Jamil-ul-lah, Darogah, subject to further examination in Settlement.

The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Punjab Commission from Dec. 2, vice Lieut.-Colonel E. G. G. Hastings, C.B., deceased:—

CORBRY, Lieut.-Colonel E. C., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 1st grade, in the executive line.

FRYER, Mr. F. W. R., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, in the executive line.

HUTCHINSON, Major J. B., district judge, 2nd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, in the executive line.

MILLER, Mr. J. A. E., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be district judge, 2nd grade, in the judicial line.

TROWARD, Mr. T., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade, in the general line.

PEACOCK, Mr. E. B., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, in the general line.

FURLOUGHS.

FLOWDEN, Mr. C. A. C., district superintendent of police, Hissar, has obtained three months' privilege leave from Dec. 3, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

LANGFORD, Rev. R. J., chaplain of Subathu, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months from Dec. 1, or subsequent date.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 20.)

MORRIS, Mr. N., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Mainpuri, during the absence on privilege leave of Major F. E. Wiggins.

MOIR, Mr. E. McA., deputy conservator of forests in charge of Jaunsar Division, to officiate as conservator of forests, School Circle, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. R. Fisher, or until further orders.

FERNANDEZ, Mr. E. E., officiating deputy director of the Forest School, to officiate as director of the Forest School during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. R. Fisher, or until further orders.

CAMERON, Surgeon-Major A., civil surgeon, to be, in charge of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner's Camp from Nov. 25, or until further orders.

WATSON, Surgeon J., A.M.D., to hold civil medical charge of Naini Tal, in addition to his own duties, from Nov. 25, during the absence on deputation of Dr. A. Cameron, or until further orders.

HOSKINS, Mr. C. J. A., assistant district superintendent of police, Banda, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Banda, during the absence on leave, without pay, of Mr. Sayyid Hamid, or until further orders.

BAGSHAW, Mr. C., deputy conservator of forests in charge of the Garhwal Division, is placed temporarily on special duty from January, to assist the conservator of forests, Central Circle, in the Khedda operations.

BRYANT, Mr. F. B., assistant conservator of forests (on special duty), to the charge of the Garhwal division during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. Bagshaw, or until further orders.

GILES, Mr. F., assistant magistrate and collector, on return from furlough, to the Hamipur district.

MORRIS, Mr. N., on being relieved by Major F. E. Wiggins at Mainpuri, to the Agra district as assistant district superintendent of police.

PATTERSON, Mr. A. B., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Allahabad district as magistrate and collector.

LAING, Mr. J. J., district superintendent of police, from Jhansi to Bijoor.

YOUNG, Mr. J. D., officiating district superintendent of police, from Bijoor to Etah.

HOUSDEN, Mr. F. G., to be lieutenant in the Cadet (D) Company of the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

WRIGHT—The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to accept the resignation by Lieutenant G. J. Wright of his commission in the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MEILOR—The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to accept the resignation by Captain C. W. Meilor of his commission in the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

HOUSE, Mr. H. F., C.S., who has been attached to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be an assistant collector of the second class.

CLEBURNE, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the charge of the Bulandshahr District Local Works as district engineer.

HOUSDEN, Mr. W. P., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani on Oct. 6.

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. A., executive engineer, 4th grade, reported his return from furlough on the 15th idem, and is posted to the Kalpi Bridge Division.

HARRISON—The services of Major C. W. I. Harrison, superintending engineer, 1st circle, Irrigation Works, are, with the approval of the Government of India, temporarily placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government, to act as a member of the commission to inquire into the system of canal administration in Orissa.

SKIPWITH—Appointing him to officiate as superintending engineer, Major G. T. Skipwith, R.E., is posted to the charge of the 1st circle, Irrigation Works, during the absence of Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., on deputation or until further orders.

FURLOUGH.

GRIFFITH, Mr. R. T. H., director of public instruction, N.W.P. and Oudh, special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from Dec. 18.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave:—

ALEXANDER, Mr. R. D., covenanted joint magistrate, for six months, on medical certificate.

FISHER, Mr. W. R., officiating conservator of forests, School Circle, and officiating director of forest school, Dehra Dun, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from Dec. 15, or subsequent date.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Nov. 20.)

STEVENSON, Mr. R. C., district superintendent of police, on his return from privilege leave, to the charge of the police of the Thongwa district.

CAMPBELL, Mr. G. G. G., officiating district superintendent of police, to the charge of the police in the Pegu sub-division of the Pegu district.

At the Departmental Examinations held at Rangoon and out stations on Nov. 3, the undermentioned candidates passed in law by the standards named:—

HIGHER STANDARD.

HARTNALL, Mr. H. S., C.S., assistant commissioner.

MATYER, Mr. P. H., extra assistant commissioner.

LOWER STANDARD.

JOHNSON, Lieutenant T. G., assistant commissioner.

PARSONS, Lieutenant J. H., assistant commissioner.

LANG, Mr. J., Myook.

JENKINS, Captain T. M., assistant commissioner, is placed in charge of the Karen Hills Sub-division of the Toungoo District in addition to his other duties.

The following temporary appointments are made during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. P. Hordern, Director of Public Instruction, or until further orders:—

Goss, Mr. L. A., junior inspector of schools, to officiate as senior inspector of schools.

ALDRIDGE, Mr. D., headmaster of the Rangoon Normal School, to officiate as junior inspector of schools.

LUYTER—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the following appointment in the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps:—To be lieutenant, Mr. H. M. Luyter.

FURLOUGH.

GORDON, Captain H. K., Akyab Company of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence from the corps for one year, from the date on which he availed himself of it.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund*, Dec. 18.)

PHILIPS, Colonel R. H., Staff Corps, will, on return from furlough, do general duty at Bellary under the orders of the general officer commanding the Ceded District.

PETERS, Lieut. L. C., Royal Marine Light Infantry, whose resignation of his probationary appointment to the Staff Corps has been accepted, is directed to proceed to England by the next troopship,

and will report himself to the deputy adjutant-general, Royal Marines.

MOCKLER-FERRYMAN, Lieut. A. F. 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of the leave which will be granted him by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

ATHERTON—The name of Lieut. T. J. Atherton, 12th Royal Lancers, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty at regimental depots, in relief of Captain Learmouth, of the same regiment.

KERRICH—Under instructions from Government, Lieut. L. W. C. Kerrich, S.C., squadron officer, 4th (P.W.O.) L.C., will remain attached to the body guard till further orders, on relief from the appointment of officiating adjutant of the corps.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HOSSBURGH, Lieut. R. P., 7th Dragoon Guards, to be officiating squadron officer 2nd Regiment L.C., and with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the S.C. Dated Dec. 9.

AGNEW, Lieut. J. V., 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer 3rd Regiment L.L., and with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the S.C. Dated Nov. 24.

THORNHILL, Lieutenant J., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer (on probation) sub pro tem, 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Chamier transferred.

CHAMIER, Lieutenant C., from the 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer (on probation), 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Lecky, transferred.

ADAMS, Surgeon A. P., wing 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, to the medical charge of the wing of the regiment at Hoshungabad.

QUAYLE, Surgeon W. A., M.D., 29th Regiment M.I., to the medical charge of the regiment, but to remain in medical charge of the wing, 9th M.I., and the station hospital, Port Blair, until further orders.

WARLIKER, Surgeon D. P., 33rd Regiment M.I., to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon W. A. Lee, transferred to civil employ.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to order the following postings:—

NUTHALL, Veterinary Surgeon C. E., Army Veterinary Department, to do duty with the Royal Artillery at Kamptee, on arrival from England.

ENGLISH, Captain J. O., R.A., is directed to proceed to England to England to join No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern division, into which he has been promoted.

KERRICH—Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards that Lieutenant W. E. Kerrich, P Battery, 1st Brigade, has been appointed to E Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A., he is directed to join his new battery at Bangalore.

KELLY—Under instructions from the Horse Guards Lieutenant A. L. Kelly, who has been permitted to exchange from the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to the 20th Hussars, is directed to return to England, at his own expense, and join the latter regiment for duty.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

WHITEHEAD, Lieutenant G. F., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, for six months, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona*, Dec. 19.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CARSON, Surgeon W. P., 1st N.I. (officiating in medical charge), to the medical charge, vice Surgeon Damania, transferred to the 22nd N.I.

GREIG, Major P. H., 7th N.I. (wing commander 14th N.I.), to officiate as second in command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E. Cunningham, attached to the 10th N.I.

STRONG, Colonel T. E., 14th N.I. (second in command 20th N.I.), officiating commandant, to be commandant, vice Colonel Iredell, who vacates on exceeding three years' furlough.

DAMANIA, Surgeon P. J., 1st N.I., officiating in medical charge 19th N.I., to the medical charge 22nd N.I., vice Surgeon-Major Lewis, who resigns the appointment at his own request.

JACOB, Lieut. C. W., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 30th N.I., on probation, dated Dec. 16.

JEPP—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order the following reversion consequent on the return of Lieut.-Colonel J. Jepp, second-in-command, 12th N.I., from staff to regimental duty:—

BROWN, Major C. M., second-in-command (officiating commandant), to the position of wing commandant.

BLANSHARD, Major F. H., wing commander (officiating 2nd in command), to the position of wing officer.

MISTRY, Surgeon K.H., having been relieved of the officiating medical charge of the 29th N.I. is placed on general duty, Sind Circle.

POWELL—LINDSAY—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Lieutenant A. F. F. Powell, G. Battery, 2nd Brigade, and Lieutenant M. S. Lindsay, 2nd Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish division, R.A.

COWANS, Lieutenant J. S., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season for duty at the Rifle Depot.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages, viz :—

YOUNG, Captain H. H., Madras, S.C., has passed the Higher Standard in Arabic.

SMITH, Lieutenant G. B., R.A., attached to No. 1 Mountain Battery, has passed the Higher Standard in Sindhi.

HARDINGE, Lieutenant the Hon. A. R., Royal Scots Fusiliers, aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, has passed the Higher Standard in Persian.

ANCEKILL, Lieutenant D. F. A. R., 29th N.I. (attached to 30th N.I.), has passed the Higher Standard in Persian.

LOWE, Lieutenant W. H. M., 7th Dragoon Guards, has passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostani.

JOHNS, Lieutenant F. E., R.A., has passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostani.

VINT, Lieutenant A., Leicester Regiment (attached to 1st N.I.), has passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostani.

SEARLE, Lieutenant A. E. S., York Regiment (attached to 12th N.I.), has passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostani.

GOTT, Schoolmaster A., 7th Dragoon Guards, has passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostani.

HOLAND, Lieutenant C. H. Brackenbury P., 5th Regiment N.L.I., has passed the Lower Standard in Persian.

MELLIS, C. J., East Yorkshire Regiment (attached to 9th N.I.), has passed the Lower Standard in Persian.

THOMAS, Major E. A., 7th Dragoon Guards, has passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostani.

O'CONNELL, Captain M. C., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, has passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostani.

BAKER, Lieutenant A. S., T-1 R.A., has passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostani.

JONES, Lieutenant J., 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, has passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostani.

NICHOL, Surgeon C. E., Army Medical Department, has passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostani.

ALPIN, Surgeon W. G. P., Indian Medical Department, has passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostani.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

LEWIS, Surgeon-Major H. A., Indian Medical Department, to sea and the Straits settlements, for three months, from date of departure, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

JAN. 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. G. Maclean.

Madras Estab.—J. W. F. Dumergue (Cov.), J. Moss.

Bombay Estab.—W. S. Owen.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. M. W. Brett (Cov.), H. O. Budden, J. W. Olive, J. G. Ritchie (Cov.), E. White, A. F. Lingham.

Madras Estab.—W. S. Haig, H. T. Ross.

Bombay Estab.—E. C. Cox.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. M. W. Brett (Cov.), two months' furlough; J. W. Olive, one week (extry.); D. O. Meiklejohn, m.c., six months; E. C. Coles, m.c., six months; S. J. Kilby, eight months' furlough.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BRIDGER—Dec. 20, at the Waverley Hotel, Rampart Row, the wife of Fred. Bridger, of a son.

CANE—Dec. 19, at Poona, the wife of the Rev A. G. Cane, of a son.

FORBES—Jan. 7, at Pachmarhi, C.P., India, the wife of Captain W. E. G. Forbes, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, of a daughter.

GARDNER—Jan. 8th, at Bareilly, N.W.P., India, the wife of Dr. Barton Gardner, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

HEWAT—Dec. 13, at Meerut, the wife of Captain Geo. T. W. Hewat, King's Own Borderers, of a son.

LINDSLEY—Dec. 16, at Cawnpore, the wife of John Thomas Lindsley, Engineer, Breul's Cotton Pressing Company, of a son.

TRAVERS-DRAPE—Dec. 8, at 72, Halpin's-road, Cantonment, the wife of G. F. Travers-Drapes, Esq., LL.B., barrister-at-law, of a son.

TOWNSEND—Dec. 19, at 61, Dhurruntollah-street, Calcutta, the wife of F. J. Townsend, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CALDERARJ—RICHARDSON—At Prome, by the Right Rev. Bishop Bigandet, Vicar Apostolic of Ava and Pegu, assisted by the Rev. Pere Freynet, Alice, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Richardson, to Count Ignazio Calderarj, of Milan.

KNYVETT—BRADDON—Dec. 16, at Barla, Aligrah, Charles Frederick, youngest son of the late Lieut.-General W. J. B. Knyvett, to Amy Frances Georgina, second daughter of E. U. C. Braddon, Esq., of Treglith, Tasmania.

WYLIE—MONTGOMERY—Dec. 13, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. G. Gillan, George Wylie, assistant engineer P.W.D., to Annie Gertrude Elphinstone, only daughter of the late Rev. D. E. Montgomery, of South Gower and Mountain, Canada, W.

WHIFFIN—POGSON—Dec. 15, at Bankura, by the Rev. James Wilson, M.A., Chaplain of Asansol, Frederick Dundas Whiffin, son of H. W. S. Whiffin, Esq., to Grace Emily, fourth daughter of the late Wrenthall Robert Pogson.

DEATHS.

BATCHELOR—Dec. 19, at Lanowlee, Mrs. Hannah Batchelor, aged 43 years 3 months and 11 days.

GILMOUR—Dec. 17, on the passage from Aden to Bombay, Helen P. Gilmour, the dearly beloved wife of Duncan C. Gilmour, R.N.R., commander of the s.s. *City of Manchester*, aged 35 years, deeply regretted.

PALMER—Dec. 7, at Allahabad, Mr. W. Palmer, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Allahabad, and formerly Examiner Telegraph Accounts, Calcutta, aged 49 years.

SHEPHERD—Dec. 7, in camp near Fort Munro, Major Alexander Innes Shepherd, 5th Punjab Infantry.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

GASCOIGNE—Jan. 3, at Bowdon, Cheshire, Beatrice (née Langworthy) wife of the Rev. Herbert Gascoigne, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE—COCKBURN—Jan. 3, at Little Amwell, Hertfordshire, Rev. D. G. L. Browne, B.A., Chaplain at Rangoon, to Sarah, daughter of T. B. Cockburn, of Hertford-heath.

CHAUNTIER—TURNER—Jan. 5, at Holy Trinity Church, Bayswater, by the Rev. F. H. Fisher, M.A., Vicar of Fulham and Rural Dean, Frank Chauntier, late of Ceylon, son of John Chauntier, Esq., Holmesdale Upper Tooting, to Amelia Sarah (Minnie), youngest daughter of the late J. Turner, Esq., of 60, Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, W.

DOUGLAS—ROBERTS—Dec. 31, at Weaste, J. Douglas, Indian Public Works Department, to Jessie, daughter of R. Roberts, Manchester.

JAMES—STRONG—Jan. 7, at St. Michael's Church, Somerton, Somerset, by the Rev. G. S. Allen, M.A., Vicar of Kirkby Wharfe, Yorkshire (cousin of the bride), assisted by the Rev. C. H. Deane, M.A., Vicar of Willoughby, Warwick, the Rev. H. Pigot James, late Senior Chaplain of H.M.'s Government of India, to Frances Mary, only daughter of the Rev. W. H. Strong, M.A., Vicar of Somerton.

THOMAS—WARREN—Jan. 3, at Sydney, N.S.W., Harry Bingham Thomas, youngest son of the late John Holliday Thomas, J.P., of Boston, Lincolnshire, to Harriette Annie (Sloper), youngest daughter of the late General George Warren, of Her Majesty's Indian Forces. [By telegram].

WATERFIELD—HERSCHEL—Jan. 2, at the parish church, Hawkhurst, by the Rev. Canon H. A. Jeffreys, M.A., Vicar, William Waterfield, late Bengal Civil Service, of The Quarries, Exeter, to Matilda Rose, daughter of the late Sir John F. W. Herschell, Bart., of Collingwood, Hawkhurst, Kent.

DEATHS.

BAILLIE—Jan. 7, at Scarborough, Mabel Harriett, eldest and last surviving child of the late Neil Benjamin Baillie, Esq., Surgeon-Major of the Bengal Army, in the 19th year of her age.

CASE—Jan. 7, at the Old Vicarage, East Farleigh, Reginald William Case, of the Government Survey Department, Ceylon, son of the late John Case, Solicitor, of Maidstone, aged 30.

FAIR—Jan. 6, at 15, Harold-road, Upton-park, suddenly, Thomas Fair, late Captain 3rd Regiment Madras Infantry, aged 78.

NUTTALL—Dec. 26, at Ayr, N.B., George Robert Nuttall, M.R.C.S., late Bombay Medical Service, aged 63 years.

POWER—Jan. 6, at 2, Leinster-square, Bayswater, W., James William Power, late of the Bengal Civil Service, fourth son of the late General Sir William Greenshields Power, K.C.B., K.H., &c., Royal Artillery.

WINTOUR—Jan. 5, at 44, Porchester-terrace, Caroline Wintour, aged 70, widow of the late Captain Charles Wintour, of the Bengal Army, and daughter of the late Charles Trower, Bengal Civil Service.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—A paper, "The Age of Competition for the Indian Civil Service," will be read by A. K. Settna, Esq., (of Bombay), in the Council Room, Exeter Hall, on Monday next, Jan. 19th, at 3 P.M.; Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, Esq., in the chair.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 5, Clan McGregor (s), Calcutta; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Calcutta; Ballochmyle, Calcutta; Foyle, Calcutta; City of Carthage (s), Bombay; Figaro (s), Moulmein; Nubia (s), Kurrachee; Sierra Miranda, Rangoon.—6, Parsee, Calcutta; Mysore, Calcutta; Mabel, Calcutta.—7, Rydal Hall (s), Bombay; Britannia, Calcutta; Pekin (s), Bombay.—8, Bianca, Rangoon.—9, Bollochmyle, Calcutta; Pekin (s), Bombay; Lavrion (s), Bussorah; Sappho, Ceylon.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 18, Adria (s), Mauritius.—19, Pachumba (s), Bussorah.—20, Merton Hall (s), Liverpool.—21, Bagdad (s), Zanzibar.—22, Victoria (s), Liverpool; Hydaspes (s), London.—23, Ehrenfels (s), Colombo; Titania (s), Hong Kong; Commilla (s), Kurrachee; Teviot (s), London; Olympia (s), Cardiff.—24, Alvah (s), Shield.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 16, Rajputana (s), Moulmien; Mahratta (s), Rangoon; Hesperides, New York.—17, George Skolfeld, New York; Theophane, Liverpool; Mooltan, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Dec. 19, Allan, Natal.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 5, Cameo (s), Colombo; Carlisle, Colombo.—6, Maulesden, Calcutta; Duchess (s), Bombay; Thornycroft (s), Colombo.—7, Chusan (s), Bombay; Star of Scotia, Colombo; Balcarris Brook (s), Aden; Castle Roy, Calcutta; St. Magnus, Calcutta.—8, Almora (s), Calcutta; Bretwalda (s), Aden.—9, Fairfield (s), Aden; Regal (s), Bombay; Alleghany (s), Point de Galle.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 19, Sataria (s), Kurrachee; Malwa (s), London.—20, I.M.S. Clive, England.—21, H.M.S. Eurylus, Colombo.—22, Java (s), Persian Gulf.—23, Atrato (s), Genoa; Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Shahjehan (s), Calcutta; Kerbella (s), London; Anger Head (s), Genoa.—24, Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Iran (s), Bhownuggur; Sir Lancelot, Calcutta.

MADRAS.—Dec. 19, Khedive (s), London; El Dorado (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, Jan. 14; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 22; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Bombay: Mr. Puxley, Mr. Askwith, Mr. H. T. Ross, Mr. Coates and son, Mrs. Rosetti, Rev. C. Mountfort, Rev. A. G. Robarts, Mrs. A. Hill Millett, Mr. W. L. Watson, Mrs. G. C. Collins, Mr. Ralli and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Teil, Mr. Fleming, Mr. T. Macneil. From Brindisi: Major and Mrs. Joubert, Mr. R. M. Towers, Mr. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Brandela, Mr. Dupont, Brigade-Surg. J. C. Morice, Mr. P. P. O. Hunter, Mrs. Ralli and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Watt, Mr. C. F. Fitch.

For Port Said: Mr. W. P. Booth, Miss Booth, and Miss Hay, Mr. J. Smith, Mrs. Cheney, Madame Ingleby, Mr. Addington.

For Suez: Major Dickson, Mr. and Miss Fenton.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Jan. 14; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 22; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Malta: Rev. J. M. Mason, Mr. Schloss, Mr. Horn.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Power, Miss Newman, Mr. F. G. Ward, Mrs. Rosamond and three children, Rev. J. Smith, Mr. Ritchie. From Venice: Mr. Elias.

For Colombo: Mr. J. R. Black. From Brindisi: Mr. S. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Andrew. From Venice: Rt. Rev. Bishop of Travancore, Mrs. Speechley and two daughters.

For Suez: Captain Passingham, Mr. H. Bruce, Mr. H. S. Bruce, Lord Abinger, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Reid.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Jan. 21; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Jan. 29; from Brindisi, Feb. 2.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Whympier, Rev. G. W. Manson, Mr. H. Rollings, Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. Hurst. From Venice: Col. A. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hullah, Mr. F. Fletcher, Mr. W. Little. From Brindisi: Mr. Hynes, Mr. R. Williamson, Major J. Colquhoun, Mr. F. W. Badcock, Mr. Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. C. Watt, Mr. Lord.

For Suez: Mr. W. A. Beith.

For Malta: Colonel and Mrs. Cavage, Colonel Brodigon.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Jan. 28; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Feb. 5; from Brindisi, Feb. 9.

For Madras: Mrs. Orr, Miss H. E. Johnson, Mr. Heel, Mr. Hight, Mrs. Martin. From Venice: Colonel and Mrs. Mathias, Miss Mathias. From Suez: Mr. W. A. Beith.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Bedford.

For Bombay: Mrs. Pugh, Major and Mrs. Hornby and two children, Mr. B. Tait. From Brindisi: Major Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Colonel H. A. Brownlow, Rev. A. Stokes, Mr. Schurr, Col. A. J. Howes, Mr. W. B. Collins.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Pugh, Major and Mrs. Joubert, Mrs. and Miss Mallock. From Venice: Mr. C. L. P. White.

For Colombo: Mr. Burnett. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Murray Robertson.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Feb. 4; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 12; from Brindisi, Feb. 16.

For Bombay: Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. Kingshott, General and Mrs. Gott, Miss Sconce, Miss Dykes, Mr. A. C. Tute. From Brindisi: Major Cooke. For Suez: Mrs. Shetford and friend, Captain Money.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Feb. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 19; from Brindisi, Feb. 23.

For Bombay: Mrs. Gwynne James, Mr. H. B. James, Colonel H. M. Wemyss, Lieutenant and Mrs. Spilsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Colvin, Miss Schuckburgh, Mrs. Sprat, Miss Thorp, Mr. E. Sparks, Mr. Kingshott, Colonel and Mrs. W. A. Lawrence and maid, Mrs. Reay, children and maid. From Suez: Captain Money. From Brindisi: Mrs. Corrie Bird.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Feb. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 18; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Madras: Mrs. Martin and two children, Mrs. Orr.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Feb. 18; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Feb. 26; from Brindisi, March 2.

For Bombay: Mr. R. K. Williams.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Feb. 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, March 5; from Brindisi, March 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Palmer and three children. From Venice: Dr. R. G. Chandra.

S.s. *Venetia*, from London, March 4; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 12; from Brindisi, March 16.

For Bombay: Lord and Lady Reay.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, March 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 19; from Brindisi, March 23.

For Bombay: Mr. W. S. Haig. From Brindisi: Major C. B. Cooke.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Jan. 14.

For Kurrachee: Miss Robinson, Sister Harriet.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Jan. 21.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts and two children, Miss Ricketts, Miss Dean, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. A. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shand and children, Miss Warden, Mr. A. W. Goslin, Mr. J. Phillips, Mr. Rae.

For Calcutta: Major T. O. Wingate, Mrs. Hayter, Mr. C. V. Sage, Miss Salter, Mr. J. Mackinnon, Mr. G. W. Kuchler, Miss Cantor, Mr. J. Mackinnon, Mr. H. Birch, Mr. B. R. C. Lindsay.

For Colombo: Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Sparkes, Mr. Stuart, Mr. E. M. Clark, Miss Ramsby, Mrs. and two Misses Howie, Mr. W. W. Mitchell, Mr. R. B. and Mrs. Reid.

For Malta: Lieut. W. G. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Navana and child, Lieuts. W. C. Howker, J. G. Panton, C. M. Church.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Eldorado*, to sail Feb. 4.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. de Morgan, Mr. E. P. and Mrs. Maltby.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, sailing Jan. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Alex. Christison, Mr. C. H. Pratt, Miss Esplin, Mrs. John Steward and child, Miss Mary Shirres, Miss Baker.

For Colombo: Miss L. R. Anderson, Mr. W. Liesching, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Church, Mrs. H. Byrde, Miss Byrde.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, sailing Feb. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. A. Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mein.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Vigors, Mr. W. Ferguson, jun.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Hydaspes*, Dec. 22.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Capt. and Mrs. Stanier, Surg.-Maj. J. Arnot, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. E. Temple, Mrs. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and infant, Miss Glover, Col. and Mrs. Law, infant and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Solana, infant and child, Mrs. L. Carey, Mr. J. Dane, Mr. W. H. Cobb, Mr. Bedford, Lieut.-Col. P. W. Powlett, Mr. W. O. B. Irving, Mr. B. W. Blood, Mrs. Barton and infant, Mr. Bridgewater, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Elderton, Miss Cockerell, Mrs. Blight and two infants, Mr. Longmuir, Mrs. Scaramanga, Mr. F. Hooper, Mrs. Michell and two infants, Mr. Payn, Mr. Stalkhart, Rev. R. and Mrs. Windsor, infant and two children, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Whitton, Mr. F. Ward, Mr. G. C. Beall, Mr. C. B. Jourdain, Mrs. Nash, Miss A. Ferguson, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. Macintire, Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. Nelms, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson, Mr. Bird.

From Suez: Mr. Fuller, Mr. Campbell, Mr. A. Seiger.

From Aden: Mr. Wright, Mr. Rendell.

From BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Gwalior*, Jan. 5.

At Suez: Mr. H. C. West, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. Macgregor, Mr. O. A. Warner, Mr. G. A. Hight, Mr. H. B. Good, Mr. W. Butler, Mr. H. Tremhanasse, Mr. W. P. Symonds, Mr. J. Sturrock, Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford, Mr. Griement, Dr. Rayner, Mr. Bullock, Mr. A. T. Robert, Mrs. Lyall, Mrs. Abercrombie, Mr. F. Bagot, Mr. G. Hodgert.

From BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Mongolia*, Jan. 10.

At Brindisi: Mr. H. C. West, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. Macgregor, Mr. G. A. Hight, Mr. H. B. Good, Mr. W. Butler, Mr. H. Tremhanasse, Mr. H. P. Symonds, Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford, Mr. J. Sturrock, Dr. Rayner, Mrs. Greivier, Mr. Bullock.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Chusan*, Capt. Wyatt, from London, Jan. 7.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. W. R. Martin, Miss Brandreth, Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth and two children, Mrs. Beetham and daughter, Miss E. Watkins, Mr. E. A. Linton, Com. and Mrs. Bunbury, Mr. Liddell, Mrs. Lowther and son, Major J. Tinling, Mr. Hassfeld,

Miss L. Sharp, Mr. J. B. Maloney, Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Mr. Stevenson, Miss Ward, Mr. C. R. Henderson.

For Suez: Mr. E. S. Holland, Miss Brophy and friend, Mr. Greenfield, one son and two daughters, Mrs. Grimshaw, Mrs. Talbot, Mr. W. Stephens, Mr. W. P. Hall.

For Malta: Gen. F. W. Powlett Bingham, Lady Drake and friend, Miss Gurley, General Viscount Bridport, Miss Hood, Mr. Carbutt, Mr. Carpenter, Mrs. Baker, Mr. W. Woodhouse, Mr. W. Williams, Miss Rutherford, Mrs. George Rawstone, Miss Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Evans, Mrs. E. Duncombe.

For Port Said: Mr. Stockings.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Lombardy*, Capt. Thompson, from Venice, Jan. 8.

For Calcutta: Mr. O. C. Klopp, Mr. Pilkington. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. Henderson Ross.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. G. Jackson and two children, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Straight, Mr. Wilson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. MacFadyen, Mr. W. S. Forman, Mr. F. Hindmarsh, Capt. Beauchlerk, Col. Coombe, Col. J. Jacob, Mr. A. Harvey.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. Geike, Mr. O. Osborne, Miss Van Sommer and friends, Mr. B. Carver, Nawab Ismael Khan and secretary, Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., Mr. Newton Dunn.

For Colombo: *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. Baldwin, Sir Jas. Douglas.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, from London, Jan. 7.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Garrett, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Madden, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Hatchell, Mr. D. G. Hatchell.

For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. Lathom Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Livermoor, Mr. Reade, Mr. C. Murray, Mr. J. Farran, Mr. W. Bridgman, Miss Henville, Mr. A. H. Fletcher, Mr. F. J. Clarke.

For Aden: Mrs. Maud Turner.

For Rangoon: Mr. H. Holt, Miss A. Whitehead, Miss M. E. Williams, Miss Clarke.

For Colombo: Mr. J. Edwards.

For Malta: Mr. H. de Jongh.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, Capt. Boothby, from Liverpool, Jan. 3.

For Bombay: Miss Kathleen Bradley, Lieut. Bishop, Capt. L. W. Christopher, Mrs. Christopher, child, infant and ayah, Lieut. G. W. M. Dundas, Mrs. Dundas, four children and nurse, Mrs. Donald and infant, Miss Donald, Mr. C. E. H. Erskine, Miss Fraser, Lieut.-Col. A. Hogg, Mrs. Hogg, Mr. Howse, Mrs. Howse, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Hunter, Mr. Thos. Johnston, Mr. N. C. Jellico, jun., Miss Mellor, Master C. Mellor, Master Mellor, Major E. Nesbit, Mrs. Nesbit, Capt. Randall, Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Col. A. Tulloch, Mr. J. Traill, Mr. W. H. Traill, Dr. T. J. H. Wilkins, Mrs. Wilkins, infant and ayah.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Gawlior*, Dec. 26.

For London: Mrs. Fitzroy Baggott, Mrs. Abercrombie and infant, Mr. E. T. Roberts, Mrs. Lyall and maid, Mr. O. W. Warner, Mr. S. Hodgert, Mr. Ballach.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. B. Soad, Mr. H. C. West, Major E. H. H. Collen, Mr. Sturrock, Mr. W. P. Symonds, Mr. H. Tremehnesse.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Rosetta*, Captain G. W. Brady, sailing on Jan. 2.

For London: Major and Mrs. Blanshard, Mrs. A. M. Hayes and infant.

By the s.s. *Venetia*, Captain A. B. Daniell, sailing on Jan. 9.

For London: Lady Lyall and child.

For Suez:—Mr. and Mrs. N. Whyte.

By the s.s. *Massilia*, Captain S. D. Shallard, sailing on Jan. 16.

For London: General and Mrs. Blair, Miss Blair, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Drysdale and infant.

By the s.s. *Sutlej*, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailing on Jan. 30.

For London: Colonel J. B. Cox.

By the s.s. *Siam*, sailing on Feb. 6.

For London: Mr. G. H. Grant.

By the s.s. *Tasmania*, sailing on Feb. 27.

For London: Capt. H. King, Mrs. Welshman, Dr. Schlisch.

REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1884-5.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th. Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	14 Jan.
Jumna.....	—	—	—	—	25 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Feb.	—	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	27 Feb.
Serapis ...	19 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.
Crocodile...	3 Mar.	—	12 Mar.	16 Mar.	18 Mar.
Jumna.....	12 Mar.	—	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Malabar	—	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	24 Jan.	2 Feb.
Crocodile.....	27 Jan.	8 Feb.	10 Feb.	14 Feb.	23 Feb.
Jumna.....	6 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	24 Feb.	5 Mar.
Malabar	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	4 Apr.	8 Apr.	17 Apr.
Serapis	1 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.
Crocodile.....	10 Apr.	22 Apr.	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	7 May
Jumna.....	19 Apr.	1 May	3 May	7 May	16 May

PRODUCE MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE RICE TRADE FOR 1884.—Messrs. Fraser and Co., of Mincing-lane, have just issued their annual return of the Rice Trade for the past year, which was very unsatisfactory to all concerned. They say:—"To review the rice trade for the past year is but to recount an almost unbroken record of unsatisfactory business from its opening to its close. In common with other articles of produce the value of rice deteriorated to such an extent that it finally reached the lowest point ever known in the history of the trade, and, with the exception of some slight fluctuations in the early part of the season, this point was arrived at by a gradual but persistent decline. At one time, it is true, it was thought that the short supply, which was pretty general in Burmah, would tend in some measure to counteract the effects of the general commercial depression, but almost before this expectation had had time to develop itself, a conviction began to gain ground that any deficiency in the exports from Burmah would be more than counterbalanced by the projected shipment from Saigon, Siam, and Japan.

BURMAH RICE.—In the matter of quality Moulmein was decidedly the best of the past season's crop, Bassein next, and Rangoon third; Ngatsein being again much mixed, Necransie last. The great proportion of the arrivals turning out heavily-heated and in bad condition. The shipment to Europe from the four parts for the years 1883-4 were as follows:—

Akyab.	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Moulmein.	Total.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1884.....87,400 ...	363,500 ...	117,800 ...	37,000 ...	605,700
1883 ... 165,600 ...	370,200 ...	154,200 ...	42,300 ...	732,300

BENGAL RICE.—The quality may be described as fair in most cases. Exports from Calcutta, Bombay, and Chittagong to Europe:—

1884.	1883.
46,770 tons.	148,434 tons.

MADRAS RICE.—Shipments, which were all directed to London, amount to 11,327 tons, against 21,430 tons in 1883, and 8,511 tons in 1882.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. G. White and Co. report as follows on the Tea Market, from the 1st to the 8th inst.:—The sales have been heavy, consisting of 24,900 packages, and have passed with considerable irregularity. The bulk is still poor in quality, and prices are consequently depressed, but anything with special point is comparatively scarce, and the few lots have commanded high rates notably tippy Pekoes and Broken Pekoes. The deliveries of Indian and Ceylon for the past month are satisfactory, being 5,416,000 lbs. against 4,806,000 lbs. for Dec. 1883, whilst for the six months they are 3,232,000 lbs. (or at the rate of about 6½ millions per annum) in excess of the same period last year. Ceylon.—There has been a fair selection on offer, but a large proportion of small breaks, which were more or less neglected. An invoice from the Rookwood estate possessing fine flavour, met with attention and commanded full prices. The quality of other marks was as a rule disappointing and in sympathy with Indian growths; common descriptions have sold in favour of buyers.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.—The *Liberal* of the 7th instant asks why the Government does not try the Tenancy Bill as an experiment, first of all, in its own *Khas Mehal* estates. We suggested this at a very early stage of our references to the Bill, but the measure is radically bad, and admits of no adoption anywhere with advantage. It proceeds upon wrong lines altogether, having been drafted under a delusion as to the facts with which it professes to deal. The *Khas Mehal* estates are no more rack-rented than the zemindars', while the public interests peremptorily forbid the settlement of the assessments with any view to permanency, at such rates as have hitherto obtained. The land revenue is the one main source of the national income, and it is plainly in its infancy, when we view the rapid extension of the export trade, and the great works of improvement that are being made on the land. The people owe it entirely to ourselves, that the madness of a universal Permanent Settlement was abandoned in 1866; and this Tenancy Bill, under all its forms, is practically but a new attempt to fix the land revenue in perpetuity, while the land itself is at its lowest value, and the State committed to an indefinite and enormous expenditure thereon. The Bill should be withdrawn, for it does not admit of being amended into proper form. —*Statesman*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 100 3/16 to 100 1/2
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	102 1/2 to 102 1/2
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	— to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	— to —
Port Trust Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100 nom.
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	104 1/2

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cashrates
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	760
Bank of Bengal ...	all	850
Bank of Madras ...	all	650
Agra ...	all	119
Chartered of India and China ...	all	330
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	700
National of India ...	£12 1/2	95

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	760
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	750
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	340

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Press Co. ...	2,850	975
Albert Ginning ...	all	495
Albert, Karachi ...	1,100	1,140
Apuloo (small shares) ...	400	340
Bellary ...	all	605
Benar Cotton Ginning ...	1,000	530
Broach Cotton Ginning ...	all	44
Carwar ...	—	—
Colaba ...	1,830	1,546
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	130
East India ...	1,000	1,350
Fort ...	8,500	2,830
French ...	500	600
Mofussil Co. ...	400	415
New Behar Cotton and Press ...	—	—
New Indian Press ...	125	212 1/2
Prince of Wales ...	560	640
Fassoon Press Co. ...	500	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	1,240
Sind Press Co. ...	all	580
Volkart ...	640	840

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian ...	100	117
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	440
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	760
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	28
Bombay United ...	1,000	996
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	35	700
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	700
D. Spinning ...	all	385
Empress Co. ...	all	810
Golan Baba Spinning ...	400	765
Hindustan ...	1,000	870
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,220
Jaffer Ali Spinning ...	500	690
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	1,180
Khandeish ...	1,060	790
Khatwa Mackungee ...	1,000	850
Madras United ...	1,000	3,100
Manookji Petits ...	all	1,250
Mazagon Spinning ...	250	225
Morarji Gooludas ...	1,000	1,450
National Spinning ...	1,000	700
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	1,020
Oriental ...	625	550
Parell Mill ...	nil.	220
Prince of Wales' Spinning ...	500	160
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,450
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	1,450
Soonderdas ...	1,000	775
Southern India ...	30	430
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	600
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock, 218-3-0 each	350
Do. New £20 Shares ... 100-14-6	"
B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 199-15-5	52

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	440
Bombay Burnham Trading Co. ...	1,500	5,000
New Issue ...	—	—
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	100	106
Do. (B.) ...	—	—
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Kurachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	325
Mechanics' Building Co. ...	50	20
Oriental Govt. Sec. ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,350
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,200
Thacker and Co. ...	100	100

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c. ...	Rs. 99 10 to 99 1
4 1/2 of 1870 (1885) ...	99 4 to
4 1/2 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	101 14 to 102 0
4 1/2 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	101 14 to 102 0
4 1/2 of 1880 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	101 0 to
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	101 12 to
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	102 0 to
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	103 0 to
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 8 to
5 of 1878 (1905) ...	102 12 to

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	190 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	136 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	850 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	145 to
Dehi and London ...	£25	185 to

Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12 1/2	97 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	600 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	17 to 18
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	69 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,425 to
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	100 to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	97 to 93
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	345 to 350
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	89	63 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	160 to
Calcutta Docking ...	700	150 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	150 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	88 to 89
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	120 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	100 to
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ...	100	95 to
Dumbar Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to 47
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to —
East India Railway ...	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	215 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	32 to 33
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	207 1/2 to 210
Gouripore ...	100	71 to 72
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	100 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	60 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	137 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to
Labour Transportation ...	100	100 to
Landing and Shipping ...	500	100 to
Mercha's Steam Tug ...	100	132 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	100 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	99 to 100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	30	— to —
Nanthpore Indigo ...	100	85 to
New Beerboon Coal ...	100	— to —
Oriental Jute Manufactory ...	£10	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ...	100	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	75 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	66 to 67
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100	73 to 75
Riverside Press ...	—	— to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	500	260 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	—	— to —
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail. ...	100	41 to
Seabpore Jute Manufactory ...	100	95 to 96
Seabank Bank Press ...	100	111 to 113
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	70 to

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	70 to
Amluckie ...	100	95 to
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to
Assam ...	£20	540 to 545
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to
Do. contributory ...	80	32 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100	79 to 80
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	146 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to
Chinnatollah ...	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	40 to
Cutlecherra (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to
Delhing (Assam) ...	100	39 to
Dehra Doon ...	90	50 to 55
Dessai and Farbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Durrang (Assam) ...	100	50 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100	41 to 42
East Indian Assam, and Cachar ...	100	36 to 37
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	60 to 61
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	105 to 110
Hoolhorigie (Assam) ...	100	79 to
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	— to —
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ...	100	39 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to
Lakotora (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Loobah ...	100	140 to
Lower Assam ...	£7 1/2	23 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	26 to
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to
Morau (Assam) ...	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	100 to
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puttaree (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	100	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	par
Seemah ...	100	— to —

Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	— to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to
Teeudarrea (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	175 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

MADRAS.—Dec. 22.

Four per cents ...	1 1/2 dis. to 1 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	3 1/2 pre. to 3 1/2 d.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3 1/2 to 3 d.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	3 to 3 d.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	— to — d.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	— to — d.
Bank of Madras Shares ...	28 to 29 d.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand ...	1s. 7d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 9/16d.
Do. 3 mo. sight ...	1s. 7 1/4d.	1s. 7 15/16d.	1s. 7 1/2d.
Do. 4 do. ...	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 7 1/2d.
Do. 6 do. ...	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 7 1/2d.
Do. Tele. ...	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 1/2d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight ...	—	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/16d.
Do. 3 do. ...	—	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 1/2d.
Dec. 6 mo. sight ...	—	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 3 do. ...	—	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 15/16d.

LONDON.—Jan. 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	91 to 97
3 1/2 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101 1/2 to 102 1/2
Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101 1/2 to 102
4 India Encased Paper ...	77 1/2 to 78 1/2
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	80 1/2 to 80 1/2
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	79 1/2 to 80 1/2
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ...	101 to 103
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	113 to 117
4 Do. ...	90 to 101
4 1/2 Straits Settlements Government ...	101 to 103

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 - 24 to 25
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p.c. ...	100 -
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 105 to 107
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 105 to 107
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100 115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	6	4 1/2 to 5
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
B., B., & C. L., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	147 to 149
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	23 1/2 to 24 1/2
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	24 1/2 to 25
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/2) ...	—	23 1/2 to 24 1/2
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	117 to 119
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	137 to 139
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	132 to 134
Do. do. 4 1/2 d. ...	100	117 to 121
Do. do. 4 1/2 d. ...	100	111 to 113
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	132 1/2 to 134
Rohika and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4 1/2	4 1/2 to 4 1/2
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 4 1/2 d. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	19 1/2 to 20 1/2
Do. do. ...	16	4 1/2 to 4 1/2
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17 to 18 1/2
West of India Port, Ld. ...	30	20 1/2 to 21

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, January 2nd; Madras and Allahabad, December 31st; Calcutta, December 30th; Ceylon, December 28th; Burma, December 26th.

ACCORDING to the telegram of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, the Indian Press strongly urges the Government "to lose no time in sending to Herat engineer officers to strengthen the defences, so as to render it capable of resisting a long siege." If the home Government alone were concerned, the advice to "lose no time" about doing anything at all would sound like a mockery; for the one point in which Mr. Gladstone's Government is absolutely unrivalled is their faculty for "losing time" in everything, until it is too late. To quote Lord Granville's own words, they never have "any idea" that there is any necessity for action until the possibility of effective action is already gone. But we cannot help hoping that Lord Dufferin may be strong enough to force this action on his colleagues at home, and also that his Excellency may be supported by Lord Kimberley and the India Office. And if Mr. Gladstone will only give Lord Dufferin a free hand, we are very confident that Herat will be strengthened before it is "too late."

THE *Times* correspondent points out that at present the only way by which a British merchant can obtain access to our Tibetan neighbours' territory for British goods is by declaring himself a Russian subject! This is not quite Lord Palmerston's rendering of *Civis Romanus Sum*; but then Mr. Gladstone is not Lord Palmerston.

WE regret to learn that a vigorous attempt is being made to utilise the natural and proper feelings of respect, on the part of leading Liberal politicians, for a returned Liberal Viceroy, for the purpose of making a demonstration to coerce Lord Dufferin into passing the Bengal Tenancy Bill. It is rumoured that Mr. Chamberlain, at the banquet to be given to Lord Ripon by the National Liberal Club, will follow up his famous "natural rights" and "three F's" speeches by an intimation to Lord Dufferin that he must make short work of the "unearned increment" in Bengal. We deal with this very serious matter in our leading columns to-day. Mr. Chamberlain is undoubtedly a dangerous man to resist. But we are much mistaken if Lord Dufferin would not rather resign than submit to such dictation; and the President of the Board of Trade has far too much regard for place to risk the stability of the Government by *guerre à outrance* against such a man.

The *Times* on Saturday gave a sly side-glance at these rumours in the following demure little paragraph:—

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon are expected to arrive at their house in Carlton-gardens on or about the 22nd inst. They intend to take a few hours' rest in Paris *en route* from Marseilles. Mr. John Bright, M.P., has accepted the invitation of the National Liberal Club to the banquet to Lord Ripon. In a letter to the secretary (Mr. William Digby, C.I.E.) he says:—"I highly appreciate the services of Lord Ripon in India, and shall willingly join with his friends in showing our estimate of his conduct in the lofty position of Governor General of India." Mr. Childers, M.P., and Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., will also be present. The Marquis of Ripon has followed up his telegram of acceptance sent from Aden by a letter, in which he says:—"But I cannot rest content with a brief telegram as the only expression of my gratitude to the club for their invitation, and I therefore trouble you with this letter and beg you to assure the committee of the club how sensible I am of their intention to give me this welcome upon my return from India. I esteem very highly such a proof of their approval from a body so representative of the Liberal party."

WITH reference to the oppression of the Mugramoot ryots by the Bengal Government—the personal responsibility for which we declined last week, in our leading article on the subject, to attach to any one official—we have received a communication from a valued correspondent, perfectly acquainted with all the circumstances, which seems to show that the blame lies at the door of Sir George Campbell. It will be seen, however, that this fact by no means invalidates the contention of our article—that Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Macdonnell, having been the Bengal Secretaries during the whole period of these shameful oppressions, appear with very bad grace as the sole prominent allies of Mr. Ilbert in his pastime of land-lord-hunting. The communication runs as follows:—

The Government of Bengal has got into great discredit through the decision of the Calcutta High Court in the Mugramoot settlement case, which is declared to be illegal and void *ab initio*. It is, however, desirable that it should be known that the whole discredit of these proceedings is to be traced back to Sir George Campbell, who, as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, insisted on having the estate resettled according to his own novel views and fantastic principles. The proprietors of the estate voluntarily offered an increase of about 20 per cent. on the Revenue demand of the previous temporary settlement, but this offer was scouted by Sir George; whilst the Divisional Commissioner, Mr. Buckland, was censured for having submitted such an offer. The proprietors were dispossessed of their estate; and for the last ten years or more the unfortunate ryots have been subjected not only to the harassment of the operations of the settlement officer and all his myrmidons, but their rents have been collected by what is known as *khas* management, which is usually oppressive and unsuccessful. Whilst the amount of rent has been under dispute it has been difficult to get any rents at all paid regularly, and the annual loss to Government is to be measured by many thousands of rupees, amounting in a series of years to lakhs of rupees, though the Government has all the time been bound to pay the *malikana* due to the dispossessed proprietors. Arbitrary legislation was carried through the Bengal Council in order to support the unconstitutional and injudicious measures projected by Sir George Campbell. And now the whole proceedings end in disgrace and discredit to Government, as the High Court has held that they are illegal and void *ab initio*. This is one of the blessings for which Bengal has to be grateful for the appointment of a wild theorist like Sir G. Campbell to be its Lieutenant-Governor.

WE commented last week on the absurdity committed by Lord Ripon, in giving two of this year's decorations to two French Professors at Nancy (however meritorious these gentlemen may be), while so many highly deserving civil and military officers of the Indian Government, English and Indian, have every year to retire undecorated. Cosmopolitanism of this sort may be all we have to expect from "the friends of every country but their own;" but it is hard on the Indian Services, and we now find a remarkable confirmation of our views in an article which we reproduce elsewhere from the *Pioneer*. Most readers will, we imagine, be surprised to find what an exceedingly small percentage of even the most distinguished Indian officers ever attain to one of these marks of Royal favour, so much valued by all loyal subjects. We cannot but hope that the "Birthday Gazette" will make some amends for the mistakes made in the Gazette of "Empress-day."

WHILST the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore—undoubtedly the most well-informed journal on Indian frontier affairs—tells us that the "stealthy and circuitous route" of our Afghan Boundary Commission is the subject of endless laughter and ridicule in the Afghan bazars; the silly sycophant who misrepresents the *Times* on that Commission continues to declare that the march of the Commission, because it has not (as yet) been actually and physically kicked, is "a triumph of Lord Ripon's Afghan policy!" It is satisfactory to observe that the last letter of this funny gentleman has been carefully secreted, by the discretion of the *Times* authorities, in the innermost corner of the advertisement sheet.

"THE march," he says, "as a march has been very remarkable; and from a political point of view it is distinctly a triumph for Lord Ripon's policy." With the first part of this statement most of our readers will agree, when they are informed by this sagacious correspondent—

The Intelligence Department has doubtless been able to collect much valuable strategical information, at any rate as far as Lash

Jowain. Beyond that, until we reached Herat, the road was not one which any sane general would think of using. Bounded on the left by the desert, it is utterly destitute of supplies and in many places of water. All supplies must come from the Furrah and Subzawar districts which flank it on the right; but if these districts were friendly, the direct road through them to Herat, which is much shorter and abounds in water and supplies, would, of course, be taken. If Furrah and Subzawar were hostile, no sane general, I repeat, would dream of marching his force over the desert traversed by us. Nor could a railway be constructed along this route. If ever a railway is made to the Helmund, and thence to Herat, it will run from, say, Rudbar, straight across the desert to Khash and Furrah.

WE quite agree with the correspondent, that these considerations are amply sufficient to demonstrate the "remarkable" character of the route selected by Lord Ripon for this remarkable march "as a march"! But what proof does he offer of the second statement, that the march is "distinctly a triumph for Lord Ripon's policy"? We will quote his very words—

Few, if any, know that Abdurrahman Khan is the most powerful ruler Afghanistan has known for many years. His authority is absolute and unquestioned, and, so long as his vigour of mind and body lasts, no fear need be entertained as to his ability to preserve the peace and tranquillity of any frontier which is likely to be given to him. I have already explained how the prejudices of the Afghan people against us are melting away as the spectre—no, the reality—of Russian annexation advances closer to Herat, and now they begin to look to us as their guardians and protectors. In these facts there is, I think, a justification of the late Viceroy's Afghan policy.

WHAT facts? Does the correspondent mean the fact that, whilst Abdurrahman's "authority is absolute and unquestioned," still Lord Ripon was afraid to send the expedition by "the direct road to Herat"—described in the first extract given above—through the Furrah and Subzawar districts, "which is much shorter, and abounds in water and supplies"—and which would "of course be taken if these districts were friendly"? Does he mean the fact that the Commission was sent round, amid the derision of Afghanistan, by a road "bounded on the left by the desert, utterly destitute of supplies, and in many places of water"? Or does he mean the fact of "the spectre—no, the reality—of Russian annexation advancing closer to Herat"? These are the only "facts" he mentions; and to the unsophisticated mind they seem far more suggestive of the "stealthy and circuitous route" mentioned by the Afghan correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* as the subject of laughter in Kabul, than of any "triumph" of any policy—even of that "square root of a negative quantity," Lord Ripon's Afghan policy.

As a charming illustration of this amazing statement about the "triumph" achieved by Lord Ripon's unhappy Commission, we cannot help quoting another excerpt from this same letter, an excerpt proving that "truth is great," and will leak out, even in spite of an earnest desire to whitewash Lord Ripon and earn a C.I.E. :—

Many rumours are rife regarding Russian activity on the frontier. It is said that Pul-i-Khatun is occupied, and Panjadesh is threatened by Russian troops, although both places are indisputably Afghan territory, and must remain so unless the Commission is prepared to sacrifice everything to Russia. If it be true that the Russian Commissioners are not to meet us until the spring, the idea that she has in reality no intention of arriving at a peaceful solution of the question will be more than ever firmly planted in the Afghan mind. Certainly it will be difficult for us to account for the delay and apparent want of respect to the British Commissioner. We can scarcely give the advance of the season and the probable severity of an early winter as the reason. If the inhabitants of Hindostan can march and work as our men and followers march and work, and as for some time longer I hope they will continue to march and work, surely the hardy sons of Russia cannot plead that the cold is beyond their endurance. However, we need not grumble, for, as I hope to show in a later letter, the delay is entirely to our advantage. Whether the rumours as to the aggressive action of Russia are or are not true, we owe to them the marked change in the demeanour of the Afghan officials towards us. The Amir is seriously alarmed, and his feelings, as usual, react on his officials. They see their country seriously menaced; they know that England only can save them, and in our presence here they recognise the fact—is it a fact or a mirage?—that England means to save them.

Please to observe that the "want of respect to the British Commissioner," involved in the Russian Commissioner keeping him kicking his heels about, is only called by this gentleman an "apparent want of respect!" But there are limits, after all, to the *complaisance* of the worthy correspondent towards Russia; and he appears to have a sort of an inkling that "the triumph of Lord Ripon's policy" may not improbably lead us to another surrender to Russia, for he adds :—

She has incurred risks and responsibilities which we would not have undertaken; so let us not grudge to her the triumph she has achieved and the doubtful material advantages which may follow it. But we should be just as well as generous, and therefore should not be tempted, in the frenzy of hysterical sentimentalism, to give Russia what belongs to Afghanistan. I would remind the more reasonable of cosmopolitan politicians—I mean those who love their country almost as much as any other—that there is no slavery in Afghanistan to be abolished; that as regards despotic rule, the advance of civilisation, &c.—well, Russia will have for a long time to come a wide field for her missionary zeal in these directions in her own Central Asian possessions.

WE, *Army and Navy Gazette*, believe that a reorganisation of the Royal Artillery commands in India will shortly take place. There will probably be only six Colonels' commands altogether, each of which will have a Brigade-Major. Each Lieutenant-Colonel in command of a Brigade will have an Adjutant.

WE have it on the authority of the *Army and Navy Gazette* that the question of increase of pay for paymasters serving in India, which has been under discussion between the India Office and the authorities in that country for eighteen months, has at last been decided. The new rates, we have reason to believe, will be as follows :—On appointment, Rs. 480 a month; after five years' service in the Department, Rs. 510 a month; after ten years' service in the Department, Rs. 700 a month. The increase on the present rates during the first ten years is a mere bagatelle, some four rupees a month; but after ten years' service, Rs. 163 a month: and it is anticipated that these new rates will come into force shortly.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, January 2 :—

The Maharana Sajjan Sinha, of Oodeypore; the Maharani of Dewas, consort of H.H. the Puar Narain Rao Dada Saheb, junior Prince of Dewas.

THE CEYLON COMMISSIONER TO THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.—If the Government cannot without marked discourtesy to Mr. Birch refuse the offer of his services as our Commissioner, it is certainly imperative that an Assistant Commissioner should be appointed—one who is intimately acquainted with the commercial, agricultural, and industrial life of the island. If an ornamental person is actually a necessity—which we do not for a moment admit—we suppose the Hon. Mr. Birch is capable of fulfilling the slender requirements of such a position as well as most men, and the K.C.M.G.-ship which the post of Commissioner is said to carry with it will, no doubt, be looked upon by him as guerdon sufficient for the effulgence of smiles which he will be called upon to shed around him. That, however, is a matter between Mr. Birch and the home authorities, but it is imperative that the colony's interests should be placed in able hands, and, this being so, someone else must be appointed, nominally to assist, really to direct, the ornamental personage above alluded to. For this purpose we do not think a better or more fitting representative can well be found than Mr. Wall, and we trust that Government will see their way to making this appointment. Another matter should not be lost sight of, and that is the formation of a local Committee to supervise the arrangements, make collections of all articles to be exhibited, and to properly start the matter. This should not be long delayed if Ceylon is to take its proper place amongst the colonies of Great Britain. It must not be forgotten that, whatever may be the value of such Exhibitions as those of Paris in 1878, Melbourne in 1880, or Calcutta in 1883, in all of which Ceylon took a part, there can be no comparison when the forthcoming Colonial Exhibition in London is in question. London is as much the centre of the Colonial Empire of England as it is of Great Britain, and it behoves us to make as good a show there as we possibly can. The great metropolis is as yet our only, and will ever be our largest, market for tea; from thence has always come, and will always come, the capital invested in the colony; and it is of the most extreme importance that at this time, when other colonies are competing with us at all points, that we should not let them take a better place than that which we have always assigned to ourselves—*nulli secundus*.—*Ceylon Times*.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following extra telegrams have been received from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Jan. 13:—

"A Lahore newspaper states that the Russian agents in Cabul are two military officers named Ibrahimoff and Musminesky.

"The Indian Government has received no confirmation of the report telegraphed from England that Russia intends to withdraw from the Afghan Frontier Commission."

"A Chinese envoy has arrived at Khatmandoo on a complimentary mission, bringing presents to the King of Nepal.

"Mr. Storrs Turner's letter on Tibetan trade which appeared in the *Times* in December last has attracted some attention in India. He clearly misapprehends the views of the promoters of that trade. There is no intention of acting without the consent of the Chinese Government, which has possessed undoubted suzerainty on both Tibet and Nepal since 1792."

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Jan. 18:—

"An important addition has been made to the Indian railway system by opening the Bengal and North-Western line. The ceremony took place on Tuesday at Myrwa, a place on the boundary of the two provinces. Both Lieutenant-Governors were present. After each had driven a silver spike into the rails, thus formally completing the line, the party returned to Schwan, where the directors entertained them at breakfast. Several speeches were made, the most interesting being that of Mr. Rivers Thompson, who described the ceremony as marking a historical epoch in Indian railway enterprise. The new line, he said, was certainly the largest and most important railway based upon purely private enterprise. It ran through a rich, prosperous, and populous country. It would link with the great Transgangetic system, which would ultimately reach Assam. Another link had been commenced on the previous day, when Mr. Thompson laid the foundation of the Gunduck-bridge, which will join the new lines with the existing Tirthoot State Railway.

When that bridge is completed all district capitals of the Behar Commissionership will be connected by rail or steam ferries—an advantage possessed by no other administrative division in India.

"The latest reports from the Patna and Burdwan divisions show that there is likely to be some distress, owing to the failure of the crops in certain areas. The Government have sanctioned a grant of 5,000 rupees for relief works in the Durbunga district, and have authorised the suspension of the collection of rents on the Government estates in Gya. The water supply has partially failed in some portions of Behar, and the cattle are beginning to suffer from scarcity of fodder. The Collector of Burdwan anticipates some distress before the next harvest, and has started a subscription for the relief of the people. It is not likely, however, that the distress will anywhere be widespread or severe.

"It is satisfactory that the Government have now at last turned their attention to the important question of the construction of military roads along the Punjab frontier. The Secretary of State has sanctioned a road from Kushalgarh, *via* Kohat, to Bunnoo and Dera Ismail Khan. The outlay, including eight lakhs for the Kuram and Gambela bridges, is estimated at 30 lakhs. The work is to be completed within four years.

"The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been busily employed during the last four days in seeing all that is to be seen in and near Calcutta. On Friday the Duke reviewed the troops of the garrison. Yesterday they accompanied the Viceroy to Barrackpore. To-day they cross the river to Chandernagore and lunch with the French Governor. To-morrow they return to Calcutta, and in the evening attend a ball given in their honour by the European community. They start for Meerut on Tuesday evening. The Chapter of the Star of India, which was announced as a feature of the Duke's visit, will not take place.

"Lord Randolph Churchill has been visiting Sir Lepel Griffin at Indore. He was entertained at a grand *fête* by Holkar on Monday evening. On Thursday he was to accompany Sir Lepel Griffin to Gwalior. He arrives in Calcutta early in February. Want of time has compelled him to decline several invitations.

"The vexed question of the situation of the Madras Military Accounts Offices, which excited so much interest in that presidency some months ago, has been decided by an order of the Supreme Government prohibiting their removal to Bangalore.

"A Bill has been introduced to the Bengal Legislative Council to enable the Calcutta Fort Commission to raise three millions sterling for the purpose of constructing docks. The mode in which the money is to be raised—namely, by debentures secured on the docks and other property and income of the Commission, with a Government guarantee for payment of interest at 4½ per cent.—has been severely criticised, while there are not wanting many mercantile authorities to declare the work premature, as the trade of the port does not yet require new docks. On this point, however, there is much difference of opinion.

"The Indian Trade Navigation reports for November show the total imports to have been Rs. 6,26,65,139, against Rs. 6,66,98,693 and Rs. 5,99,64,827 respectively in November in the two preceding years, while exports are Rs. 5,95,66,658 against Rs. 5,96,39,238 and Rs. 6,05,94,489. The totals for eight months ending November 30 are—imports, Rs. 46,86,17,208 against Rs. 44,66,92,066 and Rs. 44,55,78,549 in the two preceding years, and exports Rs. 53,37,42,416, against Rs. 55,56,00,441 and Rs. 51,46,35,830. The paper lately published on the trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhotan for 1883-4 shows an improvement of 2·44 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. The increase is entirely in exports, there being a decrease in imports from Nepal and Bhotan. It is admitted that the figures regarding Tibetan trade passing through Sikkim are quite untrustworthy, owing to defective registration at frontier stations, and it is believed, from personal inquiries among Tibetan traders at Darjeeling, that the actual value of the trade is very much greater than would appear from the official return. The prospects of the development of Tibetan trade look hopeful, but the Anti-Opium Society need not fear that any steps will be taken without the concurrence of Chira, or that there is any intention on the part of the Indian Government of trying to force its opium on Tibet. It only asks, and it is surely not too much to ask, that its subjects should be allowed the same free access to Tibet and the right of carrying goods thither as is enjoyed by Russian subjects without taking the unpatriotic step of first proclaiming themselves Russian subjects."

"Telegrams received to-day from Burmah throw some doubt upon the statement that the Shans and Kachyens had joined the Burmese against the Chinese captors of Bhamo. The steamer which went to Bhamo for news was unable to communicate with the shore owing to the incessant firing, and brought back no very definite intelligence. It seems unlikely that the Kachyens would join their hated Burmese masters against the Chinese, whom they looked upon as deliverers. Refugees from Bhamo are pouring into Mandalay. Three thousand soldiers are said to have been despatched from the capital, but they are very badly provided with rations and ammunition. It is also stated that the Chinese have strongly fortified Bhamo, and have hitherto repulsed all the Burmese attacks with heavy loss."

"The statement of your Paris Correspondent that Russia is only awaiting a favourable opportunity to occupy Herat and will probably withdraw from the Boundary Commission was telegraphed here last week, and attracted much attention. The Indian Government, I understand, has received no confirmation of the news. None the less is it generally admitted that the assertion is one which may be verified at any moment, while General Alikhanoff's recent attempt to seize Parjdeh lends additional probability. Some influential papers strongly urge the Government to lose no time in sending to Herat engineer officers to strengthen the defences, so as to render it capable of resisting a long siege. The Ameer would be only too happy to consent providing we found funds, while the reception which the people of the country gave to Sir Peter Lumsden and Colonel Ridgeway shows they would throw no obstacle in our way. Thus, by a small expenditure of little more than half the yearly stipend paid to the Ameer, we might so improve our position that it would be a matter of comparative indifference whether Russia joined the Commission or not."

KURRACHEE AND THE INDIAN POSTAL SERVICE.—We wonder the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce did not take the opportunity of Lord Dufferin's presence in Bombay to memorialise him upon the unsatisfactory nature of the postal arrangements for Kurrachee. While Kurrachee is going ahead in all other directions, its postal communication with India is infinitely worse than it was ten years ago. The abolition of the daily overland postal service between Bombay and Kurrachee was one of those hasty changes Sir Richard Temple was a trifle too fond of inaugurating; and just as Kurrachee was becoming a place of considerable importance, its merchants found, to their dismay, that they would in future receive only two mails a week, and those by sea. The Kurrachee and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, the Agent Governor-General Beloochistan, and all the municipalities in Sind have resented this unnecessary interference with commercial facilities. Hitherto the Government of India have replied that the receipts from the daily land post would not equal the expenditure. But even so, the Post Office officials should give and take. Very few telegraph offices, we imagine, pay their own expenses, but it is for the convenience of the public that they should be scattered broadcast over India. The great point, however, in favour of a renewal of the agitation will be found in the recent abolition of the mail subsidy for the rest of the Indian coast. The convenience of all the residents at the minor ports has now been considered in the establishment of land dawks round India, and it is simply astounding that Kurrachee, with its large and increasing trade, should be left out in the cold, and have to depend upon its connection with the rest of India on a bi-weekly mail service, awkwardly divided between Mondays and Fridays.—*Times of India*.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

DECORATIONS.

The conferment of honourable decorations is a great engine which the State always holds in its hands for the spurring on of its servants to exertions beyond the average, and beyond what can be exacted as a right, and it is no more politic it should neglect this instrument of power and efficiency than any other which it has available. In foreign nations the use of decorations is both more frequent and more effective than it is among Englishmen, who have a singular and perhaps unreasonable dislike to parade or even use a decoration which has been conferred on them. This feeling may have arisen at a time when all, or nearly all, decorations were given by pure favouritism and certified in no way to a man's merits, or it may be merely the offspring of the *mauvaise honte* with which English people are popularly credited. However that may be, there seems to be something in the contention that those who have received decorations from the State should be proud to have earned them, and should wear the outward badges of them on all fitting occasions. A new Order is always somewhat looked down on for some years after its institution, but in a few years it acquires value from association with honoured names, and those who despised it at first are the most eager to acquire it afterwards. For the purposes of the Government, however, with which we set out, there is a great difference between honours conferred on retirement and those given when the officer is still in mid-career. A decoration conferred on or after retirement is a solatium for having to retire, or a reward for past services; a decoration conferred while the officer is still on active service and has some years to serve is an incentive and encouragement to greater exertions in the public service; so that while the State can never gain any advantage from decorations conferred on its servants, who are already *emeriti*, except in so far that it may spur others on to further exertion in the hope of obtaining a similar reward, yet it may well confer them liberally on those servants who have still some years to serve in the hope of evoking a more devoted service and a more strenuous effort even than those which have already earned the decoration. In this case the State is only acting as a wise master does when he encourages the best of his servants by rewards, other than their mere salaries, which are given, more or less, to all alike. For these reasons it may be allowed that there is wisdom in a free distribution of honours to those servants, whether civil or military, who by reaching the higher posts, and by doing good service in them, have proved their merits to the State, and may fairly claim some reward beyond the bare salary, which too often falls equally to good, indifferent, and bad alike.

And as the time is now drawing very near when a list of decorations will be published, it may not be uninteresting to examine to some extent the way in which such things have been awarded in the past. A very slight examination will convince us that the only two decorations to which Indian officers can aspire, as a rule, have been bestowed somewhat indiscriminately, and that many have attained them who would seem less deserving than others who have not received them; while many have not got them who would appear more deserving than, at any rate, some of those to whom they have been awarded. We may first compare the list of C.S.I.'s with that of the officers holding high positions under the Government of India. In the Governor-General's Council there are five Civil and two Military members; the latter are both decorated, Sir Donald Stewart being a G.C.B., and General Wilson a C.B., but it seems odd that an officer who has risen so high and is so senior as General Wilson should not be a K.C.B. Of the first Civilian Members Sir Stuart Bayley is a K.C.S.I., and Sir Auckland Colvin a K.C.M.G. (for Egypt); but Mr. Hope and Mr. Gibbs are only C.S.I.'s, and Mr. Ilbert can as yet only claim a C.I.E. The last named Councillor is a new arrival in the country, and opinions may differ as to the moral or intellectual pre-eminence of Mr. Gibbs, but there can be no doubt that Mr. Hope has earned his K.C.S.I. many times, by thirty years of as good service as any Civil Servant ever rendered to the country.

If we pass to the Additional or Legislative Members of Council we find that, excluding natives, Mr. Hunter is the only C.S.I., and Mr. Gibbon (a non-official), is the only C.I.E. Messrs. Reynolds, Quinton, and Barclay are undecorated, although the services of the first two outweigh those of the decorated member. In the Secretariat of the Government of India, the Foreign Department monopolises the only two decorations which have been awarded, as Mr. Grant, the Secretary, and Mr. Deane, the Under-Secretary, are both C.S.I.'s. In the four purely Civil Secretariats of the Finance, Home, Revenue, and Legislative Departments, not a single decoration of any kind has been given, although in Messrs. Barbour, Mackenzie, Buck, and Fitzpatrick the Government of India enjoys the services of four of the ablest Civilian in India. In the Military Department only Colonel Chesney is decorated (with a C.S.I.); and in the Public Works Department Secretariat no one enjoys any decoration except Mr. Molesworth, who is a C.I.E.

If we pass from the Secretaries to the Heads of Departments we find that in the Financial Department, in the Inland Customs, in the Post-office, the Mint, and the Telegraphs no one is decorated, not even the highest officials; while in the Political Department decorations are sown broadcast. Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir O. St. John, and Sir R. Sandeman being K.C.S.I.'s; General J. Watson a C.B.; and Major Wylie, Colonel Bradford, Colonel Evan-Smith, Colonel Ross, and Colonel Henderson are all C.S.I.'s. The decoration, however, appears to be reserved for military men, as no civilian has it, not even Messrs. Cordery and Lyall. Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners, being the heads of provincial administrations, are generally decorated. Sir A. Lyall is a K.C.B., and Sir C. Aitchison a K.C.S.I.; while Mr. Rivers Thompson (Bengal), Mr. C. A. Elliott (Assam), Mr. C. S. Bernard (Burma), and Mr. Brittain Jones (Central Provinces) are all C.S.I.'s. Of the Secretaries to Provincial Governments only Mr. C. J. Lyall in Assam is decorated with a C.I.E. No secretary in Bengal, the N.W.P., or the Punjab enjoys any decoration; and yet these posts have been traditionally filled, and the same is the case at the present moment, by some of the ablest members of the Service.

In Bombay Mr. Gonne, the Chief Secretary, and Mr. Richey, the Acting Chief Secretary, are both C.S.I.'s, as is also General Merriman, the Public Works Secretary, while Mr. Macpherson, the Judicial Under-Secretary, is a C.I.E.

In Madras no Member of Council (except Sir F. Roberts), or Secretary, or Under-Secretary is decorated; while in the Bombay Council Mr. Peile is a C.S.I.; so Bombay absorbs the lion's share of the decorations in Southern India.

In the Boards of Revenue, Mr. Cockerell in Bengal is a C.S.I., but Mr. Reynolds (Bengal) and Messrs. B. W. Colvin and C. A. Daniell (N.W.P.) are undecorated; while Colonel Davies, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, is a C.S.I., though his new colleague, Major Wace, is not. In Madras Mr. Garstin, second Member of the Board, is a C.S.I., but the first and third Members are undecorated. Bombay has no Board of Revenue.

Of the provincial heads of departments such as Police, Jails, Education, Registration, and the rest, no one is decorated in any province as far as we have been able to ascertain; and in the various High Courts and Chief Courts no Judge has been considered worth decorating except the Chief Justices, who are always made Knights. Of the Commissioners of Revenue very few are decorated; but Messrs. Metcalfe (Orissa), Barlow (Bhaugulpore), and Colonel Waterfield (Peshawur) are the rare exceptions, three C.S.I.'s; while Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the Opium Agent, is a C.I.E. In Madras and Assam there are no Commissioners to decorate.

As the senior officials have fared so badly in the matter of decorations, it may be easily imagined that when we get below the grade of Secretaries and Commissioners the decorations are few and far between indeed. The C.S.I.'s who are still in official life in India are Colonel Lovett, R.E.; Dr. Bellew; Mr. J. W. Edgar, C.S.; Sir C. Macgregor, Major L. J. Grey, Colonel J. Browne, and Colonel Tweedie, besides those above-mentioned in the higher appointments and the Secretariat. Of C.I.E.'s the following still remain:—Sir Charles Turner; Mr. Pogson; General Cunningham, R.E.; Colonel Walton; Colonel Moore; Mr. F. S. Growse, C.S.; Major Ludlow; Mr. A. Wingate, C.S.; Mr. Luke; Mr. A. F. Cunningham, C.S.; Captain Wylie, Major T. Plowden, Dr. Owen, Mr. J. Lambert, Honorary Major Robertson, Mr. E. R. Douglas, and Dr. Bidie, with those before-mentioned. This is not a long list in all. Some thirty C.S.I.'s and twenty C.I.E.'s scattered among 1,000 Covenanted Civilian, 1,000 higher Uncovenanted Civilian, and at least 2,000 higher military officers can hardly be called a wasteful and ridiculous excess. Nor does the undue cheapening of decorations appear to be an instant danger.

From our examination of the list of those still on active service it appears that in the Order of the Star of India there are three civil and three military K.C.S.I.'s and that there are 17 civil and 18 military C.S.I.'s still on service in India. There are also 14 civil and 18 military C.I.E.'s; these decorations are therefore distributed very impartially; the question among the services is whether they are not given far too sparingly; for, except in the Political Department, it is a very rare thing for an officer to get one of these decorations until he is on the verge of retirement. We have heard it put forward as a suggestion that the lists should be increased up to a certain fixed minimum, and then that whenever an officer died or retired another should be appointed in his place, so as to keep the list up to these numbers for officers on active service in India. At present a large share of the decorations is absorbed by old and retired officers living in England, and the State does not reap the full profit of that cheap incentive to labour which lies at her disposal.—*Pioneer*.

THE GREAT MEETING OF ZEMINDARS AND RYOTS AT CALCUTTA.

The meeting held in Calcutta on the 19th inst. on the Bengal Tenancy Bill will have the effect of bringing the whole subject prominently before the attention of our new Viceroy, and ought to go far towards securing a fair hearing for the opponents of the measure. It was recently reported that Lord Dufferin would allow the Bill to pass without going into the subject, and that he would throw the burden of responsibility upon the previous Administration. With all due deference to the principle of con-

tinuity, it is hardly necessary to point out the absurdity of such a supposition. This vast and ill-advised legislative project will be passed in review once more, and the claims of the landholders will doubtless receive the most careful reconsideration. An appeal must be therefore made for the appointment of a commission to conduct a local inquiry in the hope that even at the eleventh hour something may be done to render the basis upon which the future land law of these provinces is to be founded, a sure and stable one. The chief argument against the appointment of a commission seems to be derived from the present disturbed state of the agricultural relations in certain parts of Bengal. Without stopping to inquire into the cause which has brought about the alleged state of affairs, it may be asked whether it is so bad in the very worst districts as to justify the fear that the appointment of a local commission would lead to any serious consequences. As far as can be seen, the disturbed state of feeling is all on one side. The rayats in Maimansing and one or two other districts have calmly ceased to pay any rent whatever, and they could do nothing worse than this, unless they were to assault the members of the commission—a supposition which may at once be set aside. The rayats are simply living rent free, and they cannot possibly be better off. On the other hand, the landlord cannot be worse off, unless, indeed, the present Bill is passed, when his position will be converted into that of the holder of a rent charge on his ancestral property, and when he will have the felicity of seeing the money-lender step into his shoes. Again, we may be told that the recent conferences have answered the purpose of the proposed inquiry. One has only to turn, however, to the printed report to see that an immense diversity of opinion prevails amongst district officers. There is no general consensus of opinion on any important principle of the Bill, and the local circumstances of districts have been the natural cause of this diversity of opinion.

No other argument has really been advanced against the appointment of a commission. It is absolutely necessary to ascertain, first of all, whether in any given district the conditions of things are such as to call for the protection of the rayat against the zemindar, or for the protection of the zemindar against the rayat; or whether the rayat ought to be safeguarded against his own imprudence, coupled with the avarice of the mahajan. It is necessary also to determine whether the landlord has good reason for demanding some safeguard against the introduction of a middleman between himself and his tenant. It is simply impossible to ascertain the truth on these points without local inquiry. Every one in Bengal knows that the circumstances of districts within a mile of each other vary as much as those of two distinct countries in Europe. Is it, then, desirable that a universal law should be made to apply to all districts alike where such diversity admittedly exists? One might as well contend that the legislation which would be suitable for a country like France would be equally suitable for England. Indeed, if there were no other defect in the measure there would still remain this fatal objection to it—that it makes no allowance for the manifold and varied conditions of the districts to which it would be applied, and that it errs, from a legislative point of view, on the side of inflexible uniformity. Moreover, there are many questions which enter into the problem with regard to which statistics are most deceptive. For instance, there is good ground to dispute the accuracy of the Registration returns which represent the number of transfers of rayatwari rights effected between rayat and rayat. We have been told that an enormous number of such transfers have been made, but we should be glad to see whether these so-called rayats are not the men who combine money-lending with cultivation, and who describe themselves as rayats to avoid awkward inquiries which might bring them under the License Tax. The increase of transfers has occurred within the past few years, and it is precisely within this period that the License Tax has been firmly established. Besides, the evasion of the tax has become more difficult every year. It is, therefore, not unfair to assume that every effort has been, and is being, made by men who are mahajans to conceal their real mode of livelihood, and to give themselves out as cultivators in order to avoid the tax. It may be confidently asserted, at any rate, that the result of an inquiry would show that a very large proportion of those so-called cultivators are village mahajans, and that the free transfer of occupancy rights amongst cultivators pure and simple is, to a large extent, visionary. In conclusion, has it ever been known in modern history that the entire agricultural conditions of a country have been changed upon anything but the clearest and fullest inquiry? The importance of the change which it is proposed to effect in Bengal cannot be overrated, and the necessity for the fullest and most ample inquiry cannot be insisted upon too strongly. It is only by means of such an inquiry that the true state of the case can be brought to light, and that the Government can hope to devise a measure which will place the relations of the agricultural classes of Bengal upon a footing of permanent satisfaction.—*Englishman*.

LORD REAY.—Lord Reay, the newly-appointed Governor of Bombay, is expected to leave early in March to succeed Sir James Fergusson, the present Governor of that Presidency. Lady Reay will accompany his lordship.

Selected Articles.

THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" AND THE LANDHOLDERS' MEETING.

The great meeting of Landholders that was held in the Town Hall on Friday, Dec. 19th, to protest against the Tenancy Bill, was remarkable for the fact that it was attended by a body of delegates from every part of the provinces. There has probably never been so serious a demonstration made in the city before. One of the strangest things connected with this Tenancy Bill is the fact that, while a multitude of memorials has been presented against it, we do not know that any *one* representation whatever has been made in favour of it. We may be mistaken in saying this, but a reflection that impressed ourselves very early in connection with the measure was of this order. We have been unable to discover who the outside promoters of the Bill are, who the parties that desire it. It is the reproach of other Governments, that they are so slow to respond to the demands made upon them for reforms, but literally no one that we can discover asks for this measure. It is said that it will be a great boon to the cultivator, but the cultivator, so far as we have been able to ascertain, is either quite indifferent to the measure, or opposed to it. On the other hand, we have had to record in the last four years innumerable meetings and innumerable memorials *against* the Bill, but none whatever in its favour. For a whole year, we kept silence about it, fully expecting to find that there were two sides to the question, and that when the zemindar and tenure-holder had exhausted all *they* had to say, we should then have the ryot's, or cultivator's side of the question. But there has been no side of the question hitherto but the zemindar's, and yet the Bill has, in one form or other, been the topic of incessant discussion for the last four years. Who is it, we ask naturally, that desires the measure? Masses of men have risen up against it everywhere, and tell us that it will ruin all classes connected with the land should it become law, and they show strong reasons for their assertion. On the other hand, we cannot find any one who asks for the measure, or desires it, or has a word to say in behalf of it. A gigantic revolution is in contemplation that will sweep away old customs, usages, rights, and privileges, that everyone seems anxious to retain, and that literally no one appears to desire to destroy. Are we to understand that there is a "conspiracy of silence" against the Government, on the part of the men whom it benevolently wishes to befriend at the cost of the zemindar? The position is so strange that we doubt if a precedent could be found for it in modern history. Here is a revolutionary Bill that the Council professes to have brought forward in the interest of the masses of the people, in a population of sixty millions; and their gratitude strikes them all dumb! If they speak at all it is to ask that the Government will let them alone. They have no grievance to prefer, no demands to make, although the Bill has been kept dangling before their eyes for years, exciting dismay and terror amongst the classes against whom it is levelled, but awakening no interest whatever amongst the classes whom it champions. It is idle to tell us that the ryot is ignorant of what is going on when he is prosecuting the Government before Her Majesty's Judges "in his thousands." The ryot has long known all about the measure just as well as the mass of zemindars do. In tens of thousands of cases he is better educated and better informed, because wealthier than the zemindar, but he makes no demand for the Bill, and offers no counter-demonstrations to the meetings and memorials of the men whom the Bill treats as his "oppressors." It is without exception the strangest story the journalist had ever to tell. Let Lord Dufferin ask his Secretaries to lay before him every demonstration that has been made in favour of the Bill, with the memorials against it, and he will find that what we tell him is true, and that the Bill is purely a legislative conceit brought forward on the pretence of meeting certain evils that really *do* exist, and that need remedy, but that have been made the occasion of drafting a measure of such gigantic wrong and unsettlement that all classes have risen up against it. The Bill should be withdrawn absolutely and a measure brought forward restricted to the special evils that call for redress, and that ought to have been redressed many years ago.

The notice in Saturday's *Englishman* of the great meeting on Friday in the Town Hall emphasises very strongly the necessity of a special Commission of Inquiry in every district of these provinces as to the relations existing between the zemindar and the ryot.

"It is absolutely necessary to ascertain, first of all, whether in any given district the conditions of things are such as to call for the protection of the rayat against the zemindar, or for the protection of the zemindar against the rayat, or whether the rayat ought to be safe-guarded against his own imprudence, coupled with the avarice of the mahajan. It is necessary also to determine whether the landlord has good reason for demanding some safeguard against the introduction of a middleman between himself and his tenant. It is simply impossible to ascertain the truth on these points without local inquiry. Everyone in Bengal knows that the circumstances of districts within a mile of each other

vary as much as those of two distinct countries in Europe. Is it, then, desirable that a universal law should be made to apply to all districts alike, where such diversity admitted by exists? One might as well contend that the legislation which would be suitable for a country like France will be equally suitable for England. Indeed, if there was no other defect in the measure there would still remain this fatal objection to it—that it makes no allowance for the manifold and varied conditions of the district to which it would be applied, and that it errs, from a legislative point of view, on the side of inflexible uniformity.”

Should the Bill be persevered with, its first effect will probably be to paralyze agriculture, and then to plunge all classes into a general conflict for the ascertainment of what their rights really are, under the new social organization which the measure imposes upon them. The traditions, customs, usages, rights, and privileges which have hitherto regulated the relations between all classes are swept away altogether by the Bill. It is this consideration that makes *all* classes look askance at the measure, and deprecate its further prosecution, while the objection of the zemindar is that the rights guaranteed to him by the Settlement of 1793 are made waste paper of by the Bill, the contention being undoubtedly true. Meanwhile, and with the extraordinary inconsistency which marks our whole course towards the land, the local Government is about to introduce a Bill into the local Council to provide for a cadastral survey of the provinces, and a record of all landed rights therein. How can any record of rights be attempted, simultaneously with the introduction of a measure that will so unsettle all rights hitherto existing in the Provinces, that it will take a generation of years for the law courts to settle what the new rights of all parties respectively thereunder really are. We really stand aghast at what this measure proposes. We see before our eyes what the legislation of the last four years has meant, amongst two or three millions of people only in Ireland, without any of the intricacy and complexity of tenure, rights, and usages that exist in every district of Bengal. So numerous are these and so peculiar, that it is impossible even to reduce them to schedule form. They have grown up through long ages of freedom from legislative interference, and form a body of unwritten law with which the people are thoroughly familiar, and to which they cling with the utmost tenacity, while this Bill sweeps them all away, and requires a population of some sixty millions of different races, creeds, and stages of civilization, to live henceforward in a new, cast-iron, social fabric that the State constructs for them. To say that the measure will launch the provinces upon a boundless sea of litigation is to express very feebly what will happen. The tenacity with which all races cling to ancient customs, rights and privileges concerning the land seems to have been lost sight of altogether by the framers of the Bill. They have not even taken the trouble to ascertain by exact inquiry, what it is that they are sweeping away. The single fact that they propose to limit the rental of the zemindar to a fourth or fifth of the produce, when it is susceptible of the simplest proof that he is not exacting one-twentieth, shows of itself the discreditable ignorance of which the Bill is an outcome. Exact and impartial inquiry into the existing state of things is the very first step to be taken, where none has been attempted, but everything rests upon more general impressions.

INDIA'S INTERNAL DANGERS.

The administration of the late Mokhtyar-ool-Moolk, Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., is the one bright spot in the execrable rule of the Hyderabad dynasty. Since the days of the first Nizam or Subadar of the Deccan—one Asaf Jah, a Turcoman soldier of fortune, a traitor, and a debauched, unscrupulous adventurer of the true Mogul stamp—the misrule of nearly 100,000 square miles of territory and of eleven millions of men has been a scandal throughout India. We have already considered the politically dangerous armies of Scindia—a general in the British service—and of Nepal. Now let us gauge the capacity for harm to ourselves of the premier prince of Hindustan, whose independence and sovereignty, in very unguarded moments, were recognised by the defunct East India Company. Except as an element for the creation of wrong, we can see no *raison d'être* for either the Nizam or the 100,000 armed men he has at his disposal. He and his are like noxious weeds in a goodly garden. What has this prince and his immediate retainers, hangers-on, and parasites, in common with the ten million Carnatic Hindoos whom he taxes yearly to the extent of 5,000,000 sterling for the extravagance of an idle, debauched Court; the lusts of a fanatical, corrupt Mahomedan administration; the entertainment of a host of Arab, Pathan, and other dangerous idlers; and for the assumption of a position of quasi-independence to which he has no real claim? To them—and a fine manly hardy race are these Beders, the upland farmers and herdsmen of the Deccan—he is but an extortionate tax-gatherer. But for the British Government we believe these sturdy Hindoos would long since have thrown off the galling yoke. In support of this assertion, we may quote the case of Baidur or Beder-Shorapore, the ruler of which, till 1853, when his almost impregnable and naturally fortified town fell to a force under the command of Sir George Malcolm, of the Southern Mahratta Horse, defied all the Nizam's power, boasted that his fortress had never been taken, and claimed for himself the proud

title of Bahr-ool-Moolk—the Lion of the Country. Nizam, being translated, reads “Regulator,” but very little equal motion is there within his confines. What holds good of the Afzul-ud-Dowlah, the late ruler of the Deccan, promises, we fear, to be equally true to his son, the present Nizam. Already the cloven hoof is showing, and what in youth has comparatively been dormant, promises, with virility, to yield the full family crop of evil passions. There has always been something peculiarly unwholesome in the atmosphere of the Hyderabad Court. Under its baneful influence the proverbial purity of the English race throughout India has been contaminated. There, and there alone, corrupt Englishmen have been found. Ever since Asaf Jah, in 1723, turned traitor to his salt, and cast off his allegiance to Delhi, the moral stain has stuck to his descendants. Assassination removed his son and nephew. The man who swore to us “by God and his prophet, and upon the holy Alcoran, that I, with pleasure, agree to the requests specified in this paper (the Treaty of 1759), and shall not deviate from it even one hair's breadth,” was deposed, and died in prison poisoned by his own brother. Nizam Ali, in a brief and decisive campaign, was utterly defeated by the Mahrattas, and had only to thank our struggle with Tipoo that he was not deposed. His conduct towards the East India Company was a forty-two years' chapter of insincerity, intrigue, and hopeless misgovernment. His troops, moreover, showed no liking for actual war, and could not hold their own against the warlike soldiers of the Peishwa. In the face of all this, it seems marvellous how that the Indian Government played into this prince's hands. The most favourable constructions appear to have been placed upon his frequent reversals of policy, ambiguous attitudes, and openly hostile acts. A share of the territory we wrested from the Peishwa was doled out to him for the inglorious part his inefficient army took in our final campaign in Mysore, which ended the career of Tipoo. His son, Sekundur Jah (Alexander) was an idiot, and the reins of government falling into the hands of Chundoo Lall, a Hindoo, the Nizam's troops were of some use to us in the Mahratta and Pindari wars of 1817-18. When this imbecile had been consigned to his grave, his son, Nazir-ud-Dowlah, reigned in his stead. From his accession Chundoo Lall appears to have lost his head; the restored finances fell into confusion, all rule was at an end, and anarchy made such headway that for the first time—we wish to direct special attention to this—the active intervention of British forces was forced on the Nizam. Nazir's army had become a dangerous mob. He pleaded sovereignty, independence, and so forth; but to all his pleas the Governor-General turned a deaf ear. The fiat had gone forth from Fort William. English troops restored order, and English officers decided as to the raising of revenue. Later on, weaker counsels prevailing, this supervision was withdrawn, and the Nizam found himself once more free to demonstrate his capacity for misgoverning. The Hyderabad Contingent, a local force, had fallen in arrears in respect of pay. Chundoo Lall was sent to the rightabout in obedience to our demand. Nasir then tried personal government and failed hideously. Sir Salar Jung's (not the present youth) uncle Suraj-ul-Mulk then tried his 'prentice hand, and under him matters did not mend. So two other Ministers were tried, with like negative results. Now Nasir found himself confronted by Lord Dalhousie, who then ruled India by a bold, vigorous, unflinching policy. The character of the Governor-General was well known at the capital of the Deccan. Sir Robert Low was sent to demand peremptorily the surrender of the province of Berar, the revenues of which we agreed to set aside for the cost of maintaining the Hyderabad Contingent. We may here mention as a contrast between the rule of the Nizam and that of the Empress of India that we defray the cost of the Contingent, pay a goodly surplus over to the Hyderabad treasury, and that since 1853, the date of the province coming under our administration, its population has quadrupled. Yet the greater portion of the revenue of this rich province is, we say, squandered on an incapable and needless force of 5,000 regular infantry, 2,000 *sildar* cavalry, and four batteries. In no one respect is this force comparable with any of our native forces. At Aurungabad, in 1857, one of the cavalry regiments mutinied, and it is no secret that, but for the conduct of the late Sir Salar Jung, Afzul, who had but a month or two before succeeded his father, Nasir, the Contingent and his army of 8,000 cavalry, 36,000 infantry, of whom 6,000 are fanatical Arabs, would have joined the mutineers. It is just possible that the old feud with the detested Peishwa may have had a deterrent effect, and that the Soubhadar of the Deccan was loth to fight on the side of the Nana. The astute Minister would have made capital out of this feeling. It is true that towards the close of the campaign in Central India, at Shorapore and elsewhere in the Deccan, the services of the Contingent were utilised, but then the game for the rebels had been pretty well played out, the sting had been taken out of the mutiny, and the day was our own. Salar Jung, alas, is dead, and Salar Jung II, a young man of one or two and twenty, guides his by four years more youthful master. The virtues and firmness of the brilliant Minister of Nazir have not, it appears, descended to his namesake, whose conduct, political and military, is the cause of some anxiety. We fear this is an exemplification of the blind leading the blind, and that old heads are not found on young shoulders. Already we hear

of perilous self-indulgence, of wild schemes of policy, and of strong military proclivities.—*Admiralty and Horse Guards' Gazette.*

REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

We find it convenient to speak of books about India in the same connection with books from India and with our notes upon the general progress of thought and education in this quarter of the globe. The one important English work on India is Sir James Caird's view of its "Land and People." The translations by Kern and Max Müller of "The Sacred Books of the East" steadily progresses, and add essentially to our materials for the study of Eastern character and thought. There is a first volume out of "Legends of the Panjab," by Temple, which is a model of good work. Monier Williams's "Religious Thought and Life in India," and the "History of Reformed Hinduism," and "Hindu Philosophy Explained," by Bose, are useful studies in the contemporaneous branch of the subject.

At Bombay has appeared the seventh volume of the "Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency," and at Calcutta a narrative of "The Adventures of the Panjab Hero, Raja Rasalu," with other examples of native folk lore. Another Calcutta house has issued an anonymous writer's view of "The Tribes on My Frontier" in which are amusingly described the insects best known in India. A "Catalogue of the Sanscrit Buddhist Literature of Nepal," compiled by Dr. Mitra, and also printed at Calcutta, deals with some eighty-five MSS. at Calcutta, copies of a number of which are likewise to be found at Cambridge, England. The MSS. at Cambridge have been independently catalogued by Bendall, as well as the Chinese translations of the "Buddhist Tripitaka," by Bunyiu Nanjio.

The oldest law book known in Burmah consists of a bundle of palm-leaves scratched with a version of the laws of Manu. The author is one Buddhagoshā, a jurist of the eighteenth century. An English translation of this by Jardine and Forchhammer has passed through the press.

There are a number of points at which, in view of the scant data of literature, interesting observations may be taken of the intellectual situation in India. The number of children in the schools seems to be steadily increasing. The figures in the Madras Presidency, for example, were 446,324 for 1883 against 393,683 for 1882. This increase is generously shared by the Mohammedans. Great interest is developing in various parts of the empire in the education of women. Large donations are reported for the establishment of new high schools for girls at Poona, Bombay, and Travancore. Yet still the total female population of the empire is upwards of ninety-six millions, and of this enormous number only about 125,000 are at school. Great success has attended the opening of a Zenana library at Calcutta.

According to recent statistics it appears that the language spoken by the largest number of persons in India is the Hindustani, whose adherents are set down at eighty-two millions. The Bengali comes next, with thirty-nine millions; the speakers of English are only about 200,000. Much fault is found by native Indian papers with the corruptions of the native languages introduced by native visitors to England on their return, and signs of the anglicising of the vernacular are noticed on many sides.

As another sign of the times it may be mentioned that the official gazettes of India are now for the first time printed on paper manufactured in the country.

The revival of the *Madagascar Times* at Antananarivo is a pleasant sign of progress in that awakening island. Corea has entered on its first experiment in journalism in a *Metropolitan Ten-Day Gazette*, its sixteen pages being written in Chinese. An interesting collection of early printed books in the Korean and Japanese languages has been made up for sale to the British Museum.

In Japan itself the growth of newspaper enterprise is evinced by the statement that three journals published in the vernacular at Tokio and Kobe sent special correspondents to report the war in China.—*The Literary World*, Boston, U.S.A.

THE KURRACHEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—In their report for 1883-84 the committee of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce refer pointedly to their desire to further the Euphrates Valley Railway scheme. They say that apart from other considerations, the prominence which their port would attain in the event of the scheme coming to a successful issue makes it a matter of deep interest to the Chamber. This is natural enough; but the people of Kurrachee will be reminded by this report that they will not have to wait for a growth of trade until this mighty scheme is brought to fruition. The report shows that both the foreign and the coasting trade of the port continue steadily to increase. During the year under review the import trade showed an improvement of 56,76,447 rs. on the preceding year, and the export trade of 1,34,43,315 rs. The principal articles that contributed to the increase in imports were cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn, and this in spite of an octroi duty of 1 per cent., of which the Chamber complain.

Correspondence.

THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will publish what follows:—

"TO THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR OF THE NAVY, ADMIRALTY.

"Sir,—I have duly received this day your address—'To the members of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors.'

"The subject is of far too serious importance, involving as it does the safety of Great Britain, to allow me to be silent.

"I propose to follow your paper.

"P. 2. The *Agamemnon* was, I presume, built so short with the idea that she would be more handy and steer better, but to build *two*—*Agamemnon* and *Ajax*—to go only thirteen knots, is to sacrifice everything by a clearly foreseen disadvantage. To design a ship for a light craft 23ft. 6in. and then to have to make it artificially 26 feet aft so as to steer is not scientific.

"P. 3. Mr. Barnaby notices 'the fulness of the lines and ends and the lengthened *Agamemnon*, i.e., *Colossus*, has altogether avoided difficulty in steering, while it has given much higher speed with the same engine power.' I foresaw those results. It is, however, a very expensive experiment. Two comparatively useless ships, *Agamemnon* and *Ajax*, costing some £1,500,000!

"Pp. 3, 4. 'An Admiral of the Fleet giving the names of ships stripped to "an alarming extent" of their belt armour and declaring that they are most dangerous, and including among them the *Conqueror* and the *Hero*.' Sir Thomas Brassey, 'The British Navy,' gives the plan of *Conqueror*, Vol. 1, p. 446, showing about one-tenth the length of the vessel unarmoured and thus 'stripped to a most alarming extent,' for while pitching the steering of the ship is jeopardised. The *Hero* and *Conqueror* are the very worst fighting machines I can conceive. Weak armour 12in., such a superstructure aft as to mask for 100° the stern defence power of the heavy guns. I included these ships purposely and intentionally for the reasons given above.

"Mr. Barnaby condemns the whole *nineteen* at page 6. 'It is conceivable that some such provision against machine guns would be a wise addition where weight can be surrendered to meet it. In the *Agamemnon*, for example, 2-in. armour could be put in a belt 6-ft. wide.' Mr. Barnaby thus abandons unarmoured ends, but 3 in. steel has been pierced at 600 yards, thus nothing under 6-in. will succeed. The French have 16-in. and 14-in. (see Brassey, page 316) in a belt 8 ft. 1-in. wide.

"The statement, p. 4, that I believe *Warrior* and *Black Prince* completely belted, is I presume a mistake, it is contrary to fact. I have treated them as utterly obsolete. Mr. Barnaby is misleading about seamen, Exercise, 1885, p. 1657, gives 43,330, 'Etat majors et équipages à terre et à la mer,' 5,537 'Artillerie de Marine' and 21,022 *troupes*; to our 'Fleet service afloat,' including coast-guard, 43,592 p. 8, Estimates 1884-85, Marine Artillery 2,192, Marine 10,208. So the French sailors are only 262! less than ours.

"Again, Mr. Barnaby is in error when he states 'Such questions as these are, I say, left almost untouched by Naval officers.' I do not think that Mr. Barnaby could strengthen what I have written on this subject, see also Sir A. Ryder and Admiral Phillimore, two Commanders-in-Chief, and very many more; Naval Prize Essay, etc., etc. I most earnestly wish Mr. Barnaby would prove his words where he states, 'And she has inscribed on her rolls 170,000 seamen, while in England, including all reserves, there are not 100,000.' The French part I believe; the latter I cannot. His statement that 'the French have in armed commissioned ships 15,000 men against the 22,000 of England' is most misleading, as shown above.

"P. 4. Modern treaties are ephemeral and of little value.

"The form. 'The Typical English Battle-ships built and proposed, having unarmoured ends' appals and fills me with dismay. How it must delight the enemies of Great Britain!

Mr. Barnaby at page 5 states, 'As to the absolute strength of the Navy, I entirely concur with those who desire that it shall be twice as powerful as that of France,' and he is the man who has weakened *nineteen* ships. I observe that Mr. Barnaby omits reference to the resistance of armour to long-range and oblique fire, its main use.

"I again advise Mr. Barnaby to 'imitate the vessels of every class in the French Navy,' and merely double the number. Thus we cannot be beaten, in case of war. Now we most certainly should be unless we alter our mode of armouring and our Naval policy.

"P. 8. I always considered mastless ironclads my children, but with a height of freeboard equal to *Hercules*; see Admiralty correspondence. I believe that *Dreadnought* modernised would have few equals, with guns higher out of water.—I am Sir, your humble Servant,

"Admiral of the Fleet,

"THOMAS SYMONDS

"Torquay, January 14th, 1885."

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the East India Association was held on Monday in the Council Room, Exeter Hall, the subject for discussion being "The Age of Competition for the Indian Civil Service," introduced in a paper by A. K. Settna, Esq. (of Bombay). Mr. Wilfrid Seawen Blunt occupied the chair, and amongst those present were the following:—Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Wentworth, Sir Roland Wilson, General Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel Trench, Mr. Tom Hughes, Q.C., Mr. C. W. Arathoon, Mr. A. K. Connell, Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. J. Shaw, Mr. Hodgson, Dr. Clark, Dr. Yaudeviar, Mr. Abdool Majid, Mr. Piyare Lal, Miss A. M. Taylor. Letters from Lord Reay, General Sir George Balfour, Sir George Campbell, M.P., Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Professor Thorold Rogers, M.P., and General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, dealing with the question from various points of view, were read.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman said that in his recent journey to India he had an opportunity of discussing the question before them that evening with most of the leading reformers, both English and native, and he was therefore able to speak with a certain knowledge of the opinions held in India with regard to the subject. It was, he thought, fortunate that Mr. Settna had not the opportunity he sought last summer of bringing the matter before the Association. At that time the excitement and agitation which had been got up by the Press against Lord Ripon and his policy had very much prejudiced all English opinion with regard to reform generally in India. The present system of governing India was immensely costly, and what would eventually force forward reform, if nothing else did, would be the financial crisis which must come unless the present system was altered. He compared the present system of government to a farm managed by Scotch bailiffs, and said it may be wonderfully well governed, and everything in extremely good order, but things were done really too well, with the consequence that debt kept on increasing, and the country could not afford the expense of the machinery of administration. The reform needed, and the only way in which reform can be made, was to transfer the work of administration from Englishmen, who are most expensive materials, to the hands of natives, who are far cheaper, because indigenous materials of the country—(cheers).

Mr. Settna then read his paper, in which he said:—

He thought it would not be unprofitable to raise a discussion in this country upon the question regarding the age up to which the competition for admittance into the Indian Civil Service should be allowed, now that the all but unanimous voice of the Indian Press had condemned the reply of the Secretary of State for India to the deputation of the Indian Reform Association. He said the Secretary of State would, therefore, do well to reconsider the question with the light of what additional information he might receive on the subject. And such information, it was to be hoped, would be amply furnished by the discussion of the question that afternoon.

There were many side issues of the question which it was not their present purpose to determine, such as the abolition of the competitive system, the change of venue of the examination from England to India, the subjects of the examination, &c. But, on each of these three heads he would just say a few words. Firstly, as regards abolition, it seemed to be a very difficult question to venture one's judgment upon. It may be said against it, that there are many able and experienced men in the service of the Government of India who were prohibited from rising higher than a certain limit simply on account of their not being competition wallahs. Then, again, there is absolutely no guarantee in the competitive system that you get the best men, from a moral, administrative or intellectual point of view. And amongst the advocates of the abolition of the present system of competition he would mention Sir George Birdwood, of the India Office, and Mr. Justice Bayley, of the High Court of Bombay. But, on the other hand, it may be said that it is difficult to find a system which would be less open to objection than the competitive one. He would certainly advocate abolition of the present system if this difficulty be overcome.

As regards the second point, the change of venue of the examination from England to India, there was much to recommend it; for what a hardship it is to the people of India to come all the way here to compete for an examination in which their chances of success are so small. Some people often say that the high caste natives of India are prevented by caste restrictions from coming over to England, and its no use having those men superseded by those who break through caste prejudices to come over here. Then it seems to be a conclusive argument in favour of holding the examinations in India. For what would it otherwise come to? Simply this. That we cannot give any responsible posts to those good men because they don't come over; but we won't give to those that do come over because they are above these prejudices! Admirable argument!

As to the third point, viz., the subjects in which students should be examined, not being a successful University man himself, he was not prepared to offer any remark. He only mentioned it, as there might be some "experts" present who may make some useful suggestions.

Mr. Abdul Majid held that lowering the age of candidates had been followed by a distinct deterioration in the service.

Lord Stanley, of Alderley, said it was quite a mistake to suppose that Lord Lytton personally wished to close the administrative service to native Indians. Advocating the raising of the limit of age, Lord Stanley also expressed a desire to see German and Italian struck out of the list of subjects of examination, and a certain knowledge required of Sanscrit, Persian, and Arabic.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. Piyare Lal, Dr. Clark, Mr. A. K. Connell, and Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., who held that Indian youths should be allowed to enter for examinations in their own country, observing that if the case was reversed, no sane English father would send a boy of fifteen to Calcutta.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by Mr. Settna and seconded by Mr. C. W. Arathoon, the proceedings terminated.

ARMINIUS VAMBERY ON THE RUSSO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The following letter on the demarcation of the Afghan frontier has appeared in the *Times* from Professor Vambery:—

"Sir,—I happened to publish two months ago in the *National Review* a paper on the Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission, in which I ventured to remark that 'the Liberal politicians are determined, with proper British gravity, to surround this noteworthy act of the rectification of the frontier with all the pomp due to the dignity of the Empire of the Indies, and seem to have no perception of the flippancy with which the whole thing is treated at St. Petersburg, and how meagre and unmeaning are the preparations on the Russian side.'

"As recent matters show I was not at all mistaken in my anticipations, for General Zelennoi is still at Tiflis and M. Lessar is still expecting orders at St. Petersburg, while good Sir Peter Lumsden is spending with his English party a rather dismal Christmas on the left bank of the Murghab river, perhaps at the very spot where I was encamped twenty-two years ago, and considering that I was shivering with cold in that Pass in the height of summer you can pretty well form an idea of the discomforts your countrymen have to undergo at this season of the year under felt tents and at such a great distance from the outposts of European civilisation.

"Now, sir, that the British Lion should be kept waiting such a long time in the ante-chamber by the Russian Bear is certainly something more than diplomatic discourtesy, and although not an Englishman I fully understand and justify the tone of excitement with which the English Press is commenting on this dilatory proceeding of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. There is, in fact, no excuse persuasive enough by which the gentlemen of St. Petersburg could mitigate the affront given to the Liberals on the Thames, usually called their dear friends, for the only pretext which has been used hitherto—namely, the unavoidable necessity of a previous settlement between the two Cabinets is preposterous from beginning to end, and will in no way diminish the offence so wantonly given to their English friends. A mutual settlement between London and St. Petersburg as to the future frontier between Afghanistan and Russia could be only imaginable if the debatable portion of the two conterminous countries had been fully investigated, and if the geographical and ethnographical details were well known. But, this being very far from reality, we may well ask, How will the respective Cabinets act in questions connected with the delimitation of such districts which have remained untrodden by any European hitherto, and where the slightest basis of discussion is wanting? Let us take that portion of the Turkoman desert which extends from Merv to Audekhai and Maimene or from Pendj-deh to Charjui and let us ask, How is it possible to come to a definite arrangement with regard to the frontier without previous experience made on the spot? I suppose this is the business of the two Commissions, and without it all efforts made in St. Petersburg and in London will be of no avail, and rather tend to embroil the question instead of clearing it.

"I repeat, therefore, the only reason given by the Russians for the extraordinary delay in sending out their Commission is futile, and will only betray those who forcibly shut their eyes before the flippant manner with which Russia treats the whole proposal of a delimitation of frontier in Central Asia, and who will not perceive the premeditated humiliation to which the Muscovite is anxious to expose England in the eyes of the Afghans and of the Asiatics in general. To be kept waiting on somebody is a thing to which only the inferior will acquiesce by command of his superior, and as the Afghans and other Asiatics will not find any other explanation for the tardy appearance of the Russian Commissioner the delay is certainly most detrimental to the prestige of England in the East."

THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF INDIA.—At the meeting of the Society of Arts (Indian Section) on Friday next, January 23rd, Mr. E. C. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Agricultural Department, will read a paper on the above subject, Sir James Caird, K.C.B., in the chair.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

CAVALRY IN MODERN WAR.*

"The next great war will commence with a fierce and long-sustained cavalry battle. Such is the opinion expressed by German officers of all ranks and of all branches of the service." On the result of that preliminary combat will mainly depend the actual results accomplished by the infantry, and eventual complete victory or defeat. For a general endeavouring to carry on war without the supremacy of cavalry on his side is as a man blindfolded fighting a duel with a clear-sighted opponent. The intense importance of good and sufficient cavalry to a nation in the present day is obvious, and in our case, where we shall undoubtedly have to do our best against overwhelming numbers, it is most advisable that not only cavalry officers but every officer should thoroughly know what cavalry is capable of and what it may be expected to do. It would be an excellent thing for the nation if the knowledge could be still further extended. No better exponent of the position of cavalry in modern war could be obtained than Colonel Chenevix Trench, who, in addition to special Continental experience as military *attaché* at St. Petersburg, can give the freshest and most accurate information as to the Russian transformation of their cavalry, who are now all armed with rifle and bayonet. The object, of course, is to attain independent action of cavalry, and prevent, what occurred in the Franco-German war, bodies of cavalry being checked by parties of infantry. It is worthy of note that while the Russians, who have had the latest experience of war, have transformed their cavalry for capabilities of dismounted work; the Germans, though their cavalry are armed with rifles, assert a stout belief in the superiority of mounted work in action. What cavalry can do in the way of extensive raids and even greater operations is shown not only by Colonel Trench in his lucid accounts of the great cavalry raids of Stuart, Morgan, and Forrest in the American war, and of Gourkas in 1877; but something of the kind is going on before our eyes in the action of Sir Herbert Stewart's force, which, though not purely cavalry, is at least a mounted force and a force well mounted for the country it has to operate in. The Horse Marine is no longer a jest, he is a valuable fact. But if we may be proud of the working of our cavalry after Tel-el-Kebir and in the Soudan we must also remember that to form these forces we have had to utilise the greater part of our small efficient cavalry force and disorganise the regiments left at home. It is rather surprising that we have no South African cavalry experiences of value, though it will probably not be long before Sir Charles Warren shows the use of troopers of intelligence who can use the rifle as well as the sword. The Cape sportsmen are very apt at knee-haltering, and otherwise training their horses to stay of themselves where left. The great difficulty with mounted riflemen or with cavalry acting as rifles is that as a rule barely more than one-half to two-thirds of the force can be used for skirmishing on foot, and the others being occupied in holding horses can be of no use in any way. But the Boers in the Transvaal did not appear to be at all hampered in this way. They had of course great superiority of numbers, but they could hardly have brought up at once so many men as they did to the attack of the Majuba Hill if they had had to leave half their force horseholding. Again cavalry can do little on foot with a long sword trailing behind, and great things in dismounting work can hardly be accomplished until the sword is, as it should be, attached to the saddle, and the man has his rifled carbine at hand for dismounted work. This and many other urgent questions are considered and threshed out in the volume before us, and it forms a worthy member of that valuable series of works on military subjects which are being so ably edited by Colonel Brackenbury.

"THE PUBLISHER AND BOOKBUYER'S JOURNAL."†

The Publisher and Bookbuyer's Journal is a weekly record (price twopence only) of current literature; and for the large body of Indian readers we have never seen any publication more useful or handy. It gives a brief but careful *précis* of every book, pamphlet, and periodical published during the week, and thus enables every bookbuyer to know exactly what to order. To the politician the weekly lists of Parliamentary Papers, Bills, &c., will prove most useful. This journal supplies an obvious want, and must certainly prove a great success.

MR. RATTIGAN'S NEW WORK.*

Mr. Rattigan is already well known to all students of jurisprudence by his admirable translation of that portion of Savigny's "System of Modern Roman Law" that deals with "Jural

* "Cavalry in Modern War," by Colonel F. Chenevix Trench, being the sixth volume of Military Handbooks edited by Colonel C. B. Brackenbury, R.A. London: Kegan Paul, Trench and Co., 1884.

† *The Publisher and Bookbuyer's Journal*: A Weekly Record of Current Literature. Price 2d. Wyman and Sons, London.

* "Is the Battle for Right an Imperative Duty?" By Felix Boas, Director of the Landgericht at Stettin. Translated by W. H. Rattigan, Doctor of Laws of the University of Göttingen, and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law. London: Wildy and Sons.

Relations," as well as some other works illustrating the dark corners of that subject of which he is an acknowledged master. But he appears to be equally at home amid the intricacies of German metaphysics as in the mazes of Roman law; and his latest work is a capital rendering of Herr Direktor Felix Boas' answer to Dr. Rudolph von Jhering's celebrated *Der Kampf um's recht*. "Is the Battle for Right an Imperative Duty?" That is the question answered vehemently in the affirmative by Von Jhering. "Not so," says Mr. Rattigan; "not the battle for right, but the battle against wrong is a moral duty." That this is the teaching of Christianity is obvious, and this is how Mr. Rattigan concludes his argument:—

Thus, then, on our part, we set in opposition to the maxim, "In battle shalt thou find thy right," this other maxim: "Respect the right of others even where thy own is violated." To impress this respect for right and law upon our children from their earliest youth upwards, that they may be a constant example to the lower and less educated classes of society, that is our task, and that is our moral duty! We shall then have done the best in our power for battling with wrong, and for the decrease of the latter.

Home News.

PERPLEXITIES OF ORIENTAL HISTORY.—On Thursday last a paper on this subject was read by Major-General Sir F. J. Goldsmid, C.B., K.S.I., before the Royal Historical Society, Mr. Hyde Clark occupying the chair. Starting with the proposition that Oriental history, as told by Oriental historians, was, for the majority of readers in Europe, a study of little attraction, Sir F. Goldsmid proceeded to show the difficulties with which our writers had to contend in presenting the same in a form suitable to a home public. To the writer of history the two great difficulties to be surrounded were the production to the mind of a living representation of the hero of the hour, and the collection from the conflicting accounts of chroniclers and commentators of a trustworthy narrative as regarded dates, occurrences, and all essential details. A third requirement was the production of a history not simply lucid and readable, but interesting and attractive also. Historical personages and events frequently appeared in England on the boards of the theatres invested with a traditional character, but kings and queens, princes, and heroes had all to undergo the fashioning necessary to adapt them to the tastes of the playgoers. Vice and virtue were heightened or toned down to suit the dramatist's purpose, but if the realism of the present day were applied to historical personages and events, the stage might, indeed, become a great instructor of youth. One practical result, however, of some value to the student of history might be obtained from attention to the dramatic literature of a country. Each newly-produced play presumably illustrated the degree of knowledge attained on the particular subject it handled. Sir Frederick Goldsmid proceeded to give examples of contradictory statements in Eastern annals, where reference was made to one and the same occurrence, and urged the propriety of describing with minuteness the character of Oriental as well as European heroes. He also maintained the necessity of imparting to Oriental history the charm of style which had been so successfully applied to the narratives of Western States.

SILVER.—There has been a good demand for bar silver during the week on Indian account, the arrivals per *Medway* and *Strabo* finding buyers at 46 15-16d. per ounce, which is 1-16d. less than last week's quotation. The Mexican dollars by the former ship have been placed at 48 11-16d. per ounce.

NOTICES, MEETINGS, DIVIDENDS, &c.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The board of directors regret to announce that it has been found necessary to postpone the issue of the warrants for payment of the final dividend in order that the Secretary of State for India and the board may receive despatches to settle a question which has arisen in India on the accounts of the Fire Insurance and River Flotilla Reserve Funds. The board had reason to believe that the Government of India had accepted the accounts relating to these funds, and consequently the accounts were, with others, accepted by the board by a telegram on December 17 last; but by a telegram from the agent received on the night of December 31, the board were informed that the correctness of the settlement of these accounts had been called in question by the Government of India. The board have since been in communication with the agent by telegraph and directly with the Secretary of State for India on the subject, and they are now informed by a letter from the Under Secretary of State, dated January 13, 1885, that "the Earl of Kimberley in Council is unable, pending the receipt of complete reports from India for which his lordship has telegraphed to sanction any larger payment to the company than Rs. 1,18,619." The amount which the company was to have been paid and which included some surplus profits was Rs. 1,53,881, leaving Rs. 35,262, as the amount in difference between the Government and the company. The board will not allow any unavoidable delay to take place

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1885.

THE ATTEMPT TO COERCE LORD DUFFERIN FROM DOWNING-STREET:—LORD KIMBERLEY TO THE RESCUE.

THE declaration of Mr. Chamberlain that he has "no fear of the Three F's in England, Scotland, or Ireland," as well as the bold and aggressive way in which both Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain have, without being repudiated by their colleagues, unfolded a Radical land policy for this country, lend colour to the Calcutta rumours that severe pressure from home is being brought to bear on Lord Dufferin to force him to pass Lord Ripon's Bengal Tenancy Bill. It is doubtless the policy of Mr. Chamberlain and the extreme Radicals to do all they can to induce their more moderate colleagues to become accomplices in their schemes of spoliation. They are just now full of glee at the exceedingly uncomfortable position of Lord Hartington, who is becoming daily more and more irretrievably compromised by the audacious Socialistic speeches of his Birmingham ally; and nothing would be more delightful for this faction, or more promising for the success of their designs here in England, than the triumph of seeing Lord Dufferin driven up in a corner by positive orders from Downing-street, and forced to pass a law that outrages all his own speeches on the subject. Confiscation in Bengal, a fitting sequel to what Lord Derby euphemistically terms "a revolutionary remedy for a revolutionary state of affairs" in Ireland, would be an appropriate prelude to the real campaign on which the hearts of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke are clearly set. It is hoped that Whigs will not take alarm at spoliation, of which the victims are only Indian noblemen and gentlemen; and it will be a clear gain to have implicated Liberal statesmen like Lord Dufferin and Lord Kimberley in an Indian measure, which will serve admirably as a precedent in England.

We have no hesitation in saying that, if the Viceroy were anyone but Lord Dufferin, there would be a great deal of *vraisemblance* about these rumours. The masterful

utterances of Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, and again at Ipswich, on the coming Liberal policy in regard to landlords in England, seem clearly to point to the supremacy of the Radical element in the Cabinet just now; and it may be that Lord Hartington has been intimidated into consenting to what Lord Salisbury wittily called "the policy of abolishing his own father." But Lord Dufferin will belie the universal opinion that has been formed of him by all parties in this country, by Radicals as much as by Tories, and will besmire a splendid reputation, well-earned by a long and most honourable career, if he allows himself to be bullied and brow-beaten into a course which his conscience must disapprove. Moreover, we are confident that his Excellency has only to stand firm for a very short time during the storm of Radical attack, to rally to his support all the forces of law and order in England. Violent efforts are being made by Mr. Chamberlain and his Radical allies to make Lord Ripon's return the occasion for a demonstration against the rights of property in India, which may hereafter be utilised in preparing the way for a similar crusade in England. We shall doubtless hear some tall Socialistic talk at the banquet to Lord Ripon at the National Liberal Club, which is to be graced by the presence of Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Bright. For a time the heathen will rage furiously, and the people imagine a vain thing. But the very violence of these efforts—which doubtless have found their echoes in the Calcutta rumours to which we have referred—will serve, we trust, to direct the attention of the just and honest people of England, to the deeds of oppression to which the Government of Lord Dufferin is being urged by an unscrupulous faction at home. The efforts of the London Committee formed to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill have already done much to arouse popular feeling on the point—as has been shown by the numerous articles in the London and provincial Press, that have lately appeared on the side of justice to the zemindars and protection for the ryots. We are glad to learn that the Executive of that Committee will meet on Friday to concert active measures for meeting the present emergency; and we trust that they will be supported, not only by all Anglo-Indians, but also by all those fair-minded Englishmen who do not wish to see Bengal delivered over as a prey to the tax-gatherer and the money-lender. The monster meetings of zemindars and ryots, held simultaneously at Calcutta, Gaya, and other places on December 19, prove clearly enough that all classes of the Native community are united as one man against the Bill. It is denounced by a united Press; indeed, it is difficult to say whether firmer and more determined hostility is evinced by Liberal-Conservative organs like the *Englishman* and the *Indian Daily News*, or by such staunch Radicals as the *Indian Statesman*. As far as Bengal itself is concerned—the unhappy *vile corpus* for these Socialistic experiments—it is not too much to say that against the Bill is arrayed the whole Native community, official and non-official, the whole non-official English community, and all the officials untrammelled by bonds of official discipline; with every sentiment of honour, urging the preservation of British faith pledged in the Permanent Settlement, every sentiment of humanity, every sentiment of justice; while on the side of the Bill we have two or three visionary *doctrinaires*, a sentimental regard for the *amour propre* of Lord Ripon, and a partisan desire to rehabilitate the memory of a Radical Viceroy.

THE last issue of the *Gazette of India* contains a notification of the "desertion" from the Poona Military Prison on the 19th ult. of Private J. Dalby, of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, and Gunner H. Smith, of the D Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery.

THE VICEROY'S PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF THE TENANCY BILL.

A RECENT telegram from Calcutta informed us that "it is understood that the Viceroy has resolved to make some important modifications in the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Their nature has not yet transpired, but they will probably be found to include provisions declaring that occupancy rights shall not be transferable, and giving a wider latitude for the enhancement of rents by private contract. The twenty years' presumption rule will probably be retained, and the entire measure is likely to be extended to Government estates." A later telegram has informed us that the zemindars are not satisfied with the proposed modification of the Bill, and Reuter tells us briefly that the agitation against the Bill is on the increase.

It will be seen that it is assumed that the Viceroy has already found time to study the Bill, and to propose certain changes, of which it is said that their nature has not yet transpired, although a detailed account of the proposed changes immediately follows. It is rather mysterious that specific changes can be thus anticipated when their nature has not transpired; but it must be remembered that Lord Dufferin is an Irishman, and most people know the story of the Irishman's "dead secret." There is, however, some reason for supposing that some of the suggested alterations of the Bill may be due to the advice of another eminent Irishman, Mr. Justice Field, of the Calcutta High Court, who has devoted so much time and thought to the Tenancy Bill in all its stages. It will probably not have escaped notice that Mr. Justice Field was one of Lord Dufferin's fellow-passengers on the voyage from England to Bombay; and tidings have reached this country that Mr. Field was frequently to be seen in long and deep consultation with the new Viceroy. It is well known that Mr. Justice Field was in constant communication with Lord Ripon at Government House in Calcutta so long as Lord Ripon and his colleagues were prepared to accept his advice. But when they determined to adopt wild and revolutionary measures Mr. Field was no longer invited to Government House. It is, therefore, not surprising that Mr. Field should have taken his opportunity, as Lord Dufferin's fellow-passenger, to discuss the merits of the amended Bill; and we shall endeavour by a reference to Mr. Field's Minute of 11th September, 1884, which has been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 11th October, 1884, to indicate what opinions have been expressed by him, up to the latest date available to us, on the Bill as amended by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council last year.

As Mr. Justice Field's Minute extends to 157 paragraphs, with an Appendix, it is not possible within our limits to do full justice to it, or to advert to any but the most salient points. The telegram tells us that it is proposed to give a wider latitude for the enhancement of rents by private contract. Mr. Field's opinion on this point is decisive. He says, in paragraph 125 of his Minute, "I cannot approve of the general provisions by which landlords and tenants are debarred from adjusting their mutual relations by private contract." He says that, according to his own wide experience in Eastern Bengal, the ryots are fully competent to protect their own interests in matters of contract, and the few isolated instances of unfair contracts (which were at once disputed) afford no sufficient evidence to justify those disabling provisions of the Bill by which the whole agricultural population is to be declared incompetent to contract with their landlords. It would be equally reasonable to say that because there are annually, in any country, a certain number of cases in

which contracts or wills have been made under undue influence, the entire community should be disabled from making contracts or wills. And after adverting to the hundreds of thousands of registered perpetual leases which were executed in Eastern Bengal owing to the increased wealth and prosperity of the ryots in 1877-78, 1878-79, and 1879-80, he observes that there is no suggestion that the persons who obtained these leases were unable to protect their own interests. They are acknowledged as indications of healthy progress and prosperity, and furnish a powerful argument against legislative interference with persons who are able and willing to manage their own affairs. "It is a curious comment upon nearly a century's British administration of Bengal, that while in 1793 contracts between zemindars and ryots were considered to be the great panacea, we are now, in 1884, proposing to go to the opposite extreme, and prohibit landlords and tenants from adjusting their own relations by mutual agreement between themselves. One result of this provision will be to force the parties into the civil courts upon every occasion. The enormous amount of litigation which will thus be engendered cannot but be productive of the worst consequences, affecting the harmony of society and the morality of the community, and must seriously tax the resources of the state to find suitable agency for its disposal." It may be readily believed that Lord Dufferin gave a willing ear to such advice as this from an eminent Indian lawyer.

With regard to another point noticed in the telegram, that occupancy rights shall not be transferable, it will be found that Mr. Field, whilst he adheres to the opinion which he expressed many years ago, that the occupancy holding should be made transferable, now proposes to surround it with so many restrictions that the right of transfer will be limited within very narrow and harmless bounds. He would insist that the transferee should be a *bona fide* cultivator. He says that "if the occupancy right is transferable to the members of every class of the community, the competition of capital is introduced. The improvidence and thriftlessness of the ryot class are undoubted; secured in their position they will indulge their national indolence, and nothing will be laid up for the future. For years of drought and scarcity they will borrow. Their holdings will be mortgaged, and high interest will swell the incumbrances until a sale becomes inevitable. A large number of holdings will thus come into the market. The *mahajun*, or money-lender, and the prosperous lawyer will successfully compete with the landlord, and having purchased the occupancy right, they will virtually secure a competition-rent, by exacting a fine, or *salami*, from every tenant whom they will admit to possession. If the purchasing class be limited to actual cultivators, we shall get rid of the risk of a competition-rent being introduced, the pernicious effects of which have been remarkably illustrated in other countries."

We have no more space available at present for further extracts from Mr. Field's valuable Minute, but it will be obvious that the telegram, which was perhaps *inspired*, is curiously consistent with those opinions which Mr. Field may have impressed on his fellow-traveller, although it was delicately stated that the nature of the changes which the Viceroy desired to make in the Bill had not yet transpired.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the meeting of this Society on Tuesday, Jan. 13th, Sir Frederick Bramwell, F.R.S., President, in the chair, it was announced that the monthly ballot resulted in the election of Peter Duckworth Bennett, Thomas Alfred English, Thomas Hendmarsh, late Eastern Bengal Railway; Walter Charleton Hughes, P.W.D., Bombay, and John Rochfort as members.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 27.)

- LEAHY**—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Surgeon A. W. D. Leahy, Indian Medical Service, to be surgeon on H.E.'s personal staff, as a temporary measure, from Dec. 13.
- WILCOCKS**—The services of the Rev. J. O'F. Wilcocks, M.A., chaplain of Kamptee, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from Jan. 1.
- JACOB**, Mr. S., enrolled officer in Class II. of the Financial Department, having returned from furlough, and having been posted as deputy auditor-general, during the temporary absence on deputation of Mr. C. R. Kiernander, received charge of the said appointment on Dec. 18.
- BIDDULPH**, Mr. T. H. S., having been appointed comptroller, Hyderabad, received charge of the said appointment from Mr. F. J. Atkinson on Dec. 15.

MILITARY.

- BUSHMAN**, Colonel H. A., C.B., 9th Lancers, to be an assistant adjutant-general on the establishment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. Combe, whose tenure of service in that appointment has expired, dated Dec. 15.
- WALKER**, Lieutenant-Colonel A., R.A., superintendent, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, to officiate as inspector-general of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, vice Major R. F. Lewis, R.A., proceeding on furlough.
- FIXOTT**, Captain J. L., R.A., assistant superintendent, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, to officiate as superintendent, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Walker.
- BROWNE**, Captain A. H., R.A., commissary of ordnance, second class, to be assistant to the inspector-general of ordnance, Bengal Circle, vice Major A. F. Fletcher, R.A., transferred in the same capacity to the Bombay Circle, from Dec. 28.
- VAUGHAN**, Captain T. T., R.A., commissary of ordnance, third class to be commissary of ordnance, second class, vice Captain Browne, seconded, from Dec. 28.
- BROWNLOW**, Lieutenant H. B., R.A., 2nd subaltern, to be 1st subaltern Punjab Frontier Force, No. 1 Mountain Battery, vice Lieutenant W. J. Honner, appointed commandant, No. 5 Garrison Battery.
- KING**, Captain R. A. C., R.A., commandant No. 5 Garrison Battery and officiating commandant, to be commandant No. 3 Mountain Battery, vice Major W. Aitken, who has vacated that appointment on promotion.
- HONNER**, Lieutenant W. J., R.A., 1st subaltern, No. 1 Mountain Battery, to be commandant No. 5 Garrison Battery, vice Captain King.
- SHORTBRIDGE**, Conductor W., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.
- The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
- DURAND**, Lieutenant A. G. A., Bengal Staff Corps, to be captain from Dec. 21.
- HALLIDAY**, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. T., Bengal Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel from Dec. 20.
- FAUNCE**, Lieutenant-Colonel E., M.S.C., to be colonel from Dec. 20.
- CAMPBELL**, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W., Bengal Staff Corps from Dec. 20.
- GOODFELLOW**, Lieutenant-Colonel G. R., Bombay Staff Corps from Dec. 23.
- ROCHFORD**, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. C., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel from Dec. 21.

FURLOUGHS.

- The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—
- YOUNG**, Lieutenant-Colonel G., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and second in command, 1st Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for 243 days.
- CARTER**, Major T. T., R.E., depnty superintendent, 2nd grade, survey of India (m.c.), for one year.
- KUNHARDT**, Captain H. G., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, Bengal (p.a.), for two years.
- GORDON**, Lieutenant W. D., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 3rd Sikh Infantry (m.c.), for one year.
- SAXON**, Second Grade Apothecary S., has been granted an extension of furlough (m.c.), by the Secretary of State for India, for six months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Dec. 20.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

- NANDI**, Surgeon S. C., M.B., to the officiating medical charge of the 10th N.I., vice Surgeon-Major W. Duncan, proceeded on general leave.

- CARBONARO**, Lieutenant E., supernumerary on the establishment 3rd N.I., to be wing officer 17th N.I., on probation, vice Lieutenant Atkins, on appointment to the 7th Bengal Cavalry.
- HAMILTON**, Lieutenant A., supernumerary on the establishment 45th N.I., to be wing officer 25th N.I., vice Hall, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.
- KIRKE**, Major H. P., General List, Infantry, late commandant Fort Shabkadar, is posted to Peshawar for general duty.
- BROWNE**, Major W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, late commandant Fort Michni, is posted to Peshawar for general duty.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction the following exchange of appointments, from the date of arrival of the 45th Regiment N.I. at Agra:—

- MCDONNELL**, Surgeon-Major O'M., M.D., 45th Regiment N.I., to the medical charge of the 14th Regiment N.I.
- BOTD**, Surgeon-Major H., 14th Regiment N.I., to the medical charge of the 45th Regiment N.I.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

- LYNCH**, Lieutenant H. B., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 24.)

- ALEXANDER**, Mr. N. S., commissioner, Dacca Division, reported his departure from India on furlough on 14th ult.
- DEY**, Mr. G. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector and sub-judge, is posted to the sudder station of Nuddea.
- SAVAGE**, Mr. H., assistant magistrate and collector and munsif, to act in 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of Dinajpore.
- CASPEREZ**, Mr. C. P., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station on Chittagong, from 1st inst.
- O'REILLY**, Mr. W., deputy collector, Monghyr, on leave, is transferred temporarily to Balasore, and posted to the sudder station of that district.
- COWIE**, Mr. J., temporary assistant superintendent of police, Burdwan, is transferred to Manbhoom.
- TAYLOR**, Rev. J. H., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on Jan. 3.
- PHILLIPS**, Mr. A. S., head master, Patna Collegiate School, will continue to act in first class of the Bengal Sub-Educational Service, vice Mr. W. B. Livingstone.
- LORIMER**, Mr. G., assistant professor, Calcutta Madressa, is confirmed in second class of the Bengal Sub-Educational Service, from Oct. 31 last, vice Baboo Radhica Prosanna Mookerjee.
- ELIOT**, Mr. J., professor, Presy. College, and Meteorological Reporter to Government, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on Jan. 11.
- MACRAE**, Surgeon R., civil surgeon, Julpigoree, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on Nov. 23.
- LYONS**, Mr. T., to act as civil medical officer of Pooree, during absence on deputation of Surgeon-Major B. Gupta.
- RUSSELL**, Surgeon-Major E. G., temporary first resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, to act as civil surgeon of Nuddea, during absence on deputation of Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch.
- MURRAY**, Surgeon R. D., officiating civil surgeon of Nuddea, to be sub pro tem first resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, during absence on deputation, of Surgeon-Major F. C. Nicholson.
- WHITWELL**, Surgeon-Major H., officiating civil surgeon of Beerbhoom, to act as civil surgeon of Julpigoree, during absence of Dr. R. Macrae.
- LANGHAM**—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. A. B. Langham of his appointment of honorary magistrate of the Howrah Bench.
- BRANDER**, Surgeon E. S., made over charge of the Rungpore Jail to Assistant Surgeon Poorno Chunder Sing on Dec. 3.
- TAYLOR**, Mr. H. G., made over charge of the Dacca Jail to Mr. E. W. Payne on Dec. 11.
- MURRAY**, Surgeon R. D., made over charge of the Nuddea Jail to Mr. P. H. O'Brien on Dec. 11.

FURLOUGH.

- COBB**, Surgeon R., civil surgeon, Hazaribagh, furlough for one year and two hundred and forty-days, from Feb. 9, 1885.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Dec. 25.)

- FRANCIS**, Mr. E. B., assistant commissioner, is appointed an assistant settlement officer, and placed in charge of the Ferozepore settlement party, from Nov. 3.
- HILTON**, Mr. J. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, received charge of the Lahore Provincial Division on Nov. 25.
- OTTLEY**, Major J. W., has been posted to the Bari Doab Circle, of which he took over charge from Captain S. L. Jacob, R.E., on Nov. 26.
- JACOB**, Captain S. L., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Bari Doab Circle, and is, with the sanction of Government of India, appointed superintendent of works, Sirhind Canal Circle, of which he took over charge from Major J. H. Western, R.E., on Nov. 24.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.)

- CONNELL, Mr. C. J., under-secretary to the Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. C. Bennett.
- PITCHER, Major D. G., assistant director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Oudh, to officiate as director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. D. M. Smeaton.
- BRYANT, Mr. F. B., assistant conservator of forests, was placed on special duty to examine the boxwood localities in the Kumaun and Garhwal forests, from the 10th June, 1884.
- BRAND, Mr. W. H. assumed charge of the office of the Examiner Public Works Accounts, North-West Provinces and Oudh, on the 15th idem.
- SUTHERLAND, Mr. A. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Lucknow Provincial Division, is temporarily transferred to the Railway Branch for employment on provincial railways.
- DEASE, Mr. R. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Lucknow Division, Provincial Works.
- SKIPWITH, Major G. T., Royal Engineers, executive engineer, 1st grade, having been relieved of the charge of the 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works, by Major Home, R.E., superintending engineer, on the 13th Nov., 1884, is placed on special duty and transferred to the 1st Circle, Irrigation Works.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Dec. 13.)

- BUCKLE, Mr. H., deputy commissioner, reported his return from furlough at Bombay on Nov. 18.
- NAILER, Mr. R. H., civil medical officer, Sandoway, is transferred to the medical charge of the Thongwa District.
- HORDORN, Mr. P., made over charge to the office of the director of public instruction to Mr. R. G. Hodson on Dec. 5.
- CAMPBELL, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, reported his return to duty, on the 8th inst., from the three months' privilege leave granted him. Mr. Campbell is transferred from the Henzada to the Prome Division.
- LACKERSTON, Mr. M. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, made over, and Mr. W. R. Gilbert, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, received charge of the Akyab Division on Nov. 29.
- BUCKLE, Mr. H., deputy commissioner, received charge of the Henzada district from Captain J. Butler, deputy commissioner, on Dec. 1.
- DALZELL, Surgeon P. W., made over, and Surgeon M. Smith assumed, medical charge of the Civil Station of Toungoo on Nov. 19.
- APLIN, Mr. T. H., deputy conservator of forests, reported his arrival in Rangoon on the 5th inst., and assumed charge of the Working Plans Division on the 6th idem.
- IRWIN, Mr. A. M. B., C.S., made over, and Surgeon P. W. Dalzell received, executive charge of the Bassein Jail on the 6th inst.
- MORSE, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, made over, and Mr. R. C. Beeston, executive engineer, 3rd grade, received, charge of the 3rd Division Sittang Railway on the 2nd inst.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Dec. 26.)

The following list is published of officers who have qualified as instructors at the school of army signalling, Bangalore.

FORBES, BROOKING—Lieutenant R. J. Forbes, 2nd Hampshire, and Lieutenant H. T. Brooking, 2nd S.W.B.

The following officers under orders for duty with their regimental depôts will proceed to England under such arrangements as general officers commanding may direct, doing duty with troops on the voyage :—

ATHERTON, Lieutenant T. J., 12th Royal Lancers.

WHITE, Lieutenant Hon. C. J., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

FRERE, Captain W. A. J., 2nd Battalion Royal Scot Fusiliers.

NORTON, Lieutenant G. C. G., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

FAWCETT, Surgeon-Major W. J., M.B., Medical Staff, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on Jan. 6, 1885, and report his arrival to the Director-General, Medical Staff.

CHURCHILL, Surgeon-Major C. F., M.B., Medical Staff, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on or about Feb. 6, 1885, and report his arrival to the Director-General, Medical Staff.

KENNEDY, Colonel R. B., Infantry, permitted to reside on the Nilgiris in the Bangalore division at Madras, in the Eastern district, or on the West Coast in the Western district, and will be available for any military duty other than regimental.

HAWKINS, Colonel E. L., who has been posted to this presidency to command an Artillery district, is appointed to command the Royal Artillery Eastern District.

MORRIE, Colonel E. M., Staff Corps, will, on expiration of his tour of duty on the staff, do general duty at Secunderabad, under the orders of the general officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

FRERE—The name of Captain W. A. J. Frere, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty with Regimental depôts, in relief of Captain Duckett.

SULLIVAN—The name of Lieutenant E. F. Sullivan, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty with regimental depôts in relief of Captain Gompertz.

KHAREGAT—The services of Surgeon M. P. Kharegat, I.M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the surgeon-general with the Government of Madras.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BUTLER, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. S., Staff Corps, to officiate as wing commander 17th Regiment Madras Infantry.

NURSE, Lieutenant C. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be wing officer, 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, and a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order the following posting :—

DOYLE, Surgeon F. J., Indian Medical Department, on relief at Masulipatam, to do general duty, Eastern District.

The following orders are confirmed :—

WELSH—By the officer commanding Hoshungabad, appointing Captain M. E. H. O. Welch, 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, station staff officer, and to the charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, from Dec. 1.

COOPER—By the general officer commanding British Burmah division, appointing Captain Cooper, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, to officiate as assistant quartermaster-general, British Burmah division, until the arrival of the arrival of Lieut.-Colonel M. Protheroe, C.S.I., from Dec. 1.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 25.)

The following transfers are ordered :—

KINLOCK, Apothecary J., from general duty, Poona, to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief's Establishment.

MENEZES, Apothecary J., from general duty, Poona, to Station Hospital, Aden Camp.

BRAGANZA, Assistant Apothecary J., from General Hospital, Karachi, to Station Hospital, Aden.

DIAS, Assistant Apothecary P., from Station Hospital, Deolali, to General Hospital, Karachi.

HUDSON, Assistant Apothecary C., from general duty, Presidency, to Station Hospital, Deolali.

PIRES, Sub-Assistant Apothecary G., from general duty, Presidency, to Civil Medical Department (temporary).

(January 1.)

BAGNELL, Mr. H. W. J., assistant collector in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Thana.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

WISE, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J., to be inspector-general of police for the Bombay Presidency.

PORTMAN, Major A. B., to be 1st grade district superintendent of police and superintendent of police, G.I.P. Railway, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Wise.

SCANNELL, Mr. H., to be 2nd grade district superintendent of police, vice Major Portman.

VINCENT, Mr. R. H., to be superintendent of police, B.B. and C.I. Railway, vice Major Portman.

HENDERSON, Mr. H. J. H., to be 3rd grade district superintendent of police, vice Mr. Scannell.

MARRIOTT, Lieut. E. F., to be 4th grade district superintendent of Police, vice Mr. Henderson.

KENNEDY, Mr. M., to be 5th grade district superintendent of Police, vice Lieut. Marriott.

GIBBS, Mr. H. M., to be 1st grade assistant district superintendent of Police, vice Mr. Kennedy.

JONES, Mr. F. C., to be 2nd grade assistant district superintendent of Police, vice Mr. Gibbs.

MACTIER, Mr. R., to be police probationer, vice Mr. Jones.

SOULIER, Mr. W., to be substantive pro tem police probationer, vice Mr. Mactier, and to be attached to the commissioner of police, Bombay.

KENNEDY, Mr. M., to be district superintendent of police in the Kaira district, continuing to act as district superintendent of police in the Kaladgi district.

DAVIES, Mr. D., to be substantive pro tem 2nd grade assistant district superintendent of police, vice Mr. Jones.

ADAMS, Mr. J. B. D., to act as district superintendent of police in the Thana district during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Brown.

DE JOSS, Mr. J. F., superintendent of Panchgani in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the district of Satara.

MOORE, Mr. R. A. L., assistant collector in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

KEMBALL—The Hon. Mr. Justice C. G. Kemball is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment from Jan. 8.

MACKENZIE—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, C.S., collector of Broach, to be the president of the local board established for the district.

GAMBLE—Mr. R. Gamble, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on Dec. 30, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Dharwar.

BEILLIE—The Rev. W. W. Baillie, B.A., having been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a junior chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed Chaplain of Quetta.

FURLOUGHS.

OMMANNEY, Mr. H. T., C.S., is allowed furlough for thirteen months from March 15.

BAINES, Mr. J. A., C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on sick certificate.

MILITARY.

JACOB, Lieutenant J. C. W., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from Dec. 16.

MALLABY, Colonel R., S.C., is permitted to proceed to Europe under the regulations.

LAUGHTON, Colonel G. A., S.C., is permitted to proceed to Europe under the regulations.

MAYNE—The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieutenant R. C. G. Mayne, S.C., Dec. 21.

ADAM, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. S., S.C., 2nd in command 25th Regt N.L.I., to be deputy quartermaster-general, vice Colonel B. H. Pottinger, whose tenure of the appointment expired on Dec. 18.

SMITH—The following appointment is ordered in the Commissariat Department:—In succession to Sub-Commander M. Phelan, remanded for misconduct, to have effect from Nov. 29, Sergeant and Acting Sub-Commander J. M. Smith to be sub-commander.

LEBRETON, Captain W. I., S.C., having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major from Dec. 23, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Dec. 26.)

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GRIFFITH, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. E., 16th Regt. N.I., 2nd in command, to be commandant, vice Colonel Pierce, who vacates the appointment on succession to the colonel's allowance, dated Dec. 29.

CARRUTHERS, Major J. T., wing commander (officiating 2nd in command), to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Griffith, appointed commandant.

LYSTER, Captain W. H., wing officer 24th N.I. (Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Sind District), to be wing commander, vice Major Carruthers, appointed 2nd in command.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded in the appointment:—

BELL, Captain A. W. C., Staff Corps (wing commander 14th Native Infantry), wing officer 28th Native Infantry.

DUCAT, Lieut. C. M., officiating squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers is attached to the Poona Horse for duty.

LASCELLES, Lieut. W. J., resigns his commission, dated Nov. 26.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

PEMBERTON, Lieutenant-Colonel C. C., Staff Corps, wing commander 24th Regiment N.I., Dec. 20.

ARNOTT, Surgeon-Major J., M.D., Professor of Midwifery, G.M.C., and obstetric physician, Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, from Dec. 22.

PHELAN, Sergeant M., is posted to the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to the colonel's allowance from the date specified:—

PIERCE, Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) T. W. W., from Dec. 29.

MURPHY—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Surgeon-Major P. Murphy, M.D.

FRERE—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Major R. T. Frere, R.E., six months, medical certificate.

CASEY—The undermentioned warrant officer has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service:—Sub-Conductor P. Casey, Commissariat Department, from Feb. 24.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

PRINGLE, Lieutenant A., Staff Corps, from Dec. 30.

NUGENT, Conductor W., Adjutant-General's Department, is promoted to the rank of deputy assistant commissary.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate:—

JAMES, Lieutenant-Colonel C. F., Staff Corps, commandant 2nd N.I.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

TISS, Veterinary Surgeon J. T., Army Veterinary Department, for six months, on medical certificate.

JONES, Lieut. G. T., R.E., quartermaster and interpreter, and superintendent, Park and Field Train, Sappers and Miners, to Europe for eight months, on private affairs.

GRIFFITH, Colonel C. M., S.C., deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, for Transports, to Europe for one year and forty-nine days, on private affairs.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

MAYNE, Captain M., S.C. for seventy-five days, on private affairs.

BURCHELL, Hon. Lieut. J., Ordnance Department, for three months, on medical certificate.

BUCHANAN, Conductor J., Ordnance Department, for three months, on medical, certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

JAN. 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. F. P. Hutchinson, S.C., Capt. H. G. Kunhardt, R.E., Col. L. H. P. de H. Larpent, S.C., Lieut. R. H. Twigg, S.C., Lieut.-Col. O. Barnes, S.C., Major S. J. Lambert, R.E., Col. F. Allen, S.C., Surg.-Major J. J. Monteath, Lieut. G. F. Ellison, N. Lanc. Regt., Major T. T. Carter, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. W. Parker, S.C., Col. A. D. Grant, Inf., Surg.-Major J. F. Sargeant.

Bombay Estab.—Brigade-Surg. C. K. Colston, Lieut. H. D. M. Minchin, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. H. Cole, J. Eliot.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. T. S. Boileau, S.C., one year.

Madras Estab.—Surg. F. C. Reeves, three months.

Bombay Estab.—Major H. Doveton, R.E., six months; Surg.-Major R. Caldecott, ninety-two days; Major C. J. A. Yates, Inf., three months; Capt. W. P. Kennedy, S.C., six months; Lieut.-Col. C. Swinhoe, S.C., nine days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Macnaghten, C.B., Cav., Lieut.-Col. W. A. Lawrence, S.C., Major T. O. Wingate, S.C., Col. A. Perkins, C.B., A.D.C., R.E., Capt. F. C. Maisey, S.C., Lieut.-Col. F. Hammond, S.C., Major E. J. Newnham, Inf., Major H. E. Eliot, Inf., Capt. B. M. Allen, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. J. C. Gunning, S.C., Col. A. J. Howes, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. Swinhoe, S.C., Lieut. T. R. A. G. Montgomery, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. Percy, J. A. Hopkins (Cov.), F. W. Badcock (Cov.), J. A. Bourdillon (Cov.), L. E. Fabre-Tonnerre, G. L. Lang.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. C. F. Barnado, s.c., six months; C. P. Bird (Cov.), six months ten days' furlough; T. Benson (Cov.), six months' furlough; A. W. B. Power (Cov.), five days' furlough; W. J. Wilson, two months' furlough; A. C. Bryson (extr.), three months; A. F. Lingham (extr.), one week.

Madras Estab.—L. McIver (Cov.), s.c., six months; W. M. Thorburn (Cov.), s.c., three months.

JAN. 16.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the undermentioned admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

BENGAL.

To be Surgeons.—John Henry Tull Walsh, Harold Hendley, George Herbert Fink, Hormasjee Edaljee Banatvala, William George Patrick Alpin.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

The Maharajah of Johhpore, the Maharajah of Bhurtpore, and the Raja of Faridkhot paid formal visits to the Viceroy at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 22nd ult.

A telegram received in Calcutta from Purneah states that the Judge has upheld the conviction of Mohur Gope for misappropriation. The case against the sub-Inspector of Police for the illegal arrest of Mr. Walker, the indigo planter, will shortly be appealed to the High Court.

The cricket team from Behar played Calcutta on the 26th and 27th ult., the visitors on the first innings making only 140 against Calcutta's 419. Mr. Patteson for Calcutta made 197, the highest individual score on record here. In the second innings Behar lost three wickets for 82.

It is an open secret, the *Englishman* states, that the Government have sanctioned a cadastral survey of Calcutta, which will cost some five lakhs of rupees. There can be no doubt that a survey is urgently required, and if it includes the structural improvements which are now under consideration its value will be greatly enhanced.

With reference to the petition recently presented by ryots to the Viceroy, requesting that a representative from their body be appointed to the Council in connection with the Rent Bill, a courteous reply has been made to the effect that such an appointment at this stage would tend to retard the progress of the measure.

The *Englishman* states that Lord Dufferin is already exercising a calming influence on the troubled waters of Indian controversy. One of the most regrettable incidents in connection with the discussion on the Rent Bill was a passage between a Government servant of high position and a legal dignitary. Lord Dufferin has now been able to restore a good understanding between the two opponents.

A TELEGRAM to the *Englishman* announces that the tea-planters in South Sylhet have invited Lord Randolph Churchill to visit their district with a view to having their interests properly represented. The general feeling on the subject is that great benefit would result if Lord Randolph were to visit the district, and that the British public would get such an insight into the subject of tea as would give an impetus to the industry such as has never been given before.

The *Englishman* congratulates the authorities of the Eastern Bengal Railway on the efforts that are being made to improve the house accommodation of their employes. Major Conway-Gordon is endeavouring to improve the lot of the men generally. A club, cricket, and lawn-tennis are being started as the first step towards this end. On some of the railways (the Calcutta paper remarks) the men enjoy many social privileges which ought to go far to compensate them for the hardships of Indian life, and the improvement which is being effected on the Eastern Bengal Railway in this respect is "deserving of cordial recognition."

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

We have much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of the seeds supplied by the Agri-Horticultural Society. In our case they have germinated successfully.

THERE are just as good giants in these as in those days, and there is still hope for our generation when we hear of that popular old planter, Mr. Fred. Collingridge, the well-known proprietor of the Daoudpore concern, making young horses in the English hunting field and getting a couple of falls in one short week without damage, and he aged 75!

We trust the local volunteers will turn up in force at the coming Silligori meeting and support it to the best of their power. We understand Mr. Robertson Pughe will act as Secretary for the amusement part of the meet, and a better choice could not have been made. There will be cricket, lawn tennis, and Government having sanctioned mounted rifles for the N.B.V.R., carbines, jackets, and headstalls will be served out at the meet, and mounted drill taught.

MADRAS.

OWING to the late heavy rains, serious floods have occurred at Cuddalore, in the Madras Presidency, resulting in great loss of life and destruction of property.

MR. BREEKS-ATKINSON, the Collector of Tinnevely, in the Madras Presidency, has been dismissed from the Civil Service, for borrowing money of natives resident in his district.

A SERIOUS outbreak of Moplahs, a fanatical sect of Mahomedans, has occurred at Mullappoorum. The European troops were called out, and in an encounter which occurred one European soldier was killed and nine Moplahs were shot dead.

THE annual matches between Madras and Bangalore commenced on the 29th ult. Bangalore won single and double rackets

easily. The cricket match came off on the 30th. The Christmas season proved very gay. There is a large number of visitors in the station.

"A NATIVE THINKER" (a *nom de plume* adopted by Rajah Sir T. Madava Row) writes to a Madras paper:—"England may be proud of many things in the range of her past and present history, but of none more than of so eminent a pro-consul as Lord Ripon, whose work in India reflects the highest honour on England's civilisation, philosophy, philanthropy, and on human nature itself."

THE questions arising out of the Blavatsky Coulomb letters are being considered by a committee of Theosophists at Madras. The committee has declared Madame Blavatsky to be the victim of a conspiracy. The question as to what course should be followed with regard to Madame Coulomb is reserved pending further investigations.

DEFINITE orders have been issued by the Madras Government regarding the destruction of elephants, under which permission for shooting will only be granted in the case of rogue elephants, and in those cases in which the numbers of wild elephants may be found to be getting so numerous as to be a cause of annoyance or terror to ryots and others. Applications of any other nature will meet with absolute refusal on the part of Government. Orders to this effect have been issued to all the Collectors, and the following paragraph has been added to the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue:—"Permission to shoot elephants not being rogues will invariably be refused unless when it is reported that they are dangerously numerous."

SAYS the *Madras Mail*:—"The citizens of Cuddapah have resolved to erect a Ripon Memorial Hall, and have telegraphed to this effect to Lord Ripon. Two years ago they resolved to erect a Horsley Memorial Hall, and a great many subscriptions were collected, but most of them were on paper only, and when it came to the sweet sorrow of parting with the money the whole thing collapsed. We wonder whether the Ripon Memorial Hall will share the same fate. We hope not, if it is only that the Cuddapah folk should show that they can do more than lip service. At present, however, it would seem as if Cuddapah is to boast of more Memorial Halls on paper than any other mofussil town. During the last two years we have heard of a Horsley Memorial Hall, a Gribble Public Gardens, and now of a Ripon Hall. There was also a talk of a club and literary institute. It is not difficult to erect memorials when the materials are of air."

BOMBAY.

H.E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON proceeded to Poona on the 1st inst., and, accompanied by Lord Randolph Churchill, paid a flying visit to Beejapur.

WE hear that the ceremony of commencing the new Baroda Waterworks will be performed by the Maharajah on the 8th instant.

H.H. THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR has subscribed Rs.10,000 to the Ripon Memorial Fund. H.H. the Regent of Kolapore has subscribed Rs.1,500.

MR. W. W. LOCH, C.S., is appointed to act as Collector and Magistrate of the Tanna District from the date of the departure of Mr. W. A. East, C.S.

AMONGST the patents, specifications of which have just been filed, is one by Hasm Virji Patel, of Old Nagpada, Bombay, for a design for a portable bungalow without masonry foundation.

MR. W. B. MULOCK, C.S., is appointed to be on special duty to prepare the report of the Factory Commission, and on completion of that duty he is to act as Collector and Magistrate of the Surat district during the absence of Mr. A. Keyser.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL arrived in Bombay per mail steamer *Nizam* on the 30th ultimo. He proceeded to Poona on the 1st instant. His lordship is a guest at Government House, Parel.

Before he left India Lord Ripon contributed to the *Datavya Bharata Kuryulaya* Rs.1,000 in aid of the English translation of the *Mahabharata*, which is being published by Babu Protap Chandra Roy. His lordship expressed his "cordial sympathy" with the undertaking.

THE stamp duty payable under article 50(b) of schedule 1 of the Indian Stamp Act on a proxy executed by a female empowering any person to vote at any one election of municipal commissioners, held under the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1885, is reduced to one anna.

THE Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who are travelling incognito as the Baron and Baroness von Malchin, and Don Carlos, who is travelling as the Duke of Castilia, arrived in Bombay on the 25th ult. by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Derenice*.

WHEN Mr. Mulock has completed the preparation of the report of the Factory Commission, he will act, during the absence

of Mr. Keyser, as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Surat.

A PART of the Bombay Civil Jail is to be used as a workhouse for female vagrants. The superintendent of the Common Jail, criminal side, has been appointed Governor of the new workhouse.

ANOTHER firm in Bombay is being converted into a limited liability company. It is that of Messrs. Marcks and Company; and the capital is fixed at Rs.4,00,000, of which three-fourths has already been subscribed. The remaining shares—1,000 in number, of Rs.100 each—are therefore the only ones issued to the public. Mr. C. R. Marcks, the founder and proprietor of the business, who guarantees, as the vendor a dividend of nine per cent. for the first three years, is to act during this period as managing director.

BURMA.

SERIOUS disturbances have occurred about Mandalay Bhamo has been captured by a Chinese Chief at the head of 300 Chinese, aided by the Kachiens. The assailants have taken formal possession of Bhamo and the adjacent country, declaring it to be Chinese territory.

GREAT consternation is said to prevail in Mandalay, and in the regions roundabout, as a celebrated hairy family have disappeared! It is not known which way they have gone, but it is thought that by watching the steamers passing the frontier some clue may be found.

THE Rangoon correspondent of a Bombay paper telegraphs:—"In quashing the conviction of a Burman by the District Magistrate of Thayetmyo for dacoity, the Judicial Commissioner comments strongly on the apparent prejudging of the case against the appellant when there was really no evidence against him, rendering the magistrate's estimate of the evidence afterwards recorded valueless, and the conviction of the appellant almost a foregone conclusion. The appellant had been kept two months and eighteen days in close confinement with no reliable evidence forthcoming, and during that period the District Magistrate recorded his conviction that the appellant was guilty, and issued peremptory orders to the police that they must produce the necessary evidence. It was difficult to believe that the District Magistrate's eyes were so completely blinded to the extremely tainted character of the evidence adduced, and the Judicial Commissioner had little hesitation in saying that the appellant had not had an impartial trial, and in setting aside his conviction."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the construction on a fresh site, at a cost of Rs. 25,000, of the regimental lines, at Begumpett, Secunderabad, at present occupied by the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, the present locality having been found unsuitable on sanitary grounds. Plans and estimates have accordingly been called for.

The 25th Regiment N.L.I., consisting of 5 officers, one warrant officer, 16 native officers, 725 men, 90 followers, and 5 horses, proceeded to Poona by two special trains, one at 7.40 P.M. and the other at 8.45 P.M. The following are the officers' names:—Lieut. Col. J. Withers, Lieut. L. G. Beckham, Lieut. R. P. Colomb, Lieut. G. H. Turner, and Surgeon W. A. Barren.

LIEUT.-COL. J. G. E. GRIFFITH, second in command 16th N.I., is appointed commandant, vice Colonel Pierce, who vacates the appointment on succession to the Colonel's allowance. Consequently upon this appointment, Major J. T. Carruthers is appointed second in command, and Captain W. H. Lyster, wing officer 24th N.I., wing commander.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. LUCK, C.B., proceeded from Kurrachee to Jacobabad on the 23rd ult., on the annual inspection of the regiments in the district. Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Nicholson, 30th N.I., commands the stations at Kurrachee during General Luck's absence.

It is understood that proposals have recently been made by certain military authorities to discontinue the system of maintaining lock hospitals at the expense of the State, and that, as an experimental measure, it has been decided to close these hospitals at the following stations in the Bengal Presidency with effect from the 1st proximo:—Chakrata, Allahabad, Delhi, Murree, Kassauli, Meeran Meer, Meerut, Peshawur, Rewal Pindi, and Cawnpore.

FOLLOWING the good example set by General Hardinge of endeavouring to get employment in civil employ for discharged sepoys of the Bombay Native Army, Sir Herbert Macpherson, at Allahabad, had commenced to work in the same direction with very gratifying success. It has been decided to invite General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts to form committees at the headquarter stations of their commands with a view to the establishment of Registry Offices, in which the names of candi-

dates for employment should be recorded, besides opening communications with heads of departments and other employers of labours.

A reference was recently made in these columns to certain models of native soldiers which under the orders of the Government of India are to be sent to the London Exhibition of 1886. The following are the corps which have been selected for this purpose by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Government of the Punjab:—*Bengal Regiments*: The 11th Bengal Lancers, the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, the 11th Native Infantry (Hindu and Mahomedan), the 15th Native Infantry (Sikh), the 20th Native Infantry (Pathan), the 3rd Goorkhas (Goorkha). *Punjab Frontier Force Regiments*: 1st Punjab Cavalry, 3rd Sikh Infantry. A mountain battery of the Punjab Frontier Force will also be selected to furnish specimens.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE—Jan. 15, at Barmouth, the wife of General H. W. Blake, of a daughter.

HOOKE—Jan. 10, at The Camp, Sunningdale, the wife of Sir Joseph D. Hooker, K.C.S.I., of Kew, of a son.

VENTRIS—Jan. 15, at Bronté Villa, Burnt Ash-hill, Lee, Kent, the residence of her father, General H. Nelson Davies, the wife of Major F. Ventriss, 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SALE—SMART—Jan. 15, at Brighton, in Hove parish church, by the Rev. G. H. Sale, Vicar of Kirby-on-the-Moors (uncle of the bridegroom) John Frederick Sale, second son of the late William Sale, of Manchester and Brighton, to Annette Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Major-General G. Smart, Indian Army.

DEATHS.

BLACK—Jan. 13, at 19, Garway-road, Bayswater, Jane, widow of Captain William Black, H.E.I.C.S., aged 96.

BUSH—Jan. 10, at his residence, 55, York-terrace, Regent's-park, Colonel Richard Y. B. Bush, late of the Bengal Army.

CHILD—Jan. 12, at Pevensey, Sussex, of rapid decline, Stanley Nayler, son of the late Commander Septimus Child, H.M.I.N., aged 24.

COKAYNE—Jan. 12, at Beechwood, Painswick, Gloucestershire, Helen Olympia, wife of Thomas Aston Cokayne, and relict of General Sir John Hunter Littler, G.C.B., H.E.I.C.S., aged 75.

FRENCH—Jan. 16, at Tunbridge Wells, Edith Catherine French, youngest daughter of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore, in the 21st year of her age.

HEBBERT—Jan. 13, at Colverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, William George Hebbert, Lieutenant-Colonel R.E., late Bombay, retired, aged 74.

LOW—Jan. 14, at Round Hill Villa, Sydenham, after a very short illness, Edith, younger daughter of S. P. Low, in her 28th year.

MARSHALL—Jan. 14, at Brighton, Mary Annie, second daughter of the late Edward Marshall, H.E.I.C.S., of North Cray.

PATRICKSON—Jan. 7, at St. Helier's, Jersey, of bronchitis, John, only son of the late Major Patrickson, formerly of Madras Artillery, aged 39 years and 10 months.

RATHBONE—Jan. 11, at 10, Torriano-avenue, Camden-road, N.W., the residence of his only daughter, in his 73rd year, from acute bronchitis, Colonel Anthony Blake Rathbone, 24th N.I., and for many years Magistrate at Hyderabad, Secnde.

TUCKER—Jan. 13, at Bournemouth, St. George Wade Tucker, M.D., of H.M.'s Indian Medical Service, aged 65.

COUNCIL DRAFTS.—The tenders for Rs. 35,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills—on Calcutta, Rs. 11,32,000, average rate 1s. 7-125d.; on Bombay, Rs. 17,75,000, average rate 1s. 7-128d.; and on Madras, Rs. 5,93,000, average rate 1s. 7-125d. In telegraphic transfers—on Calcutta, Rs. 2,20,000, average rate 1s. 7-1875d., making a total of Rs. 37,20,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7-1d. will receive about 91 per cent., and above in full, and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7-3-16d. in full. Between April 1 and the 14th inst. remittances for Rs. 11,29,30,318 were sold, realising £9,175,525.

DECEPTION PRACTISED BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.—The *Surabhi* has the following:—Perhaps no ruler on the face of the earth deceives his subjects as the English rulers of India try to do theirs; they have had the Queen's liberal promises proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of India, but have all along been deceiving us by not adequately fulfilling those promises. They say that they appoint natives as Members of Council only to represent the cause of the natives, but they generally appoint men who are foolish, ignorant, devoid of independence of spirit, and well versed in the art of flattery. We ask, is this not deception? Accordingly, we can detect more instances of the propensity of deceiving the natives in the proceedings of English Government in India. It is a satisfaction to know that Lord Ripon did his best to make the Government free from these deceptions.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 14, Clan Drummond (s), Bombay.—15, Governor (s), Calcutta; Thorndale (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 26, Clan Ogilvie (s), Glasgow.—27, Nerasa (s), Calcutta.—29, Khiva (s), Hong Kong; Hartington, Madras; Roxburgh (s), Liverpool.—30, Nizam (s), Venice; Iren Morris (s), Liverpool; Khalif (s), Cardiff; Satara (s), Kurrachee; May Queen, Mauritius.—31, Lady Armstrong (s), Cardiff.—Jan. 1, Sparkle (s), Hull.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 23, Palgrave, Liverpool.—24, Vorwärts (s), Trieste.—25, Ocean (s), Sydney; Canara (s), Bombay; Hahnemann, Singapore.—26, Thames (s), London; Engineer (s), Liverpool.—28, Wilhelmina, Bombay.

MADRAS.—Dec. 25, Himalaya (s), Rangoon; Goa (s), Bombay.—27, Manora (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 13, Armin, Rangoon; Hamstul (s), Bombay; Jas. Turpil (s), Bombay.—14, Agnes Oswald, Colombo; Othello (s), Bombay.—15, City of Delhi, Rangoon; Killrannan and Ruby (s), Colombo; Paul Thormann, Mauritius.—16, Windermere, Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 27, Hydaspes (s), China; Knight of St. George (s), Marseilles.—29, Scindia (s), Trieste; Titania (s), Trieste.—Jan. 1, Giava (s), Genoa; Eangalore (s), China; Edwin (s), Genoa.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 23, Chindwara (s).—24, Sirdhana (s), Bolan.—25, Manora (s), Rajpootana (s), and Bucephalus (s).—26 Africa (s), and Mahratia (s).—28, Ellora (s).

MADRAS.—Dec. 23, Thames (s), Calcutta; Hartington (s), Bombay; C. Macpherson, London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Jan. 21; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Jan. 29; from Brindisi, Feb. 2.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Whympier, Rev. G. W. Manson, Mr. H. Rollings, Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. Hurst, Mr. Mau Sing, Mr. Go Mau Sing, Mr. A. Couth, Mr. G. B. Studd. From Venice: Col. A. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hullah, Mr. F. Fletcher, Mr. W. Little. From Brindisi: Mr. Hynes, Mr. R. Williamson, Major J. Colquhoun, Mr. F. W. Badcock, Mr. McClean, Mr. and Mrs. C. Watt, Mr. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Duff Duabaz, Mrs. B. W. Blood, Lieut. M. T. Slater. From Marseilles: Mr. E. L. Hamilton.

For Aden: Lieut. C. P. H. Jones.

For Malta: Colonel and Mrs. Cavage, Colonel Brodigion, Capt. B. Barton, Commander J. G. Jones, Commander J. B. Young, Mr. J. Lane, Lieut. Collwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Burneit, Mrs. Cromarty, Lieut. H. Wells-Cole.

For Suez: Mr. W. A. Beith, Mrs. Pye Smith, Mr. and Miss Taunton.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Jan. 28; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Feb. 5; from Brindisi, Feb. 9.

For Madras: Mrs. Orr, Miss H. E. Johnson, Mr. Heel, Mr. Hight, Mrs. Martin, Miss Martin, Mr. T. A. Taylor. From Venice: Colonel and Mrs. Mathias, Miss Mathias. From Suez: Mr. W. A. Beith.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Bedford, Misses McEwen, Mr. McEwen and Son.

For Bombay: Mrs. Pugh, Major and Mrs. Hornby and two children, Mr. B. Tait. From Brindisi: Major Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Colonel H. A. Brownlow, Rev. A. Stokes, Mr. Schurr, Col. A. J. Howes, Mr. W. B. Collyns, Mr. J. K. Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Colonel and Mrs. Nutt.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Pugh, Major and Mrs. Joubert, Mrs. and Miss Mallock, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. W. A. Bowring. From Venice: Mr. C. L. P. White.

For Colombo: Mr. Burnett, Mr. T. Black. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Murray Robertson.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cook, Mr. E. Cook, Misses Cook.

For Suez: Mr. Geo. Thomas.

For Port Said: Mr. Power.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Feb. 4; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 12; from Brindisi, Feb. 16.

For Bombay: Mr. C. E. Fox, Miss Sconce, Miss Dykes, Mr. A. C. Tute, Colonel Moir. From Brindisi: Major Cooke, Lieut. J. Day, Colonel Gunning.

For Suez: Captain Money.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Feb. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 19; from Brindisi, Feb. 23.

For Bombay: Mrs. Gwynne James, Mr. H. B. James, Colonel H. M. Wemyss, Lieutenant and Mrs. Spilsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Colvin, Miss Schuckburgh, Mrs. Sprat, Miss Thorp, Mr. P. Sparks, Mr. Kingshott, Colonel and Mrs. W. A. Lawrence and maid, Mrs. Reay, children and maid, Major and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Nihill, Miss Sconce, General and Mrs. Gott. From Suez: Captain Money. From Brindisi: Mr. Campbell.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes.

For Port Said: Lady Ross, son and two friends.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Feb. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 18; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Madras: Mrs. Martin and two children, Mrs. Orr, Rev. and Mrs. Gib.

For Colombo: From Brindisi: Hon. W. H. Ravenscroft.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Feb. 18; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Feb. 28; from Brindisi, March 2.

For Bombay: Mr. R. K. Williams, Mrs. A. A. Bayly, Miss Bayly. From Brindisi: Mrs. Corrie Bird.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Feb. 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, March 5; from Brindisi, March 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Palmer and three children. From Venice: Dr. R. G. Chandra.

For Colombo: Rev. J. Alcock.

S.s. *Venetia*, from London, March 4; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 12; from Brindisi, March 16.

For Bombay: Lord and Lady Reay.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, March 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 19; from Brindisi, March 23.

For Bombay: Mr. W. S. Haig. From Brindisi: Major C. B. Cooke.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, which sailed Jan. 14.

For Kurrachee: Miss Robinson, Sister Harriet, Mr. J. D. Butterworth.

For Bombay: Mr. Allan Harrison, Mrs. W. Major.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Jan. 21.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts and two children, Miss Ricketts, Miss Dean, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. A. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shand and children, Miss Warden, Mr. A. W. Goslin, Mr. J. Phillips, Mr. Rae, Mr. M. Stevens, Mr. A. Avison.

For Calcutta: Major T. O. Wingate, Mrs. Hayter, Mr. C. V. Sage, Miss Salter, Mr. J. Mackinnon, Mr. G. W. Kuchler, Miss Cantor, Mr. J. Mackinnon, Mr. H. Birch, Mr. B. R. C. Lindsay, Mr. McDonald, Captain Kendall, Mr. E. Wilson.

For Colombo: Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Sparkes, Mr. Stuart, Mr. E. M. Clark, Miss Ramsby, Mrs. and two Misses Howie, Mr. W. W. Mitchell, Mr. R. B. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Stretch, Mr. I. Todd, Mr. V. Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. Grenier, Misses Grenier, Miss Mergan, Miss Bevan.

For Malta: Lieut. W. G. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Navana and child, Lieuts. W. C. Howker, J. G. Panton, C. M. Church, Captain H. H. Mac Caskill, Lieut. Nicholson.

For Alexandria: Colonel E. D. Elliott.

For Aden: Staff Surgeon A. W. Williams.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Eldorado*, to sail Feb. 4.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. de Morgan, Mr. E. Morrison.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Arnsirong.

For Colombo: Mr. A. M. Walker.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kebela*, to sail Feb. 11.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. J. A. Scott and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Feb. 18.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Reeves and family.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Percy and child, Mr. W. H. Newton.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 18.

For Colombo: Mrs. McMarthy and children.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, sailing Jan. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Alex. Christison, Mr. C. H. Pratt, Miss Esplin, Mrs. John Steward and child, Mrs. W. F. Burgess, Miss Mary Shirres, Miss Baker, Two Sisters (Community St. John the Baptist).

For Colombo: Mrs. R. S. Copleston, Miss Margaret Carey, Miss L. R. Anderson, Mr. W. Liesching, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Church, Mrs. Henry Byrde, Miss Byrde.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, sailing Feb. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. A. Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mein.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Vigors, Mr. W. Ferguson, jun.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Nizam*, Dec. 30.

From London: Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Pearson and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Unwin, infant and child, Mr. Russell, Miss Bell Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Krishna Varma, Mr. Kirby Johnson, Mr. E. W. Stoney, Miss Coulson, Mr. J. Hudson, Colonel Murray, Lieutenant Tighe, Mr. Gillbanks, Mr. Rawson, Mr. Campbell, Brigadier-Surgeon J. Brake, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Earl, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Owen and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. Powell and friend, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. G. Anderson, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Gamble.

From Brindisi: Mr. Connell, Mr. Habbib Ullah, Mr. Savone, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. Netherlands, Mr. B. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Mr. Moorhouse, Mr. Gillis.

From Suez: Yusuf Razac and friend.

From Aden: Mr. M. Finucane, Mr. Rosenthal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ravenna*, Capt. Stewart, from London, Jan. 14; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 22; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Malta: Rev. J. M. Mason, Mr. Schloss, Mr. Horn.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Power, Miss Newman, Mr. F. G. Ward, Mrs. Rosamond and child, Mr. Cox and friend, two Misses Rosamond, Mr. Pyman, Mr. Fleming.

For Colombo: Rt. Rev. Bishop of Travancore, Mrs. Speechley and two daughters.

For Suez: Mr. H. Bruce, Mr. S. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Reid.
For Port Said: Capt. Passingham, Miss Crawford.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. Fairtlough, from London, Jan. 14.

For Malta: Hon. W. Craven, Mr. C. G. Hill, Capt. Hay, Mr. Robinson and sister.

For Bombay: Mr. H. T. Ross, Mr. Coates and son, Mrs. Rosetti, Rev. C. Mountford, Mrs. A. Hill Millett, Mr. W. L. Watson, Mrs. G. C. Collins, Mr. Ralli, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Teil, Mr. Fleming, Mr. T. Macneil, Colonel G. S. Parry, Mr. A. W. Forbes, Messrs. W. and R. Little, Colonel and Mrs. Parry, Colonel and Mrs. Ommaney, two Misses Ommaney.

For Port Said: Mr. W. P. Booth, Miss Booth, and Miss Hay, Mr. J. Smith, Mrs. Ching, Madame Ingleby, Madame Addington.

For Suez: Major Dickson, Mr. and Miss Fenton, Capt. Murray, Count Rothenburg, Herr von Franck, Dr. Crooke, Lieut. Hibbert, Lieut. Murray.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Tanjore*, Capt. Briscoe, from Venice, Jan. 15.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Willoughby, Mr. Comber, Mr. Haughton, Colonel Taylor, Mr. Wilson. From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Cooke, Mr. J. Parkinson, Mr. Hassfeld, Lord Norbery, Mr. L. Beresford, Mr. J. L. Lang, Mr. Woods, Mr. Newman, Mr. J. A. Jamieson, Mr. Greenaway, Mr. Bourdillon, Capt. Beauclerk, Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. Low, Mr. Hastie.

For Alexandria: Mr. G. Clarke. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Cust, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cruickshank, Mr. W. Lyons, Rev. M. Dunlop, Mr. J. C. Dunlop, Rev. W. Johnson, Lord Abinger.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Rosetta*, Jan. 2.

For London: Major and Mrs. Blanshard and infant, Mrs. Narman and seven children, Mrs. A. M. Hayes and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Harsland, Mr. Rachbone.

For Brindisi: Mr. E. S. Symes, Miss Symes, Colonel Frank James.

For Suez: The Hon. Mr. Justice West.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Venetia*, Captain A. B. Daniell, sailing on Jan. 9.

For Brindisi: Hon. A. Mackenzie.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. N. Whyte.

By the s.s. *Massilia*, Captain S. D. Shallard, sailing on Jan. 16.

For London: General and Mrs. Blair, Miss Blair, Mrs. W. Hales and infant.

For Brindisi:—Mr. R. P. Carreras.

By the s.s. *Sutlej*, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailing on Jan. 30.

For London: Colonel J. B. Cox.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale and infant.

By the s.s. *Siam*, sailing on Feb. 6.

For London: Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. F. G. Davidson, Bishop Hurst, Mr. O. Griffiths, Mr. A. Mackenzie.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Craik.

By the s.s. *Peshawur*, sailing on Feb. 13.

For London: Mrs. Webster.

By the s.s. *Tasmania*, sailing on Feb. 27.

For London: Captain H. King, Mrs. Welshman.

REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1884-5.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	To Leave Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Jumna	—	—	—	—	—	25 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Feb.	—	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	27 Feb.	12 Mar.
Serapis ...	19 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	22 Mar.
Crocodile...	3 Mar.	—	12 Mar.	16 Mar.	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
Jumna.....	12 Mar.	—	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	9 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Malabar	—	—	20 Jan.	24 Jan.	2 Feb.
Crocodile.....	27 Jan.	8 Feb.	10 Feb.	14 Feb.	23 Feb.
Jumna.....	6 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	24 Feb.	5 Mar.
Malabar	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	4 Apr.	8 Apr.	17 Apr.
Serapis	1 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.
Crocodile.....	10 Apr.	22 Apr.	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	7 May
Jumna.....	19 Apr.	1 May	3 May	7 May	16 May

LIEUT. C. M. DUCAT, officiating squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers, is attached to the Poona Horse for duty.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. G. White and Co. report as follows on the Tea Market, from the 8th to the 15th inst.:—There has again been a large quantity of inferior quality brought to auction, which has been comparatively neglected except at low prices. All teas with point have met with attention, and have realised firmer rates, especially tippy Pekoes over 1s. 4d., which may be quoted 1d. to 2d. per lb. dearer since the holidays. Several invoices of fine Darjeelings were well competed for, and prices obtained showed an advance in some instances of 2d. per lb. on the previous invoices of the same marks, which is attributable to the scarcity of choice flavoured Indian and Ceylon growths. The market closes with a hardening tendency for all good to finest possessing quality, but a very flat tone for undesirable descriptions. Ceylon.—There has been a somewhat varied assortment consisting chiefly of small parcels without anything much worthy of notice. Some little loss from the Blackstone Estate with fine flavour realised high rates, but on the whole other marks sold at about previous rates.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BABONAU—Dec. 23, at Chinsura, the wife of J. Theo. Babonau, of a son.

BURT—Dec. 25, at Simla, the wife of H. P. Burt, Assistant Engineer, of a daughter.

BURLTON-BENNET—Dec. 28, at Allahabad, the wife Major J. R. Burlton-Bennet, D.A.C.G., of a daughter.

CHIPPINDALL—Dec. 24, at Barrackpore, the wife of Captain W. H. Chippindall, R.E., of a son.

GOMPERTZ—Dec. 25, at the Grange, Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of Robert Gompertz, Esq., of a daughter.

HATTEN—Dec. 18, at Patila, the wife of J. J. Hatten, Executive Engineer, Sirhind Canal, of a daughter.

KING—Dec. 21, at Bangalore, the wife of Arthur King, of a son.

LEMAN—Dec. 25, at Coimbatore, the wife of G. D. Leman, of a daughter.

PEDDIE—Dec. 27, at Bierampore, Assam, the wife of Mr. John Peddie, of a son.

RUSSELL—Dec. 21, at Delhi, the wife of James W. Russell, Agent, Bank of Bengal, of a daughter.

RICHARDSON—Dec. 24, at Gurgaon, the wife of R. Richardson, Esq., Punjab Police, of a daughter.

SIBOLD—Dec. 16, at Patiala, Punjab, the wife of E. A. Sibold, Executive engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BURDETTE—RUSSELL—Dec. 25, at the Lall Bazar Baptist Chapel, Calcutta, Rev. Charles Edwin Burdette, of the American Baptist Mission at Tura, Assam, to Miss Mirian Russell.

CHARD—DELAY—Dec. 18, at St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. E. Lafont, Richard Augustine Selway Chard, medical officer, E.I.R., to Caroline, daughter of William Delay, Esq., of Brookfield, Upper Tooting, London.

CRIPPS—LUXA—On Christmas Eve, by the Rev. Morrison, at St. Andrew's (The Kirk), Thomas Cripps, junior proprietor of the Madras Medical Hall, to Alicia Maud, the only daughter of the late Edmund Luxa, Esq., assistant to the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras.

DAVIES—CHARD—Dec. 27, at Umballa, Robert George Davies, Captain, Bengal Barrack Establishment, to Cecilia Augusta, daughter of the late Mr. William Chard.

DODERET—MCDONALD—Dec. 31, at the Free Church of Scotland, Esplanade, by the Rev. J. S. Beaumont, Poona, William Doderet, Bombay Civil Service, to Margaret Robertson, eldest daughter of James McDonald, principal, Scottish High School, Bombay.

FERGUSON—COLE—Dec. 24, at Rawal Pindi, Punjab, Henry T. Ferguson, M.I.C.E., to Beatrice, daughter of Rev. E. M. Cole, Vicar of Wetwang, Yorkshire.

KEESS—RICHARDSON—Dec. 27, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. A. G. Cane, assisted by the Rev. H. N. Midwinter, John Edward Keess, assistant to sanitary commissioner, Bombay, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late George Septimus Richardson, assistant superintendent Government Telegraph, Arracan Division.

RINGROW—LINN-PEREIRA—Dec. 30, at St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, by the Rev. G. Ledgard, George Chatham Ringrow, Bombay Medical Department, to Blanche Edith, daughter of John Linn-Pereira, reporter, *Bombay Gazette*.

DEATHS.

DANIEL—Dec. 27, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, Edward Daniel, aged 41 years and 10 days.

EADES—Dec. 19, at Kamar Kucher Tea Estate, Gauhati, Assam, Richard John, the dearly-beloved husband of Mary Eades.

EDWARDS—Dec. 28, at Mount Road, No. 26, Mazagon, the beloved wife of John Edwards.

HOLMES—Dec. 19, at Dera Ismail Khan, Isabel, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Major A. P. Holmes, 1st Sikhs.

MCRADDIE—Dec. 4, at Bareilly, Mrs. Caroline McReddie, widow of the late Mr. G. K. McReddie, aged 68 years.

PAPPLE—Dec. 29, at Allahabad, William Love Papple, youngest son of James Papple, aged 2 months and 17 days.

RYVES—Dec. 21, at Hajepore, after many years of suffering, Neville T. Ryves, of the Opium Department, aged 37, third son of the late Brigadier-General Ryves, Bengal Army.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 29.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 100 3-16 to 100 1-2
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	102 1/2 to 102 1/4
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	— to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	— to —
Port Trust Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100 nom.
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	104 1/2

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash rates
	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay ...	all	760
Bank of Bengal ...	all	850
Bank of Madras ...	all	650
Agra ...	all	119
Chartered of India and China ...	all	330
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	700
National of India ...	£12 1/2	95

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700
Frere ...	150
Mazagon ...	750
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Press Co. ...	2,850
Alfred Ginning ...	all
Albert, Karachi ...	1,100
Apollo (small shares) ...	400
Bellary ...	all
Berar Cotton Ginning ...	1,000
Broach Cotton Ginning ...	all
Carwar ...	—
Colaba ...	1,850
Onollera Ginning ...	all
East India ...	1,000
Port ...	8,500
French ...	500
Moussil Co. ...	400
New Behar Cotton and Press ...	—
New Indian Press ...	125
Prince of Wales ...	500
Fassoon Press Co. ...	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton ...	1,000
Sind Press Co. ...	all
Volkart ...	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian ...	100	117
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	440
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	760
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	100	28
Bombay United ...	1,000	990
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	35	700
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	700
D. Spinning ...	all	335
Empress Co. ...	all	810
Golan Baba Spinning ...	400	765
Hindustan ...	1,000	810
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,220
Jaffer Ali Spinning ...	500	690
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	1,180
Khandesh ...	1,000	790
Khatiao Mackungee ...	1,000	950
Madras United ...	1,000	3,100
Manockji Petits ...	all	1,250
Mazagon Spinning ...	250	225
Moraji Goudas ...	1,000	1,450
National Spinning ...	1,000	700
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	1,020
Oriental ...	625	550
Parell Mill ...	nil.	220
Prince of Wales' Spinning ...	500	160
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,450
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	1,450
Sunderdas ...	1,000	775
Southern India ...	30	430
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	600
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock, 218-3-0 each ...	350
Do. New £20 Shares ... 100-14-6 ...	—
B. B. & Co. Ind. India (New £18 Shares) 196-15-5 ...	52

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	440
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	5,000
New Issue ...	—	—
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	100	106
Do. do. (B.) ...	—	—
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Kurachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	325
Mechanics' Bldgs. Co. ...	50	26
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,350
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,200
Thacker and Co. ...	100	160

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 29.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 99 10 to 99 1
4 1/2 of 1870 (1885) ...	99 4 to 99 1
4 1/2 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	101 14 to 102 0
4 1/2 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	101 14 to 102 0
4 1/2 of 1880 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to —
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	101 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	101 12 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	102 0 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	103 0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 8 to —
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	102 12 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Alahabad ...	100	140 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	126 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	850 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	145 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	185 to —

Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to —
National of India ...	£12 1/2	97 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	17 to 18
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	69 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,425 to —
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,800 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	97 to 98
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	345 to 350
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to —
Budge Budge Jute Mills ...	80	68 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100	160 to —
Calcutta Docking ...	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	150 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	88 to 89
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	100 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ...	100	95 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to 47
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	215 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	32 to 33
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	207 1/2 to 210
Gouripore ...	100	71 to 72
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	100 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	60 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	137 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to —
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	100 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	152 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100	99 to 100
Nanthpore Indigo ...	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	85 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ...	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ...	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	75 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	66 to 67
Riverside Press ...	90	73 to 75
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	—	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	280 to —
Seinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail. ...	—	— to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	41 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	95 to 96
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	111 to 113

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	70 to —
Amlukie ...	100	95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
Assam ...	£20	540 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	93 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	32 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100	79 to 80
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	146 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to —
Cinnatollah ...	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Cutecherra (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	39 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	41 to 42
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	36 to 37
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	60 to 61
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	105 to 110
Hoolingorie (Assam) ...	100	79 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jalalpur (Cachar) ...	250	— to —
Jheri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par —
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kutal (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	212 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to —
Loobah ...	100	85 to 86
Lower Assam ...	100	140 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£7 1/2	23 to —
Mejagram (Cachar) ...	£10	60 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	26 to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Do. contributory ...	90	35 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	80	25 to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Mutuck (Assam) ...	200	Liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Fallooli (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puttakee (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	100	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	— par —
Seemah ...	100	— to —

Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	— to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	175 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

MADRAS.—Dec. 29.

Four per cents ...	1 1/2 dis. to 1 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	3 1/2 pre. to 3 1/2 do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3 1/2 to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	4 to 4 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	— to — do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1892) ...	— to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares ...	23 to 29 do.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand ...	1s. 7d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. 3 mo. sight ...	1s. 7 1-14d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	—
Do. 4 do. ...	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 7 3/4d.
Do. 6 do. ...	1s. 7 3/4d.	—	1s. 7 13-16d.
Do. Tele. ...	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7 1/4d.	1s. 7 3/4d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight ...	—	1s. 7 1/4d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do. ...	—	—	1s. 7 3/4d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight ...	—	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 3 do. ...	—	—	1s. 7 15-16d.

LONDON.—Jan. 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd. ...	91 to 9 1/2
3 1/2 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	102 1/2 to 103
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	102 to 102 1/2
4 India Enforced Paper ...	78 to 78 1/2
4 1/2 Do. do. 1893 ...	80 1/2 to 80 1/2
4 1/2 Do. do. 1893 ...	80 to 80 1/2
4 1/2 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ...	101 to 103
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4 1/2 Mauritius, 1881 ...	103 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	113 to 117
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4 1/2 Straits Settlements Government ...	101 to 103

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 24 to 25
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p.c. ...	100 — to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 105 to 107
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 105 to 107
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100 115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lim. ...	6	4 1/2 to 5
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	146 to 148
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	23 1/2 to 24 1/2
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	24 1/2 to 25
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/2) ...	—	23 1/2 to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	117 to 119
Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	134 to 137
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	115 to 118
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	109 to 112
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	121 to 123
Rohilka and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4 1/2	4 to 4 1/2
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	— to —
South Malabar Gua., Ld. ...	20	19 1/2 to 20 1/2
Do. do. ...	16	4 1/2 to 4 1/2
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17 to 18
West of India Port., Ld. ...	30	19 1/2 to 20 1/2

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited ...	10	11 1/2 to 11 1/2
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	10	13 1/2 to 14 1/2
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	100	10

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Adams, Surg. C. M.
Aislabie, Maj. W. B., Inf., 1 yr. 81 dys., fr. May 9, '84, B.
Allen, Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 3, '84, B.
Atkinson, Lieut. G. C. S.C., 1 yr., from May 1, '84, M.
Austin, Lieut. Col. E., S.C., 1 yr. 89 dys., fr. May 15, '84, M.

Baber, Maj. H. T. H., Inf., 2 yrs., from June 8, '84, M.
Barclay, Capt. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 18, '84, B.
Barnes, Lieut.-Col. O., S.C., B.
Barton, Col. L. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 7, '84, B.
Barron, Maj. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, '83, B.
Barr, Capt. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., from June 5, '84, B.
Barrow, Maj. F., S.C., 1 yr. 1 dy., from Aug. 10, '84, B.
Battye, Lt. Col. A., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 18, '84, B.
Batty, Surg. Maj. R. H., 1 yr., from July 1, '84, B.
Beasley, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from July 15, '84, B.
Bell, Lieut. Col. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, '83, M.
Bell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 172 dys., from June 3, '84, B.
Benson, Surg. P. H., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 28, '84, M.
Benson, Col. G. A., Inf., 2 yrs., from Oct. 1, '82, M.
Beresford, Capt. C. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 19, '84, B.
Birch, Maj. W. B., S.C., 1 yr. 269 dys., from Nov. 30, '83, B.
Blowers, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 9, '84, B.
Boileau, Capt. T. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 13, '84, B.
Boone, Lieut. Col. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '84, M.
Boswell, Lieut. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., from April 15, '84, B.
Boulton, Col. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 19, '84, B.
Broome, Lieut. Col. J. H., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 14, '84, B.
Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 12 ms., fr. Sept. 2, '84, B.
Brown, Lt. Col. J. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '84, B.
Bull, Surg. G. H., M.D., 182 dys., from Oct. 17, '84, B.
Burgess, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 1, '82, B.
Burton, Surg. J. A., 1 yr., from Aug. 13, '84, M.
Busteed, Surg.-Maj. H. E., M.D., 366 dys., fr. May 23, '84, M.
Bythell, Lieut. Col. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 25, '83, B.

Caldecott, Surg. Maj. R., 378 dys., from May 20, '84, B.
Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 12, '83, B.
Carter, Maj. T. H., R.E., B.
Cayley, Bde. Surg. T., 1 yr. 243 dys., from April 6, '84, B.
Chambers, Col. R. M., Inf., 1 yr., from Oct. 10, '84, B.
Chapman, Maj. R. T., Inf., 1 yr., from Sept. 24, '84, M.
Cherry, Col. E. M., Cav., 1 yr. 231 dys., fr. Nov. 22, '83, M.
Chesney, Surg.-Maj. G. C., 1 yr. 183 dys., fr. Oct. 29, '84, B.
Clark, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 20, '84, M.
Clarkson, Surg. J. W., 18 ms., from May 28, '84, B.
Close, Col. H. P., S.C., 1 yr. 353 dys., fr. Jan. 16, '83, B.
Clubley, Col. J. K., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 10, '84, M.
Coddington, Lieut. Col. E. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 8, '83, B.
Cole, Col. R. A., S.C., 3 yrs., from Oct. 1, '81, M.
Collis, F. W., S.C., 1 yr. 24 dys., from March 28, '84, B.
Colston, Brig.-Surg. C. K., B.
Condon, Surg. Maj. J. H., 1 yr., from April 20, '84, B.
Cones, Surg. G. A., 2 yrs., from May 1, '83, B.
Coningham, Lt. Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr. 2 dys., fr. Mar. 23, '84, M.
Cooke, Maj. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., from April 18, '84, M.
Cotton, Maj. F. R., E., 1 yr. 281 dys., fr. Mar. 13, '83, B.
Cotton, Lieut.-Col. T. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 25, '84, M.
Cowley, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., from May 15, '84, B.
Cox, Col. G. W., Inf., 1 yr. 60 dys., fr. Nov. 20, '84, M.
Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 350 dys., from April 1, '84, B.
Craofoff, Lieut. Col. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 20, '83, B.
Crawford, Lieut. Col. E. P. R., E., 2 yrs., fr. May 2, '83, M.
Currie, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., from April 13, '84, M.
Cunningham, Maj. D. S., S.C., 1 yr., from May 27, '84, B.
Cunningham, Maj. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 30, '84, B.

Dalrymple, Maj. R. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 2, '83, M.
Daunt, Col. J. C., V.C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 22, '83, B.
De Lousada, Lt. Col. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '84, M.
Dickey, Col. A. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 260 dys., fr. Jan. 1, '84, M.
Dobbie, Lieut. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 31, '84, B.
Doveton, Maj. H., R.E., 2 yrs. 9 ms., from Dec. 4, '82, B.
Doveton, Maj. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 15, '83, M.
Dowker, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 176 dys., fr. May 17, '83, M.
Durand, Lieut.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '84, B.
Dyce, Capt. G. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., from April 12, '84, B.

Eades, Surg.-Maj. L. E., 1 yr., from April 13, '84, B.
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., 18 ms., from Feb. 9, '83, B.
Elliston, Maj. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 19, '84, B.
Ellison, Lieut. G. F., Prof. for S.C., B.
Evans, Surg.-Maj. B., M.D., 1 yr., from Oct. 24, '84, B.
Ewing, Col. John, S.C., 1 yr., from May 20, '84, M.

Fagan, Maj. J. C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '84, B.
Fagan, Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 6, '84, B.
Fawcett, Surg.-Maj. E., 1 yr., from June 3, '84, M.
Faulkner, Surg. A. S., 1 yr. 4 ms., fr. Nov. 15, '83, B.
Ferrand, Surg. E., 2 yrs., from July 9, '84, M.
Fitzhugh, Col. A., C.B., S.C., 330 dys., fr. Nov. 7, '84, B.
Foord, Maj. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., from May 27, '84, M.
Forbes, Lieut. E. E., S.C., fr. Nov. 21, '84, M.
Fordyce, Lieut. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 19, '84, B.
Fraser, Col. H., S.C., 335 dys., from Feb. 29, '84, M.

Garbett, Capt. C. H. V., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 10, '83, B.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., from May 9, '84, B.
Goodfellow, M.-Gen. W. W., C.B., 1 yr. 16 dys., fr. Ju. 3, '84, B.
Gordon, Lt.-Col. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., from June 10, '84, M.
Grant, Col. D., Inf., fr. Dec. 19, '84, M.
Greany, Surg. J. P., M.D., 1 yr., from Sept. 9, '84, B.
Greenaway, Capt. T., S.C., 1 yr., from July 9, '84, M.
Grey, Lt.-Col. L. J. H., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr. 190 dys., fr. Ap. 23, '84, B.
Griffith, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., M.

Griffith, Lt.-Col. J. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 12, '83, B.
Gunthorpe, Maj. E. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 16, '84, B.
Gupta, Surg.-Maj. K. P., 2 yrs., from May 22, '84, M.

Hackett, Surg.-Maj. A. L., 1 yr. 13 dys., fr. Ap. 25, '84, M.
Halliday, Maj. G. T., Cav., 1 yr. 277 dys., fr. June 20, '83, B.
Hammind, Maj. H. A., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '84, M.
Hankin, Col. E. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 29, '83, M.
Hanna, Lieut.-Col. H. B., S.C., 26 ms., fr. April 8, '83, B.
Harden, Maj. A., Inf., fr. Nov. 23, '84, B.
Harpur, Col. J., S.C., 2 years, from June 5, '83, B.
Hay, Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr. 147 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '84, M.
Heath, Maj. L. F., S.C., 1 year, from May 21, '84, B.
Henderson, Surg.-Maj. G. W. D., 1 yr. 10 mos., fr. Aug. 14, '83, B.
Hesketh, Lieut.-Col. R. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. March 1, '84, M.
Hicks, Lieut.-Col. F. J., S.C., 2 mos. 1 dy., fr. Feb. 24, '83, M.
Hight, Lt.-Col. E. L., S.C., 1 year, from April 18, '84, B.
Hills, Col. John, R.E., C.B., 2 yrs., fr. My. 28, '83, B.
Hill, Major R. H. T., Inf., 1 yr. 16 dys., fr. April 4, '84, M.
Hodgkinson, Lieut. S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '84, B.
Hodgson, Major G. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. March 22, '84, B.
Hogge, Capt. C., S.C., 311 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '84, B.
Holloway, Lieut.-Col. E. G. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 31, '84, M.
Holroyd, Col. W., R.M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 4, '84, B.
Hughes, Maj. W. C., S.C., 1 yr. 75 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '84, B.
Hume, Maj. W. F., Inf., 1 yr., from Oct. 24, '84, B.
Humphrey, Col. F. T., S.C., 1 yr. 202 dys., fr. June 27, '84, B.
Hunt, Col. W. S., S.C., 1 year 273 days, M.
Hunter, Lieut. J. G., S.C., B.
Hutchinson, Lieut. F. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '84, B.

Iredell, Col. F. S., Inf., till March 31, '85, B.

Jackson, Lt.-Col. G. C., Cav., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. May 20, '83, B.
Jacko, Lieut.-Col. John, S.C., 27 ms., fr. Oct. 30, '82, B.
Jamieson, Maj. L. F., S.C., 182 dys., from Oct. 10, '84, B.
Jenkins, Col. F. H., S.C., C.B., 1 yr. 10 dys., fr. Sep. 28, '83, B.
Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., 322 dys., fr. May 23, '84, B.
Johnston, Surgeon-Major T. B. W. P., 3 yrs., fr. Jan. 19, '82, B.
Johnstone, Col. J. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '84, B.
Jones, Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 3 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '81, B.
Jones, Col. G. T., Inf., 2 yrs., from July 1, '83, B.
Jopp, Lt.-Col. K. A., R.E., 1 yr. 41 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '84, M.
Justice, Col. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '84, M.

Keays, Lieut.-Col. W. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 1, '83, B.
Kelly, Surgeon-Major James, 18 ms., fr. April 12, '83, B.
Kennedy, Capt. W. P., S.C., 18 ms., fr. April 28, '84, B.
Kirkwood, Capt. J. N. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. April 6, '83, B.
Kirtson, Surg.-Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 21, '83, B.
Lambert, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 160 dys., fr. Nov. 23, '83, B.
Lamb, Lieut. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 15, '84, B.
Lampson, Col. J., S.C., 2 years, M.
Landan, Major A., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '84, B.
Lane, Lieut. A. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '84, B.
Leader, Capt. T. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 23, '84, M.
Leapingwell, Surg. A. H., 1 yr., from June 25, '84, M.
Legh, Lieut. P. R., S.C., fr. Nov. 21, '84, B.
Lethbridge, Sg.-Maj. A. S. M. D., 1 yr. 182 d., fr. Mar. 23, '84, B.
Lewtas, Surg. J., M.B., 1 yr., from Oct. 9, '84, B.
Lloyd, Lt.-Col. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., from May 16, '84, B.
Lloyd, Bde. Surg. E. E., 1 yr., from May 6, '84, M.
Luard, Col. F. P., S.C., 1 yr. 180 d., from May 15, '84, B.
Luard, Lt.-Col. C. H., R.E., 13 ms., from Feb. 10, '84, B.
Lucas, Surg. C. T., 2 yrs., from Mar. 7, '84, B.

McAndrew, Col. I. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 3, '82, B.
Macauland, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr. 182 d., fr. Apr. 1, '84, M.
Macdonald, Col. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 6, '84, B.
Macdonald, Surg. D. P., 1 yr. 182 d., fr. Apr. 15, '84, B.
MacDougall, Brig.-Surg. H. R. L., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '84, B.
MacLaren, Surg.-Maj. G. G. M. D., 1 yr. 183 d., fr. May 1, '84, B.
McGhee, Maj. R. J., S.C., 1 yr. 280 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '84, M.
McLeod, Maj. D. J., S.C., Cav., 1 yr., M.
McLeod, Surg.-Maj. K., 1 yr. 140 d., from May 1, '84, B.
McNeill, Maj. C. S., 2 yrs., from Mar. 10, '84, B.
McNeill, Maj. J. G. R. D., Inf., 1 yr., from May 9, '84, M.
Macpherson, Capt. A. K., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 13, '84, M.
Maitland, Maj. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 3, '84, B.
Maitland, Maj. G. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 27, '83, B.
Marshall, Lieut. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '84, B.
Martin, Col. C., Cav., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '83, B.
Marryat, Maj. E. L., R.E., 1 yr., from June 10, '84, B.
Massy, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr. 166 dys., from Apr. 12, '84, B.
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 28, '83, B.
Mayne, Capt. M., S.C., 1 yr. 75 dys., from Feb. 6, '84, B.
Meade, Lieut. J. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 19, '84, B.
Melville, Lt. Henry, S.C., 1 yr., from Apr. 25, '84, B.
Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.
Minchin, Lieut. H. D. M., S.C., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B.
Money, Capt. G. E., S.C., 335 dys., from Apr. 11, '84, B.
Money, Maj. E. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 7, '84, B.
Montagu, Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. 333 dys., fr. Mar. 28, '84, B.
Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., B.
Monteith, Capt. E. V. P., S.C., 21 ms., fr. Nov. 21, '83, B.
Morse, Lt.-Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 14, '84, B.
Morton, Col. B. W. D., S.C., 1 yr. 70 dys., fr. May 8, '84, B.
Morris, Lt.-Col. R., Cav., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. Mar. 7, '84, B.
Muir, Capt. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., from May 6, '84, B.
Munro, Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 26, '83, M.
Murray, Lt.-Col. H. Y., Cav., 294 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '84, B.

Neil, Maj. A. H. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 23, '83, B.

O'Brien, Lieut. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 31, '84, B.
O'Dwyer, Surg. M. B.
Onslow, Maj. F. M., Cav., 1 yr., from Aug. 23, '84, M.
Owen, Lt.-Col. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., from April 11, '84, B.

Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M.
Palmer, Lt.-Col. R. H., S.C., 1 yr. 131 dys., fr. Apr. 16, '84, B.
Parker, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '84, M.
Passy, Lt. D. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 7, '83, M.
Paterson, Maj. H., S.C., 1 yr. 6 ms., fr. Sept. 15, '83, B.
Paterson, Surg.-Maj. A. M., 2 yrs., fr. April 4, '84, B.
Payne, Maj. C. D. P., S.C., from Oct. 17, '84, B.
Pearl, Depy. Surg.-Gen. W., 1 yr., from April 12, '84, M.
Penny, Brig.-Surg. J. C., M.D., 1 yr., fr. April 18, '84, B.
Phelps, Col. A., Inf., 2 yrs., from May 17, '83, B.
Phillips, Lt.-Col. A. N., Inf., 1 yr., from April 18, '84, B.
Plant, Lt.-Col. W. C., S.C., 248 dys., fr. Sept. 28, '84, M.
Pollard, Lieut. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., from May 15, '84, B.
Poole, Lt.-Col. M. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 17, '83, M.

Porter, Lieut. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 9, '84, M.
Preston, Col. B. H., 1 yr., from Oct. 6, '84, M.
Price, Surg.-Maj. W. M. D., 24 yrs., fr. Sept. 28, '82, M.
Price, Maj. R. L., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 9, '84, B.

Rawlinson, Capt. S. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 4, '84, M.
Reeves, Surg. F. C., 15 ms., from March 5, '84, M.
Reid, Col. A. T., S.C., 18 ms., from Oct. 5, '83, B.
Rennick, Maj. A. de C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '83, B.
Rennick, Maj. H. de F., S.C., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. Apr. 8, '83, B.
Repton, Lt.-Col. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 25, '84, B.
Rideout, Col. F. G., Inf., 1 yr. 219 dys., fr. Feb. 22, '84, M.
Robertson, Lieut. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., from May 16, '84, B.
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 19, '83, B.
Ross, Col. F. J. T., 2 yrs., from April 30, '82, B.
Rowland, Col. H. Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 7, '84, B.

Salmon, Maj. W. A., S.C., 6 ms., fr. Dec. 1, '84, B.
Sandwith, Lt.-Col. W. F., C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 28, '83, B.
Sargent, Surg.-Maj. J. F., 2 yrs., M.
Sconce, Col. James, S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 14, '84, B.
Senior, Brig.-Maj. H. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 15, '84, B.
Seton, Lt.-Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr. 10 ms., fr. Nov. 5, '83, B.
Sexton, Col. J. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 11, '84, B.
Sexton, S.-Maj. E. M. D., 1 yr. 352 dys., fr. Apr. 20, '83, M.
Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.
Sheriff, Col. J. P., S.C., 1 yr. 74 dys., fr. June 19, '84, B.
Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S.C., 15 ms., from Feb. 17, '84, B.
Sim, Col. C. A., R.E., 182 dys., from Feb. 28, '84, M.
Stafford, Col. B. T., S.C., 23 ms., from April 21, '83, B.
Standen, Col. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 7, '84, M.
Standfield, Col. T. W., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 10, '84, M.
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. P., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. July 10, '84, B.
Stevens, Col. G. S., S.C., 18 ms., from April 29, '83, B.
Strover, Lt.-Col. G. A., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys., fr. Ap. 1, '84, M.
Swaine, Surg. F. R., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 29, '84, B.

Taylor, Lieut. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 25, '84, B.
Thomas, Lt.-Col. E. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 26, '84, M.
Thomas, Surg. W. F., 1 yr., from Oct. 18, '84, M.
Thompson, Lt. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., from May 22, '84, B.
Tomchoy, Lt. V. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 30, '83, B.
Trevor, Maj. G. H., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., from Mar. 7, '84, M.
Trotter, Maj. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '84, B.
Twigg, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B.

Waller, Lieut.-Col. W. F. F., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '84, B.
Warburton, Surg.-Maj. W. P., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 20, '84, B.
Ward, Lt.-Col. John, S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 14, '84, M.
Warden, Surg. C. J. H., 1 yr. 182 d., from Mar. 3, '84, B.
Watson, Brig.-Surg. G. A., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '84, B.
Ward, Lieut.-Col. H. C. E., 1 yr., from Sept. 2, '84, B.
Warden, Col. G. L., S.C., 18 ms., from July 29, '84, B.
Wedderburn, Capt. J. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '84, B.
Welchman, Maj. A. J. T., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 10, '84, B.
Weldon, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 26 ms., from Feb. 2, '83, M.
Welsh, Surg.-Maj. J. T., M.D., 24 yrs., fr. Oct. 27, '82, B.
Wetherall, Capt. W. A. C., B.
Wheler, Capt. C. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 27, '84, B.
Whitlock, Col. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 16, '84, M.
Willes, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., from April 13, '84, B.
Wilson, Maj. F. A., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., fr. April 20, '84, B.
Woodhouse, Lt.-Col. C. A., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Dec. 14, '83, B.
Woodbridge, Lt.-Col. D. L. R. F., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 23, '83, B.
Woolley, Lieut. T. M., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 4, '84, B.
Wright, Lt.-Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 28, '84, M.
Wroslaw, Maj. M. H., Inf., 1 yr., from April 3, '84, M.

Yates, Maj. C. J. A., Inf., 15 ms., from March 1, '84, B.
Young, Lieut. J. H., S.C., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. July 29, '84, B.

THE "VOICE OF INDIA."

A MAGAZINE THAT GIVES EXPRESSION
TO THE PUBLIC OPINION OF THE PEOPLE OF
INDIA.

THERE are in England large classes welling and anxious to do justice to India, but they find it very difficult to know how to act. They complain that Indian questions are intricate; that the opinions of official experts are contradictory; and that the people of India are dumb, and do not give expression to their needs. This defect is now remedied by publishing MONTHLY (in Bombay) a magazine somewhat similar in nature to *Public Opinion* in England, which provides a compendium of all that is most valuable in the native journals throughout India on the leading topics of the day. The *Voice of India* thus gives forth a clear sound, interpreting between the rulers and the ruled, and making known the true wishes and feelings of the Indian people.

The Magazine advocates no views of its own. It seeks only to reduce with care and accuracy the views set forth in the native press. The Indian people are naturally docile and conservative; and it will be seen that the writings thus brought before the English public are characterised by a knowledge of facts, and generally by practical good sense and moderation. No doubt grievances are from time to time being set forth; but it is a policy of prudence, no less than of justice to give these grievances a fair constitutional hearing. Accordingly, it is hoped that this publication will be subscribed for by Members of Parliament and other public men desirous of dealing with Indian questions, and that the facts thus brought together in a convenient form will be of value to journalists and other public writers. It is specially desired to bring the Magazine before the public in Clubs, Reading-rooms, Libraries, and Institutes throughout England, with a view to promote a sustained and intelligent interest in the welfare of our Indian Empire, comprising as it does 220 millions of our fellow-subjects.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, January 9th; Madras and Allahabad, January 7th; Calcutta, January 6th; Ceylon, January 6th; Burma, January 2nd.

THE week's telegrams from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* in regard to the Russian treatment of our Afghan Boundary Commission are disquieting, and we fear they will continue to be so until Sir Peter Lamsden is safe back again in India or Persia. Of course, so long as we have British officers actually in Afghanistan, so long shall we be able to know something of what is really going on in Central Asia. That is in itself an advantage, and is, indeed, one of the many reasons why the Gladstonian "scuttle" from Kandahar must ever be condemned by every loyal Indian politician. But the peculiar conditions under which the Boundary Commission are present in Afghanistan render them always liable to be made the butt of Russian intrigue, and make us dependent on the fickle goodwill of the Afghans to an extent that cannot but cause grave anxiety.

THE telegrams bring us further rumours of proposed modifications in the iniquitous Rent Bill. But they are mere rumours and nothing more—designed, probably, by some friends of Mr. Ilbert, to lull the opposition to the Bill into a fatal sense of security by false hopes. If all the modifications that have now been hinted at were really made, nothing would remain of the Bill; and Lord Dufferin is far too conscientious a statesman to pass a mere dummy Bill, and to incur all the odium of persisting in an unrighteous policy for no good purpose whatever.

THERE are further reports of intended French interference in the affairs of Burmah from the side of Tonquin.

WE learn, from the Memorial to Government adopted at the great meeting of zemindars at Arrah last Sunday, that the result of the introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Bill has been to lower the selling value of land in Behar to *less than half what it was!* And who, we ask, is one penny the richer for this frightful depreciation?

ON Friday last the *Glasgow News*—a paper which is well known to possess special and authoritative sources of information in regard to the Indian Government—made a most important disclosure, which confirms in a remarkable way the rumours that are prevalent not only in Calcutta, but also here in England in Anglo-Indian circles. The *Glasgow News* says:—

The recent speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke sufficiently indicate that the Radical party intend to make a sweeping reform of the Land Laws the bait wherewith to catch the votes of the agricultural labourers at the coming general election. According to private advices which I have received from Calcutta, the determination of Lord Dufferin to pass the Bengal Tenancy Bill and then refer it to the Home Government has been come to in deference to the desire of the Cabinet, the Radical section of which wish to show the new electorate by some more recent measure than the Irish Land Act the lines upon which they are prepared to go in regard to land legislation. Some surprise is felt that so strong an administrator as Lord Dufferin should have proved so amenable to the influence of the political wirepullers; but it is believed that the point was decided upon prior to his departure for India, and before he had had an opportunity of judging for himself of the strong public feeling entertained by the most influential classes there against the measure.

If the latter part of this statement be true we trust the whole Press of India will join us in calling on Lord Dufferin boldly to throw off shackles that ought never to have been placed upon him. His Excellency can point to

published declarations made by himself to the effect that he would approach the Indian land question with an open and unprejudiced mind, which are at least as binding upon him as any Downing-street "understandings" forced on him by Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke.

THE statement of the *Glasgow News* is entirely confirmed by the extraordinary and most injudicious efforts that are being made by the extreme Radical faction in England to give a special political significance to Lord Ripon's home-coming. The *Observer*, perhaps the most cultured, and certainly not the least influential, of the Liberal organs of the day, on Sunday last published a powerful leader, which we reproduce elsewhere, condemning this intrigue in the strongest terms from the point of view of moderate and conscientious Liberalism.

THE *Observer* rightly ridicules the notion of a Radical clique inventing "a new mode of controversial warfare" by "dining at their opponents." It points out that Lord Ripon "brought himself into sharp collision with the Indian official class; he quarrelled with his judges; he alienated all his own countrymen, and he now returns home, leaving behind him a legacy of bitterness in the minds of Europeans and Asiatics alike." "A Viceroy of India," our contemporary concludes, "who does this, whatever be his private virtues, has failed in administration; and no amount of complimentary banqueting can efface his failure. All that such efforts can achieve is to confirm the growing and most mischievous practice of transferring disputed questions of Indian administration to the arena of English party politics."

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY, in a speech that has become famous, once described the policy of the Ilbert Bill as a "Machiavellian policy;" for, as his lordship pointed out, it was a mere feint, designed to produce dissension among the natural defenders of the Permanent Settlement, and thereby to weaken the opposition to the main object of the Ripon Government, which was to confiscate the "unearned increment" in Bengal. The disclosures of the *Glasgow News* trace this same Machiavellian policy one step further back. It now appears that the Bengal zemindars are to be despoiled, merely to give Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke another precedent for despoiling English landlords.

WE understand that the Earl of Wemyss has intimated his intention of bringing the subject of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and the Indian land question generally, under the consideration of the House of Lords shortly after the meeting of Parliament. To the agricultural community of India nothing could be more satisfactory than the prospect of having their grievances and their perils thoroughly investigated and sifted before the most skilled and competent tribunal in the whole world. For any knotty social or political question a debate in the House of Lords is, by universal consent, one of the best of illuminants. The authority of such a debate on any question affecting land is admitted by everyone; while its public interest and weight must, in the case of an Indian land question, be enhanced by the fact that not even the most carping of critics could allege self-interest as a motive or bias in the conclusions arrived at.

AN "emergent" meeting of the Executive of the London Committee formed to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill was held last Friday at the rooms of the Indian Constitutional Association in Victoria-street, Westminster. A large number of gentlemen connected with Bengal were present. The proceedings were, of course, private; but we learn that further active measures were resolved upon, with the view of urging on the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and the British public at large, the iniquitous and impolitic character of the Bill.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. P. V. Ramaswami Raju, B.A., Tamil and Telugu lecturer at University College, London, has been appointed to lecture on Telugu, at Oxford, during this term, to the classes in connection

with the Indian Civil Service. Our readers will remember some valuable letters from the pen of Mr. Raju on the subject of the "National Anthem for India" movement, in which Mr. Raju has taken much interest.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN and Co. will shortly issue a new "History of Hindustan." In spite of the numerous books on the subject, it is thought that there is still room for a work which, without being prolix, shall bring out in some sufficient detail the evolution through which the people of Upper India have passed. The author, Mr. H. G. Keene, formerly Judge of Agra, is one from whom, as well by reason of long residence in India as by literary experience, a new and useful treatment of the subject may be looked for.

THE *Englishman* has the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to January 6:—

Except by steamers for London we have hardly any business to record during last week. Sailing vessels generally are held for an advance on last rates. Our unfixed tonnage amounts to-day to 38,000 tons.

THE following on the Calcutta Indigo Market is taken from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Market Report:—

Two public sales have been held during the past week, at which 2,745 chests were offered, and 2,496 chests sold. The improvement noted in our last circular has been maintained, and prices are again rather higher, especially for qualities, ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per factory maund, and also for the better qualities of Oudes.

THE same firm gives the following account of the Calcutta Tea Market:—

Since our last no business has been transacted, owing to the holidays. Sales will be held on the 7th instant, consisting of 13,000 chests.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the arture of the mail, January 9:—

Captain Robert Ewan Hamilton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Presidency Division, Madras.

WRITING to the *Madras Times* a correspondent says:—"Frank and unassuming, with the tact of an accomplished man of the world, he seeks for friends—and finds them. Instead of waiting for the gradual breaking down of the official barriers which hedge in a Governor-General, he has taken time by the forelock, and wisely set them at naught. His evening rides have often a purpose in them besides that of mere healthy relaxation; when the race-course has been passed it is but a few hundred yards to Belvedere, and what more pleasant than an informal call on the Lieutenant-Governor, and then a smart trot back homewards? The figure of the Viceroy on horseback, simply attended by one of his personal staff, and an orderly, will soon be most familiar to the local riding and driving world which circles about the *maidan*, and Calcutta will no longer require to look at the flagstaff on Government House to know if the Viceroy is really in the capital."

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE ARCHDEACON WARLOW.—It will be remembered that shortly after the death, in January last, of the lamented George Warlow, Archdeacon of Madras, a Committee was formed to raise subscriptions for a memorial, which was to have a twofold object; first to raise a sum of money for his son, Mr. Edmund Warlow, then at Jambridge, to enable him to complete his college course; and second, to place some fitting memorial to the late Archdeacon in the Cathedral. The sum raised amounted to rather over Rs. 3,000. Of this the Committee, resolved to remit two-thirds to Mr. E. Warlow, who, although he has finished his course at Cambridge, is still too young to take orders. This has been done. With the balance the Committee resolved to purchase a lectern, designed and manufactured by Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, which has obtained for that firm the medal and certificate of merit for ecclesiastical brass ware in India at the Calcutta Exhibition. The lectern is a very chaste and handsome piece of work. On the base the following inscription is engraved in ecclesiastical character:—"To the Glory of God, and in affectionate remembrance of George Warlow, M.A., Archdeacon of Madras, from 11th September, 1881, to 25th January, 1884." On the eve of Christmas the Memorial Committee placed the lectern in the position assigned for it in the Cathedral, close to the Bishop's throne. The gilt wooden lectern which has been displaced has, with the sanction of the Government, been given to Trinity Church, Bangalore, one of the largest churches in Southern India.—*Madras Times*.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following extra telegram has been received from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Jan. 22:—

"Mr. Holt Hallett, Mr. Colquhoun's assistant, arrived at Moulmein from Bangkok. He will now proceed to Rangoon and Calcutta, to consult the Chief Commissioner and the Viceroy in the matter of the projected Burmese-Siamese Railway; afterwards going home to report on his mission to the Chambers of Commerce.

It is reported, but on doubtful authority, that the Government has resolved to re-establish the Mandalay Residency."

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Jan. 25:—

"The *Lahore Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following extract from a trans-frontier news letter:—

"It is reported by traders coming from Persia that the Russians have sent a message to the Boundary Commission through one of the Shah's generals. In this message the Russians say that the tribes bordering on Herat, as well as the people of Sarakhs and Merv, have declared themselves willing to be under Russian rule. A written treaty has accordingly been made with them, and the Russians therefore see no necessity for delimitating the frontier or sending a joint commission. The British Commission will accordingly return; but it is delayed by snow.

"Without attaching too much importance to this letter, it is useful as showing the impression made upon the Afghans by the delay in the despatch of the Russian Commission. There is, however, no doubt that the arrival of our Commission on the Herat border has had a very great effect. It has given to the Russian designs a serious check. The best proof of this is to be found in the displeasure with which it is regarded by the Russian Press. It feels that the old plan of creeping on stealthily cannot be continued while British officers are on the spot.

"It does not seem to be settled even yet when the Russian Commissioner will appear on the scene; but it is believed here that when he does his instructions will direct him to be very civil to Sir Peter Lumsden, and to conduct him to the Oxus. On their arrival there, General Zelenoy will probably say that no more can be done, and that the two Commissions had better return and present the result of their investigations to their respective Governments, who alone can settle the boundary. Finally, the Russian Mission will be ostentatiously withdrawn, and perhaps we may hear rumours that the Russian garrisons in Trans-Caspia and Turkestan are being decreased. It is, however, the general opinion in India that the British Government will commit a fatal mistake if it believes such representations, or allows itself to be induced to withdraw its officers from the north of the Paropamisian Mountains. As long as our officers are there no attempt can be made to advance against Herat secretly, and it is not considered likely that Russia is prepared to make an open advance, which would commit her to a war against England."

"According to the latest reports from Mandalay a rumour was current there that if the Chinese did not acknowledge the French right to Tonquin the French would incite the Pathays of Yunnan to rebellion. Although this rumour is probably unfounded its existence is suggestive as proving that the people of Mandalay are fully sensible of the possibility of French interference or influence making itself felt as a new factor in the Burmese question, and as adding one more argument in favour of the opinion which is all but universal in this country—that the British Government should lose no time in asserting, before it is too late, that that question must be settled by it, and by it alone.

"The reports prevalent at Rangoon last week to the effect that the Mandalay Residency was about to be re-established, and that some steamers had been suddenly ordered to proceed to Calcutta on a mysterious errand, remain unconfirmed."

"The Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill is making but slow progress, and it is believed that the report will not be ready before the middle of February. This will leave little more than a month in which to pass the Bill through the remaining stages; and unless the Government delay its departure to Simla, the discussions of the measure in full Council must necessarily be very hurried. That, however, is not a matter of very great importance, as the real battle is being fought in the Committee. Since that body sits with closed doors, nothing definite is known regarding the course of its deliberations. But it is understood that the opposition is contesting the measure clause by clause, and it is an open secret that the Supreme Government has consented to cut out or modify several of the most radical propositions of the Bengal Government.

"I have already published some of these modifications. It is now reported that the limitation of the ryot's rent to one-fifth of the value of the gross produce, calculated in food, staples, and

appeal, and rode through Asia Minor to Kars. Such officers are invariably snubbed and disdainfully treated by the Governments of the day, and they are scarcely ever rewarded for their trouble; but, in spite of the foolishness of their rulers, Englishmen possess a spirit of patriotism which nothing can quench; and whenever the outposts of the Empire are menaced, a Burnaby is sure to be found in the thickest of the danger, quietly stalking the enemy."

* * * * *

Describing the conquest of the Turcomans, he says:—"It is not too much to say that if Baker and Macgregor and other officers had never put in an appearance on the north-east Persian border Russia would have been spared a whole series of Turcoman campaigns. The visits of these officers cost Russia hundreds of lives and millions of money. This is an historical fact which has never been properly examined even by the Russians themselves, and it is worth while investigating if for no other reason than showing what immense harm our Burnabys can do a rival power. . . . The Turcomans had no other course but to surrender. But the check the presence of the four English officers occasioned to Russia was something—something of which they may well be proud. If they failed to save Akbul and Merv they at least caused a dissipation of Russian energy which otherwise might have been expended in bringing our rival closer still to India. This is a great fact, and it may be made a greater, if borne well in mind by other English officers desirous of serving their country outside the narrow channel of military routine. Wherever our Empire is threatened—in Africa or in Asia, in Madagascar or Tonquin, on the Gambier or the Niger, bordering Afghanistan or the confines of Corea, thither ought English officers swiftly to make their way, to ascertain the secret operations of rivals, to expose their malevolent designs, to restore by their presence faint-hearted natives, and keep by their letters and their books England alive to her obligations to her Empire. Many officers have money. Most of them have leisure. All long for distinction. With an Empire widening every day, in every part of the earth, and daily inviting more and more the attacks of jealous rivals, it ought not to be difficult at any time for an officer to find something to do to add to its lustre and ennoble his name. . . . Yes, our Burnabys, our Bakers, our Macgregors, our Gordons, these are the real pillars of the Empire. These are the men who confer provinces on England, who risk their lives to guard them. When the world is a little older, and the working man's vote controls the statesman's opinion, then the splendid achievements of such men will be more generously appreciated, and the warm English feeling expended on torpid, stupid, unpatriotic party politicians will be directed towards heroes whose steady, undaunted patriotism, in face of public indifference and bureaucratic disdain, conveys a moral as grand as their careers. . . . All cannot be Burnabys; some must stay at home. But the stay-at-homes are in the majority; and, as votes go, the keeping of the Empire is in their hands. To be proud of that Empire, to insist upon its being Imperially governed, is to minister as much to its glory as to scouting the enemy on its menaced Eastern border. Let, then, the patriotic spirit which carried Burnaby to Khiva, and Macgregor to Herat, distinguish us on all occasions when the foreign policy of the Empire appeals for firm, decisive action. Let us exact Imperial rule from a so-called 'Imperial' Parliament. Our greatest foes are not the Russians, but the shallowness, ignorance, stupidity and indifference of our statesmen—those clay idols you and I have worshipped so long, in spite of their muddling and misrule."

MINERAL FUEL IN MADRAS.

(From *Iron*.)

The Presidency of Madras has hitherto suffered from the reproach of having no coal or other mineral form of fuel within its borders proper. There is, however, reason to believe that this reproach may, to some extent, be removed by the discoveries of lignite which have been made of late, and concerning which rumours have been occasionally circulated during the past two years. These deposits form the subject of an interesting communication which has been made by Mr. W. King, the officiating superintendent of the geological survey of India, to the records of that survey. It would appear that an extensive and thick deposit of lignite occurs between Pondicherry and Cuddalore, and the proposition is to compress this substance into bricks or to manufacture with it a patent fuel, and with this view a company has been formed, the engineer to which is M. Poilay, who is in fact the discoverer of the deposit. During some of the artesian boring operations in the alluvial flat between Cuddalore and Pondicherry, two thick beds of a dark brown or black deposit were struck, the substance being more a carbonaceous mud than a lignite. Subsequent borings were carried out at Bâvur, Koniakovil, and Aranganur, three villages at the corners of an acute triangular area, having its longest side, of about five miles, between Bâvur and Koniakovil. At Bâvur this carbonaceous deposit was struck at a depth of 275 feet, and was found to be 35 feet thick. At Aranganur, nearly two miles north-north-east of Bâvur, a similar deposit was met with at a depth of 203 feet, and which was about 27 feet thick. At 94 feet deeper another bed 5 feet thick was found. This last bed would seem to correspond with a very thin

streak which was met with at Bâvur some 30 feet below the thick seam. At Koniakovil, which is a little over five miles to the north-east of Bâvur, a bed of lignite 50 feet thick was met with at a depth of 330 feet.

With regard to the probable yield of this deposit no accurate estimate has been arrived at, but intermediate borings have been made, which, it is assumed, have struck the main bed, and which fairly lead to the inference that the deposit is continuous over the whole triangular area. This being so, it is approximately estimated that there are several hundred million tons of fuel ready for treatment.

A LIBERAL JOURNAL ON LORD RIPON'S POLICY.

(From the *Observer*.)

That Lord Ripon is a highly conscientious statesman and a zealous administrator would be admitted even by his strongest opponents; but that his latest official services deserve the public honours now reported to be preparing for them might be doubted even by his least judicious friends. The project of entertaining the late Viceroy of India at a series of banquets to be given him by various Liberal Associations is not one which can commend itself, we think, to the approval of any impartial judgment. It is even permissible to doubt whether it is unreservedly approved by all those who are associated in the promotion of the project. There must be some among them at any rate who, whether supporters of Lord Ripon's Indian policy or not, are opposed on principle to the kind of demonstration for which this banquet is designed. The promoters may in a certain proportion of cases have no other motive than to express their admiration for their guest; but there can be no doubt that this is not the only or the chief sentiment by which the majority of his hosts will be actuated. The invitation to him will be not so much a compliment as a challenge. Lord Ripon will be feasted by a particular section of Liberals, not as the benefactor of India, but as the bugbear of the Conservatives. . . . He persevered in his policy with all the vehemence of that obstinate weakness which mistakes itself for strength, long after it had become clear that what he had provoked was no mere passing ebullition of European caste arrogance, but a reasoned resentment. By thus persevering he necessarily converted what should have been a purely administrative controversy into a wide pread quarrel of races; he brought himself into sharp collision with the Indian official class; he quarrelled with his Judges; he alienated all his own countrymen, and he now returns home, leaving behind him a legacy of bitterness in the minds of Europeans and Asiatics alike. A Viceroy of India who does this, whatever be his private virtues, has failed in administration; and no amount of complimentary banqueting can efface his failure. All that such efforts can achieve is to confirm the growing and most mischievous practice of transferring disputed questions of Indian administration to the arena of English party politics.

Home News.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

Lord and Lady Ripon arrived at Charing-cross by the tidal train on Friday night from Paris, and were met by Earl de Grey, Lord Hartington, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Goschen, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon travelled from York *via* Harrogate to Ripon. At the latter towns addresses of welcome were presented to the ex-Viceroy of India, and at Ripon he was entertained at a luncheon. In his speeches Lord Ripon expressed the pleasure with which he found himself again at home, and said he had not returned to be idle, but had vigour enough left to labour for those objects to which in past times he had devoted himself. He was much gratified at the recognition by his friends and neighbours of his efforts to promote the well-being of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, and he dwelt upon the magnitude of the work of this country in India.

COUNCIL DRAFTS.—The tenders for Rs. 35,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. Two amounts allotted were:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 14,26,500, average rate ls. 7-0625d.; on Bombay, Rs. 20,90,000, average rate ls. 7-056d.; and on Madras, Rs. 10,000, average rate ls. 7-0625d. In telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 6,00,000, average rate ls. 7-125d.; and on Bombay, Rs. 5,00,000, average rate ls. 7-125d.; making a total of Rs. 46,26,500. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at ls. 7-1-16d. and above will receive in full; and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Bombay at ls. 7½d., about 50 per cent. From the commencement of the financial year (April 1) to the 21st inst. remittances for Rs. 11,71,90,318 were sold, realising £9,515,202. The India Council on Thursday sold one lakh of telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at ls. 7-5-32d. per rupee.

THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF INDIA.—Sir James Caird K.C.B., presided at a meeting of the Indian section, Society of Arts, on Friday last, when a paper, "The Agricultural Resources of India," was read by Mr. E. C. Buck, of the Revenue and

Agricultural Department of the Government of India. In the course of his address Mr. Buck said he was one of those who was convinced that under British rule the position of the agricultural population and the producing capacity of the country were, and would continue to be, materially improved, and he was not afraid to assert that the resources of India were capable of a further development, which it was impossible as yet to measure. The great want under which Indian agriculture laboured might be described in one word, "rain." Although the monsoons of India conferred upon it its agricultural rank amongst other countries, yet within India itself they varied immensely and created enormous varieties of climate in combination with two other varying factors—the temperature due to latitude and the dryness due to distance from the seaboard. The consequence was that there was no crop in the world which India could not produce. Notwithstanding the fact that while the monsoons conferred agricultural wealth, the uncertain character of the rain in the greater part of the country was so excessive that the agriculture out-turn, so far as it depended on the rain of the year, was subject to violent oscillations. How to overcome the oscillation, or to mitigate its effects, was the great problem which had to be solved, and it was he (Mr. Buck) was glad to say being vigorously attacked and to some extent solved in India.

NOTICES, MEETINGS DIVIDENDS, &c.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this company will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Jan. 29th, at noon.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The twenty-fifth half-yearly report of the directors shows a revenue of £309,570, and a disposable balance of £191,640. Two interim dividends of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. each and a bonus of another $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. have been paid on the ordinary shares after provision had been made for the interest on the debentures, debenture stock, and preference shares. A balance of £30,364 is carried forward. Including interest received, the general reserve fund at the end of the half-year stood at £319,761.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE POPE, C.B., late of the Honourable East India Company's service, died on Tuesday last, at his residence in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, in the eightieth year of his age. The deceased officer was the youngest son of the late Mr. Robert Pope, of Navidale, in the county of Sutherland, and entered the East India Company's Bombay military service in 1824. He became lieutenant-colonel in 1856, and colonel and major-general retired in 1861. He passed examinations as interpreter in Hindoostanee, Goojeratee, Muratee, and Persian, and in 1830 was appointed to the Commissariat Department, in which he continued until his retirement. In 1831 he was nominated a member and secretary of the committee for examining civil servants and military officers in native languages, director and secretary to the Native Education Society of Bombay, and also a member of and secretary to the council of Elphinstone College, which position he resigned in 1838. In 1842-43 he served as commissariat officer in Scinde, under Sir Charles Napier, and in 1856 he was employed as special and sole Commissioner in various Government investigations. In 1859 he was appointed joint special Commissioner to settle various boundaries. He served as acting commissary-general at Bombay in 1855, and as chief commissariat officer with Sir James Outram in Persia in 1858. Upon the transfer of the government of India to the Crown, he was one of the five field officers who retired upon an extra-pension, and was specially named in a Government general order as one whose important services to the State the Government desired publicly to acknowledge. General Pope was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Military Division) in 1861.

GENERAL RICHARD BUDD, late of the Madras Army, died on Thursday, at his residence, Belfont, The Park, Cheltenham, in the 90th year of his age. The deceased General entered the Army as far back as 1812, and in 1815-16 was engaged in the Pindaree Dours. He afterwards served during the whole of the Mahratta campaign, and was present at Mahidpore and Talnair, the pursuits of Trimbuckjee, Holkar, and Bajee Row, to the final surrender near Asseerghur. He served also in the first expedition to Burmah, and likewise with the advance of the Western Column in the campaign against Coorg in 1834. He also took part in the forcing of the Huggul Pass in 1834. The gallant officer obtained a captaincy in 1825, became major in 1838, lieutenant-colonel in 1843, and colonel in 1854. He was advanced to the rank of major-general in 1856, was promoted to lieutenant-General in 1863, and became a general in 1874.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS returned to Madras from Ootacamund on the 3rd inst., and proceeds to Kristnarajpooram for the Camp of Exercise; afterwards to Palaveram, where a small camp is to be held. On the termination of the camp he goes on a tour of inspection to Kamptee, Jubbulpore, and Allahabad, and then to Calcutta, returning to Madras on the 23rd or 24th March next. After a week's stay at Madras his Excellency returns to Ooty.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

On the morning of the 7th instant, at St. Anne's, Byculla was solemnised the marriage of Mr. Eustace Ferrers Nicholson, youngest son of Major Nicholson, of Thelwall (Cheshire) and Bath, and partner in the firm of Messrs. Smith, Frere, Little, and Nicholson, solicitors, Bombay, with Miss Dora Maria Maud Gamble, the only daughter of the late Mr. Henry Gamble, for many years Official Assignee of the High Court, Bombay. His Lordship, Bishop Meurin, officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Daling (Vicar-General), George Talbot Bridges, N. Clarke, and Von Boeslager. The bridegroom, accompanied by his best man, Mr. F. A. Little, Solicitor to the Government of Bombay, and Mr. W. C. Anderson, Barrister-at-Law, who assisted as groomsmen, arrived at the church before half-past ten, the hour fixed for the ceremony, and there awaited the arrival of the bride.

Miss Gamble, who was accompanied by Mr. J. Pickard Cornforth, her step-father, wore an ivory silk and satin dress with white jet side draping, bodice and train of ivory silk very richly trimmed with real Point de Flandres lace; wreath of orange blossoms, tulle veil fastened back with a spray of orange blossom, diamond earrings, and a cross and brooch composed of diamonds and sapphires presented to her by the bridegroom, a diamond, bracelet, the gift of the bride's mother, and a gold bracelet set with diamonds and sapphires. She also carried a large white bouquet.

Miss Macfarlane and Miss Madge O'Connell acted as bridesmaids. Their dresses were of pale apple-green satin, the front entirely covered with creamlace, bodice and drapery of apple-green spotted nun's veiling trimmed with lace, and cream lace hats to match. They each wore a gold bracelet, and carried a bouquet, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bride's mother was attired in a handsome Sultan plush front with bodice, train and drappings of silk, same colour, and bonnet to match. The dress of the bride, as also those of her mother and the bridesmaids, were most tastefully designed by the firm of Mesdames Southwell and Austin, of Apollo-street, and were universally admired.

The guests who had been invited to witness the ceremony were numerous, a long procession of carriages following the bridal party as they drove up to and from the church. At the beginning of the service his Lordship, attired in cope and mitre, delivered a short and impressive discourse on the Sacrament of matrimony, after which the marriage ceremony was performed with the usual rites. The register was next signed in the sacristy, the witnesses being Misses Cornforth and Little.

The wedding-breakfast was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Cornforth in Rampart-row, to which about eighty guests sat down. Mr. Macfarlane proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom in a neat little speech, to which the bridegroom responded in felicitous terms, and then proposed the health of the bridesmaids, on whose behalf Mr. Little responded. Mr. Farnham next proposed the health of the host and hostess, and Mr. Cornforth replied. The same afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson proceeded to Lanowlee to spend their honeymoon. In the course of the day the newly-married couple had the gratification of receiving a telegram from the Cardinal Secretary of State announcing that His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. most lovingly bestowed his special blessing on the union.

The following is a list of the wedding presents:—Major and Mrs. Nicholson, two cases, one containing complete dinner, breakfast, tea, and dessert services, and glass decanters and water bottles for twelve persons, the other containing silver plate for the same, also pair of carbuncle and diamond earrings; Captain and Mrs. E. J. Nicholson, a piece of silver plate; Mr. and Mrs. J. Pickard Cornforth, pair of silver gilt goblets, tea kettle with spirit lamp, silver mounted preserve jar, case of two cut glass spirit bottles, several pieces of old "guinea gold" china; Mr. Evelyn Gamble, artistic brass looking glass, inkstand, pen tray, paper knife, and bell; Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Russian leather case, containing "Handy volume Shakespeare"; Bishop Meurin, "Rome," book by——; Mr. and Mrs. Ilbery, case of twelve silver apostle tea spoons; Miss Ilbery, silver sugar scuttle and shovel; Mr. F. A. Little, two-handled large silver tray; Mr. and Mrs. Yorke Smith, pair of cruets and toast rack; Mr. and Mrs. Frere, stand of two preserve jars and spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, cavendish folding table; Captain Simpson, R.A., two Jeypore enamelled vases; Captain Walshe, case of two ivory handled brushes, looking glass, glove stretchers and tortoiseshell combs; Mr. Farnham, walnut case, containing dozen dessert knives and forks (ivory handles) spoons, nutcrackers and nutpickers; Mrs. Murray, willow pattern china butter dish, cruet and cream and sugar bowls; Mrs. Allies, silver biscuit basket; Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, case containing four silver salt cellars (Queen Anne) and spoons; Mr. Tyrell Leith, Cutch silver sugar basin and spoon; Mr. Hutton, ice bucket and tongs; Mr. L. P. Russell, brass Agh Dhan and gold pencil; Mrs. Macfarlane, case of three dessert spoons; Miss Macfarlane, revolving butter dish and knife; Miss Flora Macfarlane, stand of two pickle bottles and fork; Captain and Mrs. Morland, scoop and crumb brush; Mr. T. Lang, six Indian silver tea spoons; Mr. C. B. Lynch, revolving butter dish and

case of six salt cellars and spoons; Mr. Glazebrook, Cutch silver card case; Mr. Bashford, silver mounted claret jug; Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell, eggstand and spoons; Miss O'Connell, mother o' pearl purse; Miss Madge O'Connell, handpainted cushion; Mrs. Connors, pale blue satin Delhi embroidered tea gown and slippers; Mr. Kane, oakstand and gong and case of six teaspoons and sugar tongs; Colonel and Mrs. Mereweather, pair of toast racks and six teaspoons and sugar tongs; Mr. and Mrs. A. Turner, case of two dessert spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Curjel, basket of two liqueur bottles and ten glasses; Misses Stewart, crumb brush and scoop; Mr. Mackintosh, revolving butter dish; Mr. Aspinwall, oak and silver plate butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Wyatt, plush bracket with cut glass bottles; Mr. Hitch, case of six silver napkin rings; Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, pair of preserved fruit dishes; Misses Barnett, preserve dish; Mr. T. Walker, breakfast solitaire; Mr. W. C. Anderson, Worcester china cruet; Mr. M. R. Wyer, case of two silver salt cellars, two peppers, mustard, and spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Steiner, silver crumb scoop with ivory handle; Mr. and Mrs. J. Adams, silver cake basket; Mr. Murray, silver locket; Mrs. Sleater, photograph album; Mr. Dhunjibhoj Framjee, Cutch silver teapot, sugar basin, cream jug and salver; Messrs. Luckmidas and Valubjee, large china white crape shawl and silk handkerchiefs; Hadjee Moladina Jussoop, embroidered Rampoor chuddar; Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, two Indian gold bracelets; Mr. Byramjee Darashaw, Madras silver necklace, bracelet and flower holder, also Surat carved and inlaid workbox; Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail, silver necklace, brooch and two bracelets; Mrs. Marshall, Venetian glass basket; Mr. S. A. Duigan, tablecloth worked by Nuns at Bandora; Mrs. Spinner, three baskets of flowers; Mrs. Pendlebury, a wild boar and haunch of venison; Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, case of two silver salt cellars and spoons; Captain and Mrs. Crockett, a present; Mr. Nanabhoj Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, a gold bracelet set with pearls; Mr. Anandrao Venayekrao, an embroidered shawl; Mr. Byramjee Darashaw, a silver belt.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A FLY ON THE WHEEL, OR HOW I HELPED TO GOVERN INDIA.*

Colonel Lewin's book is certainly one of the most interesting which we have read for a long time. The warmth of enthusiasm which he threw into official work, and which resulted in the discovering, opening up, settling, and tranquillizing of the wild tribes between Chittagong and Burma—the Colonel has also thrown into his present composition.

He started from India at the very outbreak of the great Mutiny, and took part in the most serious part of the fighting. The vivacity with which he relates these exploits adds new interest even to that oft-told tale. But his book is specially valuable for the light it sheds on the mental and moral characteristics of the wild tribes which he made it his great task to civilize. Colonel Lewin has an evident relish for adventurous deeds, and rather sought than avoided positions of peril—a peculiarity which was as well illustrated by his hunting escapades as by his daring attempts to explore the unknown tract occupied by the Shendu race. He made two determined attempts to penetrate this region, and on both occasions barely escaped with his life; but these failures and dangers did not prevent him from establishing friendly relations with the Lushais, or diminish the good opinion he had formed of the bold and independent mountaineers, who had an opinion of their own on most things, and the courage to maintain it. Colonel Lewin had the good fortune to get an appointment in a congenial sphere; and he seems to have laboured to good purpose. He planted the seeds of civilization among the Lushais, and won their entire confidence, inasmuch that when his ill-health caused him to rest in England, and the raids took place which provoked the expedition of 1871, Colonel Lewin was at once appointed as political officer, and it was he who brought the war to an end by the faith which the wild Lushais placed in his personal virtues. He was at one time even invited to become a chief among the Lushais, and flattering tenders of support were made to him.

It is not only in historical and ethnical matter that Colonel Lewin's book is rich; it contains many facts of natural history which the keen observation of the author enabled him to make. Tigers, bears, elephants, deer, snakes, birds, fishes, and even cockroaches have a share of his attention. These amusing facts he relates in an entertaining way, and seeks to extend our culinary knowledge by imparting the method of fattening and preparing young dogs for table, a dish which the Shendus esteem a great delicacy.

The notices of the religious and mythological ideas of the Lushais are specially interesting, and no doubt will be repeated by comparative mythologists and others from the insight they afford into the cosmogenetical notions of the untutored savage,

* "A Fly on the Wheel, or How I Helped to Govern India," by Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Lewin. London: W. H. Allen and Co., 1885.

and also on account of their drollery. On p. 215 Colonel Lewin falls into a common mistake in fancying that the ancient "shawm" was a kind of trumpet. Had he seen the word in its old spellings "shawm" and "psaulm," he would have recognized that it was the "psaultry" or harp.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- BRESLAUER—Jan. 8, at Mazagon, the wife of Max Breslauer, of a daughter.
DUNSTERVILLE—Jan. 3, at Dharwar, the wife of J. H. C. Dunsterville, Revenue Survey, S.M.C., of a daughter.
HAYDON—Dec. 28, at Kurseong, the wife of F. E. Haydon, M.B., of a daughter.
HEWETSON—Dec. 30, at Bangalore, the wife of Edward Hewetson, Esq., D.S.P., of a daughter.
LLOYD—Dec. 22, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of Captain R. O. Lloyd, Royal Engineers, of a son.
MACNABB—Dec. 31, at Umballa, the wife of J. W. Macnabb, of a daughter.
MCIVER—Jan. 2, at Waverley, Kurrachee, the wife of Daniel McIver, of a son.
NISSEN—Dec. 22, at Dhari, Kattywar, the wife of Captain G. C. K. Nissen, of a son.
ROLLO—Dec. 31, at Ajmere, the wife of Mr. A. D. Rollo, of a daughter.
WHITBURN—Jan. 4, at Byculla, the wife of R. H. Whitburn, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- CHABREL—JOHNSON—Dec. 22, at St. Stephen's Church, Hazaribagh, by the Rev. W. J. Burdett, Marceline John Chabrel, executive engineer, to Annie Madeline, fourth daughter of the late W. H. Johnson, Esq., of Kashmir.
DONALD—BOILEAU—Jan. 20, at Rangoon, Captain Colin George Donald, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), to Frances Henrietta, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Francis William Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps. (By telegram.)
NICHOLSON—GAMBLE—Jan. 7, at the Cathedral Church of Saint Anne's, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, Bombay, by the Right Reverend Dr. Leo Meurin, S.J., Bishop of Ascalon and Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, assisted by the Reverend Father Daling, S.J., Vicar-General, Fathers Bridges, Clarke, and Von Boslager, was solemnised the marriage of Eustace Ferrers Nicholson (youngest son of Major Nicholson of Thelwall in the county of Chester), partner in the firm of Little, Frere, Smith, and Nicholson, Solicitors, Bombay, to Dora Maria Maud Gamble, only daughter of the late Henry Gamble, for many years official assignee of the High Court, Bombay.

DEATHS.

- EWIN—Dec. 31, at Calcutta, Captain Henry Robert Ewin, aged 59.
FARLOWE—Dec. 23, at Bangalore, Mrs. Julia Farlowe, aged 84.
GOODSIR—Jan. 3, at Royapuram, Madras, Joseph William, the youngest son of J. B. Goodsir, of bronchitis.
HALDWELL—Dec. 30, at Bangalore, Charlotte, the beloved wife of Mr. George Haldwell, retired surgeon Madras Medical Establishment, aged 73.
HAYNES—Jan. 4, at Madras, suddenly, Sarah Martin (Minnie) Haynes, of heart disease, aged 40.
MURRAY—Dec. 2, at 8, Chowringhee, Calcutta, suddenly, Colin Murray, aged 44.
PITALE—Jan. 1, at his residence, 49, Sadashiv-street, Girgaum Back-road, Mr. Nilaji Pandurang Pitale, Government pensioner, Political and Educational Departments, secretariat, aged 76.
SADLER—Jan. 1, Charles Alfred, engineer on board the telegraph steamer *Great Northern*, drowned close to Zanzibar. (By telegram.)
TATE—Nov. 25, on board the s.s. *Navarino*, Gertrude Frances, infant daughter of Alex. Chambers Tate, M.C.S.
TICKELL—Jan. 4, at Middle Colaba, Charles Tickell, late I.N., aged 62 years.

THE LATE HON. KRISTODAS PAL.—The *Indian Daily News* says:—"The memorial meeting to do honour to the greatest man Bengal has yet produced—Kristodas Pal—will be held on January 10th. We trust that the meeting will be one of all ranks and all classes, influenced by the single desire to honour the general community by paying homage to genius, and to those qualities of earnestness, labour, perseverance, and self-cultivation which made Kristodas Pal from his youth up a pillar of strength to his own people and to the Government."

The committee in connection with the scheme for sending an Indian volunteer team to Wimbledon have held a meeting at the headquarters of the Calcutta Volunteers, and settled the rules and conditions of the competition. A team of fifteen is to be sent, leaving India about the 20th May, and returning about 20th August; but special arrangements will be made for the return of men who can get longer leave and wish to prolong their stay in England. Twelve men of the team are to be selected by competition, the other three to be nominated by the committee. The entrance fee for the competition is fixed at Rs. 10 each. The competitors are to shoot over the ranges of the first stage for the Queen's prize and the Kolhapur Cup—200, 500, and 600 yards—and the aggregate score of the three tries is to count. All firing is to be in the presence of a commissioned officer. Shooting may take place on any days between the 1st January and the 31st March.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1885.

THE PROPOSED REFORM OF THE STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE.

WE understand that the present Government has decided to maintain Lord Lytton's arrangement, by which one-sixth of the whole of the superior Civil Service of India is to be filled by Native gentlemen, scions of the noble and gentle families of the country itself. We are confident that this decision will be approved by the enlightened public opinion of India and of England—especially if it be found, as we believe it will be found, that the arrangement is to be improved and perfected by certain reforms which will remove all the more obvious objections to the present plan. If these reforms include a provision whereby a personal knowledge of England, of English habits, and of English modes of thought, can be secured for the young "Statutory" civilians without expense or unnecessary inconvenience to themselves; and if, further, they contain a provision under which the claims of faithful and efficient service in the uncovenanted, or so-called "subordinate," service, and possibly those of Indian University distinction also, may obtain the recognition they deserve in the appointments to the superior class; then, we think, a solution of a difficult and most important problem will have been arrived at, as satisfactory as any solution can be under existing circumstances.

Detur digniori, the principle of competition, is obviously the right principle to be followed in the disposal of public patronage. But the fanatical supporters of this principle, like other fanatics, are apt to forget its most important element—that is, the efficiency of the test chosen for the discovery of the superior "worthiness." Mere literary excellence is a fairly good criterion of all-round "worthiness," where no better can be obtained. But for the Indian administrator, habits of command, consciousness of responsibility, and the power of winning the respect and confidence of the masses, are more valuable qualifications than any amount of literary power. And we think that these qualifications are likely, on the whole, to be

obtained more surely by a system of nomination, tempered and safeguarded by adequate and stringent checks—a system which has been described as that of *detur digno*. We have no hesitation in asserting that among the Native Deputy-Magistrates, Native Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Native Subordinate Judges, and the like, may be found numerous officers in every way qualified to justify their promotion to the highest posts. Where these qualifications are united with that social position which commands the respect of their fellow-countrymen, we can find no reason why such promotion should be denied to them; and it is obvious that similar considerations may also properly guide the Indian Governments in direct appointments to the superior grades, without the probationary service in the subordinate ranks.

One word as to the proposal that Statutory civilians should be encouraged, or ordered, to acquire some knowledge of England by a sojourn here. Such a condition would not involve the hardship now imposed on Indian candidates for the competitive examinations; for it would be divested of that uncertainty and risk of failure which has hitherto been its hardest feature. But the simplest considerations of justice ought, we imagine, to ensure that such a condition should entail absolutely no expense, and as little inconvenience as possible, on the officers on whom it may be imposed. Suitable arrangements for the comfort and well-being of the probationers during their stay in England—and, above all, a liberal pecuniary allowance for their support—are, we think, absolutely essential for the success of the proposed scheme.

MR. BUCK ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

MR. BUCK is the recognised apostle of agricultural improvement in India; and the able and instructive paper which he read at the Society of Arts last Friday does credit alike to his discretion and to his technical knowledge of the subject. As a justification of that policy of Indian railway extension with which the name of Mr. T. C. Hope is honourably identified, Mr. Buck's paper leaves little to be desired; and we shall not presume in this place to criticise the technical statements and arguments, which occupied the greater portion of the lecture, and which were presumably the *raison d'être* of its publication.

Mr. Buck evinced a considerable amount of discretion in regard to the really controverted points of his subject, by merely touching on them in a vague sentence or two, with the lightest hand possible. The Chairman, too, Sir James Caird, effectively seconded his apparent wish to avoid the knotty questions of so-called "land reform," which really lie at the root of the matter; for while the discussion was nominally open to all members of the Society, only those gentlemen were fortunate enough to "catch the Chairman's eye" who were called upon by name—and these, by a happy accident, were all "sound upon the goose," and said nothing about those "improvements of the revenue and rent systems" so airily referred to by Mr. Buck. The drawback, however, is, that the public has not obtained the faintest indication of what Mr. Buck's ideas are, as to what may be an "improvement of the rent system;" and has thereby lost a valuable opportunity of obtaining such explanation direct from a Secretary to the Government of India.

For instance, it would have been interesting to learn from Mr. Buck whether the Government of India believes—as might appear from the reference to an "improvement in the rent system"—that any advantage to agriculture is likely to be obtained by an attempt on the part of the State to regulate price, in contracts for the hire of land.

grain, has also been abandoned; but this is doubtful, and it is probable that the Bengal official members will make a strong effort to retain that provision.

"On the whole, it may be predicted with a reasonable degree of certainty that the Bill will leave the hands of the Committee with many of its most objectionable clauses removed. It is to be regretted that the Government has shown no sign of recognising the difficulty and disadvantage of applying a single enactment to two provinces which differ so greatly in their conditions and requirements as Bengal proper and Behar. But as the measure is likely to assume a comparatively harmless form, it is perhaps better to have it passed and done with, once for all, than to take a new departure, at the risk of continuing the present state of unrest and uncertainty for another year.

"It may be noted that the zemindars of the Shahabad district held a meeting last Sunday, and voted a memorial to the Government, in which it is stated, *inter alia*, that estates formerly sold at thirty-three years' purchase could not now be disposed of at sixteen years' purchase. They also allege that the Bill will produce ruinous litigation; and protest strongly against the proposed revival of *putwarees*, or village accountants—a class which they describe as 'tyrants, worse than the worst of landlords.'

"A deputation representing Mahomedans in all parts of India waited on the Viceroy on Thursday last. Prince Ferozh Shah, great-grandson of Tippoo Sultan, read an address, which, after welcoming his Excellency, proceeded to call attention to the present position of the Mussulman community, describing it as 'grievously handicapped in the race for progress.' Lord Dufferin, in reply, said that a person in his position could not make promises, but he would carefully study their grievances. Whether he could succeed in remedying them would depend on the strength of their case. But he assured them of his regard for and sympathy with the Mahomedan community, and said that his liveliest sympathies would be for those who, from causes over which they had no control, had fallen behind in the race for advancement which was being so sedulously run by all classes of Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

"Dr. Hunter, speaking at the anniversary meeting of a Bengalee Debating Society, on Tuesday last, gave some useful advice to educated Bengalees. He pointed out that a reform in the position of Hindoo women had become a matter of urgent necessity, and that it could not be brought about by legislative intervention, or official interference. He urged them to harmonize their family life with the domestic ideals of the present generation. These remarks were loudly applauded, and it is to be hoped that they may have some effect in inducing young Bengal to devote itself more heartily to a work of real, practical utility.

"The Government has confirmed the nomination of Futeeh Sing as successor to the late Maharana of Udaipore; and he was proclaimed by the British Resident at a durbar held on the 17th inst.

"An official note on the prospect of the wheat crop at the end of December states that in the Punjab the sowings are above the average, and the prospects are excellent. The forecast for the North-West Provinces and Oude is less promising; but a moderate rainfall in January will secure a good crop. Owing to the early cessation of the monsoon rains in the Central Provinces, a smaller area than usual has been sown with wheat, but the crop is in good condition. The report describes wheat prospects in Bombay as, generally speaking, unsatisfactory. The conclusion is, that an average crop may be expected over the great portion of the wheat-producing tracts and a 'bumper' crop in the Punjab, which is the most important wheat growing province."

"A Canadian expert, who has employed a bore in searching for rock-oil in Beloochistan, reports that the indications are most promising, and that it is probable that the existence of petroleum in large quantities near the Quetta Railway will soon be conclusively established.

Four massive gold hunting chronometer watches, specially manufactured by John Walker, bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Lance-Corporal of Police John McKenna, David Kilpatrick, William Smith, and Edmund Horace Smith, by the Government of Western Australia, in recognition of their gallant conduct on the 16th September, 1884."

LORD RIPON'S SUCCESSOR: WHAT POLICY WILL BE FOLLOWED? :—The *Someprakash* writes:—"We ask how will the successor of Lord Ripon govern India? Will he govern it by the force of righteousness, as Lord Ripon did, or by the force of armies, as the detractors of Lord Ripon vehemently insist on the Indian Viceroys to do? What an easy way of governing India Lord Ripon has taught! To govern India according to the example set by Lord Ripon you will not have to take recourse to arms and armies, to guns and gunpowder. A little of mercy, of justice, and liberality is what composes the benignant policy of the late Viceroy. Success crowns the efforts of the ruler who follows such a policy.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

TEA ACT XIII., 1859.

A good deal of misapprehension seems to exist regarding the validity of this Act, but the answer which the Assam Secretariat gave to the Secretary of the Indian Tea Association in Calcutta sets all doubts on the subject at rest. The Chief Commissioner of Assam says it is in full operation all over the Province, and there have been 233 cases tried under the Act during the year referred to, 1883. There is no doubt the Chief Commissioner of Assam would be glad to see the Act repealed, but if we have little to thank the Government of India for under Lord Ripon's régime, this fact, of his refusing to disturb this Act which he considered was working harmoniously, must also be taken into consideration when weighing the two sides of the question. The question of reduction of bonus has for some time been engaging the attention of the planting communities throughout the Province, so that by allowing the Act to remain in operation the Government of India have strengthened the planters' hands in no small way, for, if it was absolutely necessary to put coolies under Act I. it means with Government dues an additional bonus to the coolie of one rupee eight annas per head—no inconsiderable amount, considering the multitudes that are now engaged in tea culture throughout Assam. Many of the Junior Magistrates are inclined to cavil at the Act as being illegal; we have also heard of Deputy Commissioners on one or two occasions doing the same; but they ought to remember that they have legalised the Act by usage and precedent. In the Immigration Report of 1883 several Deputy Commissioners take the opportunity of eulogising the Act, and the way that it has worked for the interests of all in their respective Districts. Our planter friends should, therefore, be careful to use the Act, as at no distant date it will be used as a strong handle to effect the abolition of Act I. and its vexatious regulations—regulations, by the way, the validity of returning which is now under discussion in one of the Assam Districts; and we trust that the Indian Tea Association will show that strong support which it has done on former occasions to those who have been fighting the interests of the planting community. Whatever be the result of the discussion now going on regarding the return of statistics bearing on what is known as free labour, one thing is certain, that the framers of Act I. never had any intention that these vexatious rules and regulations, as laid down by Mr. Elliott, should extend to "free" labourers, and should the present Chief Commissioner of Assam insist upon taking advantage of the language used in the Act, the sooner the Indian Association move in the matter the better. The purport of Act I. was supposed to be a necessary aid to an industry labouring under serious disadvantages, and for this purpose a mixed committee was appointed to draw up an Act to sufficiently protect the emigrants to the Tea Districts, and at the same time remove the restrictions which surrounded the importation of sufficient labour for the wants of the Districts. On this committee the leading planter of Cachar was asked by the then Deputy Commissioner to represent the planting community of Assam, and he did so. If we remember rightly Mr. L. Hare was the Secretary to this mixed committee, and no doubt he did his duties conscientiously, but evidently the language regarding the rules and regulations in respect of "free" labour was improved upon at Simla, and thus the apparent boon we receive in allowing Act XIII. to remain in force in the Province is completely nullified by the fact that the alteration which took place at Simla has surrounded it with as many forms and rules as are connected with Act I.—*Planters' Gazette*.

THE MEETING ON THE BENGAL RENT BILL.

It is a significant commentary on the real value of the demonstrations of affection, which have for some weeks past been lavished on the late Viceroy, that, before he was out of the country, one of the largest and most influential meetings ever held in Calcutta—representing, unquestionably, the entire zemindari interest, and professing to represent, no less, the subordinate land-holders and ryots—assembled to record its solemn protest against the principal legislative project of his reign, as unjust in conception, illegal in principle, fraught with certain disaster to all classes whom it will effect, and endangering the very structure of society. Lord Ripon has departed in a blaze of fireworks, but before the last burst of momentary splendour has died away the solid residuum of actual feeling and conviction has made itself apparent, and that feeling and conviction alike are in the highest degree condemnatory of the only measure of any real importance undertaken during his administration. He has floated away on a cloud of incense; he has left behind him a combination of angry, frightened, disheartened men who, as the meeting of last Friday showed, find no terms strong enough to describe the alarm and indignation which his policy towards their interests has aroused.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says:—"Lord Randolph Churchill, though a Conservative, is not one of the type of Lord Lytton, whose object

is to please his countrymen at the expense of India and its people. He is an eloquent speaker, and whenever he appears in public his incisive speeches are attended to with great interest. Lord R. Churchill has stated that Indian problems are a sealed book to him, which is all the greater reason why India should acquaint him with her wants. He has come here with the professed intention of getting a personal knowledge of India, and if he carries away with him wrong ideas about this country, nobody will be to blame but the people themselves. Planters and others are going to organise movements for the reception of this young clever lord, and there is danger of his being sent away with his mind full of ideas prejudicial to the true interests of the people, unless some steps are taken to make known to him the wants and wishes of the natives.

The *Rast Gofar* thinks we have great reason to rejoice that one who may fairly hope some day to be the Prime Minister of England has come here to see things for himself. While the writer agrees with the *Bombay Gazette* that his lordship's visit is of a private nature, he, however, is of opinion that the Bombay public should be allowed an opportunity of seeing and hearing one who has advanced himself to the foremost rank of politicians.

ADVICE TO LORD DUFFERIN.

Several of the vernacular newspapers have been eagerly counselling the new Viceroy as to the course which he should pursue in regard to the questions which will come before him. The *Bombay Samachar* in a series of articles exhorts Lord Dufferin to promote and extend the operation of the reforms initiated by his predecessor, and enumerates the measures which in the writer's opinion his lordship should adopt in the interests of the country. The Viceroy must lose no time in abolishing the odious License Tax, which in the present state of the finances of India, so happily free from the burden of war or failure, had no excuse whatever for a moment's existence. Although Lord Ripon had made great reduction in the salt duties, there was still much to be done before this necessary of life could be brought within easy reach of the poor. The Forest and Abkari laws demanded immediate repeal, so far as their provisions were unduly severe or oppressive. The paper is of opinion that unjust measures owed their existence chiefly to a radical defect in the constitution of the Legislative Councils, where the elective principle might be advantageously introduced. The principle of trial by jury, and of removing all artificial distinctions between Europeans and natives, should be recognised in its fullest extent. As to the Bengal Rent Bill, the writer, without giving any definite opinion on its merits, thinks that a moderate measure of reform will be welcomed by all save perhaps the powerful body of zemindars in Bengal. Some other newspapers of Bombay and the Mofussil also contain articles more or less of a similar nature.

BAD GHEE.

The *Bombay Samachar* says that the practice of adulterating ghee with deleterious articles has assumed serious proportions, and asks the authorities to take effective steps to check the evil.

THE NEW YEAR'S GAZETTE.

Most of the vernacular papers are not quite satisfied with the list of persons selected for honours on New Year's Day. The *Bombay Samachar* says that the distinctions have been in many cases conferred upon men who are unknown to the public at large. The principle of honouring individuals must be based upon their personal merits and public services. But the Government do not seem to act upon this principle as well as might be desired. The titles are mostly given to Government officials; and, in the case of private individuals, they are sometimes given to "little great" men whose only recommendation is that they have wormed themselves into the good graces of the Government by flattery and other arts. The *Samachar* enters a strong protest, in which it is joined by the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, against the bestowal of a knighthood on Sir Rivers Thompson. They say that by selecting the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for this high honour the Government have offered an insult to the native community, who look upon his policy with the greatest disapproval. The *Jami* adds that by honouring this official the Government have done gross injustice to such men as Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir Alfred Lyall. The writer is sorry that the strong claims of men like Professor Wordsworth, Mr. Pheroshaw Mehta, Mr. Dadabhoj Nowrojee, and others have been passed over, and persons of inferior merit have, for reasons best known to Government, been admitted to the honours.

The *Rast Gofar* also joins in the general chorus of disapproval, saying that the claims of Bombay have not at all been sufficiently recognised, and regretting that not a single Parsee has this year been considered deserving of a decoration. The official *Gazette* is more disappointing from its errors of omission than of commission. Those whom public opinion had singled out for the distinctions have been forgotten, and in their place those who could well afford to wait for two or three years yet have been favoured by the authorities. But, asks this weekly, has ever such a list of honours proved to be entirely satisfactory that we should on the

present occasion expect to find it faultless? The paper, however, disagrees with those of its contemporaries who have not approved of the title bestowed upon the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Though the writer was in some cases against the public policy of Sir Rivers Thompson he holds that his high office, his long services, his ability and requirements, have well earned the distinction.

Both the *Rast Gofar* and the *Gujerati* congratulate Rao Sahib Mahipatram Ropram on his being admitted to the Companionship of the Indian Empire, and recall to mind his services as a social and religious reformer.

Selected Articles.

MR. ROPER LETHBRIDGE ON LORD RIPON'S POLICY.

At a meeting of the Birkbeck Society, held at the Birkbeck Institution, Chancery-lane, on Monday night, Jan. 26, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., late Professor of Political Economy in the Presidency College of the Calcutta University, and subsequently Press Commissioner of India, moved the following resolution:—"That we approve the appointment of Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of India in place of Lord Ripon, believing that it indicates a determination on the part of the Home Government to substitute in that country a policy of liberal Imperialism for one of doctrinaire Radicalism."

Mr. Lethbridge said: Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,—Whatever may be the verdict which this society may give on the resolution which I am privileged to commend to their assent to-night there are two points in regard to it on which I venture to believe that we shall all agree. The first is the supreme importance to every English citizen of the subject we are going to discuss, and the second is that the present moment is a very opportune one for us, as British patriots, to investigate the condition and the prospects of our British Empire in India. As, perhaps, in other parts of the world, so also in India, we English seem to have arrived at a point in our national life where there is a distinct parting of the ways. If we take the one road, if we prefer to fear and shirk our Imperial responsibilities, if we choose to desert the sound, practical commonsense of our ancestors, to follow the doctrinaire faddists so fashionable just now, and to cloak our indolence or cowardice—(hear, hear)—under the hypocrisy of canting theories—well, we are free to do so, and to take the consequences. *Facilis descensus Avernii*—broad is the gate and easy the road; but what those consequences will surely be I shall try to show by the teachings of the past four or five years. If, on the other hand, as I believe, this England of ours is not so effete as that yet, if there be—as I believe there is—plenty of "life in the old dog yet"—(loud cheers)—then, Sir, I say we shall brace ourselves up to a resolute fulfilment of our national duties; we shall follow what Lord Beaconsfield—(cheers)—so happily called "the imperial instincts of our proud and ancient race"; and we shall show to the whole world, as Lord Dufferin, I doubt not, intends to show, that Imperialism is the truest "liberal" policy, in the highest and best sense of the word.—(cheers.)

Well, Sir, I shall first explain very briefly my idea of the general features of the two policies, one of which I ask this Society to commend, while it condemns the other. I shall then endeavour to show, I trust fairly, that I am justified in connecting those policies with the names of the incoming and the outgoing Viceroys of India; and the judgment I shall confidently leave to the impartial and unprejudiced minds of my hearers.

I have used the term Radicalism to indicate one of these policies. If there are any gentlemen here to-night who fancy themselves Radicals, I beg them not to take offence at this use of the term; for they will find presently that the Radicalism I shall describe to them, at any rate in Indian policy, is something very different from their ideal.—(laughter). The essential attribute of my Radicalism is that it is a sour and strife-making creed—thinking all uncharitableness of all men, setting every class against every other class, teaching natives that they are oppressed by the English, teaching tenants that they are swindled by their landlords, and so on for every other class in the community. And its second attribute is that it is *doctrinaire*—(hear, hear)—it lays down certain hard and fast theories, and it applies them, utterly regardless of all existing circumstances, and often in obstinate defiance of facts, to every possible and impossible condition of affairs. And, in pursuit of these theories, it hates experience, which it calls prejudice—we have all heard of "Anglo-Indian prejudice"; and when confronted by facts and personal knowledge it calls the facts lies, and the persons who know the facts it calls lunatics.—(laughter and cheers).

And what is the result, when these methods are applied to the administration of a vast empire like India, which God's providence has assigned to be governed by a people of whom only a very small proportion indeed have any personal knowledge of the peculiar conditions of the country, its inhabitants, its frontiers, and its enemies? Why, internally, we shall have race hatreds, and class hatreds, and general anarchy; and on the frontier—

trusting in beautiful theories about "moral barriers" and the benevolence and forbearance of our enemies—we shall have the Empire left utterly defenceless—(hear).

And now, I would ask this Society to judge whether this is an exaggerated description of the phenomena and the results of Lord Ripon's policy. And first I will take his frontier policy. I am not going to weary you with going through once more the old controversies about the Afghan policy of Lord Lytton; for subsequent events and the action of his detractors have amply justified that policy. But what was the actual condition of our North-West frontier at the time of Lord Ripon's accession in June, 1880? Well, the Russians had withdrawn from Kabul to Tashkhend, and we possessed the fullest permanent guarantees for the necessary control and supervision of the Afghan tribes—we held the passes from Afghanistan into India. We were rapidly constructing a railway to Quetta and Kandahar that would make our military position well-nigh impregnable, whilst it secured us the command of the trade of Central Asia. And, above all, we had made arrangements to hold, either immediately or through a loyal Afghan feudatory, the city and province of Kandahar, with a population entirely friendly to us, the commercial prosperity and peacefulness of which would soon have rivalled that of the Punjab, whilst it secured our proper preponderance throughout the whole of Afghanistan. In a word, we had that "scientific frontier" so wisely desired by Lord Beaconsfield—(cheers).

Now, Radical wits have sometimes endeavoured to sneer at the idea of a "scientific frontier." But what is meant by the term? Surely a frontier that is scientific from a military point of view—a frontier that is easily and strongly and *cheaply* defensible according to the science of warfare. And, surely, if ever such a frontier was needed it is on the North-West of India, where an alien power holds a vast territory and a teeming population against Russian aggression with a handful of troops.—(hear, hear.) And here we had exactly such a frontier, capable of being defended at the minimum of cost to the taxpayers of India, and with the least possible number of troops—(cheers).

How did Lord Ripon deal with this frontier bequeathed to him by Lord Lytton? Well, we all know something of that dismal story of scuttling and surrender. Bound down by the false and foolish policy of Midlothian, we loudly proclaimed our intention to run away—to desert our native allies in Kandahar and give them over to the tender mercies of Kabul—to abandon our railway, to give up all hopes of the Central Asian trade, to retreat to the plains of India and allow Afghanistan once more to become an impenetrable thundercloud behind which might be forged the bolts to destroy our Empire! And having run away and hidden our heads, like ostriches, in the sand, what were the results? Whilst we knew virtually nothing of what was going on at Kabul, save the rumours of frequent comings and goings of Russian emissaries, suddenly we awoke to find Russia in possession of Merv and actually on the very frontier of Afghanistan at Sarakhs, within striking distance of Herat! The Duke of Argyll used to have a pet joke about the "Mervousness" of Anglo-Indian statesmen—but where was the "Mervousness" now? It was derided by the Liberal party when it might have been of use; but now Lord Ripon's "Mervousness" has only served to show the deplorable weakness to which the Radicals have reduced us. First, he proceeded to lavish money and guns and war-material on the Ameer of Kabul—at the present moment the overburdened taxpayers of India are paying that potentate blackmail to the tune of no less than £10,000 every month, or £120,000 a year, to say nothing of thousands of rifles and so forth, to induce him to befriend us! And what effect do you suppose that has on him? Why, doubtless, to create an earnest hope that the Russians will continue to come on and frighten us into giving more and more! Like Oliver Twist, he will always be crying for more—(cheers).

Next, Lord Ripon gives frantic orders to remake Lord Lytton's Quetta railway, which he had contemptuously abandoned. But, alas! the materials, rolling-stock, &c., had been carried off back again to India, and thence to a far-distant part of the empire, at ruinous cost and loss. And here I would ask your very careful attention to some most peculiar statements that have quite recently been made by Mr. Cross, the Under-Secretary for India, on the subject of this very railway. When last Session the Government was forced to confess that the Russian advance had compelled them to make the railway to Quetta, in reply to some questions in the House, Mr. Cross most indignantly denied that Lord Ripon had "torn up the rails" of the former railway—and again, in a speech at Bolton, he utterly repudiated any action of the kind. Well, what are the hard facts as set forth in the official reports of Lord Ripon's own Government, of his Director-General of Railway, which are published at Calcutta, and which any gentleman here can consult at the library of the India Office to-morrow morning? I will read you some extracts. Colonel Stanton in his report for 1881-82 says, "A good deal of work at the lower end was done; at the end of July, 1880, the works were *precipitately* abandoned!" And in the report for 1880-81, General Trevor remarks that the works "were shortly after discontinued, and the spare stores sent back to Sibi. The existing buildings were not dismantled, however, and such parts of the

line as had been already laid down were not lifted!" That is to say, that Lord Ripon had so little regard for the poor Indian taxpayers' money in this matter that he did not even take the trouble of "tearing up" the rails and sleepers, but calmly left them to be looted by the first Afghan tribesmen that came that way, overjoyed to find such useful plunder of the scuttling Englishmen—"Shame!" Thus you will see that Mr. Cross was true to the letter in his righteous indignation at Lord Ripon being accused of tearing up the rails—but how about the spirit? And, to make the matter worse, it is shown in another page of the same report that the disgraceful and reckless waste of the Indian taxpayers' money in thus abandoning the "existing buildings" (which included fortified or defensible stations, &c.) and the valuable sleepers and rails that had been laid down, was hushed up and concealed from the public eye by a most artful expedient—"the outlay incurred," we learn from the report, "including loss from revaluation and depreciation of stores, was transferred to the Military Department as a war-charge!" A war-charge! Yes, incredible as it may seem, these are the very words of the official report. Lord Ripon calmly flings away the property of the State, and then sits down quickly and writes off the cost thereof as a war-charge—and by this amazing cooking of the accounts, observe, he kills two birds with one stone; for by the same operation he conceals his own extravagance and also increases the apparent cost of "that wicked Tory war!"—(cheers).

But this is a digression. I have still to speak of one more manifestation of Lord Ripon's "Mervousness." We have had the blackmail to the Ameer, and the lavish expenditure in replacing the railway that had been abandoned to the Afghans, and in bringing back the rolling stock, stores, &c., from the north of the Punjab. Next, the British Government goes, hat-in-hand as usual, to the Czar, and thankfully accepts his offer of a Commission to mark out the frontier line between Russia and Afghanistan. We hear no more now of the "pathless deserts" between those countries. Of course, the Russians gleefully assented. For in the first place, after the frontier has been so marked out, they can jump over it just as easily as before—and just as they did in the case of Khiva, which they solemnly promised us not to touch. They can treat us just as Prince Bismarck has treated Lord Granville in the cases of Angra Pequena and Fiji, and then publish a White Book for all the world to laugh at us. And in the next place, as we have already found out, they can use this very Commission for the purpose of making us ridiculous, and lowering our prestige throughout Asia—for at this very moment our Envoys, Sir Peter Lumsden and Colonel Ridgeway, are kicking their heels about at Murghab, while the Russian Commissioners are keeping them waiting, and the Russian troops are seizing strategic positions further on towards Herat. And this is the recognised way in the East of insulting a person or indicating his inferiority; no insult to the British nation, in the eyes of Asia, could be worse than this humiliating trick of casting derision on the British representatives. And at the present moment the Russian troops have marched upon, and remain in occupation of, Afghan territory at Pulikhatun, in spite of the protests of Sir Peter Lumsden and Lord Granville!

Or take Lord Ripon's domestic policy, which has been more permanently disastrous even than the frontier policy—for the latter can yet be amended, I trust, by Lord Dufferin's statesmanship. But the harm done within has been more insidious and far-reaching. It has consisted, in one word, in persuading every class in the country to believe they have deadly grievances against the English Government, and the result has been the personal popularity of Lord Ripon among a section of the Native community, because he has posed as the only friend of these poor people, anxious to deliver them from the oppression both of their cruel countrymen and wicked English. But surely any sane person can easily realise the disastrous effects that must infallibly follow such a policy, when the Viceroy comes to be regarded as some tremendous mysterious force, threatening the power alike of the Native aristocracy and of the alien rulers of the land? Let me illustrate this tendency by a brief reference to the chief measures—all of them fortunately abortive—(laughter)—of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty.

The Ilbert Bill, as most know, was an attempt to alter the mode in which Englishmen and Englishwomen in India are tried, when they are charged with criminal offences, in a way most disagreeable to their feelings. Well, I know for a fact that many honourable and high-minded Native gentlemen sympathised with our poorer fellow-countrymen in their strong resentment at this impolitic persecution—(applause); but I have no hesitation in saying that the violent and heated controversies on that Bill have put back in many cases the friendly relations between Englishmen and Natives in India to something like what they were at the time of the Mutiny. And what, after all, has been the result? What has come of it all? Why, Lord Ripon, sooner than frankly acknowledge his error has passed the Bill in a form which actually gives the Natives a new and tangible grievance in regard to trial by jury. He gratuitously conferred on European British subjects the privilege (for which they had never asked) of claiming a trial by jury, while he refused to extend the same privilege to their Native fellow-subjects!

Precisely the same thing has happened in every one of Lord Ripon's high-sounding schemes. A tremendous fuss was made at first about what great things were to be done for the extension of local self government—and what has been the net outcome? In the words of the leading Native journal "the self is centred in the local (Government) officer, and its name spread on the people." And it might have been added that the pecuniary burdens, in the way of rates, have also been spread on the people! So that we have had municipalities petitioning to be relieved from the oppression of this "local self-government!"

So with Education. Hundreds of thousands of pounds were spent on a costly commission that traversed the whole country, and was going to produce an Education Act that should regenerate India. Finally—and after all the money was spent, *bien entendu*—it was decided that there was no necessity for an Act, that everything was going on nicely, and, in fact, that bubble, too, burst.

So, too, with the extension of Native employment by Government. The whole of the subordinate Civil Service has always been virtually Native; but Lord Lytton introduced a rule, much criticised at the time, that no less than one-sixth of the superior Civil Service also should be Native—(applause). Not one thing has Lord Ripon done in any direction whatever to extend native employment, except talk. It was most shamelessly pretended by some persons in England that the effect of the Ilbert Bill would in some occult way or other have extended Native employment. Of course it is now universally known that this was absolutely and utterly false. It would not have given a single new appointment to a Native; it would not have given one single Native a pennyworth of pay or promotion. On the contrary, it would have given to Native magistrates of the superior class an additional and most disagreeable duty to perform for the same money—the duty of trying Englishmen and Englishwomen on criminal charges.

And so in everything else. I stand here publicly, and I challenge any admirer of Lord Ripon to get up when I sit down, and mention any one isolated measure of his that has produced one spark of practical effect, except for evil. I do not for a moment impugn his motives, which have doubtless been excellent, but I look in vain for practical results. The worst results of all have attended the absurd and iniquitous attempt to apply the Irish Land Acts to the loyal and prosperous agricultural population of Bengal, a province as populous as England and France put together. The *Hindoo Patriot* rightly called this "a godless measure of wholesale robbery." The idea was to take away some of the landlord's property in his land, to give it to the tenant, to enable the tenant to sell it in turn to the money-lender, and finally to make the terms of every contract between agriculturists depend, not on the free will of the parties, but on the sweet fancy of the Government officers in the district—"Shame". Well, that has not been carried, and I hope will not be. But what have been the results of its introduction? The selling value of land in Behar has already gone down fifty per cent., and to that extent the community is already so much the poorer, and not a soul one penny the richer! And if it had been carried what would have happened? Why, every tenant on the first temptation of extravagance would have sold all his rights to the money-lender, and then would have had to work for the rest of his life as the serf of the money-lender! We should have created a new class of drones to fatten on the toil and sweat of the poor cultivators, while we should have ousted or impoverished the landowners, the most loyal and the most munificent class of the whole population—(cheers).

Such, Sir, has been Lord Ripon's policy and its results. I have already exceeded my limits of time, so cannot enlarge on that policy of "liberal Imperialism," which I believe may justly be hoped for from Lord Dufferin, for he has followed it in Canada and elsewhere. But I feel that it does not need many words to commend such a policy to any patriotic assembly of Englishmen. By a liberal policy I understand one that shall govern India for the good of the country and of its people; that shall treat all Her Majesty's subjects with equal respect and consideration, Englishmen and natives, landlords and tenants, and all; and shall not assume that any class is animated by vicious principles until the charge against them is proved. And by an Imperial policy, I understand something that goes beyond all this. I understand by it a policy that refuses to admit that there can be any divergence of interests or sympathies between any parts of this great Empire—(applause)—that not only governs "India for the Indians," a good rule as far as it goes, but governs India, as it governs England, as it ought to govern Ireland, as it ought to govern every part of the Empire, for the good of the Empire—(cheers). The Radicalism of which I have spoken would weaken every tie which binds us together, and would encourage jealousies and animosities. An imperial policy would bind us all more closely together, and would in every case look on the interests of England and the interests of India as one and indivisible. It would care for the safety of the Indian frontier and the defence of the Indian people as warmly and as anxiously as if that frontier were "the silver streak" itself—(loud cheers). Sir, I verily believe that there is not even the sourest and most unpractical of Radicals who is not, in his heart of hearts, secretly proud of that Empire in whose glory we bask—or whose pulse does not beat higher at the thought that the sun in its circling course from east to west is ever followed

by "the morning roll of the British drum and the martial strains of our national music"—(applause). I am very sure that by such a policy as that I have ventured to call a liberal Imperialism—and by such a policy alone—shall we maintain that Empire unimpaired, and hand it down with honour untarnished to our posterity. And I therefore confidently ask this Society to affirm the resolution, which I now have the honour to move—(loud cheers).

In the course of the discussion which followed, and which was joined in by a large number of speakers, Mr. Tayler objected to the use of the word "determination" in the resolution, as he believed it to be impossible for the Home Government to come to any determination on any subject whatever. Mr. J. Rintoul Mitchell (late editor of the *Calcutta Englishman*) eloquently described his own personal experience of the unfortunate and mischievous effects that had been produced by Lord Ripon's introduction of the Ilbert Bill and similar inflammatory legislation. At the close of the discussion the resolution was carried by a large majority.

CHARLES MARVIN ON COLONEL BURNABY.

The following extracts, from Mr. Charles Marvin's recent work, *Reconnoitring Central Asia*, on Colonel Burnaby, will be read with interest just now. The author devotes a whole chapter to Burnaby's ride to Khiva, and thus sums up the exploit at the end:—

"It is impossible, we think, for any thoughtful person to weigh the achievements of the various Central Asian pioneers without arriving at the conclusion that Burnaby has been, in comparison with other pioneers, very considerably overpraised for his ride. The exploit on which his reputation mainly rests admits of three divisions; the journey from England to Kazala, the 700 miles' ride across the desert to Khiva and back, and the visit to Khiva itself. The first part was no great achievement, as the road to Khiva is yearly traversed by hundreds of Russians, and every winter Russian ladies—the wives of officers—may be seen doing what Burnaby did in his sledge. Of his entry into Khiva enough has been said to show that there was nothing dangerous about the enterprise. In this manner the path of Burnaby's exploit is confined to the 300 and odd miles' ride across the snow-clad desert from Kazala to Khiva, and the ride with the Cossacks back again. In performing this, Burnaby simply did what Central Asian merchants constantly do during the winter, and what, as a matter of fact, is done almost every week by Cossacks or their officers. From a Russian point of view, therefore, there was nothing remarkable about Burnaby's ride to Khiva. Scores of Russian officers might be enumerated who have performed rides in Central Asia more unique in every respect than his. Even if we compare the exploit with the achievements by English officers, it will not be a difficult matter to find plenty of instances surpassing it. To go no further than the limited arena selected for this book, his 700 miles' level ride through hospitable camps of tamed Kirghiz will not bear comparison with Major Marsh's 1,400 miles' ride through Persia to India, flanked by Turcoman robbers and wild tribes; most of the way, and attended, at intervals, with rough mountain travelling. Nor can it be placed alongside General Sir Charles Macgregor's 3,000 miles' ride through the most unsettled parts of the Perso-Afghan region. Yet such is the capriciousness of fame, that while every schoolboy knows Burnaby by his ride to Khiva, not one Englishman in a hundred thousand is aware of Marsh's and MacGregor's exploits.

"In our opinion, the true merit of Burnaby's achievement consists in this—than an officer of wealth and rank could be found to leave his home at the gayest season of the year, and spend his holidays in performing a distant and arduous journey amidst the severest climatic conditions, to reconnoitre the military position of a rival country, at his own cost and risk, for the sake of a State which—judging by its treatment of previous explorers—would accord him no reward or thanks for his trouble. It is this self-sacrifice, enterprise, courage, and patriotism which has given the name of Burnaby a special and splendid significance in our language. To the majority of Englishmen Burnaby's name is not so much associated with exploration of strange countries as typical of a class of officers, ready at any moment to secretly ride off and reconnoitre the position of England's enemy, no matter in what part of the world that enemy may be. General MacGregor and Major Marsh, Valentine Baker and Colonel Stewart, were all of them Burnabys, and if anyone has been transcended by the others in his exploits, the fact will be found on examination to be due largely to circumstances over which the pioneer himself had no control. When MacGregor returned from Herat in 1875, we knew all we wanted to know for the moment about the Southern side of Central Asia, and Burnaby would have wasted his energies in proceeding thither on another 3,000 miles' ride. But clouds had gathered over the Northern side of the region. Burnaby took it to be his mission to dispel these mists, and without hesitation set off straight for Khiva. In like manner, when, after his return home, a public desire was manifested for a knowledge of the actual state of things on the Armenian frontier, where war was brewing between Russia and Turkey, Burnaby patriotically responded to the

THE customary honours' *Gazette* was issued on New Year's Day. The Nizam was created a K.G.C.S.I.; Mr. Rivers Thompson, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a K.C.S.I.; and Mr. H. W. Primrose, private secretary to the late Viceroy, a C.S.I.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council was held on the 2nd instant, when the Burma Steam Boilers Bill was passed, and Mr. Ilbert introduced a bill to provide for the voluntary registration of certain births and deaths, and the establishment of general registry offices.

THE Bengal Rent Bill is busily engaging the Executive Council at present, and the sitting of the 2nd inst., which was mainly devoted to it, was adjourned to the following day. The Viceroy is said to have already mastered the essential features of the subject, and to have a very clear perception both of what requires to be done, and what he means to do.

THE *Englishman* learns that the Viceroy, after going carefully into the subject of the Tenancy Bill, has formed an opinion on the matter which must be regarded as moderate and satisfactory. Lord Dufferin is at present inclined to be guided by the broad lines of policy as laid down by Sir Ashley Eden, Sir Rivers Thompson, and approved of by Lord Ripon and two successive Secretaries of State; but he is opposed to extreme views which the Bengal Government has of late been pressing upon the Supreme Government.

THE Government has ruled that one-fourth of the appointments in the Survey Department shall be filled by natives of India. The Surveyor-General recommended that the pay of natives should be two-thirds of those of Europeans and Eurasians, but the Government of India has decided that Europeans and natives are to receive the same pay.—*Statesman*.

THE Committee of the Punjab Public Library, which is to be started at Lahore under the auspices of the Punjab Government, have published a prospectus, and have formulated a set of rules regarding the use of the library by the public. Admittance to the reading-room will be free, but persons wishing to take books out of the library must pay a deposit of Rs.10, and a small yearly subscription. The building in Anarkulli, formerly occupied by the Anarkulli library and reading room, has been made over to the Committee for the new library, which, it is hoped, will be opened by the end of the cold season.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(From the *Indian Planter's Gazette*.)

PRINCE OSCAR of Sweden arrived at Darjeeling on the 28th ultimo on a short visit. His Royal Highness travelled incognito.

ALL the Chumpan indigo has now been despatched to Calcutta, though much still remains unoffered for sale. Prices are enough to make planters' hair stand on end.

THE New year opened with a bleak foggy day in the Darjeeling District. Rain would be most acceptable to planters just now as the ground has become quite dry and dusty.

THE Fortescue-Garmoyle is not to be the only breach-of-promise cause célèbre of the day. Behar will shortly provide something similar, but in this case the sexes are reversed and the heartless lady will be hauled up, alas!

CHRISTMAS has passed in Behar without any of its usual light showers, the weather is cool, bright and delicious—planters have now a few comparatively idle holidays in which to enjoy themselves, and the majority of the volunteers among them will turn up in force at Mozufferpore next week.

IN no profession in the world is more indefatigable zeal shown than in indigo planting. The inability to mount a horse, consequent on excessive stoutness, has lately been overcome by a manager, by the simple plan of having a pit dug for his horse to stand in, while he puts his leg across the saddle from level ground.

PREPARATIONS are pushing on briskly for the Behar Light Horse camp of exercise at Mozufferpore, and as the residents have all asked innumerable guests and there will be several large planting camps, the meeting should be a very large one; the races, however, scarcely promise to fill as well, as there are so few district horses nowadays.

By the way, who should be hung for the state of the line between Mokameh station and the Ghat; one picks up more dust and filth in that short ten minutes' run than in the whole of the rest of the journey. If it is thus now what may be expected when the hot winds set in, unless steps be taken in time to remedy the evil. We invite the serious attention of the E.I. Railway authorities to our remark.

WE warmly congratulate Sir Rivers Thompson on his too long delayed decoration. In Lord Ripon's time he was, indeed, doubly honoured in being left untitled; now it is far different, and we speak with the voice of every planter in the Presidency in testifying to the satisfaction this community has in noticing the tardy recognition by the Gladstone Government of one of the most meritorious of its officers. In spite of some small differences of opinion in the vexed Rent Bill question there are no more thorough admirers of the honest, straightforward Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal than the indigo and tea-planting community.

MADRAS.

THE Supreme Government has negatived the proposal of the Madras Government for the removal of the Military Accounts Offices to Bangalore.

MR. J. B. LYALL, Resident in Mysore, is about to pay a visit to Calcutta to meet the Viceroy. Sir Lepel Griffin is rumoured to be bent on a similar errand.

THE Agent of the South Indian Railway telegraphs to a Madras paper from Trichinopoly that the damages to the South Indian Railway, south of Trichinopoly, have been repaired, and that railway communication to Madura and the south is again open.

IT might be supposed that a High Court Judge, as representing the majesty of the law, would enjoy immunity from the attentions of thieves. But this is not the experience of the Hon. Justice Muttusawmi Iyer, Judge of the Madras High Court. Mr. Muttusawmi Iyer, with his family, left Madras to spend the Christmas vacation at Trichinopoly, and on arriving at the Erode station he missed his jewels, consisting of a gold necklet and pair of earrings set with diamonds, and valued at Rs.5,000.

AN ACCIDENT TO COLONEL S. CHAMIER.—We hear with regret that Colonel S. Chamier, Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, met with an accident on Friday last. The Colonel had been out riding on Friday morning, and on returning home attempted to write a note while he was still mounted, placing the paper on the horse's neck. The horse, which was a fresh one, got restive and threw its rider on to the ground, head foremost, causing a long opening of the scalp, though fortunately the skull was uninjured. We are glad to hear that he is now doing well.—*Mail*.

SPEAKING at the conference of native gentlemen which is sitting at Madras to discuss political questions, Mr. Arunachalam, of the Ceylon Civil Service, said that the principle of the Ilbert Bill, which had been violently resisted by most Europeans in India, had been practically carried out ever since the establishment of English rule in Ceylon. Ceylonese magistrates tried Europeans without the slightest objection on their part or slightest suspicion of unfairness. There was great cordiality of feeling between the two races—and the rampant Anglo-Indian Jingo was very rare. From the beginning of next January, when a new Code will come into operation, magistrates had the power of sending men to gaol for a month, and district judges had the power to imprison for three months without right of appeal. This applied equally to Europeans and Ceylonese. The Europeans never thought of claiming any special privilege—so strongly is the principle of equality in the court of justice established in Ceylon.

BOMBAY.

THE Lord Ripon Reception and Memorial Fund for Bombay now exceeds one lakh of rupees.

H.E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON laid the foundation stone of the New Assembly Rooms at Poona on the 3rd inst.

THE contract for the Bombay Dock Extension works was let on the 6th inst. to Messrs. Kirby and Co., of Umritsur.

TROOPS are being concentrated at Chinchwad, where a large camp of exercise for Bombay troops is to be held during the ensuing week.

THE Hon. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., member of the Bombay Council, has been elected Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University in succession to Mr. Justice West.

THE annual convocation of the University of Bombay for the conferring of degrees was to take place on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

MR. R. GAMBLE, who has been appointed member of the Bombay Civil Service, reported his arrival on the 30th ultimo, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Dharwar.

THE Fergusson College at Poona, which has been established in connection with the new English School in that city, was opened on the 2nd inst. by Professor Wordsworth, the Principal of the Elphinstone College.

THE *Statesman*, in commenting on Sir Lepel Griffin's recent remarks in the *Pall Mall Gazette* regarding the defences of Bombay, says:—"The defenceless condition of Bombay has been a scandal for the last twenty years."

THE members of the Factory Commission, which recently sat in Bombay, have forwarded their report to Government. They recommend various alterations in the law, but deprecate any legislation which does not extend to the whole of India.

MR. JUSTICE KENBALL, of the Bombay High Court, has retired from the Civil Service, and left Bombay by the mail of the 9th for England. Sir Wm. Wedderburn, Bart., Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for the Deccan Sirdars, has been appointed Acting Judge of the High Court.

THE Association of Mission High Schools has been holding a meeting at the Robert Money Institution to take combined action

in the matter of discouraging capricious migration from school to school. The Educational Inspector was present, and we understand that a large Conference will shortly be convened.

At a special general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the 4th inst., on the motion of the Hon. Forbes Adam, chairman, seconded by Mr. T. Meili, the following gentlemen were elected members of the committee for 1885:—Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., Mr. F. D. Parker, Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. W. A. Baker, and Mr. D. H. Glade.

By accepting the post of Surgeon to the Governor during the remaining three months of his Excellency's stay in Bombay, Dr. Hatch does not vacate his appointment as Second Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum at the Grant Medical College.

On the afternoon of the 6th inst. Lord R. Churchill visited the Parsee Towers of Silence at Malabar Hill. He was received at the grounds by the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Secretary to the Parsee Panchayet. A similar visit was paid last week by the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, and Don Carlos.

BURMA.

THE Thatone Railway, as far as the laying of the line is concerned, may be pronounced complete.

THE I.G.S. *Enterprise*, with the Chief Commissioner and party on board, left Rangoon for Maulmain on the 1st instant.

THE Burmese town of Mugway was attacked by dacoits on the 24th December, and its Governor and two followers were killed, and fifty houses looted and burnt.

MR. BURGESS, C.S., the Commissioner of Tenasserim, and Colonel Pemberton, the Deputy Commissioner, arrived at Dyuiseik on Sunday, the 7th ult., where, after looking round the works of Mr. Dawson's railway, they took the afternoon train and went to Thatone. The next day they inspected the public offices and records, and returned to the Headquarters by land *via* Pong and Martaban.

THE Burmese Government are determined to retake Bhamo, and troops are being hurried forward. The loss of property is estimated at ten lakhs. Native merchants are encamped on the opposite bank, near Bhamo, awaiting events. The sympathies of the people are with the Chinese entirely.

THE MEINGOON PRINCE.—The King of Burma is still paying attention to the movements of the Meingoon Prince. Sayay Daw Gyee, Oo Pow Htoon, who went to Pondicherry a few weeks ago and had an interview with the Acting Governor on a mission from King Theebaw, has just returned to Calcutta after a second visit to Pondicherry. This must have been undertaken immediately after the Minister had returned to Mandalay and reported the results of his former journey. The second visit has been made expressly for the purpose of ascertaining definitely what prospect the Meingoon Prince has of accomplishing his projected escape to Saigon. It is understood that the Secretary from King Theebaw's Court takes back with him most satisfactory assurances as to the permanence of the Prince's detention in French territory.

THERE are no further news of Lesaitai's movements on the Burmese frontier. Kingkwekli is distrusted by the Chinese traders, who declare he is brave, but unscrupulous, and backed by a mercenary but powerful Chinese official and wealthy merchant. He has not much arms and ammunition, besides what he captured at Bhamo. The reported murder of two Burmese Governors is confirmed by subsequent reports. The conciliatory conduct of the rebels towards the missionaries is still unaccounted for.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It has been finally decided to reduce the staff of one brigade in the Bombay Presidency, and the Deesa brigade has been selected for abolition on the occurrence of the first vacancy.

SURGEON J. P. BARRY, A.B., M.B., is appointed to the medical charge of British troops and Officers' Sanatoria, Colaba, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Blair Brown.

THE North Staffordshire Regiment, which is expected from Kurrachee in the Indian Government steamer *Canning* on the 13th instant, will be despatched in two special trains to Chinchwad the same evening. The families and sick, expected to arrive on the 24th instant, will be despatched by mail to Mhow, halting at Deolalee and Khundwa *en route*.

COLONEL CHAPMAN has resigned the Military Secretaryship to the Commander-in-Chief and left for England. Captain Owen, A.D.C., will officiate in the post until Colonel Boyce Combe arrives from home, about a month hence.

H.M.S. "MALABAR."—Her Majesty's troopship *Malabar*, 4,173 tons, Captain Robert H. Harris, sailed from Bombay on the 6th ult. for England, with 47 officers, 13 ladies, 12 children, 971 men, 35 women, and 79 children of various regiments. The

following are the names of the officers and their families:—Colonel R. M. Rogers, V.C., Scottish Rifles; Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Watson, Worcestershire Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel H. Thomas Le Marchant, R.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Wilson, Oxford Light Infantry; Major H. M. Burgess, R.A.; Major and Mrs. T. H. Kirkby, Cheshire Regiment; Major W. G. Knox, R.A.; Major A. B. Clare, Staff Corps; Major H. F. Smyth, R.A.; Surgeon-Major W. J. Fawcett, Madras Medical Department; Major and Mrs. F. A. Currie, Norfolk Regiment; Surgeon L. B. Ward, Bengal Medical Department; Veterinary-Surgeon and Mrs. R. Poyser and three children, Madras Veterinary Department; Surgeon W. Conry, Indian Medical Department; Captain W. L. C. Gordon, R.A.; Captain H. D. Williams, North Stafford Regiment; Captain S. W. C. Leatham, Gloucestershire Regiment; Captain G. W. Collis, West Surrey Regiment; Captain F. Carpenter, Connaught Rangers; Captain J. E. Robinson, East Lancashire Regiment; Captain H. Vere, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Captain H. Wiley, Lincolnshire Regiment; Captain T. R. Hallows, 6th Dragoon Guards; Captain F. W. Kitchener, West York Regiment; Captain and Mrs. A. W. St. George and child, West York Regiment; Veterinary-Surgeon J. J. Phillips, Veterinary Department; Captain E. W. Cotter, Madras R.E.; Captain W. L. C. Baddeley, Madras R.E.; Captain H. Whiting, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Captain J. Ross, Borderers; Captain and Mrs. J. O. English, R.A.; Lieutenant E. J. Wood, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant A. W. T. Radcliffe, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant and Mrs. J. G. Ramsey, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant H. B. Lynch, Dorsetshire Regiment; Lieutenant A. Nugent, Dorsetshire Regiment; Lieutenant W. D. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant G. E. Staveley, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieutenant E. H. Rodwell, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant L. C. Peters, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Lieutenant H. Du Buisson, Lincolnshire Regiment; Lieutenant R. Bennett, Devonshire Regiment; Lieutenant P. F. R. Newberry, Lincolnshire Regiment; Lieutenant J. R. F. Slaner, East Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenant A. G. Braithwaite, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieutenant E. A. Bennett, Staff Corps; Lieutenant H. W. R. Ricardo, Bengal 17th Lancers; Widow of late Major W. C. Morris, Bombay Staff Corps; Wife of Captain R. N. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps; Wife and two children of Captain F. G. M. Kirk, Bombay R.E.; Widow of late Captain H. B. Rich, Bombay R.E.; Son of Captain E. H. Bingham, Bengal Staff Corps; Widow of late Major Calrow, Bengal R.E.; Wife and three children of Major J. P. Vanrenen, Bengal Staff Corps.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HERIOT—Jan. 23, at St. Margaret's, Broughty Ferry, the wife of W. Maitland Heriot, of a daughter.

LANG—Jan. 21, at Lincoln House, Acton, W., the wife of Charles Augustus Lang, of a son.

LEIGH—Jan. 11, at Kingstown, Ireland, the wife of Captain H. P. P. Leigh, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, of a son.

STEWART—Jan. 18, at Newstead-road, Lee, Kent, the wife of E. Stewart, Commander Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DREW—AGNEW—Jan. 22, at St. John's, Hampstead, by the Rev. S. B. Burnaby, M.A., Vicar of the parish, Alfred Henry Drew, M.A., LL.B., of Singapore, only son of John Matthews Drew, of Broadlyst, Devon, to Maud Frances, youngest daughter of Major-General Agnew, of No. 6, Belsize-park-gardens, N.W.

EARWAKER—DUFF—Jan. 22, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. B. Savory, M.A., Herbert John Earwaker, son of Thomas Earwaker, Inland Revenue, Somerset House, to Emily Jane (Millie), daughter of the late Alexander Duff, of Port Louis, Mauritius.

KAVANAGH—WYNTER—Jan. 20, at Dawlish, by the Rev. H. P. Somerset, Vicar of Raglan, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Bullen, Vicar, the Rev. J. D. Kavanagh, to Emily Kate, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Rose Wynter, Bombay Army.

SCOTT—BEAVER—Jan. 20, at St. Paul's, Brighton, by the Rev. W. H. Cleaver, the Rev. William Scott, of Cowley, St. John, Oxford, son of the late Rev. John Scott, Incumbent of All Saints', Clapham-park, to Mary Herbert, daughter of the late Major Herbert Reaver, H.E.I.C.S.

DEATHS.

BUDD—Jan. 22, at his residence, Belfont, The Park, Cheltenham, General Richard Budd, Retired List Madras Army, in his 90th year.

CHESTER—Jan. 24, at her residence, 130, Abbey-road, Kilburn, Margaret Mundy Chester, widow of Colonel C. Chester, late of H.E.I.C., and Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army.

HUGHES—Jan. 4, at Hastings, Henrietta Ellen, beloved wife of A. W. Hughes, of Bombay Unconvenanted Service, aged 47 years.

MUZIO—Jan. 20, at his residence, 33, Highbury-grove, N., James R. A. Muzio, Esq., formerly of the Treasury, East India House, and late Secretary of the Guarantee Society, Birchin-lane, aged 84.

POPE—Jan. 20, at 48, Welbeck-street, Cavendish square, W., in his 80th year, Major-General George Pope, C.B., late H.E.I.C.S., youngest son of the late Robert Pope, Esq., of Navidale, in the county of Sutherland.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 23, City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta.—21, Khedive (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 2, Clan Murray (s), Liverpool.—4, Asia (s), Liverpool; Inchrhona (s), Aden.—6, Bokhara (s), London; Vindolana (s), Aden; Commilla (s), Kurrachee.—7, Friary (s), Liverpool; Ellora (s), Calcutta; County of Salop (s), Cardiff; Telegraph, Penang; Amy (s), Southampton; Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; Sirsa (s), Calcutta.—8, Avoca (s), Zanzibar; Henzada, London.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 30, Navarino (s), London; Australia (s), Colombo; Rajpootana (s), Puri.—31, City of Calcutta (s), Liverpool; Secundra (s), Bombay.—Jan. 2, Bancoora (s), Bombay.

MADRAS.—Jan. 1, Nepal (s), Calcutta.—2, Oriental (s), Bombay.—3, Cormorant (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 20, Dacca (s), Colombo; Ingomar, Bombay; Molston, Calcutta; Verona, Bombay.—21, Bretton Hall (s), Bombay; Clan Sinclair (s), Bombay; Bengal, Calcutta; Ganges, Calcutta.—22, Northern (s), Perim; County of Cardigan, Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 3, City of Manchester (s), Antwerp.—6, Satara (s), Persian Gulf; H.M.S. Malabar, England; I.M. Canning (s), Kurrachee; Clan Ogilvie (s), Liverpool; Geelong (s), Suez; Victoria (s), Liverpool. 7, Nevassa (s), Calcutta; Alvah (s), Kurrachee.—8, Sparkle (s), Hull; Hartington (s), Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 30, Nepaul (s).—31, Peshwar (s), Swordsman (s), Victoria Regina, Cawdor, City Camp, Marpesia, Falls of Earn.—Jan. 2, City of Khios (s), Malda (s), Morayshire, Mathilde.—3, Coconada (s), Kelvinside, Browning, County of Peebles, Victoria Cross.

MADRAS.—Jan. 2, John Allen, London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Jan. 28; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Feb. 5; from Brindisi, Feb. 9.

For Madras: Mrs. Orr, Miss H. E. Johnson, Mr. Heel, Mr. Hight, Mrs. Martin, Miss Martin, Mr. T. A. Taylor. *From Venice*: Colonel and Mrs. Mathias, Miss Mathias. *From Suez*: Mr. W. A. Beith.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Bedford, Misses McEwen, Mr. McEwen and son, Lieut. Orpen, Miss Henderson.

For Bombay: Mrs. Pugh, Major and Mrs. Hornby and two children, Mr. B. Tait, Surg.-Major and Mrs. E. A. Fitzgerald, Mr. D. Crowe. *From Brindisi*: Major Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Colonel H. A. Brownlow, Rev. A. Stokes, Mr. Schurr, Col. A. J. Howes, Mr. W. B. Collyns, Mr. J. K. Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Colonel and Mrs. Nutt, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Ashmore, Mr. A. C. Tute.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Pugh, Major and Mrs. Joubert, Mrs. and Miss Mallock, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. W. A. Bowring, Mr. C. Stewart, Mr. W. H. Newstein. *From Venice*: Mr. C. L. P. White, Sir T. and Lady Baker.

For Colombo: Mr. Burnett, Mr. T. Black, Rev. J. and Mrs. Nicholson. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Murray Robertson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Gilson.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cook, Mr. E. Cook, Misses Cook.

For Suez: Mr. Geo. Thomas.

For Port Said: Mr. Power.

For Aden: Surg. J. Dowson.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Feb. 4; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 12; from Brindisi, Feb. 16.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Captain Money, Mr. G. A. Hight. For Bombay: Mr. C. E. Fox, Miss Sconce, Miss Dykes, Mr. A. C. Tute, Colonel Moir, Mr. Hampton, Mrs. A. Hill, Mrs. Priest, Mr. Pennington. *From Brindisi*: Major Cooke, Lieut. J. Day, Col. Gunning. For Suez: Mr. Hunter.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Feb. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 19; from Brindisi, Feb. 23.

For Bombay: Mrs. Gwynne James, Mr. H. B. Gwynne James, Colonel H. M. Wemyss, Lieutenant and Mrs. Spilsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Colvin, Miss Schuckburgh, Mrs. Sprat, Miss Thorp, Mr. E. Sparks, Mr. Kingshott, Colonel and Mrs. W. A. Lawrence and maid, Mrs. Reay, children and maid, Major and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Nihill, Miss Sconce, General and Mrs. Gott. *From Suez*: Captain Money, Mr. G. A. Hight. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Campbell, Colonel E. M. Cherry, Major Smayle.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Birkbeck.

For Port Said: Lady Ross, son and two friends.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Feb. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 18; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Madras: Mrs. Martin and two children, Mrs. Orr, Rev. and Mrs. Gib, Rev. F. E. Cameron. *From Venice*: Major and Mrs. D. Macleod and child, Miss Nicholas.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Claude White.

For Colombo: Lady Burnside, two daughters, and son, Mr. Burnside. *From Brindisi*: Hon. W. H. Ravenscroft.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Feb. 18; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Feb. 26; from Brindisi, March 2.

For Bombay: Mr. R. K. Williams, Mrs. A. A. Bayly, Miss Bayly. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Corrie Bird.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Feb. 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, March 5; from Brindisi, March 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Palmer and three children. *From Venice*: Dr. R. G. Chandra.

For Colombo: Rev. J. Alcock.

For Bombay: Major Kerr, Major and Mrs. Hutchinson and child, Mrs. Tupper and two children, Miss Money. *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. Bigge.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Russell.

S.s. *Venetia*, from London, March 4; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 12; from Brindisi, March 16.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. McMillan, Mr. Henderson.

For Bombay: Lord and Lady Reay.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, March 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 19; from Brindisi, March 23.

For Bombay: Mr. W. S. Haig. *From Brindisi*: Major C. B. Cooke.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, March 18; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, March 26; from Brindisi, March 30.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Dr. J. C. Penny.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Eldorado*, to sail Feb. 4.

For Alexandria: Capt. M. Wright.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. de Morgan, Mr. E. Morrison.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. P. Keith, Major H. E. and Mrs. Eliot, Mr. J. McNeil.

For Colombo: Mr. A. M. Walker, Mr. Gray.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail Feb. 11.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. J. A. Scott and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Feb. 18.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Reeves and family.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Percy and child, Mr. W. H. Newton, Mr. H. Birch.

For Madras: Miss Lyth, Mr. Rae.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 18.

For Colombo: Mrs. McMarthy and children.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, sailing Jan. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Alex. Christison, Mr. C. H. Pratt, Miss Esplin, Mrs. John Stewart and child, Mrs. W. F. Burgess, Miss Mary Shirres, Miss Baker, Two Sisters (Community St. John the Baptist).

For Colombo: Mrs. R. S. Copleston, Miss Margaret Carey, Miss L. R. Anderson, Mr. W. Liesching, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Church, Mrs. Henry Byrde, Miss Byrde.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, sailing Feb. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. A. Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mein.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Vigors, Mr. W. Ferguson, jun.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, leaving Liverpool Jan. 31.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. A. M. Hogg, child and maid, Miss Gow, Miss Young, Major and Mrs. Newnham, Mr. Craigie, Major Bannatyne, Mr. M. G. Jacson, Col. W. Hay Macnaghten, C.B., Mrs. Macnaghten, infant and ayah, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Findlay and infant, Mrs. Brooks, Rev. and Mrs. Newton and child, Miss Bishop, Mrs. Gordon and two children, Mrs. Brownlow.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *California*, leaving Liverpool, Feb. 14.

For Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Blood, child and servant, Rev. Mr. Budden, Mrs. Budden, Miss Budden, Miss Fletcher.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Bokhara*, Jan. 6.

From London: Mr. A. E. Brown, Mrs. Hillyard, Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crook, Mr. H. E. Craddock, Mr. G. W. Moir, Mrs. Jacob, Miss Madeley, Mr. Tanner, Miss Mary Clarke, Mr. Shields, Mr. T. B. G. Overend, Lord and Lady Parker, Mr. Neilson, Mr. H. Jones, Miss Hosking, Mr. J. G. Coutts.

From Venice: Major King Harman.

From Brindisi: Mr. J. S. Taylor, Mr. Petrocchino, Mr. Hastings, Mr. F. Davidge, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Crowder, Mr. G. R. Greaves, Mr. S. J. Lindsay, Mr. A. Sullivan, Mr. Calvocoressi, Mr. Fachiri, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Neil McCoull, Mr. Ringrao Raoji Rege, Mons. Radu, Mlle. Radu.

From Suez: Mr. J. Howard.

From Aden: Mr. Yzuaga.

At LONDON, per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, Jan. 27.

From Bombay: Mr. Palding, Major and Mrs. Blansard and infant, Mr. W. Watkins, Captain Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hartland, Mrs. Norman and seven children, Mrs. A. Hayes and infant, Mr. E. L. and Miss Symes, Colonel Loughton, and Mr. Rathbone.

From Aden: Commander H. Lang, R.N., Mr. James T. Whimble Steward, and J. Feredjie.

From Suez: Mr. J. Belbin.

From Port Said: Mr. J. Day and Mr. Moses.

From Malta: Mr. C. Tadd.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ravenna*, Capt. Stewart, from London, Jan. 14; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 22; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Malta: Rev. J. M. Mason, Mr. Schloss, Mr. Horn.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Power, Miss Newman, Mr. F. G. Ward, Mrs. Rosamond and child, Mr. Cox and friend, two Misses Rosamond, Mr. Pyman, Mr. Fleming.

For Colombo: Rt. Rev. Bishop of Travancore, Mrs. Speechley and two daughters.

For Suez: Mr. H. Bruce, Mr. S. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Reid.

For Port Said: Capt. Passingham, Miss Crawford.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. Fairtlough, from London, Jan. 14.

For Malta: Hon. W. Craven, Mr. C. G. Hill, Capt. Hay, Mr. Robinson and sister.

For Bombay: Mr. H. T. Ross, Mr. Coates and son, Mrs. Rosetti, Rev. C. Mountford, Mrs. A. Hill Millett, Mr. W. L. Watson, Mrs. G. C. Collins, Mr. Ralli, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Teil, Mr. Fleming, Mr. T. Macneil, Colonel G. S. Parry, Mr. A. W. Forbes, Messrs. W. and R. Little, Colonel and Mrs. Parry, Colonel and Mrs. Ommaney, two Misses Ommaney.

For Port Said: Mr. W. P. Booth, Miss Booth, and Miss Hay, Mr. J. Smith, Mrs. Ching, Madame Ingleby, Madame Addington.

For Suez: Major Dickson, Mr. and Miss Fenton, Capt. Murray, Count Rothenburg, Herr von Franck, Dr. Crooke, Lieut. Hibbert, Lieut. Murray.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Tanjore*, Capt. Briscoe, from Venice, Jan. 15.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Willoughby, Mr. Comber, Mr. Houghton, Colonel Taylor, Mr. Wilson. From *Brindisi*: Colonel and Mrs. Cooke, Mr. J. Parkinson, Mr. Hassfeld, Lord Norbery, Mr. L. Heresford, Mr. J. L. Lang, Mr. Woods, Mr. Newman, Mr. J. A. Jamieson, Mr. Greenaway, Mr. Bourdillon, Capt. Beauchlerk, Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. Low, Mr. Hastie.

For Alexandria: Mr. G. Clarke. From *Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Cust, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cruickshank, Mr. W. Lyons, Rev. M. Dunlop, Mr. J. C. Dunlop, Rev. W. Johnson, Lord Abinger.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. Loggin, from London, Jan. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Whymer, Rev. G. W. Manson, Mr. H. Rollings, Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. Hurst, Mr. Mau Sing, Mr. Go Mau Sing, Mr. A. Coutts, Mr. G. B. Studd, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Little, Mr. G. Seaward, Lieut.-Gen. Crealok, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicoll, Sheikh Abdoolah, Ameer Ali.

For Aden: Lieut. C. P. H. Jones.

For Malta: Colonel Brodigan, Capt. B. Barton, Commander J. G. Jones, Commander J. B. Young, Mr. J. Lane, Lieut. Collwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Burnett, Mrs. Cromarty, Lieut. H. Wells-Cole, Lieut. P. D. M. Henderson, Major and Mrs. Noyes, Miss Farley.

For Suez: Mr. W. A. Beith, Mrs. Pye Smith, Mr. and Miss Taunton, Miss Goodier.

For Port Said: Mr. Finlay.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mongolia*, Capt. Fraser, from Venice, Jan. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. Puxley, Mr. Askwith, Jaurez Uddin, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Mackinnon. From *Brindisi*: Mr. L. M. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Brandela, Mr. P. Dupont, Mrs. Ralli and child, Brig.-Surg. J. C. Moria, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. Rae, Rev. A. Roberts, Mr. R. T. Macdonald, Mr. Towers.

For Calcutta: Mr. N. Ellis, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Joubert, Mr. W. Gladstone.

For Madras: Mr. Faurence.

For Colombo: Mr. S. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Andrew.

For Alexandria: From *Brindisi*: Dr. and Mrs. Marcit, Mr. A. Ralli, Mr. R. B. Martin, M.P., Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Hill.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, from London, Jan. 21.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts and two children, Miss Ricketts, Miss Dean, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. A. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shand and children, Miss Warden, Mr. A. W. Goslin, Mr. J. Phillips, Mr. M. Stevens, Mr. A. Avison, Mr. S. Jennings.

For Calcutta: Major T. O. Wingate, Mrs. Hayter, Mr. C. V. Sage, Miss Salter, Mr. J. Mackinnon, Mr. G. W. Kuchler, Miss Cantor, Mr. J. Mackinnon, Mr. B. R. C. Lindsay, Mr. McDonald, Capt. Kendall, Mr. E. Wilson, Mr. W. Carey, Mr. C. L. Fyfe, Mr. A. Jacobs, Mr. R. M. McIntosh, Mr. S. Mylne, Mr. D. Robinson, Rev. D. Thomas, B.A., Mr. J. Hardy, Miss Wiltshire.

For Colombo: Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Sparkes, Mr. Stuart, Mr. E. M. Clark, Miss Ramsby, Mrs. and two Misses Howie, Mr. W. W. Mitchell, Mr. R. B. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Stretch, Mr. I. Todd, Mr. V. Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. Grenier, Misses Grenier, Miss Mergan, Miss Bevan, Dep. Assist. Comm.-Gen. Alexander, O.S.D.

For Malta: Lieut. W. G. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Navana and child, Lieuts. W. C. Howker, J. G. Pantan, C. M. Church, Captain H. H. MacCaskill, Lieut. Nicholson, Lieut. D. D. Brogden, Capt. Farrell, Capt. Hennell, Capt. McLaughlin, Lieut. Moore, Lieut. Wild.

For Alexandria: Colonel E. D. Elliott, Capt. Rathbone.

For Aden: Staff Surg. A. W. Williams.

For Rangoon: Miss A. Whitehead, Miss M. E. Williams, Miss Clarke

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Venetia*, Jan. 9.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cowans and maid, Mr. John Hamilton, Capt. Davie, Mr. G. L. Turner, Mr. H. Lane, Mr. T. Robinson.

For Marseilles: Lady Lyall and child, Miss Wiltshire, Mr. Evelyn, Mr. J. Stace Smith, Mr. W. Hargreaves.

For Venice: Mr. J. Mauley, Mr. E. Arthur, Mr. F. Geldard, Mr. Townsend.

For Brindisi: Mr. Justice Kemball, Mrs. and Miss Kemball, Hon. A. Mackenzie, Col. Chapman.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. A. White.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Massilia*, Captain S. D. Shallard, sailing on Jan. 16.

For London: General and Mrs. Blair, Miss Blair, Mrs. W. Hales and infant.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. P. Carreras.

By the s.s. *Sutlej*, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailing on Jan. 30.

For London: Maj. and Mrs. Shepherd and family, Col. J. B. Cox.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale and infant.

By the s.s. *Siam*, Captain E. Ashdown, sailing on Feb. 6.

For London: Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. F. G. Davison, Bishop Hurst, Mr. O. B. Griffiths, Mr. A. Mackenzie.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Craik.

By the s.s. *Peshawur*, Captain J. C. Babot, sailing on Feb. 13.

For London: Mrs. Webster.

By the s.s. *Tasmania*, Captain G. C. Perrins, sailing on Feb. 27.

For London: Captain H. King, Mrs. Welshman.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Lonsdale, Miss Lonsdale.

For Venice: Mr. W. Schlish, Mr. H. B. Baden-Powell.

By the s.s. *Cathay*, Captain T. Fairlough, sailing on March 6.

For London: Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mrs. Thames and two daughters, Mr. J. C. Vertannes, Mr. and Mrs. Ansan, Mrs. Horsford, Mr. G. G. Arbuchnal.

REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1884-5.

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OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Malabar ...	12 Feb.	—	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	27 Feb.	12 Mar.
Serapis ...	19 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	22 Mar.
Crocodile...	3 Mar.	—	12 Mar.	16 Mar.	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
Jumna.....	12 Mar.	—	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	9 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Malabar	—	—	—	—	2 Feb.
Crocodile.....	27 Jan.	8 Feb.	10 Feb.	14 Feb.	23 Feb.
Jumna.....	6 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	24 Feb.	5 Mar.
Malabar	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	4 Apr.	8 Apr.	17 Apr.
Serapis	1 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.
Crocodile.....	10 Apr.	22 Apr.	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	7 May
Jumna.....	19 Apr.	1 May	3 May	7 May	16 May

PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. G. White and Co. report as follows on the Tea Market, from the 15th to the 22nd inst.:—The better tone noticeable last week has further developed, and notwithstanding the dull, foggy weather the sales have passed with more spirit for all parcels with quota, especially fine to finest Pekoes, which may again be quoted dearer. Fine Pekoe Souchongs are more inquired for, and higher prices have been paid for them, whilst Broken Pekoes are in request at steady rates. Poor liquoring teas of all kinds are still neglected and difficult to sell excepting at comparatively low prices. The demand for full-flavoured Darjeelings continues, and some high prices have been realised for these descriptions. The improved quality noticeable on some of the recent arrivals from Assam, Cachar, and Darjeeling, coupled with a good country inquiry, is no doubt affecting the market. And in addition to this buyers are probably becoming alive to the fact that the season has closed earlier than was expected. Ceylon.—Further invoices have been brought to auction, but it is disappointing to notice that the proportion of small breaks is so large. The few parcels possessing fine flavour have sold at full rates, but undesirable lots have ruled in buyers' favour.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON has consented to receive a deputation from the Indian Reform Association early in February.

His brother officers and friends propose to erect a memorial to the late Colonel E. G. Hastings C.B., Judge of the Peshawur Division. A subscription list will be opened; and with the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Colonel Waterfield, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Peshawur Division, will receive subscriptions. It is suggested that the memorial should take the form of a tablet in the Peshawur Church, and a tablet or window in the parish church at Hertingfordbury, in Hertfordshire. Or it may be thought best to associate Colonel Hastings's name with some charitable institution, hospital or school; but this will be settled hereafter, in accordance with the wishes of the subscribers and of his family.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

State interference with prices, in any matter whatever, has never yet been successful in any country of the world; but perhaps the Government of India is superior to the laws of political economy.

Again, Mr. Buck qualified his assertion that, in India, "the intermediate proprietor avoids doing anything" in the way of improvement, by the very necessary reservation—"with due regard to certain bright exceptions." But as, in this very question, the case of Bengal is just now very prominently before the world—and as, moreover, by some less experienced or less conscientious officials than Mr. Buck, the Bengal zemindars (for the zemindar is clearly included in the term "intermediate proprietor") have been held up to the execration of the world—it would have been interesting to learn from Mr. Buck by whom, in his opinion, the jungles have been cleared, the bunds constructed and maintained, the tanks dug, and other agricultural improvements in general effected, in that much-abused and perversely-prosperous province? Mr. Buck stated as his reason for not "going into" the subject of "improvement of the revenue and rent systems," that "it was so ably dealt with by Mr. Pedder in this room a few months ago." He was quite right in speaking of the remarkable ability of Mr. Pedder's paper; but if he had studied that paper with the attention it deserved, he would have known that Mr. Pedder spoke as an ex-Bombay official only, frankly disclaiming any personal knowledge of Bengal, and refusing to "go into" the subject at all, so far as the peculiar conditions of Bengal were concerned.

Mr. Buck did, indeed, so far enlighten the British public as to the *motives* of his Government, as to assert that "one of the chief objects of any amendments which may have been proposed of late years has been to increase the efficiency of the five-acre holder, for the ultimate benefit of all who have any interest in the land." This certainly was not a risky statement. He elsewhere declared (as a reason why waste lands are not more extensively reclaimed in India) that "the Indian labourer cannot settle without a capitalist protector, and that there are few capitalists ready to risk money in new land in India." And again elsewhere he said, "It is absolutely necessary that five-acre holders should be protected by capitalists when the out-turn of their farm is a mere matter of guess." All this is irrefragable. But it all increases our desire to know whether Mr. Buck and the Government of India really believe that the unsettlement of the value of landed property, and the general uncertainty introduced into such investments by such proposals as those of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, are likely to induce capitalists more readily to afford this "protection" to the five-acre holder? Mr. Buck will, we suppose, admit that the selling price of land in Bengal has been largely affected—in Behar, it is said to the extent of fifty per cent.—by the mere introduction of the Bill; and this does not seem to indicate any great success on the part of the Government of India in their benevolent endeavours to obtain the protection of capital for the five-acre holder.

The resolutions passed at the great meeting at Dacca last week demanded exemption for Eastern Bengal from the benevolent attentions of the Government of India, on the ground—apparently a conclusive one—that the ryots in that part of the country stand in no need of assistance, and are not unnaturally suspicious of gifts for which they do not ask. We are glad to gather from Mr. Buck's words that the Government of India is prepared to concede the justice of this contention. "In Eastern Bengal," he said, "where the out-turn is tolerably certain and secure, the condition of the cultivator leaves little to be desired."



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 3.)

- FORBES**—The services of Mr. G. S. Forbes, C.S., M.A., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 1st inst.
- RITZ**—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. de Ritz as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta.
- VANSITTART**, Mr. C. G., accountant-general, Bombay, having been granted leave on private affairs for six months, made over charge of his duties on Dec. 26.
- ATKINSON**, Mr. F. J., having been posted as assistant-accountant-general, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, assumed charge of his duties on Dec. 23.
- CROFTS**, Surgeon J., M.D., resumed medical charge of the Kotah and Jhallawar Political Agencies, from Hospital Assistant Kunee Lal and Eradutoollah, on Nov. 22.
- FORSYTH**, Hony. Captain A., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Presidency-Oudh command, Military Works, to the Rawalpindi command, Military Works.
- EATON**, Mr. J. N. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section, to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.
- CONNOR**, Captain A. S. W. B.S.C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.
- GILES**, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Nagpur-Bengal Railway.
- DALLAS**, Mr. J. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Jhansi-Manikpur State Railway to the Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway.
- HANDLEY**, Mr. J. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.
- WISEMAN**, Mr. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., is transferred from the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section, to the Nagpur-Bengal State Railway.
- WOODHOUSE**, Mr. R. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad, retired from the service, on Dec. 5.
- OLLENBACK—POWELL**—The following apprentice engineers, North-West Provinces and Oudh, are promoted to assistant engineers, 3rd grade, from Nov. 14 and 18 respectively:—Mr. O. C. Ollenback and Mr. R. J. Powell.
- PALMER**, Mr. E. C., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is permitted at his own request to retire from the service of Government, with effect from Dec. 4.
- BARRON**, Mr. J., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., Bengal, is transferred temporarily to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the director-general of railways.
- MATHEW**—The services of Mr. G. F. Mathew, Class II., of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the director-general of railways.
- WALLACE**, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. J., R.E., is reappointed to the P.W.D. in Class I., Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways as a supernumerary.

In consequence of the transfer of the maintenance and management of the Rajputana Malwa State Railway to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, it has been decided to establish a joint audit of the transactions of the Rajputana Malwa Railway as a temporary arrangement, with effect from Jan. 1.

MOBERLEY, Lieut.-Colonel C. M., M.S.C., is appointed joint auditor and examiner of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and the following officers now employed on that Railway are posted to his office:—Mr. J. W. Fordham, Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Mr. E. A. Lee and Mr. W. C. Hicks.

HADDOCK, Surgeon-Major C. E., to be brigade surgeon, vice Brigade Surgeon C. Kilkelly, retired, dated Oct. 14.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

TROTTER, Captain and Brevet Major J. M., B.S.C., from July 8.

ALLEN, Surgeon-Major W. E., from Dec. 5.

HARRIS, Lieut. F. A., B.S.C., has been placed on temporary half-pay, with effect from Dec. 27, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MILITARY.

STEWART, Lieutenant-Colonel H. S., squadron commander and second in command 3rd Cavalry, to be commandant 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad

Contingent, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Farrington, who has resigned the appointment.
 GUBBINS, Captain C. E., squadron officer, to be squadron commander and second in command 3rd Cavalry, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart.
 McSWINEY, Lieutenant E. F. H., wing officer 6th Infantry, and officiating squadron officer adjutant, to be squadron officer 3rd Cavalry, vice Captain Gubbins.
 WYLLIE, Lieutenant F., officiating wing officer 3rd Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 3rd Cavalry, vice Lieutenant McSwiney.
 DYCE—ABBOTT—Captain G. H. C. Dyce and Captain A. K. Abbott to be majors in Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 30.
 BURLTON, Lieutenant-Colonel N. R., to be colonel in Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 30.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

SMITH, Colonel H. C., Bengal S.C., Superintendent Reserve Depot, Saharunpore, Army Remount Department (p.a.), for one year and 51 days.
 CLARKE, Colonel W. C.S., Bengal S.C., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, Assam (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.
 BLOOMFIELD, Lieut.-Colonel A., Bengal S.C., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, Central Provinces (p.a.), for 273 days.
 SHEPHERD, Major T., Bengal S.C., squadron commander, 1st Punjab Cavalry (p.a.), for one year.
 CLARE, Major A. B., General List, Infantry, wing commander and 2nd in command, 16th Bengal Infantry (m.c.).
 SANDERS, Surgeon-Major E. (p.a.), for 245 days.
 CROSS, Conductor A. B., Commissariat Department (m.c.), for one year.
 BROWNE, Brigadier-Surgeon J. M.D., is granted leave in India (p.a.) for 182 days.
 WHITE, Captain W. H., R.E., has been granted an extension of furlough (p.a.) by the Secretary of State for India for 35 days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Dec. 26.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

ROSS, Lieutenant W. C., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, to be interpreter vice Lieutenant C. G. Wells, deceased, dated Nov. 22.
 ABBOTT, Captain H. A., 15th N.I., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Smyth, retired.
 TREVOR, Lieutenant H., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Abbott.
 BECHER—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Major A. W. R. Becher, General List, Cavalry, to officiate as Brigade Major, Meerut, vice Willis, vacated on promotion to lieutenant-colonel, dated Nov. 20.
 CAVE, Captain C. D., deputy assistant adjutant general of musketry, is posted to the 7th Circle at Rawalpindi.

The following officers, having passed the examination, are qualified for appointment on the regimental, general, and personal staff of the army :—

ROBERTSON, Major D. H., general list, Infantry.
 MEROER, Captain C. A., Bengal Staff Corps.
 ABBOTT, Captain H. A., Bengal Staff Corps.
 MARTIN, Captain M. K., Bengal Staff Corps.
 CHESNEY, Captain D., Bengal Staff Corps.
 WHEATELY, Captain H. S., Bengal Staff Corps.
 MASTERS, Captain A., Bengal Staff Corps.
 GARSTIN, Captain G. L., Bengal Staff Corps.
 HEWETT, Captain W. S., Bengal Staff Corps.
 MEIN, Captain A. B., Bombay Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of place on the Indian roster of service between the undermentioned officers of the Army Medical Department :—

O'REILLY, Surgeon-Major J.
 HOYSTED, Surgeon-Major I.
 O'REILLY—The name of Surgeon-Major J. O'Reilly is to be substituted for that of Surgeon-Major I. Hoysted, to proceed to England during the present trooping season.

The undermentioned candidates passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on Dec. 1 :—

ROBINSON, Captain J. E., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment.
 LEAROYD, Lieutenant C. D., R.E.
 YOUNG, Surgeon J. R., Army Medical Department.

December 27.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

IVATT, Lieutenant G. A., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, to be adjutant, vice Captain H. Wiley, whose tenure of appointment has expired, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, dated Dec. 14.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BECHER, Major C. L., Army Pay Department, half pay, late 7th Dragoon Guards, having resigned his combatant commission, to be paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain, dated August 11. Captain Becher is posted to the 7th Dragoon Guards.
 FISCHER—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, Lieutenant T. T.

Fischer, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission, dated Dec. 13.

The undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to England to join the Staff College, Sandhurst, on Feb. 1 :—

KITCHENER, Captain F. W., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.
 CARPENTER, Captain F., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

TERRY—The leave, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. H. A. Terry, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is extended to March 31.
 GRAY—The leave, on private affairs, granted to Major W. F. C. Gray, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, is extended to Nov. 23.
 ABADIE, Lieut.-Colonel H. R., 9th Lancers, for three months, on urgent private affairs.
 TYRWHITT-WALKER, Lieut. J., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.
 OLIVER, Lieut. L. G., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

STOCKLEY, Lieut. V. M., 13th Bengal Lancers, to sea, on medical certificate for six months from the date of availing himself of it.
 VICARS—The leave to England on private affairs granted to Lieut. W. E. Vicars, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, is extended to March 17.
 The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
 WILEY, Captain H., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
 DU BUISSON, Lieut. H., for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.
 NEWBERRY, Lieut. P. F. R., for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.
 BRAITHWAITE, Lieut. A. G., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.
 RIDDELL, Lieutenant J. F., for fifteen months, on private affairs.
 SUTHERLAND, Lieutenant J. C., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.
 COLLIS, Captain W. G., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 31.)

BARROW, Mr. F. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dacca, to act as magistrate and collector, Balasore, during absence of Mr. T. J. C. Grant.
 HARRIS, Mr. E. B., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to the sudder station of Dacca.
 WHITE, Mr. J., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Darjeeling, is transferred to Sonthal Pergunnahs, and to have charge of the Rajmehal sub-division.
 O'REILLY, Mr. W., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Monghyr, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs and temporarily to have charge of the Rajmehal sub-division till relieved by Mr. J. White. This cancels order of 23rd inst., posting Mr. O'Reilly to Balasore.
 RATTRAY, Mr. A., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Moorshedabad, is transferred to the sudder station of Darjeeling.
 THOMSON, Mr. W. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Hooghly, to be also sub-registrar of Hooghly, from Oct. 11.
 CLARK, Mr. C. B., inspector of schools, Presidency Circle, to act as director of public instruction during absence of Mr. W. Croft.
 CARSTAIRS, Mr. R., assistant magistrate and collector and munsif, to act in 1st grade of joint-magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of Midnapore.
 LIVESAY, Mr. G. H. P., assistant superintendent of police in charge of the Sango sub-division of the Chittagong Hill Tracts district, is vested temporary with powers equivalent to those of a magistrate, third class.
 GIERSON, Mr. G. A., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Patna, is vested with powers under Section 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
 SANDERS—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Surgeon-Major E. Sanders of his appointment of magistrate of the Municipal Bench at the sudder station of Chittagong.

FURLOUGHS.

WALLER, Mr. R. M., C.S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months on sick certificate.
 GRANT, Mr. T. J. C., magistrate and collector, Balasore, leave for three months, from 10th prox.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Dec. 25.)

LAKE, Mr. W. A. E., assistant district superintendent of police, officiated as district superintendent of police, Simla, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 10 (both dates inclusive).
 GRAY, Lieut. W. du G., Staff Corps, has been permitted to return to duty.

(January 1.)

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions from Oct. 1 :—
 FORREST, Mr. E., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, and officiating deputy conservator, 3rd grade, to be confirmed in latter grade.
 LEMARCHAND, Mr. F. O., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 3rd grade.

REUTHER, Mr. A. M., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, and officiating deputy conservator, 4th grade, to be confirmed in latter grade.

SMITH, Mr. L. G., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 4th grade.

COPELAND, Mr. J., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to be assistant conservator, 2nd grade.

CHRISTIE, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as district judge, Peshawur, from Dec. 10.

GREY, Captain L. J. H., cantonment magistrate, on return from furlough, is posted to Jullundur.

ANDERSON, Lieutenant R. F. H., 5th N.I., officiating cantonment magistrate, Jullundur, services are replaced at disposal of Government of India in Home Department, from Dec. 22.

LANG, Major R. T. M., deputy commissioner, reported his retirement from furlough to Europe on Dec. 8.

The following acting appointments in Punjab Commission are announced :—

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. R. E., officiating judicial assistant, 1st grade, reverted to officiating judicial assistant, 2nd grade, on Sept. 22.

HAWKINS, Mr. C. R., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, officiated as deputy commissioner, 2nd class, from Oct. 2.

OGILVIE, Mr. G. M., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, officiated as deputy commissioner, 1st class, from Sept. 4.

BARTHOLOMEW, Major R., judicial assistant, 2nd grade, officiated as judicial assistant, 1st grade, from Oct. 4.

SILCOCK, Mr. J. G., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, reverted to officiating judicial assistant, 1st grade, on Oct. 5.

MARSHALL, Mr. A. C., officiating judicial assistant, 2nd grade, reverted to judge, Small Cause Court, on Oct. 10.

SMYTH, Mr. G., officiating deputy commissioner, 1st class, reverted to deputy commissioner, 2nd class, on Oct. 15.

TRAFFORD, Mr. R. W., officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd class, reverted to officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, on Oct. 15.

GLADSTONE, Mr. C. E., officiating judicial assistant, 1st grade, officiated as deputy commissioner, 3rd class, from Oct. 18.

MCDONNELL, Mr. J., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, reverted to officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, on Oct. 19.

WALKER, Mr. T. G., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, officiated as registrar, Chief Court, from Oct. 21.

MEREDITH, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, officiated as judicial assistant, 2nd grade, from Oct. 25.

WOOD, Major H. M. M., officiating judicial assistant, 1st grade, officiated as deputy commissioner, 3rd class, from Oct. 26.

RIVAZ, Mr. G. W., registrar, Chief Court, officiated as deputy commissioner, 3rd class, from Oct. 28.

HUGHES, Mr. G., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, reverted to officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

RIDDELL, Colonel H. V., officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd class, reverted to deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, on Oct. 29.

CLARKE, Mr. R., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, reverted to officiating judicial assistant, 1st grade, on Oct. 29.

ANDERSON, Mr. H. A., officiating judicial assistant, 1st grade, reverted to officiating judicial assistant, 2nd grade, on Oct. 29.

MCMAHON, Colonel C. A., officiating financial commissioner, reverted to commissioner and superintendent, on Oct. 31.

CHRISTIE, Mr. A., is appointed district judge of civil district of Peshawur, from Dec. 10.

GREY, Captain L. J. H., cantonment magistrate, Jullundur, is invested with powers of a magistrate of 1st class, to be exercised within limits of Jullundur cantonment from Dec. 22.

MEREDITH, Mr. A., special subordinate judge, is invested with powers of a district judge for purpose of hearing appeals within limits of civil district of Bannu.

SINCLAIR, Mr. J. A., personal assistant to Government advocate, Punjab, to be junior Government advocate, Punjab, from Oct. 7.

BROWNING, Lieut. H. A., officiating wing officer 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to other duties, confirmed.

URMSTON, Captain H. B., 6th Punjab Infantry, to be station staff officer, from Dec. 16, in addition to regular appointment.

MEIN, Captain J. E., wing officer and officiating wing commander 5th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in command and wing commander, from Dec. 16.

MEIN, Lieut. and Adjutant F. B., 5th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as wing commander, from Dec. 16.

COOPER, Lieut. L. E., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, 5th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as adjutant, from Dec. 16.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. A. A. J., officiating wing officer 5th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as quartermaster, from Dec. 16.

FURLONGS.

BADEN-POWELL, Mr. E. B. H., C.I.E., divisional judge, Lahore, is granted two years' furlough to Europe, from Feb. 27.

DEANE, Hon. Surgeon-Major J. R., civil surgeon, Gujrat, is granted six months' furlough in India, on private affairs, from Nov. 23.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 3.)

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, is deputed on special duty to the N.W. Provinces, for instruction in settlement work.

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, transferred to Raipur, assumed charge of his duties on the 13th current.

The undermentioned forest officers have passed by the Higher Standard the prescribed examination in Hindi and Urdu :—

FOWLER, Mr. M. S., assistant conservator.

ANTHONY, Mr. H. B., assistant conservator.

NOBLE—MORRIS—Messrs. G. J. Noble and A. H. Morris, officiating district superintendents of police, third and fourth class, will respectively revert to substantive grade of fourth and fifth class from Nov. 14.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Dec. 13.)

STEVENSON, Mr. R. C., superintendent of police, 4th grade, substantive pro tem., reported his return from privilege leave on the 8th inst.

HOUGHTON, Lieut.-Colonel R., superintendent of police, 1st grade, made over, and Mr. W. A. Banbury, assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, received charge of the Akyab district police on the 9th inst.

CAMPBELL, Mr. G. G. G., officiating superintendent of police, 5th grade, made over, and Mr. R. C. Stevenson, superintendent of police, 4th grade, substantive pro tem., received charge of the Thongwa district police force on the 15th inst.

ELSTON, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, substantive pro tem., Burma State Railways, is granted one year's furlough, with eighteen days' subsidiary leave, from 1st Jan., or subsequent date.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Jan. 2.)

PRETTMAN, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. T., has been absorbed from Seconded List, and posted to C Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery.

BUNNY, Captain F. B., No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, R.A., has been appointed Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice H. T. S. Yates, seconded.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

SIMPSON, Captain C. H., 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, Staff Corps, to be squadron officer, remaining seconded for service on the staff, and to be graded regimentally next above Lieut. F. L. Jones.

DOBIE, Surgeon-Major S. L., 4th Regiment (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, on relief at Madras, to the officiating medical charge.

HATCHELL, Lieutenant-Colonel D. T., Staff Corps, to officiate as wing commander, 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry.

The following departmental transfer is ordered :—

MACNEILL, Major J. G. R. D., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Nagpore Force, is transferred to the Western district from Dec. 31, vice Major Huchins, who vacates on completion of tenure of appointment.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order the following postings :—

MCCALLY, Major, Staff Corps, to be attached to 1st Madras Pioneers.

LEWER, Surgeon-Major A., Medical Staff, doing general duty, Bangalore, to be senior medical officer of the Station Hospital, Madras, to join immediately after the examinations are over.

STOCK, Surgeon-Major J. N., senior medical officer of the Station Hospital, Madras, to do duty Station Hospital, Madras.

DONNELLY, Officiating Deputy-Surgeon-General J. Mc. M.D., British Burma Division, to the officiating administrative medical charge Her Majesty's forces, vice Deputy-Surgeon-General G. Bidie, C.B., I.E., on other duty.

KELAVALA, Surgeon M. J., Indian Medical Department, on relief at Madura, to do general duty, Eastern district.

The following orders are confirmed :—

ANDREWS—By the general officer commanding Bangalore division, appointing Colonel W. G. Andrews, Royal Horse Artillery, to command the garrison of Bangalore, during the absence of the major-general, commanding on a tour of inspection.

GROVE—Appointing Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Grove, 15th Regiment Madras Infantry, to act as station staff officer, Bangalore, during the absence on inspection duty of the assistant adjutant and quartermaster-generals with the major-general commanding.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 8.)

WEDDERBURN, Sir W., Bart., is appointed to act as a judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay from date of Hon. Mr. Justice Kimball's retirement.

LINCOLN, Lieutenant S. W., 4th Bombay Rifles, in command of detachment of troops at Perim, acted as ex-officio assistant to political resident, Aden, at Perim, from July 4 to Nov. 12.

MEREWETHER, Lieutenant H. D., 4th Bombay Rifles, in command of detachment of troops at Perim, is appointed to be ex-officio assistant to political resident, Aden, at Perim, from Nov. 13.

CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, Mr. A. W., acting 1st assistant collector, Thana, is appointed to be a magistrate of 1st class in district of Thana under Section 12 of Act X. of 1882, and is invested with additional powers specified in 4th schedule to said Act; also to be magistrate in charge of sub-division of Thana district, comprising talukas of Salsette, Bassein, Mahim, and Dahanu; also with power to call for records of inferior criminal courts situate within local limits of his jurisdiction.

MOORE, Mr. T., is appointed to do duty as 1st class subordinate judge at Thana.

FULTON, Mr. F. McG. H., C.S., is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge of Poona, and agent for Sirdars in Deccan until relieved.

WATT, Mr. A. C., C.S., is appointed, on his return from privilege leave, to act as judge and sessions judge of Poona, and agent for Sirdars in Deccan.

PENTON, Mr. J. E., sub pro tem. police probationer, is appointed an assistant superintendent of police on probation.

PEILE, Hon. J. B., C.S.I., is appointed Vice-Chancellor of University of Bombay.

GILES, Mr. E., received charge of office of educational inspector, Northern Division, on Dec. 22.

DE SA, Mr. L. J., second class subordinate judge of Panvel in Thana District, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for four months, from Nov. 18.

GILBERT-COOPER, Mr. B. G., assistant superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, is promoted from 4th to 3rd grade of assistant superintendent, from Nov. 8.

CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, Mr. A. W., received charge of office of 1st assistant collector, Thana, on Dec. 17.

LELY, Mr. F. S. P., was appointed to act as district registrar of Surat from Dec. 1.

SNOW, Mr. P. C. H., C.S., was appointed to act as district registrar of Poona from Nov. 27 to Dec. 1.

MORLAND, Captain H., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., A.I.C.E., is appointed a member of Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, and to be a member of Town Council.

LARPERT, Mr. J. M. de H., took over charge of office of assistant superintendent of police (on probation), Belgaum, on Dec. 16.

CUMING, Mr. A., received charge of office of district superintendent of police, Ratnagiri, on Dec. 15.

WARD, Major T. M., assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, relinquished charge of his duties in connection with Janjira State Survey on Dec. 13, and proceeded to join his appointment as acting superintendent, S.M.C. Revenue Survey, and received charge of same on Dec. 22.

FLETCHER, W. M., superintendent, S.M.C. Revenue Survey, received charge of office of superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, on Dec. 31.

MILITARY.

HOGG, Captain H. C., 3rd Light Cavalry, services are replaced at disposal of H.E. Commander-in-Chief from Jan. 2.

PIERCE, Colonel T. W. W., Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe under regulations.

HEYLAND, Major A. R., Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, eight of which have been in Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from Dec. 31.

VANS LECKIE, Captain F. W., Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, six of which have been in Staff Corps, to be major from Jan. 3.

TINLING, Major J. L., Infantry, is permitted to return to duty.

HILLS, Colonel J., C.B., R.E., is granted an extension of furlough, on private affairs, of 69 days.

BUTLER, Lieutenant J. B. R., Staff Corps and Bombay Lancers, is appointed officiating commandant of H.E. the Governor's Body Guard.

WORSLEY, Colonel G. F., R.A., services are replaced at disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief from Dec. 28.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to return to duty:—

MALDEN, Lieut.-Colonel R. V., Staff Corps.

SPILSBURY, Lieutenant E. C., R.E.

WILLOUGHBY, Colonel M. W., Staff Corps.

JACOB, Lieut.-Colonel J., Staff Corps.

HOGG, Major A. M., Staff Corps.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Jan. 2.)

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HORE, Major W. S., wing commander, deputy assistant adjutant-general and officiating assistant adjutant-general, Poona division, to be 2nd in command 20th N.I.

LECKIE, Captain F. W. V., wing officer 8th N.I., wing commander, to be 2nd in command 20th N.I.

It is notified that the undermentioned officers have been seconded for service on the Staff:—

ADAM, Lieut.-Colonel F. G. S., 2nd in command 25th N.L.I., deputy quartermaster-general.

CHASE, Lieut.-Colonel W. St. L., V.C., wing officer and quartermaster 28th N.I., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Quetta district.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that:—

VIBART, Major F. M. E., just promoted to that rank from G battery 2nd Brigade, and posted to 5th battery 1st Brigade, Southern Division, is to proceed to Agra for duty.

HEWSON, Captain J. J., just promoted to that rank from F Battery A Brigade, and posted to G Battery 2nd Brigade, is ordered from Meerut to Mhow for duty.

LYDD, Captain W. M., just promoted to that rank from I Battery B Brigade, and posted to B Battery 2nd Brigade, will be placed under orders to embark for India.

DARBY, Captain W. H., 5th Battery 1st Brigade, North Irish district, at present on sick leave in England, has been posted to dépôt, 2nd Brigade, and is to be struck off strength of Royal Artillery in India accordingly.

HARRIS, Lieut.-Colonel N. H., R.A., unexpired portion of leave granted to Dec. 5 is cancelled.

INDIA OFFICE.

JAN. 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major E. C. S. Jackson, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Major R. L. Price, S.C., Major C. M. Erskine, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. A. Fisher, W. Millie.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Surg.-Major H. E. Busted.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. Wodehouse, S.C., Lieut.-Col. M. C. Poole, S.C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major E. P. Mainwaring, Inf., Major G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., Capt. J. G. Day, R.E., Major H. Paterson, S.C., Col. C. Martin, C.B., Cav., Capt. C. H. V. Garbett, S.C., Major A. H. S. Neill, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. P. R. F. Crawford, S.C., Lieut.-Col. A. Curtois, Cav., Major R. G. E. Dalrymple, S.C., Col. E. M. Cherry, Cav., Major Geo. Godfrey, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. R. T. McRae, Inf., Surg. A. S. Faulkner.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. Marsh, W. T. Ryves.

Madras Estab.—M. G. A. Worsop.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. Marsh (extny.), one month; R. F. Rampini (Cov.) one fortnight's furlough; G. J. Hare, six months' furlough; Surg. S. H. Browne, furlough extended to June 15; R. L. Harris (Cov.), s.c. three months; Surg. J. Moorhead, s.c. three months; G. J. Low, s.c. three months.

Bombay Estab.—J. H. E. Hart, one month's furlough; T. Baker m.c. two months.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE Viceroy has accepted the honorary colonelcy of the Calcutta Volunteers.

THE Soldiers' Exhibition at Calcutta closed on the 3rd instant, after a very successful season.

THE Viceroy returned on the 2nd instant the visit of the Maharajah of Bhurtpur.

ON the 29th ultimo the Viceroy received the Nawab Bahadur of Moorshedabad in private audience.

A MEETING to do honour to the memory of the late Baboo Kristo Das Pal is to be held in Calcutta on the 10th instant.

MR. C. D. CLARKE succeeds Mr. Wilson as Inspector of Schools in Assam when the latter takes furlough in the spring.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT presided at a temperance meeting at Meerut a few days since, and in the course of an address advocated the cause of temperance.

THE Tarkessur Railway, a private undertaking built entirely without the aid of Government, was formally opened by the Viceroy on the 5th inst. in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and a large gathering of the inhabitants of the district and of visitors from Calcutta.

THE anniversary of the proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen as Empress of India was celebrated throughout the country on New Year's Day in the usual manner, by parades of the troops in the various garrisons.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 98 7-10 to	98 3/4
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	101 1/2 to	102 1/4
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	to	—
Port Trust Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100 nom.	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	104 1/2	—

BANKS.

	Paid up	Cash rates
	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay ...	all	76 1/2
Bank of Bengal ...	all	85 1/2
Bank of Madras ...	all	64 1/2
Agra ...	all	130
Chartered of India and China ...	all	380
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	700
National of India ...	12 1/2	97

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	760
Freze ...	150	1
Maragon ...	700	765
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	325

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ...	2,850	975
Albert Ginning ...	all	495
Albert, Kurachee ...	1,100	1,135
Apollon (small shares) ...	400	330
Bellary ...	1,000	575
Berar Cotton Ginning ...	all	585
Breach Cotton Ginning ...	all	44
Carwar ...	—	—
Colaba ...	1,850	950
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	180
East India ...	1,000	1,350
Fort ...	8,500	2,850
French ...	all	610
Mofussil Co. ...	400	407 1/2
New Behar Cotton and Press ...	—	—
New Indian Press ...	125	205
Prince of Wales ...	500	640
Sassoon Press Co. ...	500	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	1,250
Sind Press Co. ...	750	580
Volkart ...	1,000	840

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alhmedabad ...	500	1,425
Anglo-Indian ...	100	115
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	500
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	725
Blownuggur Mills ...	100	33
Bombay United ...	1,000	990
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	500	700
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	675
D. Spinning ...	all	370
Empress Co. ...	all	775
Golam Bata Spinning ...	400	760
Hindustan ...	1,000	740
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,220
Jaffer Ali Spinning ...	500	690
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,165
Khandeish ...	1,000	915
Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	925
Madras United ...	1,000	3,050
Manockjee Petit's ...	all	1,225
Mazagon Spinning ...	250	2,210
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,000	1,440
National Spinning ...	1,000	1,430
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	970
Oriental ...	625	525
Parrell Mill ...	nil.	220
Prince of Wales' Spinning ...	500	160
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,425
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	1,450
Soonderdas ...	1,000	750
Southern India ...	500	420
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	580
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	720

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock.	218-3-0 each	350
Do. New £20 Shares	100-14-6	—
B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 196-15-5	—	350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	405
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	4,825
New Issue ...	—	—
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	100	106
Do. do. (B.) ...	—	—
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Kurachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	330
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,195
Treacher and Co. ...	25	1,200
Thacker and Co. ...	all	160

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 98 4 to	98 5
4 1/2 of 1870 (1885) ...	98 8 to	—
4 1/2 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	101 14 to	101 0
4 1/2 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	101 14 to	101 0
4 1/2 of 1880 (Coupon) ...	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to	—
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	101 0 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	101 12 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	102 0 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	103 0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 8 to	—
5 of 1875 (1903) ...	102 12 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	190 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	136 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	560 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	135 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	185 o —

Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to —
National of India ...	£12 1/2	95 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	495 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	17 to 18
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	69 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,360 to —
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	98 to 99
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	345 to 350
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100	44 to 45
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	69 to 70
Burrakur Coal ...	100	160 to —
Calcutta Docking ...	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	180 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	88 to 89
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	90 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ...	100	98 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to 47
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	215 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	32 to 33
Goswory Cotton Mills ...	200	207 1/2 to 210
Gouripore ...	100	70 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	98 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	66 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	139 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to —
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	100 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	152 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	99 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	104 to 105
Nanthpore Indigo ...	80	— to —
New Beerbhoon Coal ...	100	85 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ...	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	75 to —
Raneengunge Coal Association ...	100	64 to 65
Riverside Press ...	90	73 to 75
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	—	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	200 to —
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail.	—	— to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	41 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	95 to 96
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	111 to 113

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpoore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amieable (Assam) ...	100	70 to —
Amuckie ...	100	95 to —
Armutipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
Assam ...	£20	640 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	93 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	32 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100	79 to 80
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	146 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to —
Cinnatollah ...	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Cutcheerra (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	39 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 53
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	41 to 42
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	36 to 37
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	74 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	60 to 61
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	105 to 110
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	79 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— to —
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchampore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylihet) ...	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Loobah ...	100	140 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7 1/2	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	26 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpoore (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puntaka (Sylihet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	190 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	50	— par
Secmah ...	100	— to —

Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	96 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	175 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 23

MADRAS.—Jan. 5.

Four per cents ...	1 1/2 dis. to 1 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	3 1/2 pre. to 3 1/2 do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3 1/2 do. to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	— to — do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	— to — do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1892) ...	— to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares ...	28 to 29 do.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, January 6th; Madras and Allahabad, January 14th; Calcutta, January 13th; Ceylon, January 10th; Burma, January 9th.

A GENERAL meeting of the London Committee formed to oppose the Bill will be held at Limmer's Hotel, Conduit-street, W. (situated half-way between the Oriental and the E.I.U.S. Clubs), on Friday, February 13th, at 4 P.M. All those who object to these arbitrary proposals of confiscation, and who believe that British faith and British honour are pledged to the maintenance intact of the Permanent Settlement, are cordially invited to attend. We understand that the business before the meeting will be to discuss and adopt a Memorial on the subject to the Secretary of State in Council; also to arrange for a Conference, to be held shortly after the meeting of Parliament, with those members of both Houses, and of the general public who sympathise with the aims of this Committee, and of the Indian Constitutional Association.

THE telegrams from the Afghan Boundary Commission are simply amazing—and would create a great stir in England, if it were not for our many preoccupations and the utter ignorance of Central Asia and its affairs that is so prevalent. The *Times* correspondent now calmly tells us that "the prospects of a meeting of the Joint Commission are still uncertain": and then adds with the utmost *nonchalance*, "Unless it meet very soon we cannot return to India until the autumn." Truly a pleasing prospect!

WE entirely agree with the *Times* correspondent that this alternative, alarming on the face of it, has immense countervailing advantages. The correspondent says—"We must stay here or in Herat—the officials and people much desire this, for our presence gives them confidence." Undoubtedly most true. And it was the knowledge of these facts that caused Lord Lytton in 1877 to desire the presence in Afghanistan of some "earnest upright English gentlemen," for which his policy was so much abused by the Radicals.

THE St. Petersburg telegrams inform us that the second Russian Commissioner has not yet left that city, but that he is "expected" to do so in a few days! How long is it since Sir Peter Lumsden arrived at Bala Murghab?

THE official Russian journal gives us some pleasing intelligence of a Persian force of 1,600 infantry and 300 cavalry that is marching in the direction of Sarakhs and Murghab, "to protect the Persian frontier against any incursion of Turcomans from the side of Sarakhs." On the other hand, the *Times* correspondent at Murghab telegraphs that "the Ameer on the frontier are quite tranquil, and the people are contented"—which would hardly seem to agree with the Russian account of the Persian expedition.

THE brief summary of the Viceroy's speech at the dinner of the Trades' Association of Calcutta on Friday last will be read with deep interest and warm approval. As was expected from Lord Dufferin, there is no trace of partisanship of any kind in his words—which might have fallen with equal appropriateness from the lips of either Lord Lytton or Lord Ripon. This is exactly as it should be. And to those who can "read between the lines," there is a world of happy significance in the declaration that his Excellency's impartiality will "refuse to be irritated by criticism or cajoled by flattery." And when his lordship adds that he "will sacrifice everything to bring about"

the happy results of peace and contentment among Her Majesty's Indian subjects, we cannot help hoping—in spite of all the appearances to the contrary—that he will even yet insist on withdrawing the apple of discord that is being tossed about in the Legislative Council.

WE would venture to commend to the attention of Lord Dufferin, and the other authorities under whose consideration the Bengal Tenancy Bill has to come, the following extract from the speech of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, himself a prominent member of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, at the Industrial Remuneration Conference last Friday:—

I was an ardent supporter of the Irish Land Acts as the friend of justice. Looking at the historical and economic position of the small tenants of Ireland, and the fact that they had universally made all the improvements on their holdings under conditions totally different from those of English tenants, I thought that the law was justified in conceding to them fixity of tenure; but no such claim can be justified on the part of the English tenant farmers. They have no hereditary connection with the soil. The great bulk of them have come upon the land in recent times. They have not effected any of the permanent improvements, and it would be a monstrous injustice to give them fixity of tenure.

WE suppose that not even Mr. Ilbert will allege that the "permanent improvements" in the soil of Bengal have been effected by any other capital than that of the zemindars. And those ryots who do not obtain "fixity of tenure" under Act X. of 1859, but who are to obtain it (as well as the legal presumption of possessing it) under the proposed legislation, have certainly no stronger "hereditary connection with the soil" than that of the bulk of English tenant-farmers. Sauce for the goose is surely sauce for the gander.

THE speeches of Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham last Thursday clearly disclose the intention of the Radical party to force on the discussion of the English land question, to which we doubtless owe the preliminary attack on the Indian landholders commenced in the Tenancy Bill. Mr. Chamberlain plainly states that if landlords do not fulfil the duties expected of them—and who shall say how elastic that condition can be made?—"they must give place to others!" And this phrase Mr. Chamberlain twice repeated in his speech. And the *Daily News* supports him in a leader of Saturday last. "There is no such thing," says our contemporary, "in this country as the absolute property of an individual in the soil"—which is either a legal truism or a mischievous incitement to confiscation.

AT the Industrial Remuneration Conference, not only the speech of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, but also the statesmanlike papers of Mr. Balfour, M.P., and Lord Bramwell are well worthy of careful study by those who are responsible for the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

MR. LOWNDES said "As an Irishman, he had himself once been an enthusiastic admirer of the Land Act, but he now declared, from his knowledge of the country, that the only persons who had benefited from that measure were the small moneylenders." This is an experience that strikingly confirms all we have constantly predicted about the results of the Tenancy Bill; and was in harmony with Mr. Balfour's remarks, when he spoke of "a condition of dependence more cruel than that of any tenant on any landlord, or any labourer on any employer—the dependence, namely, of a small debtor, on a professional money-lender."

WE (*Whitehall Review*) hear that it is more than likely Sir Lepel Griffin, who has returned to India to resume his duties as Governor-General's agent in Central India, will succeed Sir Charles Grant as Foreign Secretary to the Indian Government. A better selection could not well be made.

WE have much pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy of the Managing Committee of the "Marquis of Ripon

Memorial Fund" at Bombay, in sending us a copy of their full and excellent Report of the proceedings at Bombay in honour of the retiring Viceroy. We accept this courtesy in the spirit in which it is offered; and as an indication that our friends in Bombay agree with us in believing that differences of opinion on political subjects need not, and ought not to, interfere with the amenities of life. Let us all have the manliness and the charity that thinketh no evil, that can respect the honest opinions of others, even where they differ from our own.

A WORK which is certain to be worth reading is announced by Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., late editor of the *Madras Times*, and now Secretary of the National Liberal Club. It is to be called "India for the Indians—and for England"—a title that embodies, as tersely as it can be put, the whole doctrine and canon of "liberal Imperialism." We hope that Mr. Digby's teaching will correspond with his title; and will show him to belong to that interesting and promising school of "Neo-Radicals" which the *Pall Mall Gazette* is endeavouring to organise into a Party, and which only differs from Toryism in being—may we say it?—a little more Jingo, and apt to take up "fads."

A LONDON correspondent of the *Hindu* says:—

Many have asked me about the Indian Reform Association of London. No doubt they intend to carry out their programme as duly set forth. The Association, I believe, is started under Government auspices. I, therefore, cannot believe that it will effect much in the way of drastic reform. Its sphere of operations embrace all India. So far as I can learn the Association is against Members of Parliament showing up in the House of Commons Indian abuses, so long as the present exceedingly Liberal Government is in power. The cloven hoof of "Party" and Faction is showing itself. Let India beware.

SOME of the Indian journals have erroneously announced the return to Lucknow of Mr. C. W. Arathoon, barrister-at-law, who was formerly a member of the Oudh bar, but who has for some years devoted himself to Privy Council business at Westminster. Mr. C. W. Arathoon, who is very well known in all Anglo-Indian circles in London, has not left England, and he has not given up his practice before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which dates from 1871. Mr. Arathoon appeared a few days ago in the *Pigot v. Hastie* case, and recently he figured in the appeal of the *Rajah Rampal Singh*. Mr. Arathoon is one of the most assiduous members of the Council of the East India Association.

THE *Englishman* has the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to January 13:—

The improvement in rates for steamer tonnage reported in our last has now extended to sailing tonnage, which may be quoted at about 2s. 6d. all round better. There has not been very much business done, nor is there any great demand, but there is no doubt that a better feeling prevails. Our unfixed tonnage amounts to 35,000 tons.

THE following on the Calcutta Indigo Market is taken from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Market Report:—

Four public sales have been held during the past week, at which 4,270 chests were offered and 4,089 chests sold. The sales have gone off with more animation, and prices generally are about Rs. 5-0 higher.

THE same firm gives the following account of the Calcutta Tea Market:—

At the sales held on the 7th instant 12,658 chests were offered, of which 12,040 chests were sold. Prices paid were about the same as those at the sale held before the holidays; there was fair competition, but owing to the fact that the general quality did not show any particular point, biddings were rather slow. Medium Broken Pekoes receded about half an anna in value.

It has been decided that all officers, irrespective of their length of Service, shall be allowed to undergo a course of instruction for the purpose of qualifying themselves for employment in the transport branch of the Commissariat Department. They will accordingly be allowed to attend for instruction at transport depôts on the conditions prescribed for lieutenants not exceeding six years' service, in the Government of India Army Circulars, Clause 78, of the 31st July 1883.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following extra telegram has been received from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Jan. 29:—

"It is understood that Sir Alfred Lyall, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, has received an intimation that, if he likes to apply for the office, he will be appointed to one of the vacancies on the India Council, which will be created by the imminent retirement of Mr. E. Drummond and Sir William Muir."

"The following telegrams have been received from the *Times* Correspondent with the Afghan Frontier Commission, dated Bala Murghab, Jan. 13 and 17:—

"The weather has been very cold here, the thermometer falling below zero, but it is now becoming warmer, and the snow is thawing. The work of surveying has not ceased, and the health of the party remains excellent.

"The prospects of a meeting of the Joint Commission are still uncertain. Unless it meet very soon we cannot return to India until the autumn, and must stay here or in Herat. The officials and people much desire this, for our presence gives them confidence.

"Over 100 of the leading Turcomans from Panjdeh lately visited Sir Peter Lumsden.

"The Ameer on the frontier are quite tranquil, and the people are contented."

"The weather is milder and the health of the party is excellent.

"Nothing is known regarding the date of the meeting of the full Commission.

"The statement of the Paris correspondent of the *Times* that Russia contemplates the occupation of Herat has not caused surprise here. But it is generally thought that Afghanistan is too strong, and Russia's position in Central Asia is too unstable, for the latter to risk a war with the Afghans, if they are to be assisted by England.

"Russia would doubtless prefer to postpone the occupation of Herat until the Ameer's death, when the country of the Afghans may be disturbed, and her own position stronger. But an equitable settlement of the frontier question will make this programme difficult.

"On the other hand, as my letters have mentioned, the Afghans have from the first refused to believe in Russian sincerity, and have persistently assumed the eventual necessity of fighting for their frontier. Every effort has been, and is being, made to reassure them."

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Feb. 1:—

"The annual dinner of the Calcutta Trades Association is gradually becoming an event of considerable importance. Of late years it has been the practice to invite to it the principal officials and the leading men of the non-official community, and their speeches are looked for with feelings similar to those with which the British public await the Ministerial speeches at the Guildhall banquet. This year's festival, which took place on Friday last, was expected with more than ordinary interest, as the Viceroy had promised to attend. Among other guests were the Lieutenant-Governor, several members of the Supreme and Local Legislatures, the Judges of the High Court, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce.

"After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Wallis, Master of the Association, proposed the health of the Viceroy, and expressed the general gratification felt here at the appointment of so well-tried a servant of the Crown as Lord Dufferin to represent Her Majesty in India. The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

"Lord Dufferin, in reply, began by expressing his deep appreciation of the friendly feeling which had been manifested towards him from the moment of his arrival in India. There were doubtless, he went on to say, many present who were anxious to know what were the principles upon which his future policy would be guided. There was no reason why he should not gratify their curiosity. In doing so he would disclose no secret and initiate them into no new revelation, for his policy would be guided by those ancient principles upon which the British Empire in India had originally been founded, which had ever since been interwoven with its structure, and vindicated by each of his illustrious predecessors—namely, a justice which neither prejudice nor self-interest could pervert, an impartiality between all the religions and races which refused to be irritated by criticism or cajoled by flattery, and a beneficence of intention which sought to spread abroad among the many millions of Her Majesty's subjects in this country contentment, prosperity, wealth, education, professional advancement, free scope for municipal institutions, and every other privilege compatible with effectual government and authoritative supremacy.

"He said this, not merely in his own name, but speaking in the name of the Queen, the Parliament, and people of England, who were absolutely determined that British rule should be so blamelessly and vigorously conducted as to prove the crowning glory of our country's history; and that any grievance or wrong of which any of Her Majesty's subject's could complain—whether princes or people, whether native or British-born—should be examined, and, so far as the imperfection of human administration would allow, be abated or redressed. It was his highest ambition to do something towards bring about these desirable results. There was no sacrifice, whether of time or labour, of health or strength, which he was not prepared to make in pursuit of this aim, and he trusted that when his time came to quit these shores he might have perceptibly contributed towards the advancement of the country, the realisation of the just and legitimate aspirations of the people, and the fair fame and stability of the British Empire.

"The next guest to speak was the Lieutenant-Governor. The two years, he said, which had elapsed since he last replied to the toast of his health on a similar occasion, if they had been eventful in some things—which they must try to forget, and to efface from the memory—had yet been remarkable for the steady development and advancement of the moral and material welfare of this great province of Bengal. He went on to refer to the difficulties of governing India—difficulties which increased in proportion to the success of the efforts put forth in extending and expanding the intelligence and civilization of the people. It was as unreasonable to expect that we could go back to the theory of the days when the natives were entirely dependent on Englishmen as it would be to suppose that Englishmen should descend to the level of those whom they were trying to elevate to a much higher standard. Since the province of Bengal was of vast area, containing people of many races, tongues, and creeds, it was most improbable that any human effort could weld these into one nation. While he would be always forward to promote the development of the many races entrusted to his charge, he confessed that he had no sympathy with the misdirected aspirations or the exaggerated pretensions of a small section of the community. He concluded with a warm tribute to the Civil Service, of which he is the head.

"General Wilkinson, who responded to the toast of 'The Army and Navy,' dwelt upon the necessity of strengthening the Volunteer force in India in view of possible complications, and strongly urged every able-bodied European to join that force without delay.

"Mr. Justice Cunningham, returning thanks for 'The Bench,' said that the country owed an obligation to Lord Ripon for his successful efforts to procure an addition to the judicial strength of the High Court; and he hoped that the present Government, as soon as it had got the Tenancy Bill off its hands, would turn its attention to the improvement and cheapening of the administration of civil justice.

"A deputation of indigo planters from Behar waited on the Viceroy on Monday last, and presented a long memorial on the subject of the Tenancy Bill. A great portion of this document was devoted to arguments in favour of legalising the transfer of occupancy rights, which was described as being 'one of the main principles of the original Bill.' Lord Dufferin promised to give the matter careful consideration.

"The Calcutta Government *Gazette* gives a list of the works published in Bengal during the second quarter of last year. They amount to 889 books and pamphlets, of which 276 are described as educational. Accompanying the list is a short account of each work, prepared by the native librarian of the Government. Some of his remarks are interesting. Thus he says of one book, called "Sabhana," that it urges the Bengalees to adopt the English dress, marriage institutions, and style of living. The characters, male and female, are represented as smarting under the injustice and oppression of the English rulers of the country, as refusing to marry until their country's situation is improved, and as organizing themselves into an association pledged to forego self and to live for the country alone. Another book, called "Debaduta," traces the mental and physical degeneration of the Hindoos to the fact that the English are allowed to slaughter cows in India. The author abuses the English for eating beef, and the summary goes on to say, 'declaims against them in a style of vituperation which for rabidness and violence seems unsurpassable, and which is calculated to excite against them feelings of hatred and resentment in the Indian mind.'

"The Maharajah of Jeypore arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday last on a visit to the Viceroy. The Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Don Carlos, after a short stay at Government House, have gone to Darjeeling. Lord Randolph Churchill is expected shortly. He will be the Viceroy's guest while in Calcutta, and will then go to Sylhet, to which district he has been invited by the tea planters."

"The news that a second treaty between France and Burma has been signed in Paris, and that a French Consul will be sent to Mandalay, has naturally increased the already excited feeling in British Burma. There seems to be little, if any, difference of opinion in that province as to annexation being the proper course for us to adopt. It is argued that the dethronement of Theebaw

and the establishment of another prince as a feudatory of the Indian Government would have no lasting effect, as whoever reigns will always be used by foreigners for the furtherance of intrigues against England. The Indian Government has not yet given any sign of its intention, but it is not likely that it is yet prepared to adopt the heroic remedy of annexation, and it is doubtful whether it has made up its mind to the least drastic of all the measures proposed—namely, the re-establishment of a British resident at Mandalay.

"Meanwhile, the Chinese captors of Bhamo continue to hold out and defy all efforts to dislodge them. They are said to be well provided with provisions, and if driven out of Bhamo they can retreat to the hills, where the Burmese are unable to follow. The Burmese commander has asked for reinforcements, and 700 men, with three officers, of the King's body-guard and five guns have been sent from Mandalay.

"Gang robberies are reported from various parts of the country. In fact, the whole of Upper Burma appears to be in a state of absolute confusion and anarchy."

Selected Articles.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

Many writers well acquainted with Central Asia and with Russian movements in that region have repeatedly warned Englishmen of the rapid approach of Russia towards our Indian frontier, and of the ulterior object of her onward march. By a large class of politicians such warnings are laughed at or denounced as products of an unreasonable Russophobia. It is noteworthy, however, that these persons are such as show little appreciation of the greatness of England as a colonial and military power; it is, therefore, natural that they should not be affected by any anxiety about the loss of something of which they do not know the value. Those who really care for the safety and integrity of the British Empire will find food for serious reflection in an article by Arminius Vambéry, contained in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, and entitled "Will Russia Conquer India?" The writer, whose knowledge, judgment, and impartiality on this subject are unquestionable, therein draws attention to the following important facts:—(1) That within the last twenty years only Russia has absorbed the khanates of Taskhend, Bokhara, Khiva, Khokand, and Merv; (2) that in the many hardy and hitherto indomitable nomad tribes whom she has subdued Russia has obtained the services of hosts of the best cavalry in the world, who would be an invaluable aid in an expedition against India; (3) that by means of the railway communications already completed, in progress, or projected, Russia will soon be able to throw an army from Odessa, as its starting-point, into Central Asia in six days, without any great exertion, and without any interruption either by natural difficulties or hostile tribes; and, after the completion of the Michailovsk-Herat Railway, 520 miles long, the entire distance between the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea and Herat, the key of India, will be traversed in forty-eight hours at the most. The extension of the latter line to Herat was believed in England to be impossible, on account of the intervention of mountains from 10,000 to 15,000 feet high between Sharakhs and Herat, but these imaginary Alps prove to be merely shabby little hills 900 feet high; so that the only possible interference with the Russian designs is in the form of English protests—to which, M. Vambéry says, "the Russians, from politeness, occasionally pay some regard, but which in no wise shake them in their settled purpose." . . . History is written in vain if it has not warned us of the ultimate goal of Russian policy, both in Europe and in Asia. Friends and impartial spectators have warned us. Even *nos amis—les ennemis* have also warned us. The outspoken if indiscreet utterances of Russian representatives agree but too well with the tenor of all other warnings and evidences. If our Government will not learn from friends, will it then learn from the enemy? Alas! no trust at all can be placed in the foresight or firmness of the present Ministry. Such is their proved fatuity that they are capable of reversing the lesson of the old proverb, and of rendering it thus: "*Nefas est ab hoste doceri.*" It was by similar culpable blindness and pusillanimity that the Crimean war was produced. Russia was tempted by the English Government's weakness to make a venture which she would not have dared to make if she had been met at first with a bold front and decisive voice. Similar cowardice and indiscretion in our treatment of Russian ambition now may produce in the very near future a great catastrophe for ourselves. For Russia to-day is both more invulnerable, and more able to do harm to us, than she ever was. India is the future battle-ground of England's fate, and Egypt and Herat are the keys of our Indian possessions. Who, then, can be comfortable and content in thinking that such important keys are committed to the guardianship of such weak and palsied hands as those of the present Liberal Ministry?—*The Banner.*

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S POLICY.

President Cleveland is now engaged in the invidious task of forming his Cabinet, and we may expect to have before long some definite announcement with regard to his future policy. The

Democrats, like Mr. Gladstone and his Midlothian speeches, stand committed to certain views which they will not find easy to keep to on assuming the reins of office. Already sufficient has transpired to warrant the belief that Free Trade à outrance will not be adopted by the Cabinet, and that at the beginning, at any rate, only moderate changes in the tariff will be made. Much, of course, will depend upon the personal views of the Secretary of the Treasury. For this post common rumour assigns Mr. Alexander Del Mar, well known in America for his strenuous advocacy of remonetizing silver instead of issuing more paper money. He does not take up a fanatic attitude in this matter, however, but is for introducing silver into circulation, in a free, practical, natural way. During the tenure of office of President Johnson Mr. Del Mar was director of the Bureau of Statistics, a post corresponding with our secretaryship of the Board of Trade, and while in power was instrumental in forcing at a stroke the Washington rings to abandon one hundred millions of plunder they had almost secured by the passing of appropriation acts. Later on he led the crusade against the Tammany ring, and afterwards was instrumental in exposing the worthlessness of the Big Bonanza mines. If these acts made him many powerful enemies, they secured him a host of admiring friends, and at the present moment he is looked upon as the best conceivable finance minister of the Cleveland Cabinet. To English political economists he is well known by his "History of Precious Metals," the best book written on the subject; by his essay on the "Production of Gold and Silver," and a number of publications dealing with mining. Besides being an authority on tariff matters and general finance, he has achieved eminence as a practical mining engineer, and in this respect possesses no equal in the United States. He has travelled in most countries in Europe, and represented the United States at congresses on monetary and financial matters in most of the leading capitals. He thus possesses a wide experience of the world and, in no sense the narrow American politician too often entrusted with the management of affairs in the United States.

As the adoption of his views on money would greatly tend to improve the financial condition of countries having a silver standard, his appointment possesses particular interest for India, and we sincerely trust that nothing will occur to mar its realisation. In the whole Democrat party there is no individual possessing better claims or more distinctive qualifications for the post than Mr. Del Mar. By the public of this country his appointment would be regarded with the friendliest feeling and add one more link to the growing chain binding the two peoples together in mutual harmony. During his continuance in office there would be no repetition of the violent demonetization acts that depreciated the rupee during the Republican administration, and British commerce would gain by a skillful readjustment of the tariff. On this account we shall continue to watch the formation of the Cleveland cabinet with great interest, and trust that it will be ultimately found to consist of elements favourable to the advancement of the good feeling at present animating the two countries. President Cleveland has the best wishes of England in the selection of his subordinates, and in the appointment of Mr. Del Mar to the post of Secretary of the Treasury; they will detect a fresh proof of his determination to put down the corruption of his predecessor and provide America with the best possible Minister of Finance.

THE AURIFEROUS SANDS OF ASSAM.—Although it has hitherto been known that the sands of the Assam rivers are auriferous, the general experience has been that the yield of gold is very small. Hopes of increased productiveness, however, have of late been raised by the reported discovery of some rich washings on the Subansiri river. The published analysis of some samples of the average washings from Subansiri sands showed a yield of no less than 52 oz 11 dwt. 20 gr. per ton! Thus far we have a statement sufficiently startling, and highly suggestive of the richness of these sands. But the question arises as to the bulk of the sand from which the samples were washed down, because, after all, the yield above given can only be considered in reference to the unknown quantity from which the washings were made. This, of course, greatly reduces the value of the result, and leaves it an open question as to whether it is a real advance upon anything which has preceded it. All that has been elucidated is that a minute quantity of washed sand gives a good percentage of gold. Nothing is vouchsafed as to the amount of river sand which was treated for this residue, or of the time and labour consumed in that treatment. It appears to be a fairly well-established fact that the Subansiri sands have generally given the best yields among the many rivers of the Lakhimpur district, which itself is one of the most favoured of the auriferous regions in Assam. According to Mr. W. King, of the Geological Survey of India, there is little doubt that improved methods of running such sands through cradles should make the out-turn better than it ever has been under the crude manipulation of the native washer. But that this will ever come near the anticipations of those who circulated the high results we have quoted, is more than the indications of the rocks of the upland country, or the history of gold-washing in Assam, will allow.—*Iron.*

Home News.

COUNCIL DRAFTS.—The tenders for Rs.35,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs.8,40,000, average rate ls. 6-937d.; Bombay, Rs.10,90,000, average rate ls. 6-95d.; and Madras, Rs.4,08,400, average rate ls. 6-938d. In telegraphic transfers, Calcutta, Rs.11,00,000, average rate ls. 7-003d.; and Bombay, Rs.11,00,000, average rate ls. 7d., or a total of Rs.45,38,400. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at ls. 6 15-16d. will receive about 60 per cent., and above in full, and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Bombay at ls. 7d. and above in full. Subsequently, bills for Rs.1,40,000 on Bombay and Rs.25,600 on Madras were sold at ls. 6 31-32d. per rupee. Next week 40 lakhs will be offered for tender. Between April 1st and January 27th remittances for Rs.12,19,16,818 were sold, realising £9,891,028. On Friday the India Council sold bills for Rs.2,73,400 on Bombay at ls. 6 21-32d., and telegraphic transfers for Rs.2,09,000 on Calcutta at ls. 7 1-16d.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION OF 1886.—The Prince of Wales, as president, has notified to the undermentioned members of the Royal Commission that his Royal Highness has been pleased to appoint them a Finance Committee for the exclusive purpose of administering the finances in connection with the exhibition—viz., Sir John Rose, G.C.M.G., chairman; Sir George C. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., Mr. Edward Birkbeck, M.P., Sir Barrow Helbert Ellis, K.C.S.I., and Sir W. Charles Sargeant, K.C.M.G.

SILVER.—The Silver Market during the past week has been extremely quiet, notwithstanding the announcement, on Wednesday last, of an increase of five lakhs in the Council's drawings this week. The quotations are 49½d. and 48d. per ounce for bars and dollars respectively.

NOTICES, MEETINGS, DIVIDENDS, &c.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).—The 25th half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Thursday last, at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. Pender, M.P., presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, observed that the gross receipts for the half-year had been £309,569, or an increase over the corresponding period of 1883 of £26,479. Of this amount, £19,000 was attributable to long Government and Press messages, which had compensated them for the decrease in the number of commercial telegrams transmitted. They had £3,498 in shares of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company, which was now in liquidation, but they expected that this item would be realised at a profit before the next accounts were published. Their working expenses had been £84,907, or an increase of £4,058. The general expenses in London had been £2,542 more, principally owing to the action brought against the company by the Central News Company, to which he alluded at their last meeting, the law charges and disbursements having been £2,676. The working expenses at the stations had been £1,994 more. In the salaries and wages at stations there had been an increase of £2,045, but they had opened four new stations—Suakim, Piræus, Patras, and Katakolo—and there had also been six months' expenses at the Glasgow station, against two months' in the corresponding period of 1883. On several other heads there had been decreases. The cost of the Lipari and Messina cables had been £884 in the half-year, as compared with £1,000 in the last five half-years, and the capital cost of these cables, £5,884, had now all been charged to revenue. The expenses in the half-year attending the repair and renewal of cables had been £31,189, or an increase over the previous year of £1,669. After paying all expenses and meeting debenture charges and preference share interest, they were enabled to pay a dividend and bonus at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and to carry forward £30,364 against £13,679 a year ago. Their receipts for traffic with India had been £4,000 less, but from long experience they knew that an increase or decrease in the number of messages sent over the cables depended more or less on the state of trade, and in the period under review there had been marked depression in trade, both in India and England. The account they presented was, however, a good one, owing to the condition of affairs in China; but he would rather trust to activity in trade than to war operations for obtaining a satisfactory return on their capital. When the directors' report was printed a few days ago all their cables were, as then stated, in perfect working order, but several of them were now interrupted. Their ships were, however, placed at proper points to meet immediate repair requirements. They now had their system so arranged in the Mediterranean that if they had one, two, three, or even four cables interrupted, they would still be able to conduct their important traffic with the Continent and their large traffic with India, China, and Australia. During the present pressure of war intelligence and urgent messages on military affairs, they had been enabled to utilise their two cables from Alexandria to Malta and Marseilles, that from

Alexandria to Zante and Otranto, from Zante to Trieste, and from Alexandria to Constantinople and Odessa. They had these four important alternative routes to the Continent and Egypt, besides the line *via* Gibraltar and Lisbon, which, however, had been totally interrupted in the last five days. They had now obtained possession, at a moderate price, of the undertaking of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company, and they had also purchased an interest in the Direct Spanish Telegraph Company, which enabled them to control the management of that company. At their last meeting he spoke of the arrangements which had been made by the company with the Greek Government, which had afterwards asked them to connect some of their outlying islands in consideration of extending their subsidy of £6,500 a year for ten years, making thirty-three years. To this the company had consented, and he believed the new connections would cost them about £6,000. They had also opened a station at Perim, under a guarantee from the Perim Coal Company that their expenses should be paid, and he expected that the traffic from that place would eventually be considerable. Our mercantile fleet and our great ironclads must coal somewhere, and it was the interest of the company, whenever they could do so, to follow the flag. The Marquis of Tweeddale having seconded the motion, a short discussion followed; and in replying to questions the chairman stated, as to the suggestion that another shilling a share should be distributed by way of bonus, that it was of the utmost importance to the company to have a strong reserve fund, both to enable them to effect repairs when necessary and to maintain the market value of the shares. The capital of the company was £5,500,000, and he thought the reserve fund was far short of what it ought to be. If the accountants could be convinced that it was better to place to revenue account, instead of to the reserve fund, the interest earned by the investments forming that fund, he did not think it would be difficult to convince the directors on the point. They received no dividend on their shares in the Direct Spanish Company, but the debentures of that company paid them six per cent. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors were afterwards re-elected.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A special general meeting of this company was held at the offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, a few days since, to consider a resolution which was introduced by Sir William P. Andrew, C.I.E., at the last annual meeting, but which was then ruled out of order in consequence of the necessary notice not having been given as prescribed by the deed of settlement of the company. There was a large attendance of shareholders, and Mr. E. Thornton, C.B., the senior director, was voted to the chair. The Chairman, before calling on Sir William Andrew to move the resolution, stated that the high opinion which led the Board of Directors to put Mr. Sutherland in the position of chairman had been largely augmented by what they had seen of his acts since he had filled that important post. Although the matter before the meeting was purely a shareholders' question, yet it was right to say that nothing would give the Board greater pleasure than to see the motion which stood in Sir William Andrew's name adopted. Sir William Andrew, C.I.E., then moved the following resolution:—"That, in recognition of the eminent services to this company of the chairman, Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., the shares in the Suez Canal Company recently purchased to qualify him as a member of the Suez Canal Board of Directors be, and the same are hereby, presented to him." He urged that he had not until very lately had the advantage of Mr. Sutherland's acquaintance, so that he could have no private feeling in the matter further than a desire to contribute his mite to do justice to the eminent services of a public man. Nothing could be more successful than the management of the company by the Board of Directors, and in carrying out their policy Mr. Sutherland had had the willing co-operation of his colleague, Mr. Bayley, supported by an able and experienced staff. But the object of the resolution was to mark especially the great services which had been rendered by Mr. Sutherland, who had been to a large extent instrumental in placing the proprietors in possession of one of the grandest, finest, and most admirably-found fleets in the world. Major-General Sir F. R. Pollock, K.C.S.I., seconded the resolution, and read a letter from Dr. Carson, an influential Irish shareholder, warmly supporting it. After several speeches highly complimentary not only to Mr. Sutherland but to his coadjutor in the management, Mr. Henry Bayley, and the body of directors, the resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., expressed his acknowledgments for the honour which had been conferred upon him, and gave an able *résumé* of the position and fleet of the company now in comparison with some years ago. The satisfactory result obtained he attributed to the thorough co-operation of his colleagues on the direction, and to the *esprit des corps* which had always animated the service as a whole. The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to Sir W. P. Andrew for his action in the matter, and to Mr. Thornton for his able conduct in the chair.

The Government of India have decided that receipts and cheques issued on behalf of cantonment funds are required to be stamped according to the provisions of the Stamp Act in force.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

It is announced that no Chapter of the Star of India will be held in Calcutta this year.

A COURT of Inquiry is to assemble at Rawul Pindi to inquire into complaints against General Marter.

A BILL has been read in the Bengal Legislative Council to enable the Calcutta Port Commissioners to raise a loan to provide new docks.

At a town's meeting held in Calcutta, it was decided to erect a public charitable eye infirmary as a memorial to the late Kristodas Pal.

MR. E. WARD, Officiating Judicial Commissioner in British Burma, acts as Chief Commissioner of Assam during Mr. Elliott's absence.

THE family jewels of the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal, valued at Rs. 5,00,000, are to be sold, and the proceeds invested in land for the benefit of the present Nawab.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD, whilst riding in a race at the Ballygunge Steeplechases on December 10th, fell from his horse, and his shoulder was put out of joint.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in Calcutta on a visit on December 14th. Their Royal Highnesses were to be entertained at a grand ball given by the inhabitants of Calcutta on the 19th.

THE Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-West Provinces met at Bankipore on December 10th, and the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Gandak Bridge was performed in their presence on the following day.

THE Presidency Jail inquiry at Calcutta into certain alleged cases of ill-treatment of prisoners has reached a stage at which the committee engaged in it are believed to have formed some definite conclusions, and these, it is believed, must prove somewhat unfavourable to the local officials concerned.

SIR CHARLES ARCHIBOLD left Lahore on the 5th ultimo on his winter tour. From Kushalgarh the party will proceed by boat down the Indus to Isakhel, where the camp awaits their arrival.

No time is apparently to be lost in building the hostel for the accommodation of female medical students from the munificent donation of Maharani Surnomoye. An official declaration has already been published that a piece of land, measuring about two beeghas, is to be taken up for the purpose adjoining the Medical College and Eden Hospital, Calcutta.

THE great care which has been taken by the Government of India of emigrants starting for any Colonies from the port of Calcutta is well shown by the fact that the last *Gazette of India* contains no less than 105 pages of rules and forms relating to their welfare in this country, on board ship, and in the Colonies. The draft of these rules, which are published for general information, will be taken into consideration by Government on the 6th of February.

THE natives of India have some difficulty in accounting for the annual incursion of distinguished visitors from England. However, as far as Don Carlos is concerned, one Behar paper has no such difficulty. It tells its readers that "the Spanish ex-King" is about to visit Behar to study the "military tactics of the Volunteers," and that he will probably try to induce some of the planters to aid him in the recovery of his lost kingdom. This, a contemporary remarks, is a new aspect of the military question. India, it seems, is to become a recruiting ground for European warfare, and peripatetic monarchs are to cull the flower of our auxiliary forces.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(From the *Indian Planters' Gazette*.)

THE *rubbee* crop promises well throughout Behar, though the rice crop has, as a rule, not fulfilled the ryot's expectations.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD intend sending a representative to the Mozufferpore Meet to photograph groups, horses—in fact, everybody and everything.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Anthony Edwards of Motihari broke his leg at Samastipur by stumbling over a box. The latest news reports that he is doing well.

MADRAS.

RAJAH RAMPAL SINGH, Talukdar of Rampur, in Oudh, has returned to Madras from England.

MR. GRANT DUFF intends paying a visit to Pondicherry shortly. Extensive preparations are being made by the French authorities for his Excellency's reception.

CAPTAIN HEXT, R.N., the Director of the Indian Marine, arrived at Madras on Saturday last on an official visit, and left for Bombay by Saturday evening's mail train.

THE Madras Government, following the example of the Bombay

Government, has issued a resolution directing that all prisoners charged with murder shall be provided with counsel at the State expense, if they are too poor to pay the fees.

It is stated that the Madras Government has resolved to try to bore an artesian well in Madras. Mr. Louie Cornet, who has bored one or two wells successfully at Pondicherry, has been engaged for the purpose; and, in accordance with the suggestion of Dr. William King, of the Geological Survey, well will be sunk in the People's Park.

SOME of the leading native gentlemen of Bellary have formed a club on the lines of the Cosmopolitan Club in Madras. About seventy members are on the list, and, thanks to the liberality of that successful merchant, Mr. Sabapathy Moodelliar, a bungalow has been placed at the disposal of the members free of rent. The committee have decided to form a fund with the entrance fees of the members, the monthly subscriptions being set apart for the expenses of the club. The institution is a success.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—We regret to hear that Sir Frederick Roberts has been suffering during the last few days from slight intermittent fever. His Excellency is now living at Government House, the cool rooms of which were recommended by Dr. Mackenzie as preferable to the Commander-in-Chief's tents on the Island. Sir Frederick had a hard week's work in Hyderabad in December, and the change to Ootacamund caused a slight chill, the effect of which his Excellency probably has not shaken off. However, we are glad to hear that he is convalescent to-day, and will start for Kristnarajpuram on Monday, where he will have some more work in the sun. The order for the Proclamation Parade of all the local troops which was fixed for to-day was countermanded yesterday, and the parade will probably be held on Saturday next.—*Mail*, January 16.

MR. EARDLEY NORTON, the coroner of Madras, in the course of a lecture delivered at the Madras Presidency College on December 10th, made the following interesting reference to the later career of his father, Mr. John Bruce Norton:—"Till his eyesight failed him he practised in the Privy Council, where he ever was accorded a most patient and courteous hearing. He filled the chair of Lecturer to Inns of Court on Hindu Law. You may not know that he applied for the Chief Justiceship of Bengal at the time when it was given to its present excellent incumbent, Sir Richard Garth. I do not know that my father would have been successful. His application has reached me with a series of most sympathetic letters from men whom it is a privilege to know. But he was forced to withdraw his application when the doctors pronounced upon him the dread verdict of impending blindness. Even then his energy was unabated and I have heard him argue and win an appeal in the Privy Council when he was stone-blind."

BOMBAY.

MR. HART will act as Private Secretary to Lord Reay.

No arrangements have yet been made as to the military staff of the new Governor.

THE HON. SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, Bart., assumed charge on the 9th ult. of the office of a judge of the High Court in the room of Mr. Justice Kimball.

H.E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON presided on the 12th ult. at a lecture delivered by Mr. Jewanjee Jamsetjee Mody, the high priest of the Colaba fire-temple, on the Parsee religion.

Two powerful horses which His Excellency the Governor was driving bolted down the Malabar Hill towards the Point the other day. His Excellency escaped unhurt, but the carriage was much damaged and the horses badly cut.

GENERAL LITTLETON ANNESLEY, the Adjutant-General, has been removed from the camp-of-exercise at Chickli, suffering from a severe attack of pleurisy.

On the 7th ult., Lord Randolph Churchill met a number of representative native gentlemen in Bombay and listened to an exposition of their views regarding various questions affecting the welfare of India.

HIS LORDSHIP left Bombay on the 9th ult., for Indore, on a visit to Sir Lepel Griffin. On Monday night a grand entertainment was given at the Indore Residency by the Maharajah Holkar in Lord Randolph's honour.

IN A Resolution recently issued, regarding a proposal to locate a cholera hospital in the vicinity of the European General Hospital, Bombay, the Government favour the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner, who apprehends no evil consequences, against that of the Surgeon-General, who considers that the carrying out of the proposal would "terminate in calamitous results."

SEVERAL camps of exercise have been established in various parts of the country for the instruction of troops. At Chinchwad, near Poona, a large camp, composed of troops of all branches of the service, is in full operation; at Mhow a cavalry camp was opened on Friday; and at Kristnarajpuram, near Bangalore, an artillery camp has been established.

THE Secretary for Berar reports that the prospects of the

khari crops are favourable, except in places where they have suffered from excessive rain. Cholera has appeared in the Akola and Balapur taluks. Cattle-disease prevails in the Basim district.

SOME excitement was caused in Bombay on the 12th ult. by a wide-spread rumour that an attempt had been made upon the life of Sir Munguldas Nathooobhoy, the well-known Hindoo knight. The rumour arose from the fact that whilst Sir Munguldas was sitting in a room of his bungalow a bullet entered through the window, breaking the glass, but doing no other damage. It is believed that the bullet was fired from a catapult by some lad in the adjoining street.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"Major Bissett has left Ajmere for Bombay to take over charge of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, with its amalgamations, from Mr. Wood. Lieutenant-Colonel Moberley, late Examiner of Accounts on the Rajputana Railway, has for the present been appointed Deputy Agent, and stationed at Ajmere. Further information as to the staff, location of offices, and other details, which are anxiously looked for, Major Bissett has promised to announce as soon as instructions have been received from the Board of Directors at home.

OWING to the receipt of information to the effect that the Royal Commission appointed to conduct the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886 intend sending out their own agents for the purchase of articles for exhibition, all local work in connection with the Exhibition has been stopped, and the Bombay Government has intimated that the contribution of a lakh of rupees which it has made towards the affair will be withdrawn unless it is allowed to employ its own agency for the purchase of specimens for exhibition.

IN Bombay the elephant as a means of conveyance has long been done away with, but he still flourishes in Poona, where he is the cause of as much alarm to horses as the steam-roller in Bombay. An incident which occurred on the 10th ult. bears testimony to this fact. While an elephant belonging to the Transport Department was going down St. Mary's-road a carriage happened to come in the opposite direction. The horse took fright and bolted, and the carriage soon came to grief by being overturned. The only occupant was a gentleman, and he may congratulate himself that he escaped with only a few bruises. When a governor or a member of Council has met with a similar accident the elephant in Poona will soon become a mere reminiscence.

THERE was an influential gathering on the 14th ult. at the Town Hall on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Bombay Centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association. A very encouraging report of the past year's work was presented by the secretary, Mr. Harold King, in which every reasonable hope was held out that the ambulance work in the city would not prove ephemeral. Seven classes had been held at which 181 pupils had attended, including the Governor and a number of ladies; and of these 54 had passed the prescribed examination entitling them to certificates of proficiency. His Excellency the Governor, who presided, in moving the adoption of the report, impressed upon his hearers the importance of maintaining such a useful organisation in their midst; and alluded to the kindness with which many distinguished medical gentlemen have devoted their short hours of relaxation to the instruction of classes. He expressed a wish that the society might in the coming year be enabled to give instruction in the vernacular to native ladies and others. On the suggestion of the Governor a subscription was raised during the proceedings to remove an adverse balance against the treasurer.

BURMA.

REFUGEES from Bhamo are finding their way to Mandalay in large numbers. Theebaw has sent an army to put down the revolt.

CAPTAIN ENSOR, who lately officiated as Port Officer of Akyab, has been appointed to the Port Officership of Bassein.

A ROBBERY of money and jewellery to the extent of Rs. 1,250 has been committed at the Akyab Treasury. The police guard stationed at the building are suspected of having been concerned in the crime, and six of them have been arrested.

SOME of the boatmen employed in conveying the Scots Fusiliers to Toungoo were found gambling at the village of Kawah, but the police in attempting to effect their arrest were severely handled. It is said that Inspector Moung Tsee had one of his ears cut off, and a Sergeant was picked up in an insensible condition; and the gamblers escaped.

FROM the proceedings of the last meeting of the Akyab Municipal Committee we learn that the estimated receipts amount to Rs. 1,18,900-0-0, and the revenue, including the opening balance, to Rs. 1,26,700 against Rs. 1,40,100 in 1884-85. This difference is due to the opening balance in 1884-85 having been nearly four times as large as in 1885-86. The difference is, however, reduced by estimated larger receipts under heads. The estimated expenditure is Rs. 1,25,500 leaving an estimated closing balance of Rs. 1,200. This provides for pensions for the officers and servants of the Municipality under Section 35 of the new Act and calculated in accordance with Government Rules.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

CEYLON.

THE Legislative Council sat on the 8th ult., the Governor having come from Kandy for the purpose, and returning on the following morning. All the members, except the Government Agent, C. P., and the Hons. Van Lungenberg and Downall, were present.

THE Hon. R. A. Bosanquet gave notice of the following question and motion:—"To ask if the Government intend to prosecute the publisher of the *Ceylon News*, or to take any official notice of the gross libels upon the administration of justice which have from time to time been published in that paper; and to move for any correspondence which may have passed between the Government and the Attorney-General's Department in reference thereto."

HIS EXCELLENCY has created a very sore feeling throughout certain classes of the Civil Service by some of his recent appointments. A large number of officers have been passed over in favour of a couple of civilians who, from the chance of residing at Kandy, have, it is supposed, come more especially under the notice of the Governor. Sir Arthur Gordon is credited with holding the doctrine, that for what he does in Civil Service appointments he is responsible to the Queen alone. His Excellency may have formed this opinion on his experience in petty colonies such as those in the West Indies and Fiji, where the Service is a small affair, but in the first of Crown Colonies with a regular Covenanted Civil Service after the model of India, it is argued that a Governor's position is very different. No Presidency Governor would venture to override the claims of Indian civilians without due cause shown, and it is argued that men under contract to serve Her Majesty the Queen, according to rules and regulations laid down, have rights and privileges which even a Governor may not contemn repeatedly. Very possibly the matter may become the subject of discussion in the House of Commons, that is, should the offended civilians manifest sufficient cohesion to remonstrate jointly, and so get a question asked direct of Lord Derby in Parliament.

HARBOUR DEFENCE OF COLOMBO.—It is pointed out in connection with the controversy over the location of our coal stores and harbour defences that it would be a most difficult matter to fire, by means of shells or any shot from a man-of-war, stores of coal under a tropical sun, and that, therefore, the risk run of destruction from the proximity of the coal stores to the harbour and shore is not so great as we were led to suppose by home correspondents. In the case of the P. and O. agent at Galle, what he dreaded some time ago was a sudden landing of an enemy and the theft or destruction of his coal, which, of course, could then be leisurely effected. To guard against this Captain Bayley planned to remove a certain reserve a short distance into the interior, and this might be advisable in the case of Colombo. The great improvement however required at Colombo in the construction of the Northern Arm, and the consequent completion of Sir John Coode's Harbour design, and next the proper defence of the port by heavy batteries on Mutwall Point and Galle Buck or wherever the Military authorities may decide as best. For the Northern Arm we are glad to learn an unanimous opinion here prevails, even the Master Attendant and local commercial firms who led the opposition some years ago being now favourable. A comparatively narrow entrance and close harbour are also approved of and the case of Prince's Dock, Bombay, is pointed to, as conclusive evidence of the good sanitary condition of a large body of water more completely enclosed than our harbour would be.—*Observer*.

A KURRACHEE paper hears that the Camp of Exercise, which Brigadier-General Luck, C.B. had proposed to be held at Jherruck next month, is to be given up. It is to be regretted that such is the case.

THE GRAVE OF GENERAL CONWAY.—A short time ago we noticed the fact that General Sir Frederick Roberts, on learning through the columns of a Madras paper that the grave of General Conway, an old Madras officer, was still carefully preserved by the inhabitants of a village called Nakry-Kal, which was supposed to be in the Nizam's territory, had written to his Highness requesting that his thanks might be conveyed to the villagers for the care which they had taken of the late General's tomb. It appears, however, that Sir Frederick has desired his thanks to be conveyed to the wrong person. There is a village called Nakry-Kal in the Nizam's dominions, on the old marching route to Haidarabad, but the village in which the tomb is situated in one of the same name and on the same road, but is in the Kistna district, and within British dominions. General Conway died from cholera, outbreaks of which disease occur in the village where he lies buried nearly every year, and it is said to be in order to propitiate the goddess of cholera that so much care has been taken of the tomb. It is now suggested that the old travellers' bungalow, in which the General died, and which is still standing, although disused for some time, should be converted into a charitable dispensary and hospital, where the people of the village, who at present cannot get medical aid at a less distance than 40 miles, might receive the benefit of professional attendance as a reward for their care of the tomb.—*Englishman*.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN E. L. ELLIOTT, D.A.Q.M.G., is appointed to officiate as A.Q.M.G. during the absence of Major Melliss at Baroda on special duty.

SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR, Quartermaster-General, has proceeded to Darjeeling on a short visit of inspection.

In this year's competition of the Northern India Rifle Association the winner of the Championship is again Major W. Hill, of the 2nd Goorkhas, with the fine average of 4.53 per shot.

THE N-1 Mountain Battery, at present encamped near the Artillery Barracks, Kurrachee, will embark for Bombay on the 24th instant.

In connection with the supply of Waler remounts for the Bombay Army, instructions have been issued for an increase of one hundred to the reserve of Australian horses now maintained at the Hosur Depot in the Madras Presidency, from which the horses will be issued to batteries of horse and field artillery on the Bombay establishment.

THE models to be sent from the Madras and Bombay armies to the London Exhibition of 1886 are as follows:—One native officer Madras ("Queen's Own") Sappers and Miners one, non-commissioned officer (Mussulman) Madras Cavalry, one sepoy Madras infantry, 2nd Bombay Lancers, 5th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, and 29th Regiment Native Infantry.

SOME particulars are published in a contemporary of a cup which has been presented by Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, open to Bengal cavalry regiments, including the C.I. Horse. The first prize is a silver cup, and then ten prizes consisting of the entrance fees in various proportions, from 16 per cent. downwards, 15, 13, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, and 5 per cent. The entrance fee is Rs.20 from each regiment; competition open to sections of four mounted men. A regiment may enter as many sections as it likes, and the number of times that any particular section may enter is unlimited. The cup goes to the regiment whose best three sections make the highest average score. These sections are to be made up of twelve men, not changes rung on about half-a-dozen. The money prizes are to be divided among the men of the ten best sections, but more than two money prizes can be won by the same regiment. The cup will be competed for at any station in the Bengal Presidency between the 25th December, 1884, and the 31st March, 1885. The remaining conditions are similar to those published in past years for the Cureton Cup, and need not be detailed.

A DESPATCH, a contemporary states, has arrived from the Home Government regarding the proposed changes in the conditions of service of the Royal Engineers in this country. The principal features are, we believe, the reduction of the period of service to five years; and the increase of pensions for those who elect to serve altogether in India.

THE Bangalore correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphs on the 11th ult.—the 15th Madras Native Infantry left yesterday for Madras by route march. General Rowlands has published a complimentary order bearing high testimony to the good conduct and discipline of the regiment in Bangalore. The regiment took part in the second Afghan campaign.

THE 5th Bengal Cavalry, under Major J. Vanrenen, arrived at Gumbaz on the 2nd ult. The headquarters of the 10th Bengal Lancers, under Colonel G. C. Ross, were to march on the 6th idem for India *via* the Han Pass and Barkhan. Major Carr's squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry returns to Dera Ghazi Khan with the Lancers.

It is notified that the separate corps of Volunteers in British Burma are no longer organised under one administrative battalion. The "South Andaman Volunteer Rifles Corps" will continue to be attached to the "Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps" for administrative purposes.

THE *Pioneer* says:—Regarding the court of inquiry ordered to assemble to investigate certain complaints against General Marter we feel bound to explain, in justice to that officer, how matters stand. General Marter, it will be remembered, commanded until very recently the 1st King's Dragoon Guards at Rawul Pindee, and a field officer of that regiment, whose relations with his commanding officer were somewhat strained, busied himself in formulating charges against him. In the ordinary course these would have been disposed of by the Indian military authorities, but the officer in question sent his complaints home direct to a member of Parliament; and now, in common fairness to General Marter, a court of inquiry has to be held. The matters in dispute will, we doubt not, be sifted quite as thoroughly as the complainant desires—perhaps more so.

It having been brought to the notice of the Governor-General in Council that the present arrangements for conducting the duties connected with sub-marine mining at the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, and Kurrachee are not altogether satisfactory, it has been decided that a subaltern officer of the Royal Engineers shall be stationed at each of the above named ports for special duty in connection with the sub-marine mining services and shall not be liable to removal except in compliance with the orders of

the Inspector of Sub-Marine Defences. These officers will be borne on the rolls of the Sappers and Miners; but will be posted to the Public Works Department, and graded as assistant engineers, second grade. They will be under the officer commanding Sappers and Miners for discipline and interior economy; but in all duties of sub-marine mining they will be under the inspector of that branch. The tenure of the appointment will be limited to three years, unless the holder be promoted to assistant engineer, first grade, when he will be relieved by a Sapper officer who is commencing his tour of Indian service.

The following Division Order by Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Playre, K.C.B., was issued at Mhow on the 1st ult.:—Referring to the General Order by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief transferring Brigadier-General Gillespie, C.B., from the Nusseeraabad Brigade to Poona, the Lieutenant-General commanding whilst tendering to General Gillespie his thanks for the cordial support which he has always received from him, begs at the same time to express the satisfaction and confidence which he has derived from having had an officer of General Gillespie's well-known and tried ability associated with him in an important command of the Mhow Division.

A FURTHER decision of some importance to officers of the British service who may wish to enter the Staff Corps has been given by the Government of India. Hitherto officers leaving British regiments to join probationary appointments in native regiments have been obliged to defray their own travelling expenses, on the grounds that they were proceeding to an appointment for their own advantage, and also benefited pecuniarily by the arrangement. In future these officers are to be exempted from the operation of this rule, and they are to be allowed passages at the public expense under the circumstances mentioned.

The recent orders prescribing the conditions on which officers of the British service will, in future, be admitted to the Indian Staff Corps have given rise to certain questions as to how the provisions of the Special India Army Circular, dated the 15th of November, 1884, affect those officers who were probationers or applicants for admission as probationers when the new orders came into force. The decision arrived at by the Government of India is to the effect that officers who were admitted as probationers prior to the 1st of October, 1884, when the new regulations took effect, are to be subject to the previous rules for admission, as contained in India Army Circulars, Clause 62 of 1862. As respects officers who applied for admission prior to the 1st of October, but whose applications were not sanctioned until subsequently, it has been ruled that those officers whose appointment as probationers was sanctioned prior to the 15th of November, 1884, may, should they desire to do so, withdraw their applications and return to their regiments at the expense of the State.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. G. White and Co. report as follows on the Tea Market, from the 22nd to the 29th ult.:—The sales have again passed with spirit, and the demand has become more general for all useful descriptions especially good medium to fine Pekoes, for which there is still an upward tendency, whilst finest Pekoes and Broken Pekoes command very full prices. Good to fine Pekoe Souchongs have also been in request, and present prices show an advance of ¼d. to 1d. per lb. against the same marks selling at the commencement of the month: but this, as in the case of Pekoes, is partly accounted for by the improved quality of those now offering. On the whole the selection has been varied, and has comprised some very desirable parcels, so that the proportion of Pekoes from 10d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., with which the market was previously glutted, is lessened, and quotations for these are in some cases a trifle firmer. Ceylon.—Only a small quantity has been offered, which has met with good competition and realised full rates.

The following is from the Indian Tea Circular of Messrs W. J. and H. Thompson:—Since the 15th ult. 42,000 packages have been catalogued for sale, including 1,040 from Ceylon and 700 of reprinted and second-hand tea. With a more general feeling of confidence the market has experienced a sensible improvement, the dealers being encouraged by a better demand from the country and by the improved character of the teas now coming forward. Competition has been exceptionally brisk for fine qualities, and many sales have been made of Pekoe and Broken Pekoe between 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d., showing decidedly higher prices than have been obtainable for some time past, notwithstanding the augmented supply of good tea resulting from improvement in the later manufacture from Assam and Darjeeling, and the arrival of some superior "autumn flavoured" teas from Doours and elsewhere. There is also a movement in the value of good liquoring teas of all makes between 1s. and 1s. 6d., especially Pekoes, but inferior qualities remain at former prices. In teas under 1s. there is not any quotable change beyond a hardening tendency for the best Broken and Souchongs, coarse and dull liquoring kinds of both leaf and broken remaining neglected at previous rates. The more varied selection of quality now offering, as compared with the supply at the end of last year, is undoubtedly an attraction to the buyer, and should facilitate the sale of the balance of the crop, making the result of the year's working more satisfactory to producers and shippers than at one time seemed probable. About 41 million lbs. have now been sold, leaving 24 millions to be disposed of—assuming that the receipts from all ports reach our estimate of 65 million lbs. Last year between 23 and 24 million lbs. were sold between Feb. 1 and June 30.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- BEER—Jan. 5, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. Arnold Beer, of a son.
 BRYDON—Dec. 27, at Chatlapore Tea Estate, Sylhet, the wife of E. Brydon, Esq., of a son (stillborn).
 BOILEAU-GOAD—Jan. 5, at "Lothair," Hazaribagh, the wife of J. Boileau-Goad, district superintendent of Police, Hazaribagh, of a son.
 CAITHNESS—Jan. 8, at 6, Government Place, N. Calcutta, the wife of J. E. Caithness, of a daughter.
 CAVENDISH—Jan. 9, at Cochin, the wife of A. C. Cavendish, of a son.
 COLLISTER—Jan. 14, at "Hillside," Cumballa Hill, the wife of J. G. H. Collister, of a son.
 DRAKE—BROCKMAN—Jan. 3, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major E. F. Drake-Brockman, F.R.C.S., of a son.
 ELLIOT—Jan. 10, at St. Thome, Madras, the wife of Edward H. Elliot, Assistant Professor, Presidency College, of a son.
 FORBES—Jan. 7, at Pachmarhi, the wife of Captain W. E. G. Forbes Station Staff Officer, of a daughter.
 GARDNER—Jan. 3, at Bareilly, the wife of E. B. Gardner, Surgeon-Major I. M. S., of a daughter.
 GRAHAM—Jan. 10, at 37, Mazagon-road, the wife of H. W. Graham, of a son.
 HALL—Jan. 2, at Alipore, the wife of L. M. M. Hall, Esq., 12th K.I.G., Regiment, of a daughter.
 HEILGERS—Jan. 30, at 136, Canning-street, Calcutta, the wife of Robert Philip Heilgers, of a daughter. (By telegram.)
 LESMOND—Dec. 29, at Nellore, the wife of W. A. Lesmond, of a son.
 LOCKHART—Jan. 6, at Bankipore, the wife of R. Stewart Lockhart, of a son.
 MARSDEN—Jan. 9, at Merkara, the wife of E. Marsden, Inspector of Schools, seventh division, of a son.
 O'BRIEN—Jan. 26, at Peshawur, Punjab, the wife of Surgeon-Major T. B. P. O'Brien, A.M. Department, of a son. (By telegram.)
 ORMEROD—Jan. 10, at Chetput, Madras, the wife of Henry Ormerod, of a daughter.
 VANCUTSEM—Jan. 5, at 20, Garden Reach-road, Calcutta, the wife of E. C. Vancutsem, of a daughter.
 WALKER—Jan. 9, at Barrackpore, No. 88, Station-road, the wife of J. W. Walker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- ANDERSON—BRADBURN—Jan. 7, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, by the Rev. M. Lambert, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. J. P. Ellwood, John Grant Anderson, Captain 2nd Battalion the Leicestershire Regiment, to Beatrice, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel S. Bradburn, 2nd Battalion the Leicestershire Regiment.
 COLLINGWOOD—WORTLEY—Jan. 7, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. Bray, Carlton Cuthbert Collingwood to Ida Louisa, eldest daughter of R. A. Wortley, of Calcutta.
 COOPER—FOLDS—Jan. 8, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. Kitchen, Alfred Cooper, of Calcutta to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Folds, Esq., J.P., Brunshaw, Burnley.
 CURRIE—PATERSON—Jan. 6, at St. John's Church, Monghyr, by the Rev. Charles Dowding, Percy George Colin, third son of the Rev. Sir Frederick L. Currie, Bart., Petersfield, Hants, to Agnes Grace Johnstone, eldest daughter of the late Charles Paterson.
 GAVAGHAN—WHITE—Jan. 4, at the Cathedral, Madras, P. Gavaghan, Madras Railway, to Bertha Matilda White, youngest daughter of Edward White, Esq., of Dalston, London.
 JACKSON—MULLEN—Dec. 31, at Trinity Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. C. H. Pelly, William Inkermann Jackson, Accountant Public Works Department, son of the late A. Barry Jackson, H.M.'s 94th Foot, to Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of R. W. Mullen, Mercara.
 RICKETTS—DAVIES—Dec. 30, at Christ Church, Bhagulpore, A. T. Ricketts, of Dinagepore, to Annie Constance, daughter of Thomas Henderson Davies, Esq., of Bhagulpore.

DEATHS.

- DE COURCY—Jan. 4, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, William Nevins, dearly beloved son of M. W. de Courcy, Esq., of Stoketon, Saltash, Cornwall, aged 28 years.
 HAMILTON—Jan. 3, at Madras, of cholera, contracted in Vellore, Robert Ewen Hamilton, captain Royal Engineers, aged 32.
 LIONEL—Dec. 28, at Madras, Frances Lionel, aged 76.
 MISTRY—Jan. 13, at Bandora, near the Bridge, Ruttonbai, wife of Coeverjee Cowasjee Mistry, and sister of Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee Dubash, aged 69.
 MORGAN—Jan. 4, at Jeppo, Mangalore, James Hungerford Morgan, aged 64.
 PEREIRA—Jan. 7, at Negapatam, at the residence of his father, George, Pereira, late Stationmaster at Egmore, aged 37 years.
 PHILIPS—Jan. 9, on Bandora Hill, of heart disease, Harriette Amelia, the beloved wife of Julius C. Phillips.
 URMSTON—Jan. 5, at Agra, Ellen Janet, relict of the late Major Lambert Brabazon Urmston, of Her Majesty's 31st Foot, aged 67.

GENERAL J. MACLEOD INNES, Inspector-General of Military Works, has started on a tour to Pachmarhi, Mhow, and Ajmere. The General visits Pachmarhi to arrange for making its military buildings more suitable to the climate, which in summer at the elevation of 3,000 feet is rather of the plains than of the hills. This fact, a contemporary remarks, seems to have been overlooked by Colonel Baigree, the original designer. Pachmarhi is the nucleus of a fine settlement, and seems within measurable distance of becoming the headquarters of a division.

MEETING IN HONOUR OF THE LATE KRISTO DAS PAL

A LARGELY-ATTENDED meeting of representatives of every section of the community of Calcutta, and Bengal was held on Saturday, December 10th, in the Town Hall for the purpose of taking steps to commemorate the memory of the late Rai Kristo Das Pal, Bahadur, C.I.E. Mr. G. E. Keith, the Sheriff, formally opened the meeting, and proposed that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal take the chair. Maharaja Norendra Krishna seconded the motion, and his Honour accordingly took the chair.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor then said—Sir Richard Garth and gentlemen,—The object of our meeting here is to formally place on record our sorrow at the premature death of a distinguished citizen of this city and to devise some means of perpetuating his memory in Calcutta. Perhaps I may be allowed to mention that very soon after the death of the late Kristo Das Pal, which occurred, I think, on the 24th of July last, I received an intimation from many of his friends that we should at once call a meeting for the purposes to which I have alluded. It was found, however, that in consequence of the absence of the Government of India from Calcutta, and for other reasons, that there were many gentlemen who were in the Government of India who were desirous to take part in this movement—upon consideration it was determined that it would be much better to postpone the meeting till the cold season. Hence it is that on the official requisition of the Sheriff of Calcutta this meeting has been convened, and I am glad to see in this immense gathering testimony more direct than any speech can offer of the value which was attached, and the respect and regard which was connected, with the name of the gentleman whose early death we meet to deplore. (Hear.) I am not going, gentlemen, to anticipate the speeches of those who are about to move the resolutions which will be put to the meeting, but I cannot forbear to take this opportunity of expressing in the very briefest words my personal feelings connected with our deceased friend. Perhaps there are few Europeans or English gentlemen in India who had the long acquaintance with Kristo Das Pal that I had, and this I can assert, without fear of contradiction, that there was no measure of any great importance connected with either administration or with legislation in which the Government were more assisted than they were during the last fifteen or twenty years by the independent, unbiassed and sensible judgment of Kristo Das Pal. I recall his presence and speech as a member of the Legislative Councils of both the Local Government and of the Supreme Government; I recall his prominent position in the conduct of the municipal affairs of this city, and beyond this I remember that, as the editor of the leading Anglovernacular paper in Calcutta, he exercised a wise and wide influence for good in conducting the intelligence of the public mind upon all great questions of public interest—(applause). Beyond this, too, and perhaps this was the greatest claim upon you, the native gentlemen present, he was the life and soul of the greatest political association in this country. By his wisdom he established a representative political body to guide and direct all those great questions which are connected with land in Bengal. India can badly afford to lose a champion of the calibre and character of Kristo Das Pal, and I am sure I say what all of you here present will feel, that we do well to meet together to-day to do honour to his memory—(loud applause).

Sir Richard Garth then moved the first resolution in the following terms:—"I fear that in responding to the call which has been made upon me by our excellent Chairman, I shall be appropriating an honour which more properly belongs to some one of our distinguished native friends whom I see around me. Those gentlemen, I need hardly say, who have known our much-lamented friend far better and longer than I have, who have watched step by step his brilliant career, and have been associated with him in the labours and anxieties of his most useful life, must, of course, be far better qualified than I am to propose a resolution which purports to express, as publicly and solemnly as it can be expressed, the opinion which this meeting entertains of the high character of that great and distinguished man in whose honour we are here assembled. And yet I am truly grateful, and beg to express my thanks to our native friends for having permitted me to pay this tribute, however inadequate it may be, to the memory of one to whom I consider that we all in this country, Europeans as well as natives, owe a deep debt of gratitude and respect. At the same time, gentlemen, I feel that I should be abusing the trust which you have been kind enough to place in my hands, if I were to attempt anything like a history of the career of this great man. I prefer to leave that office to others who are far better able to perform it. For myself, I am somewhat apt, as you know, to speak of men and things as I find them; and I think I shall do better, in the few remarks which I have to make to-day, to confine myself, as far as may be, to what has passed under my own observation. No one could have lived, as I have lived, in this city of Calcutta during the last ten years without recognising in Kristo Das Pal the great political leader amongst the native community, and at the same time the trusted friend and adviser of the Government. Thoroughly loyal as he was to the British Crown, and a staunch supporter of the British Government, he devoted himself, heart and soul, to

the welfare and advancement of his fellow-countrymen. He was, indeed, "the Hindu Patriot," and even those who differed from him in opinion could not fail to admire the talent, the energy, and determination with which he pursued the course which he believed to be right. Whether we viewed him in the columns of his own admirable journal, or listened to his wonderful eloquence at public meetings, or in the legislative assembly, we found there a man who was always ready to denounce oppression, to stand up for the rights, and redress the grievances of his countrymen, and to pursue without fear or favour what he considered to be for the public good. I believe that there was no legislative measure proposed in my time, whether local or imperial, which was not carefully studied by Kristo Das Pal, and upon which he did not afford the Government, in some shape or other, the benefit of his advice and experience. Gentleman, this is not the time or place, as it seems to me, to allude, except in a general way, to political matters, or to the views which our lamented friend may have entertained upon any particular public measure. I am especially anxious, in introducing this resolution to your notice, to avoid saying a single word which could in any way disturb that spirit of unanimity which ought to influence our minds upon an occasion like the present. But I hope I may be allowed to say that, amongst the many distinguished men with whom I have had the honour of associating since I have been in this country, I know no one who had a larger fund of information upon all the leading questions of the day, or who was more ready to discuss them freely, fairly, and temperately, than our much-lamented friend. It has always seemed to me one of the most remarkable traits of his character, the wonderful tact, patience, and temper which he displayed under the most trying circumstances. However strongly he felt, however vigorously and eloquently he espoused his own views of the matter, he would nevertheless discuss the most burning questions, in public and in private, in the journal or the Council Chamber, in a spirit of moderation and fairness, which was an example to all public men. And there is also another thing which I take leave to mention, in which he set us all a bright example. I believe that few public men had more warm and fast friends than he had, of all ranks, amongst all classes, and in all sections of the community. He was in and out amongst us at all seasons. At our social gatherings, where we were in the habit of meeting native gentlemen, from Government House to the humblest amongst us, he was always a welcome and an honoured guest. And at all our public meetings, from the prize-givings at our schools and colleges to the meetings in this hall in aid of the most important public objects, he was ever ready with his advice, his eloquence, and his purse, to render us all the assistance in his power. With all this he was, as we well know, a great party leader, and had strong party views, and yet he never allowed his party views or his political feelings to interfere either with his social relations or the performance of his public duties. Gentlemen, I fear I have trespassed upon your time too long. I trust that in the few words which I have said I have adhered to my professed intentions, and have not encroached unduly upon the province of our native friends who are to follow me. The resolution which I beg to propose to you is this:—"That this meeting desires to place on record its sorrow at the untimely death of Rai Kristo Das Pal, Bahadur. As a member of the Legislative Council, successively of Bengal and of India, as a Municipal Commissioner, as a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate, and as a public journalist, he rendered most valuable services to the community at large. His zeal, ability, and unremitting devotion to public duty earned for him the highest meed of praise. His rectitude of purpose, his philanthropy and amiability of disposition secured for him the affection of all classes of the community. Gifted with rare intellectual powers, thoroughly familiar with the working of the British Indian Government, and cherishing an ardent desire to promote the well-being of his countrymen, he rendered invaluable services as a sound and highly-trusted interpreter between the governors and the governed. This meeting deeply deplores the loss which the community has sustained by his death."

(To be continued in our next issue.)

MAHOMEDAN LAW.—The *Times* says:—"The third and last volume of 'The Minhādī at-tālibīn,' a leading Arabian authority on the Shafeite ramification of the Sunni law, has arrived in England, and the book is now complete. Thus, by the liberality of the Dutch Government and the industry of M. Van den Berg (the editor and translator), we are enabled, for the first time, to see the Shafeite doctrines as a whole, although frequent allusion is made to them in the celebrated Hamfite treatise, translated into English many years ago, and known as the Hedaya. It is long since our own Government has attempted anything of this kind, and it is notorious that English lawyers find it exceedingly difficult to obtain a competent knowledge of Mahomedan law for want of a proper library. Yet there are in Asia and Africa plenty of original treatises of authority; and it would surely not be impossible, with 'chairs' of Arabic at every university, to find competent translators? The French Government in Algeria and Tunis and our Government in India must have access to all the most valuable sources of Mahomedan law, and it may be hoped that the praiseworthy example of their less powerful neighbour may stimulate them to activity."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1885.

THE COMING VACANCIES IN THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

ONE of the few strong points in Lord Ripon's administration—and one that we have frequently cordially recognised in these columns—has been the judgment and the impartiality he has displayed in his appointments to the highest and most responsible offices. Sir Stuart Bayley, Mr. Bernard, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Rivers Thompson, Mr. Jones, Mr. T. C. Hope, and many others that might be named, have been selected by the late Viceroy for duties of the highest importance; and in each case the selection has been approved both by the verdict of the Services and the people, and by the results of the appointment. If, as we understand, one of Lord Ripon's last acts was to recommend to the Secretary of State the appointment of the present Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to one of the coming vacancies in the India Office, the same happiness of choice will have followed him to the end. Sir Alfred Lyall, as one of the few survivors of the grand old Haileybury school, has seen a wide and varied service in India. From Bengal to the Central Provinces, from the Central Provinces to the Home Office, from the Home Office to Rajputana, thence to the Foreign Office, and finally back again to the headship of the North-Western Provinces—he has filled many most important offices, and has adorned them all. It may be admitted that he has at times shown a tendency to be too bureaucratic, to think too highly of the merits and privileges of the Civil Service; but *esprit de corps* may be pardoned in a member of that body that has mainly created and maintained our Indian Empire—whilst “civilianism” is nowadays not so prosperous as not to need a champion at the India Office. Gifted with literary powers of a high order, he has used them rather as the means of gracefully diverting leisure than for personal advancement; it is, however, well known that on more than one critical occasion they have exercised no little weight in the counsels of the

Empire. On the subjects both of the Afghan policy and of the Ilbert Bill, Sir Alfred Lyall was opposed to Lord Ripon—a fact that makes the proposed appointment all the more creditable to both.

The commanding abilities of Sir Ashley Eden are such a tower of strength to the Council in Bengal affairs, that we fear there may be a danger of overlooking the undoubted necessity for bringing in more nominees from the Lower Provinces. Yet, never was that necessity more apparent than at the present time, when measures vitally affecting the present prosperity and future well-being of those regions must shortly come under review. We trust that, in filling up the other vacancies, regard may be had to the vast agricultural interests of Bengal, and a councillor selected who possesses both the confidence of the people and a wide experience of revenue work. And might it not be possible to induce to come to England, to fill a vacancy in the Council, a Native nobleman or gentleman who shall worthily and adequately represent the feelings and opinions of his fellow-countrymen? If such an appointment were possible, we are confident it would be immensely popular in India, as well as helpful to the Secretary of State.

THE TENURES REGISTRATION BILL.

The Bill which has been introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. Reynolds, under the unassuming title of “The Tenures Registration Bill” will require very careful consideration before it is passed into law. Mr. Reynolds has been one of the principal supporters of the Bengal Tenancy Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council; and the Tenures Registration Bill is a measure which has been carved out of the Tenancy Bill, as it deals with matters on which it is competent to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to legislate. It is a curious and unusual circumstance that Mr. Reynolds is at one and the same time a member of the Bengal Legislative Council and also as a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council; he sits, as it were, both in the House of Lords and also in the House of Commons.

In applying to the Bengal Council for leave to introduce the Tenures Registration Bill, it was incumbent on Mr. Reynolds to explain what are technically called “the reasons and objects” of the Bill. Sir Rivers Thompson, as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at the first meeting of his Council, had given a general idea of the scope of the Bill; in which he had laid some stress upon the point that the Bill would enforce the performance of a long-neglected duty—the establishment and maintenance of a record of rights throughout Bengal. This announcement had caused some apprehension in the minds of the zemindars, and apparently the circumstance induced Mr. Reynolds to lay more emphasis on the other objects which the Bill contemplates. He boldly asserted that the Bill is the outcome of the desire and intention of Government to redeem to the utmost the promise which it had made to the zemindars that facilities shall be given them for the realisation of their acknowledged rents. He said that a large proportion of the zemindars' rents consists of the rents of tenures, and the experience of the working of the famous *Putnee* tenure sale regulation has shown that nothing so effectually secures the punctual payment of rent as a power of summary sale, without the formalities and delays of a suit, whenever the rent falls into arrear. So far so good. But Mr. Reynolds went on to say that it would be impossible for the Government to extend the *putnee* sale procedure to permanent tenures in general unless such tenures were first registered; and the registration must be, not merely in the office of the zemindar, but

a registration in a public office, with proper securities for the interests of all concerned.

It is greatly to be feared that the zemindars who have been asking Government for bread will find that they have been almost unblushingly presented with a stone. In the first place it may be remembered that the rents which the zemindars have found it so difficult to collect punctually, are not the rents of permanent tenures, but the rents of those ryots who cultivate the land without any written engagement; so that practically the relief prayed for by the zemindars will not be given, and the promise of the Government to aid the zemindars will not be redeemed to the utmost. The new Bill professes to follow the principle of the Putnee law. By that law when the rent of a Putnee tenure is not paid on the date fixed, the zemindar applies to the collector of the district to put the Putnee tenure up to auction. By the special terms of the Putnee law, the zemindar is held responsible for his instructions to the collector as to the validity and terms of the tenure as being liable for sale by the Putnee law. The collector is little more than the auctioneer or agent for the receipt of the arrears of rent. This system has worked without difficulty for more than half-a-century. It has been applied not merely to Putnee, but to the subordinate permanent tenures which have been created under the Putnees. Now the zemindars and all interested in the collection of permanent rents are told that they are no longer to be trusted. If they want the aid of the collector to realise by sale-process the rent of any permanent tenure, which is not a Putnee in name, they must submit their neck to the yoke so artfully prepared by Mr. Reynolds. The permanent tenures are to be registered in a public office, with proper securities for the interests of all parties concerned. The cloven foot is unmistakeably visible. The right of private contract between landlord and tenant is not to be respected. Any old permanent tenure which it is desired to register is to be examined, with proper security for the interests of all the parties concerned, which means that the contract is liable to be ripped open whenever the tenant thinks it convenient to object to it.

The zemindar is to apply for registration to the judicial officer who now bears the title of subordinate judge; and the rule seems specially designed to warn him of the litigation that is, in all probability, in store for him. Into this Court the zemindar is now invited to enter, to entitle himself to the aid of Government in recovering his rent from his permanent tenant. It is true that if he succeeds he will have little further to trouble him; but what chance is he likely to have of undisputed success? If the zemindar succeeds in safely registering his title, the subordinate judge will then communicate the information to the District Collector; and the zemindar will have to undergo further expense in satisfying himself that everything is correctly entered in the Collector's Records. How vastly different is all this from the existing Putnee sale procedure, which it professes to imitate, but from which the divergence is so fundamental!

Space is wanting to go fully into the other details of Mr. Reynolds's speech. But we may note that whereas Registration is to be at first optional to the zemindar, the Government proposes to take power to make it compulsory, and eventually to proceed to make that complete record of rights throughout Bengal which Sir Rivers Thompson imprudently predicted. A few weeks ago such an advanced Radical as Mr. Macfarlane pointed to the Permanent Settlement of Bengal as a certain security against internal danger in Bengal in case of the Russian invasion of India. But if the rights and the wealth and

the influence of the zemindars are to be frittered away in a fallacious scheme of Registration, what will be the value of this security?



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 10.)

- MACKENZIE, Mr. A., B.A., C.S., secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, has obtained privilege leave for three months, from the 7th inst.
- FITZPATRICK, Mr. D., C.S., is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Mackenzie.
- CROSTHWAITE—The services of Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, officiating judicial commissioner of the Central Provinces, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Legislative Department, from the 9th inst.
- ANDERSON—The services of Lieutenant R. F. H. Anderson, 5th N.I., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from Dec. 22.
- HOWELL, Mr. A. P., M.A., C.S., commissioner, Nerbuda division, to officiate temporarily as judicial commissioner in the Central Provinces during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite.
- O'CONNOR, Rev. H. K., M.A., chaplain of Sitapur, to be chaplain of Kamptee, in the Central Provinces, from the 2nd inst.
- PAYN, Mr. T., Consul for Belgium at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on Jan. 1.
- FORBES, Mr. G. S., C.S., M.A., is placed on special duty in the Foreign Department from Dec. 16.
- LEAHY, Surgeon A. W. D., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as medical officer of the Malwa Bheel Corps and Bhopawur Political Agency, from the date of assuming charge, until the return of Surgeon-Major J. Duke from leave.
- BOYCE, Mr. W. C., Class III, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways.
- JOHNS, Mr. E. H., deputy examiner of accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted furlough out of India for two years.
- The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the undermentioned promotions in the classes of superintending engineers from Dec. 15:—
- HEYWOOD, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M., R.E., from superintending engineer, 1st class, sub pro tem., to be permanent superintending engineer, 1st class.
- LAMBERT, Lieutenant-Colonel H., from superintending engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, to be sub pro tem. superintending engineer, 1st class.
- BELL, Lieutenant-Colonel H., from superintending engineer, 2nd class, to be temporary superintending engineer, 1st class.
- JOHNSTONE, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J., from superintending engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to be permanent superintending engineer, 2nd class.
- MANDERSON, Major T. C., R.E., from superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, to be sub pro tem. superintending engineer, 2nd class.
- LA TOUCHE, Major H. C. D., from superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem., to be temporary superintending engineer, 2nd class.
- LOCH, Captain W., assistant resident, Western Rajputana States, and boundary settlement officer, Marwar, assumed charge of the current duties of the office of resident, Western Rajputana States, in addition to his own, on Dec. 1.
- TREGGAR, Mr. J. R., assistant superintendent of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, is appointed to be an assistant district superintendent of police for the portions of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway which pass through the Ajmere-Merwara District.

FURLOUGH.

- COOKE, Mr. G. H., officiating deputy superintendent, survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 24 days, from Jan. 2.

MILITARY.

- JOHNSTONE, Lieutenant R. F. M., 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, squadron officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant, vice Captain F. R. B. Knox, who vacates on promotion.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

- ADAMSON, Major D., to be lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, from Jan. 5.

HAWES, Major A. J., to be lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, from Jan. 6.
 THOMAS, Major R. M. B., to be lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, from Jan. 6.
 TURNBULL, Captain S. D., to be major in the Bengal Staff Corps, from Jan. 3.
 WOOD, Lieut. E. J. F., to be captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, from Jan. 1.
 BULLER, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. M., to be lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal Cavalry, from Jan. 4.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

BARNES, Lieut.-Colonel O., Bengal Staff Corps commandant, 10th (the Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers (m.c.), for one year.
 HAWKES, Captain R. T., Bengal Staff Corps, military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade (p.a.), for 182 days.
 BAINSFATHER, Captain P. R., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 14th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one year.
 WOOD, Captain E. J. F., Bengal S.C., squadron officer and adjutant 10th (the Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers (m.c.), for one year.
 EARDLEY-WILMOT, Lieut. I., Bengal S.C., squadron officer 18th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year.
 FLEMING, Surgeon-Major J. MacN., M.D., medical officer 26th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for two years.
 GERARD, Major and Bt. Lieut.-Colonel M. G., C.B., Bengal S.C., squadron commander 1st Regiment, and officiating 2nd in command 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted leave (p.a.) from October 17 to the date of his rejoining his appointment.
 SHANAHAN, Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieut. M., accountant, 3rd grade, hon. assistant examiner P.W. Department, Rajputana, is granted leave in India (m.c.) to the date of his transfer to the pension establishment.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 7.)

LUSON, Mr. H., who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Presidency Division, is posted to the sudder station of Nuddea.
 BERNARD, Mr. J. H., who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Burdwan Division, is posted to the sudder station of Midnapore.
 MATHEWS, Mr. F. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Manbhoon, to perform the functions of a collector in that district.
 BEVERLEY, Mr. H., to be district and session judge of Nuddea, but will continue to be on deputation.
 GARRETT, Mr. C. B., to be additional district and session judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, but will continue to act as superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs.
 WILCOCKS, Rev. J. O'F., to act as chaplain of Darjeeling from 1st inst., during absence on leave of Rev. J. Stephenson.
 MEADOWS, Surgeon-Major C. J. W., civil surgeon of Backergunge, to act as civil surgeon of Hazaribagh, during absence of Dr. R. Cobb.
 LUSON, Mr., assistant magistrate and collector, Nuddea, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.
 BERNHARD, Mr. J. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.
 LEMAISTRE, Mr. G. H., assistant examiner, 1st grade, attached to the central office of accounts, Calcutta, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on Nov. 3.

FURLONGS.

HUMPHREY, Mr. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, is granted by the Secretary of State an extension of six months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of furlough granted him on Feb. 4.
 PETERSON, Mr. F. W. V., district and sessions judge, is granted furlough for eight months and fifteen days, from date in March, 1885, which he may avail himself of it.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 1.)

Consequent on the sanction accorded by the Secretary of State for India for the increase of a 3rd grade deputy conservator of Forests to the establishment of the Forest Department of the Punjab with effect from Oct. 1. His Honour the Lieut.-Governor is pleased the following promotions from that date:—

FORREST, Mr. E., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, and officiating deputy conservator, 3rd grade, to be confirmed in the latter grade.
 LEMARCHAND, Mr. F. O., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 3rd grade.
 REUTHE, Mr. A. M., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, and officiating deputy conservator, 4th grade, to be confirmed in the latter grade.
 SMITH, Mr. L. G., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 4th grade.
 COPELAND, Mr. J., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to be assistant conservator, 2nd grade.
 CHRISTIE, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as district judge, Peshawar, with effect from Dec. 10.
 GRAY, Captain L. J. H., cantonment magistrate, on return from furlough, is posted to Jullundur. Captain Gray assumed charge of his

duties at Jullundur on Dec. 22, relieving Lieutenant R. F. H. Anderson.

ANDERSON—The services of Lieutenant R. F. H. Anderson, 5th N.I., officiating cantonment magistrate, Jullundur, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from Dec. 22.

LANG, Mr. R. T. M., deputy commissioner, reported his arrival at Bombay on Dec. 10, on return from the furlough to Europe on medical certificate, and subsequently extended by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India.

GRAY, Captain L. J. H., cantonment magistrate, second class, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, first class, with effect from Dec. 22.

HALKETT, Captain H. C., adjutant and officiating commandant, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted privilege leave from Jan. 9 to March 8, 1885.

Regimental order confirmed, dated Dec. 16, making the following temporary appointment:—

BROWNING, Lieut. H. A., officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. E. H. Rodwell, quartermaster, proceeded on furlough.

URMSTON—Edwardesabad Station order confirmed, dated Dec. 14, appointing Captain H. B. Urmston, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be station staff officer, from the 16th idem, in addition and without prejudice to his regimental appointment, there being no officer available for that office alone.

Regimental order confirmed, dated Dec. 16, making the following temporary appointment in the 5th Punjab Infantry:—

MEIN, Captain J. E., wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command and wing commander.

MEIN, Lieut. and Adjutant F. B., to officiate as wing commander.

COOPER, Lieutenant L. E., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.

JOHNSTONE, Lieutenant A. A. J., officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

FURLOUGH.

BADEN-POWELL, Mr. B. H., C.I.E., divisional judge, Lahore, is granted two years' furlough to Europe, with effect from Feb. 27, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan 10.)

WELLS, Mr. W. F. W., assistant commissioner, Lucknow, is placed on special duty in connection with the appropriation of land for the Lucknow-Sitapur Railway.

MURRAY, Lieutenant-Colonel A., assistant commissioner, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Kheri district.

REBSCH, Mr. B. A., assistant conservator, 3rd grade, to be assistant conservator, 2nd grade, from July 18.

COBB, Mr. W. H., C.S., who has been attached to the North-West Provinces and Oudh, to be an assistant-collector of the 2nd class.

GRIERSON, Lieut.-Colonel J., Bengal Staff Corps, received charge of the office of examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-West Provinces and Oudh, from Mr. W. Brand on Jan. 6.

BENNETT, Mr. W. E. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., is transferred from the Cawnpore-Achneyra State Railway to the Kalbi Bridge Division.

SUTHERLAND, Mr. A. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Lucknow-Sitapur and Kheri Railway.

PASSANAH, Mr. H. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Bareilly-Pilibhit State Railway to the Lucknow-Sitapur and Kheri State Railway.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 9.)

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, is deputed on special duty to the N.W.P., for instruction in settlement work.

WARDER, Mr. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

WELLS, Mr. W. F. W., assistant commissioner, Lucknow, is placed on special duty in connection with the appropriation of land for the Lucknow-Sitapur Railway, and is invested with the powers of a collector.

MURRAY, Lieut.-Colonel A., assistant commissioner, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Kheri district.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Dec. 27.)

WHITE, Mr. H. T., C.S., officiating junior secretary, is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and to be officer in charge of Delhi State prisoners, during the absence of Mr. E. S. Symes, or until further orders.

KYNOC, Mr. G. C., assistant secretary, will officiate as junior secretary, vice Mr. White, and Mr. H. B. Biddon will officiate as assistant secretary, vice Mr. Kynoch.

CHOLMELEY—TWOMEY—Mr. N. G. Cholmeley and Mr. D. H. R. Twomey, who have been appointed to the Bengal Civil Service and posted to British Burma, reported their arrival at Rangoon on Dec. 22.

CHOLMELEY, Mr. N. G., C.S., is appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, and is posted to the headquarters of the Toungoo district.

TWOMEY, Mr. D. H. R., C.S., is appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, and is posted to the headquarters of the Henzada district.

The following temporary promotions are ordered :—

BAYNE, Mr. C. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, with effect from the date of the appointment of Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S., to be a Settlement Officer.

CAMPBELL—FLEMING—Consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Mr. K. G. Burne, assistant commissioner, 2nd (officiating 1st grade) Mr. D. J. A. Campbell, C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 2nd grade) to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade and Mr. A. S. Fleming, C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

CAMPBELL, Mr. D. J. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, made over, and Maung Pe Myook, 3rd grade, received charge of the court and office of the Kyauktan Myook on the 18th inst.

CAMPBELL, Mr. G. G., officiating superintendent of police, assumed charge of his duties in the Pegu district on Dec. 19.

HAUXWELL, Mr. T. A., officiating deputy conservator, made over, and Mr. H. B. Ward, officiating deputy conservator, received charge of the Shwegyin Division on the 4th inst.

DANTRA, Surgeon S. H., M.B., civil surgeon, Bassein, availed himself of three months' privilege leave, with effect from Dec. 4.

HALL, Mr. W. T., B.A., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed settlement officer, 2nd grade, of the Bassein and Henzada districts, with effect from Nov. 1, 1884.

SALMOND, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 4th grade, Burma State Railways, has passed the colloquial test in the Burmese language.

RUMSBY, Mr. E. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed temporarily to the charge of the Bassein division.

DANBRA, Surgeon S. H., M.D., made over medical charge of Civil Station Dispensary and Lock Hospital, Bassein, to 1st Class Hospital Assistant Chand Khan, and that of Jail Hospital to 2nd Class Hospital assistant Abdula Khan, on Dec. 3.

DALZELL, Surgeon P. W., M.D., assumed medical charge of Civil Station Dispensary and Lock Hospital, Bassein, from 1st class hospital assistant Chand Khan, and that of Jail Hospital from 2nd class hospital assistant Abdula Khan, on Dec. 6.

FURLOUGH.

SYMES, Mr. E. S., C.S., privilege leave for three months, with effect from Jan. 3.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 6.)

ELWIN, Mr. E. A., to be assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.

BENSON, Mr. R. S., to act as Under Secretary to Government in the departments under the Chief Secretary, during the absence of Mr. Rees on other duty, or until further orders.

O'FARRELL, Mr. H. H., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of South Arcot, during the employment of Mr. Weld on other duty, or until further orders.

ANDREW, Mr. J., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of North Arcot, during the absence of Mr. Tremeneheere on leave, or until further orders.

BAIN, Surgeon D. S. E., civil surgeon and superintendent, jail, Koor-nool, to be superintendent, lunatic asylum, Madras, vice Dr. Dobie, vacated.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned police officers to institute prosecution under the said Act for offences committed in their respective districts :—

CHRISTIE, Lieutenant-Colonel G., superintendent of police, Bellary.

JONES, Mr. O. R., acting superintendent of police, Kurnool.

THOMPSON, Mr. G. A. S., officiating superintendent of police, Salem.

DOBIE—The services of Surgeon-Major S. M. Dobie, superintendent, lunatic asylum, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department at his own request, with effect from date of relief.

MURDOCH—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. D. Murdoch, assistant magistrate in the District of Chingleput, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

GAMBLE, Mr. J. S., conservator of forests, Northern Circle, privilege leave for ten days, from Jan. 5.

SALMON, Mr. E. H. P., assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, is posted to the Negapatam Division.

LORESCH, Mr. H. P., trained forest officer appointed by the Secretary of State, is brought on the strength of the Madras Forest Establishment as assistant conservator, 3rd grade, from Dec. 22.

The following transfers are ordered :—

ROMILLY, Captain J. J., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, from the V Circle to the B Project Division.

CORMAC, Sub-Conductor J., temporary assistant engineer, from the No II. Tank division to the Red Hills Tank division.

BADDELEY, Captain W. L. C., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, from the Public Works Stores and Workshops division to the office of the superintendent engineer, Fifth Circle, to join on relief by Mr. de Winton.

WINTON, Mr. W. B. de, executive engineer, 4th grade, from the office of the chief engineer for irrigation to the Fifth Circle, for charge of the Public Works Stores and Workshops division.

LEGGATT, Mr. W. C. F., inspector in the Salt Department, is posted to the charge of the Ennore Circle, during Mr. J. M. Mitchell's absence on leave, or until further orders, to join on relief from the charge of the Negapatam division.

GREATOREX, Assistant Inspector Mr. J. W., is transferred from the Penugudur to the Ennore Circle.

CONRAN, Mr. G., is appointed to act as assistant inspector in the Salt Department, and is posted to the Balacheruvu Circle, with effect from the date of joining.

COLVILLE, Mr. A. C., forest ranger, 5th grade, on probation, having failed to qualify within the period of probation, his services are dispensed with from date of relief of the Hosur Range, Salem district.

O'NEILL, Mr. H., forest ranger, 3rd grade, having been relieved from special duty, Madura district, will revert to his permanent appointment, in the Salem district, reporting himself to the district forest officer as early as possible.

The following transfer is ordered :—

BLAKE, Sergeant T., overseer, 1st grade, from the Inner Circle Tank to Maintenance, for employment in the Red Hills Tank division.

FRENCH, Supervisor Mr., is transferred, as a temporary measure, from Kurnool Canal division to the Kurnool division, to the charge of the Cumbum sub-division, to join forthwith.

The following transfer has been ordered by the superintending engineer, VI. Circle :—

FALVEY, Lieut. D., hon. assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Negapatam to the Trichinopoly division, for charge of Musiri sub-division.

The following transfer and posting is ordered by the superintending engineer, VI. Circle :—

LITTLEWOOD, Conductor C. J., supervisor, 1st grade, from Madura Division to Negapatam Division.

FURLOUGH.

MITCHELL, Mr. J. M., Inspector in the Salt Department, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from date of relief.

MILITARY.

LYS, Lieut-Colonel A. M., Staff Corps, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Trichinopoly vice Colonel G. E. H. Beauchamp, who vacates on proceeding on furlough.

HALEMAN, Lieut-Colonel F. L., Staff Corps, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Masulipatam, vice Lieut-Colonel Lys.

HORNSBY, Major A. W. H., Staff Corps, to be a deputy assistant quartermaster-general on the Establishment, vice Major Hutchins, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Dec. 31.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BRUCE, Major E. A., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated Jan. 6.

PICKANCE, Major W. J., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated Jan. 6.

BROTHERSTON, Deputy Assistant Commissary W., Reserve Remount Depot, Husur, is promoted to the rank of assistant commissary, dated Dec. 1.

FARRINGTON, Lieutenant-Colonel G. B., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from Jan. 15, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FARRINGTON—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Farrington, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, dated Dec. 4.

KELLY, Major J., is promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet, dated Sept. 28.

DOBIE—The services of Surgeon-Major S. L. Dobie, Indian Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

DAVIS—The services of Surgeon R. E. S. Davis, M.B., Indian Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

ANDERSON, Lieut. G. L., Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his commission.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have been granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

BEAUCHAMP, Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. E. H., Infantry (p.a.), for 182 days.

GRANT, Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. D., Infantry, commandant 17th Regiment N.I. (m.c.), for one year and fourteen days.

MAGRATH, Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) B. H. W., Staff Corps, commissary-general (p.a.), for 1 year and 97 days, from Feb. 1.

CHAPLIN, Major A., Infantry General List, deputy judge advocate, No. 4 Circle (p.a.), for 1 year and 57 days.

STOKOE, Major R., Infantry General List, wing officer 7th Regiment N.I. (m.c.), for one year.

CLARK-KENNEDY, Major A., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general (p.a.), for 2 years, from Feb. 1.
QUINN, Conductor P., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for 273 days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Jan. 8.)

FARRINGTON, Lieutenant-Colonel G. B., Staff Corps, will do general duty at Secunderabad.
BRIGGS—On the return from furlough and resumption of his duties by Major Hallett, deputy judge advocate, No III. Circle, Colonel Brigg will revert to No. I. Circle.
SHAW, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, officiating deputy judge advocate, No. I. Circle, will, on relief by Colonel Briggs, join his regiment at Madras for duty.
BIGG, Major F., just promoted to that rank from P Battery, 4th Brigade, has been posted to U Battery, 1st Brigade.
INGE, Major J. W., U battery, 1st Brigade, has been appointed to C battery, B Brigade.
ANDERSON, Captain C. A., just promoted to that rank from M Battery, B Brigade, has been posted to No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division, and is accordingly directed to proceed to Allahabad to join the latter battery.
JOHNSTONE, Lieutenant J. T. from the Seconded List, has been posted to M Battery, B Brigade.

FURLOUGHS

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
WILMOT, Major F., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, for six months, from Jan. 10, to Neilgherries, on private affairs.
COLE, Brevet-Colonel G. W., Infantry, for six months, from Jan. 5, on private affairs.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 15.)

BEVILLE, Lieut. H. E. W., assistant collector, Sukkur, in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the District of Shikarpur, and also to be magistrate in charge of the Sukkur sub-division of the Shikarpur District.
CUMMING, Mr. A. E., supernumery assistant collector, Rohri, in the District of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the District of Shikarpur.
UNWIN, Mr. A. H., assumed charge of the office of the judge and sessions judge of Surat on the 3rd inst.
WEDDERBURN—FULTON—Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., and Mr. E. McG. H. Fulton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the judge and sessions judge of Poona and agent for sardars in the Deccan on the 5th inst.
WILSON, Mr. G. H. D., C.S., collector of Ratnagiri, is allowed furlough for one year from 9th May, 1885, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

LUCAS, Mr. A., C.S., to be assistant collector, Kanara.
DIVATIA, Mr. N. B., C.S., to be probationary assistant collector, Sholapur, in supersession of the order contained in Government Notification No. 173, dated Jan. 9.
KNIGHT, Mr. R. appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on Jan. 12, 1885, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Dhawar.
BARRY—ARNOTT—Surgeons-Major A. Barry, M.D., and J. Arnott, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Midwifery at the Grant Medical College on the 23rd ult.
BIRDWOOD—MACPHERSON—Messrs. H. Birdwood and G. M. Macpherson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judicial Commissioner and the Judge of the Sardar Court of Sind on the 3rd inst.
HATCH—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint Surgeon W. K. Hatch, M.B., M.R.C.S. (Aber.) second surgeon, Jamshebji Jijibhai Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy and Curator of Museum, Grant Medical College, to act as medical officer on His Excellency's personal staff in addition to his other duties, vice Surgeon J. Findlay, M.B., M.C. (Edin.), appointed surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy, with effect from the 9th inst.
BARRY—The services of Surgeon-Major A. Barry, M.D., have been replaced at the disposal of Government in the military department.
CLIFTON, Mr. C. N., assistant engineer, first grade, has passed an examination in Marathi according to the Departmental Standard prescribed in Government Resolution No. 379 E-1418, dated Sept. 30.
MOBERLEY, Lieutenant-Colonel C. M., M.S.C., is appointed joint auditor and examiner of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and the following officers now employed on that railway are posted to his

office :—Mr. J. W. Fordham, Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Mr. E. A. Lee, and W. C. Hickie.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned are granted leave from the date of departure :—
PAIZ, Apothecary, St. J., thirty days' privilege leave from the date of departure.
RINGROW, Sub-Assistant Apothecary, sixteen days' privilege leave from the date of departure.
SAMSON, S., Hospital Assistant, first class, four months' medical certificate from the date of departure.
WEST—The furlough for six months granted to the Hon. Mr. Justice West, judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in Government Notification dated the 15th ult., is to have effect from the 2nd inst.
HIGHT—The special leave for three months granted to Mr. A. E. Hight, assistant engineer, 1st grade, dated Dec. 23, is cancelled.
JACOB, Mr. H. P., educational inspector, North-East division, is allowed furlough for two years from the 1st proximo.
SATHE Mr. N. V., head master, Ratnagiri high school, is allowed three months' privilege leave.

MILITARY.

BROWNE, Colonel C. M., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, superintending engineer, 1st class (officiating chief engineer and secretary to the chief commissioner, Central Provinces), is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.
WARDEN—The services of Colonel G. L. Warden, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, from July 29.
JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel S., C.I.E., commandant of the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps, is granted privilege leave of absence for five weeks, from the 1st inst.
PAYNE, Major C. D. P., Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant-colonel from Jan. 12, subject to Her Majesty's approval.
The following appointment is made from Jan. 10 :—
GREME, Major R. C., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment (superintendent of the Lucknow Gymnasium), to be assistant inspector of gymnasia, in succession to Major E. M. Alexander, whose tenure of the appointment expired on Dec. 14.
JOYCE—The undermentioned warrant officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Sub-Conductor W. E. Joyce, Commissariat Department.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Jan. 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HOLLOWAY, Lieutenant J. C., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer 7th N.I.
WILLIAMS, Lieutenant R. (officiating wing officer 4th N.I.), to officiate as wing officer 19th N.I., on probation.
PEMBERTON, Lieutenant-Colonel C. C., Staff Corps (wing commander and officiating second in command 24th N.I.), to be second in command 25th N.I., vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. S. Adam (D.Q.M.G.), seconded from the service on the staff.

With the sanction of the Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

ELLIOT, Captain E. L., D.A.Q.M.G., to officiate as A.Q.M.G. during the absence of Major Melliss on special duty at Baroda, or until further orders.
ROBINSON, Surgeon-Major R. H., Medical Staff, is appointed to the medical charge of the Abu Sanitarium, vice Surgeon-Major C. White.

It is notified that the undermentioned officers have been seconded in the appointments specified :—

PEMBERTON, Lieut.-Colonel C. C., Staff Corps (second-in-command 25th L.I.), wing commander 24th N.I.
SALMON, Lieut. M. B., Staff Corps, quartermaster 30th N.I. (acting assistant political agent, Mahi Kanta).
PAXTON, Brigade-Surgeon J., Medical Staff, having returned from leave, is transferred from Sind Circle to general duty Poona Circle.
POTTINGER, Veterinary-Surgeon T., is transferred from Kirkee to Mhow.
RAYMOND, Veterinary-Surgeon F., is transferred from Belgaum to Kirkee.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

WRAY, Captain J. W., Staff Corps, assistant political agent in Cutch, Dec. 5.
YOUNG, Surgeon T. W., in medical charge 1st Bombay Lancers, June 4.
BOYD, Surgeon H. W. B., civil surgeon, Dhulia, Jan. 4.
ARBuckle—Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, the leave granted to Major B. V. Arbuckle, 9-1 Scottish Division, in G.O.C., June 13, has been extended to Feb. 27, on medical certificate.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

SMYTH, Major H. F., R.A., 7-1 C.P. Division, for 13 months, on medical certificate.
LEATHAM, Captain T. W. C., Gloe Regiment (2nd Battalion), for 12 months, on medical certificate (unfit for duty with troops).

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, and India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

INGLIS, Lieut. H. A.; R.A., No. 9 (Mountain Battery) 1st Brigade Northern Division, for 12 months, on medical certificate.

CAMPBELL, Surg-Major W. J., A.M.D., to remain in England from Dec. 27 until required to embark for India.

ADAMS—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, War Office, that leave in England from Dec. 16 to June 15 have been granted to Major E. W. Adams, C-2, R.A., on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

MONTEITH—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Capt. E. V. P. Monteith, Staff Corps, six months' medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

JAN. 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. T. Hawkes, S.C., Capt. Jas. Butler, S.C., Lieut. F. S. St. Quintin, S.C., Maj. L. H. E. Tucker, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Maj. J. J. Kennedy, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. F. James, S.C., Col. G. A. Laughton, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. T. C. Pascoe.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Col. A. J. Howes, Inf., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. M. L. Shipley, S.C., Lieut.-Col. G. T. Halliday, Maj. L. H. E. Tucker, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Surg.-Maj. A. L. Hackett, Surg.-Maj. W. Price, M.D.

Bombay Estab.—Col. G. S. Stevens, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Sinclair, S. Smith, D. B. Allen (Cov.), E. C. Buck (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. C. Buck (Cov.), furlough one week.

Bombay Estab.—G. W. Cotgrave, s.c. six months.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

MARSH—Jan. 30, at Buswell's Hotel, Dublin, the wife of Henry Marsh, Executive Engineer, Indian Public Works Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ASTLEY—BRETT—Jan. 27, at St. John's Church, Ryde, I.W., by the Rev. F. A'Dene Williams (cousin of the bride), the Rev. Hugh John Dukinfield Astley, B.A., Curate of the above church, to Laura Edith Catherine, third surviving daughter of the late John Lowdham Brett, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of The Hive, Ryde.

FRITH—HICKS—Jan. 28, at All Saints' Church, Norfolk-square, W., by the Rev. James Maconechy, M.A., John Sabatier Frith, Captain R.A., to Maud Mary Vincent, youngest daughter of the late Colonel W. Hicks, Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BATHOE—Jan. 30, Marie Burnley, widow of Charles Bathoe, B.C.S., and eldest daughter of the late Joseph Hume, M.P.

KELLOW—Jan. 24, at Hortus Villa, St. Austell, Mark Kellow, late of Ceylon, aged 64 years.

MASON—Jan. 27, at 34, Brownwood-road, South Hornsey, Walter Robert Mason, of the B.I.N. Company's service, aged 56.

MYERS—Jan. 28, at Hastings, the Rev. Salem Myers, Chaplain Bengal Establishment, aged 37.

WALLER—Jan. 29, at 1, Lansdown-terrace, Bath, Colonel William F. F. Waller, V.C., Bombay Staff Corps, aged 45.

WHITFORD—Jan. 30, at Wallington, Surrey, in her 72nd year, Eliza Judith, widow of the late Robert Wells Whitford, M.A., twelve years British and American Chaplain in Leipzig, and formerly Chaplain of the H.E.I.C., Madras Presidency.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA has been pleased to direct that in future no rum shall be issued in canteens before noon. Commanding officers are also exhorted to encourage the men, as much as possible, to mix the spirit ration with aerated or ordinary water.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 27, Sydney Daeres, Calcutta; Tourmaline (s), Colombo; Karamania (s), Calcutta; Marion Neil, Mauritius; Governor Wilmot, Calcutta.—28, Saxmundham (s), Kurrachee.—29, Hypatia (s), Kurrachee; Blair Drummond, Calcutta; Lady Dufferin, Moulmein.—30, Janet Cowan and Brakelow (s), Calcutta; Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta; Roderick Dhu, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 9, Sumatra (s), Hong Kong; Agra (s), Calcutta; Masslia (s), Shanghai.—10, Miranda (s), Cardiff; Thisbe (s), Trieste; African, Damaun; Alchofe, Damaun.—11, Chilka (s), Rangoon.—12, Henry Balckow (s), Bussorah; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 5, Shahjehan (s), Jeddah; India (s), London.—6, Clan Matheson (s), Glasgow; Pemba (s), Singapore.—8, Rohilla (s), London.—10, Cormorant (s), London.

MADRAS.—Jan. 3, Indus (s), Melbourne; Peshwa (s), Calcutta.—4, Rohilla (s), London.—5, Elginshire (s), Cardiff.—7, Tibre (s), Calcutta; Nerbudda (s), Bombay.—8, Boodana (s), Calcutta; Asia (s), Rangoon.—9, Soleria, Colombo.—10, Inch Murren, Ardrossan.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 26, Darien, Galle.—27, Inchgarvie (s), Bombay; St. Andrew's Bay (s), Bombay.—28, Shannon, Calcutta; Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Colombo; Austin Friars (s), Madras.—29, Eplis (s), Aden.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 9, Cairo (s), Hull; Venetia (s), Marseilles.—10, Clan Murray (s), Liverpool; Teviot (s), Havre.—12, Ehrenfels (s), Trieste; Amy (s), Ceylon.—13, Kashgar (s), China; Sirdhana (s), Calcutta.—14, Dilsberg (s), London; P. Llewellyn (s), London.—15, Vin-dolana (s), Hull.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 4, Tibre (s).—5, Colaba (s), Mary (s).—6, Canara (s), Hesperia (s), Nuddea (s), Vanadis (man-of-war).—7, Vorwaerts (s), Muncaster Castle, Crofton Hall, Stracathro.—8, Grecian, Baroda, Clan Macfarlane.—9, Navarino (s), Patrie.—10, Busheer (s), Rajpootana (s), Imberhorns.

MADRAS.—Jan. 2, Nepaul (s), London.—3, Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta; Indus (s), Calcutta.—5, Rohilla (s), Calcutta.—6, Peshwa (s), Negapatam.—Cormorant (s), Calcutta; Tibre (s), Colombo; Narbudda (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Feb. 4; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 12; from Brindisi, Feb. 16.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Captain Money, Mr. G. A. Hight.

For Bombay: Mr. C. E. Fox, Miss Sconce, Miss Dykes, Mr. A. C.

Tute, Colonel Moir, Mr. Hampton, Mrs. A. Hill, Mrs. Priest, Mr. Pennington. *From Brindisi*: Major Cooke, Lieut. J. Day, Col. Gunning.

For Suez: Mr. Hunter.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Feb. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 19; from Brindisi, Feb. 23.

For Bombay: Mrs. Gwynne James, Mr. H. B. Gwynne James, Colonel H. M. Wemyss, Lieutenant and Mrs. Spilsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Colvin, Miss Schuckburgh, Mrs. Sprat, Miss Thorp, Mr. E. Sparks, Mr. Kingshott, Colonel and Mrs. W. A. Lawrence and maid, Mrs. Reay, children and maid, Major and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Nihill, Miss Sconce, General and Mrs. Gott, Capt. and Mrs. Molyneux, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Layton, Dr. A. S. Faulkner. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Campbell, Colonel E. M. Cherry, Major Smayle, Mr. H. F. Blandford, *From Suez*: Captain Money, Mr. G. A. Hight.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Birkbeck, Deputy Commissary-General and Mrs. Raven and family.

For Port Said: Lady Ross, son and two friends.

For Suez: Mr. J. P. Maud and friend.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Feb. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 18; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Madras: Mrs. Martin and two children, Mrs. Orr, Rev. — Gib, Rev. F. E. Cameron. *From Venice*: Major and Mrs. D. Macleod and child, Miss Nicholas.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Claude White.

For Colombo: Lady Burnside, two daughters, and son, Mr. Burnside. *From Brindisi*: Hon. W. H. Ravenscroft.

S.s. *Venetia*, from London, Feb. 18; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Feb. 26; from Brindisi, March 2.

For Bombay: Mr. R. K. Williams, Mrs. A. A. Bayly, Miss Bayly, Mr. W. H. Heath, Mrs. F. C. Daukes, children, and servant. *From Venice*: Colonel Clifford. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Corrie Bird.

For Malta: Capt. Gompertz.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Feb. 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, March 5; from Brindisi, March 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Palmer and three children, Mrs. Edis. *From Venice*: Dr. R. G. Chandra.

For Colombo: Rev. J. Alcock.

For Bombay: Major Kerr, Major and Mrs. Hutchinson and child, Mrs. Tupper and two children, Miss Money. *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. Bigge.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Russell.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, March 4; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 12; from Brindisi, March 16.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. McMillan, Mr. Henderson.

For Bombay: Lord and Lady Reay, Mr. R. W. Campion, Mr. F. J. Preston. *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. S. Symes.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, March 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 19; from Brindisi, March 23.

For Bombay: Mr. W. S. Haig. *From Brindisi*: Major C. B. Cooke. S.s. *Valetta*, from London, March 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 19; from Brindisi, March 23.

For Malta: Capt. R. White.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, March 18; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, March 26; from Brindisi, March 30.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Dr. J. C. Penny.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Eldorado*, to sail Feb. 4.

For Suez: Mr. C. H. Bell.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. de Morgan, Mr. E. Morrison, Mr. W. H. Francis.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. P. Keith, Major H. E. and Mrs. Eliot, Mr. J. McNeil, Mrs. Holmes and child, Mrs. Burgess.

For Colombo: Mr. A. M. Walker, Mr. Gray.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail Feb. 11.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. J. A. Scott and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Feb. 18.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Reeves and family, Mr. S. M. Dighton, Mr. W. R. Waller.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Percy and child, Mr. W. H. Newton, Mr. H. Birch, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Romerill.

For Madras: Miss Lyth, Mr. Rae, Mr. Lys, Mrs. and Miss McIvor, Mr. Rae, Mr. Pascoe.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 18.

For Colombo: Mrs. McMarthy and children.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, sailing Feb. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. A. Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mein.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Vigors, Mr. W. Ferguson, jun.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, leaving Liverpool Jan. 31.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. A. M. Hogg, child and maid, Miss Gow, Miss Young, Major and Mrs. Newnham, Mr. Craigie, Major Bannatyne, Mr. M. G. Jaeson, Col. W. Hay Macnaghten, C.B., Mrs. Macnaghten, infant and ayah, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Findlay and infant, Mrs. Brooks, Rev. and Mrs. Newton and child, Miss Bishop, Mrs. Gordon and two children, Mrs. Brownlow.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *California*, leaving Liverpool, Feb. 14.

For Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Blood, child and servant, Rev. — Budden, Mrs. Budden, Miss Budden, Miss Fletcher.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At SUEZ, Per P. and O. s.s. *Massilia*, Jan. 26.

From Bombay: Mr. Hotjeeboy, Mr. D. Dinshaw, Mrs. Andrew, Dr. Peters, Colonel Jeffrys, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Williams, Mr. R. Steel, Mr. Heriot, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Miranda, Mr. Carrmas, Colonel North, Lieutenant Towers, Mrs. Plowden and child, Mrs. Hailes and child, Major and Mrs. Stokoe, Mr. T. Wood, Mr. Shepherd, Mrs. Sullivan and child, Mr. Fanshawe, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Reuther, Mrs. Entwistle.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Siam*, Jan. 15.

From London: Major and Mrs. C. Halkett, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. A. C. Walker, Mr. J. E. Maude, Mr. Stapleton, Miss Mann, Miss Amos, Mr. Balmforth, Mr. O. Martin, Mr. T. Townsley, Mrs. Vibart, Mrs. Henderson and three daughters, Miss A. Stevenson, Baboo Valsa Pastad, Baboo Toomer, Mr. H. D. Watson.

From Gibraltar: Mr. Almeida Salema.

From Brindisi: Mrs. Gough, Miss Ellis, Major Vansomeran, Mr. Sedgwick, Mrs. Haig and two daughters, Major Hallett, Mrs. J. Lloyd, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Maxwell, Miss K. J. H. Blake, Mr. T. Oppenshaw, Mr. E. C. Morgan.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Tanjore*, Jan. 30.

From Bombay: Dr. Peters, Colonel W. Jeffreys, Surgeon-Major T. Robinson, Mr. E. G. Williams, Mr. R. Steel, Mr. Heriot, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. R. T. Henderson.

From Alexandria: Mr. P. Leversage, Mr. Moses, Mr. Osborne, Miss Gore Brown, Mr. Bracebridge, Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Capt. Stead, from London, Jan. 28.

For Madras: Mrs. Orr, Miss H. E. Johnson, Mr. Heel, Mr. Hight, Mrs. Martin and two children, Mr. W. A. Beith, Major and Mrs. Hornby and children.

For Malta: Miss Bradford, Lieut. Orpen, Miss Henderson, Capt. and Mrs. Anne, Mr. W. Jose, Capt. Knox, Sir B. Maxwell, Mr. G. R. Titley.

For Bombay: Mrs. Pugh, Major and Mrs. Hornby and two children, Mr. B. Tait, Surg.-Major and Mrs. E. A. Fitzgerald, Mr. D. Crowe, Mr. Royal and son, Mr. J. Leaward.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. Small, Mrs. and Miss Mallock, Mr. C. Stewart, Mr. W. H. Newstein.

For Colombo: Mr. Burnett, Mr. T. Black.

For Suez: Lieut. Y. Bateman, Capt. Bland, Capt. Fex, Major J

Meiklejohn, Lieut. Sandbach, Lieuts. Short and White, Mr. Witt, Capt. Wright.

For Port Said: Mr. Bernard O'Neill Power, Mrs. Chaldecott, Mr. Dew, Mr. and Mrs. Knox.

For Aden: Surg. J. Dowson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. Loggin, from London, Jan. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Whympier, Rev. G. W. Manson, Mr. H. Rollings, Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. Hurst, Mr. Mau Sing, Mr. Go Mau Sing, Mr. A. Coutts, Mr. G. B. Studd, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Little, Mr. G. Seaward, Lieut.-Gen. Crealok, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicoll, Sheik Abdoolah, Ameer Ali.

For Aden: Lieut. C. P. H. Jones.

For Malta: Colonel Brodigion, Capt. B. Barton, Commander J. G. Jones, Commander J. B. Young, Mr. J. Lane, Lieut. Collwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Burnett, Mrs. Cromarty, Lieut. H. Wells-Cole, Lieut. P. D. M. Henderson, Major and Mrs. Noyes, Miss Farley.

For Suez: Mr. W. A. Beith, Mrs. Pye Smith, Mr. and Miss Taunter, Miss Goodier.

For Port Said: Mr. Finlay.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mongolia*, Capt. Fraser, from Venice, Jan. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. Puxley, Mr. Askwith, Janrez Uddin, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Mackinnon. *From Brindisi*: Mr. L. M. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Brandela, Mr. P. Dupont, Mrs. Ralli and child, Brig.-Surg. J. C. Moria, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. Rae, Rev. A. Roberts, Mr. R. T. Macdonald, Mr. Towers.

For Calcutta: Mr. N. Ellis, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Joubert, Mr. W. Gladstone.

For Madras: Mr. Faurence.

For Colombo: Mr. S. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Andrew.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Dr. and Mrs. Marcit, Mr. A. Ralli, Mr. R. B. Martin, M.P., Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Hill.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, from London, Jan. 21.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts and two children, Miss Ricketts, Miss Dean, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. A. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shand and children, Miss Warden, Mr. A. W. Goslin, Mr. J. Phillips, Mr. M. Stevens, Mr. A. Avison, Mr. S. Jennings.

For Calcutta: Major T. O. Wingate, Mrs. Hayter, Mr. C. V. Sage, Miss Salter, Mr. J. Mackinnon, Mr. G. W. Kuchler, Miss Cantor, Mr. J. Mackinnon, Mr. B. R. C. Lindsay, Mr. McDonald, Capt. Kendall, Mr. E. Wilson, Mr. W. Carey, Mr. C. L. Fyfe, Mr. A. Jacobs, Mr. R. M. McIntosh, Mr. S. Mylne, Mr. D. Robinson, Rev. D. Thomas, B.A., Mr. J. Hardy, Miss Wiltshire.

For Colombo: Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Sparkes, Mr. Stuart, Mr. E. M. Clark, Miss Ramsby, Mrs. and two Misses Howie, Mr. W. W. Mitchell, Mr. R. B. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Stretch, Mr. I. Todd, Mr. V. Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. Grenier, Misses Grenier, Miss Mergan, Miss Bevan, Dep. Assist. Commy.-Gen. Alexander, O.S.D.

For Malta: Lieut. W. G. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Navana and child, Lieuts. W. C. Howker, J. G. Panton, C. M. Church, Captain H. H. MacCaskill, Lieut. Nicholson, Lieut. D. D. Brogden, Capt. Farrell, Capt. Hennell, Capt. McLaughlin, Lieut. Moore, Lieut. Wild.

For Alexandria: Colonel E. D. Elliott, Capt. Rathbone.

For Aden: Staff Surg. A. W. Williams.

For Rangoon: Miss A. Whitehead, Miss M. E. Williams, Miss Clarke.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, Capt. Lepotier, from Liverpool, Jan. 24.

For Calcutta: Miss Baker, Mrs. W. F. Burgess, Mr. Alex. Christison, Miss Esplin, Mr. Arthur Hambrough, Mr. O. H. Pratt, Miss Mary Shirres, Sister Honora (Community St. John the Baptist), Sister Clara (Community St. John the Baptist), Mrs. John Stewart and child.

For Colombo: Miss L. R. Anderson, Mrs. Henry Byrde, Miss Byrde, Miss Margaret Carey, Mr. Walter Church, Mrs. Church, Mrs. R. S. Copleston, Mr. W. Liesching, Miss Jane Mackee, Miss Madden, Miss Emma Mahony, Miss Olivia Mahony.

Per s.s. *Werneth Hall*, from Liverpool, Jan. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. Armstrong, Lieut. A. U. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, Rev. D. Monroe, Mrs. Garwood, infant and ayah, Baron de Bonnemains, Dr. S. F. Biggar, Mr. H. Mackay, Mr. J. W. Boon. *From Suez to Bombay*: Mrs. W. P. Hodnett.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Venetia*, Jan. 9.

For London: Sir Henry Burke.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. H. Deakin and Mr. S. Oppenheimer.

For Marseilles: Mr. M. Hargreaves and Mr. M. Butler.

For Venice: Lieut. F. Geldard.

For Suez: Mr. N. Beotersend.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Massilia*, Jan. 16.

For London: General and Mrs. Blair, Miss Blair, Mrs. W. Hailes and infant, Lieut. E. A. Towers, Major and Mrs. Stokoe, Mrs. H. A. W. Fanshawe, Mrs. Plandien and child, Mrs. Sullivan and child, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. Shepherd.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. P. Carreras, Dr. Peters, Surgeon-Major S. Robinson, Mr. Robert Steel, Mr. Maitland Heriot, Mr. W. Jackson, M. Radu, Mme. Radu, Mr. E. G. Williams, Mr. T. H. Moore, Mr. R. S. Henderson.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Sulej*, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailing on Jan. 30.

For London: Maj. and Mrs. Shepherd and family, Col. J. B. Cox, Capt. H. W. King.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale and infant.

For Venice : Misses Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. Jug.

By the s.s. *Siam*, Captain E. Ashdown, sailing on Feb. 6.

For London : Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. F. G. Davison, Bishop Hurst, Mr. O. B. Griffiths, Mr. A. Mackenzie.

For Venice : Rev. J. Barton.

For Suez : Col. and Mrs. Henley Smith, Miss Mullen.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Craik.

By the s.s. *Peshawur*, Captain J. C. Babot, sailing on Feb. 13.

For London : Mrs. Webster.

For Brindisi : Rev. and Mrs. French.

For Suez : Hon. F. F. and Mrs. Low, Miss Low.

By the s.s. *Assam*, Captain S. F. Cole, sailing on Feb. 20.

For London : Mr. Birkmeyer, Mr. E. C. Morgan, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Lloyd.

By the s.s. *Tasmania*, Captain G. C. Perrins, sailing on Feb. 27.

For Brindisi : Mr. W. Lonsdale, Miss Lonsdale, Mr. A. Pollis, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Glover, D. Cackerill, Mrs. Turnbull.

For Venice : Mr. W. Schlish, Mr. H. B. Baden-Powell, Col. and Mrs. McMahon, Mr. W. M. Grant, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. Pinco.

For Suez : Mr. C. A. Elliott, Col. and Mrs. C. M. Browne.

By the s.s. *Cathay*, Captain T. Fairlough, sailing on March 6.

For London : Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mrs. Thames and two daughters, Mr. J. C. Vertannes, Mr. and Mrs. Ansan, Mrs. Horsford, Mrs. Wilson and three children.

For Marseilles : Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot.

For Brindisi : Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Mrs. Amhurst and two infants, Mr. T. E. Gordon, Miss Gordon.

For Suez : Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Little.

REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885.

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OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	Leaves Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Malabar ...	12 Feb.	—	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	27 Feb.	12 Mar.
Serapis ...	19 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	22 Mar.
Crocodile...	3 Mar.	—	12 Mar.	16 Mar.	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
Jumna.....	12 Mar.	—	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	9 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Crocodile.....	—	8 Feb.	10 Feb.	14 Feb.	23 Feb.
Jumna.....	6 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	24 Feb.	5 Mar.
Malabar	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	4 Apr.	8 Apr.	17 Apr.
Serapis	1 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.
Crocodile.....	10 Apr.	22 Apr.	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	7 May
Jumna.....	19 Apr.	1 May	3 May	7 May	16 May

An important decision has recently been given by the Government of India affecting officers who were candidates for the Staff Corps when the new rules for the admission thereto of officers were published in the Special India Army Circular dated the 15th November, 1884. It has been decided that those officers whose admission as probationer for the Staff Corps was sanctioned prior to the 1st October, 1884, shall be subject to the rules for admission prescribed in the India Army Circulars, Clause 62 of 1882. Applicants for admission as probationers, but whose appointment as such had not been actually sanctioned at the date, viz., 15th November 1884, of the publication of the Special Army Circular, are allowed, should they wish it, to withdraw their applications, and rejoin their regiments at the expense of the State.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of State for India it has been notified that when the families of officers are prevented on account of infectious complaints from accompanying the officers on board a troopship, passages may be provided subsequently on the production of a certificate that they would have accompanied the officer but for the existence at the time of embarkation of an infectious complaint. These passages will be termed "specially entitled passages," and the families will be subject to the same contributions for messing on board ship as if they had proceeded with the officer. This decision, of course, applies to passages both to and from India.

FORTS MICHNI and SHABKADAR have no longer commandants, and the Military Department is thus saved a yearly expenditure of Rs.3,600, the staff or command pay for each having been Rs.150 a month. The forts are still garrisoned by the military. The Border Police, however, are about to take them over, and the cost in future will fall upon the Punjab Government.

THE LIST WILL CLOSE ON THE 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE PUNJAUB AND CASHMERE CARPET COMPANY (Limited).—£10,000 already subscribed. Capital £100,000, in Shares of £5, payable 10s. on application, £2 on allotment, £1 on the 5th of April, 1885, £1 10s. on 5th July, 1885.

THE FOLLOWING, amongst other PRESS NOTICES, have been received :—
INVESTORS' GUARDIAN.

As will be seen from a notice appearing in another part of our impression, this Company is brought out under very distinguished and influential auspices, and the interest taken in the enterprise by Anglo-Indian officials, as well as by the men of business, will be readily understood upon a perusal of the prospectus, for its object is to foster a national Indian industry, which presents a most promising field for the employment of European capital and management. It is not too much to say that this Company will have ready to hand all the essential elements of a successful and lucrative manufacturing concern. There are the raw materials on the spot, in the shape of the unequalled wools of Cashmere and the Punjaub, and the beautiful indigenous dyes. There is an ample supply of skilled labour in the special carpet-weaving caste, and a sufficient number of the exquisite native patterns have been secured. Then there will be comparatively little opposition, for the Indian Government has agreed to abandon the manufacture of carpets in the gaols as soon as the Company gets to work, and as regards the demand, there cannot be a question, since Messrs. Maple and Co. and Messrs. Schoolbred are willing to contract for a continuous supply. The Government employing casual prison labour, and at many disadvantages, makes a profit of 19 per cent. without pushing the trade at all, and we can, therefore, readily credit the estimate of Col. Forbes, the managing director, that the Company will net over 30 per cent. when the six factories, which it is intended to establish, are in full working order. A contract has been made for the construction and equipment of these factories for the sum of £42,000, which will leave an ample balance of working capital, as subscriptions are invited for 20,000 shares of £5 each, proposed to be called up.

SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH.

The Punjaub and Cashmere Carpet Company (Limited), with a capital of £100,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £5 each, proposes to take a prominent part in one of the most ancient industries of India. Until recently there was some danger of this manufacture dying out, as carpets were almost exclusively made for sale by prisoners in the gaols; but the operations of this Company will, it is believed, "rescue and restore" the art, and at the same time show a good commercial profit on the capital invested. The beauty of texture, colour, and picturesque originality of design in the old native patterns have never been rivalled, and the Company pledge themselves, as far as possible, to work only from native designs, and to use no aniline dyes, nor any but best Indian dyes.

CITIZEN.

The Punjaub and Cashmere Carpet Company has been formed with a capital of £100,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £5 each. The object of the Company is to establish Indian carpet factories in the Punjaub and on the frontiers of Cashmere, and, by the employment of the caste-weavers, to foster and develop the manufacture of carpets, so as to supply a growing demand for art carpets and rugs in Europe and America.

EVENING NEWS.

The prospectus is issued of the Punjaub and Cashmere Carpet Company (Limited), having a capital of £100,000 in 20,000 shares of £5 each. The company has been formed for the purpose of establishing Indian carpet factories in the Punjaub and on the frontiers of Cashmere, and, by the employment of the caste-weavers, fostering and developing the manufacture of carpets, so as to supply the growing demand for art carpets and rugs in Europe and America. The weavers of carpets, it is remarked, form a distinct hereditary class in India, possessed of unrivalled skill in their handicraft, and exhibiting exquisite taste in their designs, and the operations of this Company will, it is anticipated, rescue and restore the art of this manufacture, which is said to be in danger of dying out. The Company is desirous of commencing operations in India as soon as possible, with a view to making a complete exhibit of the carpets of purely Indian manufacture and design at the forthcoming Exhibition of 1886. The Company anticipate a good commercial profit on the capital invested, as there is said to be an ever-increasing demand for Indian carpets of the highest class. The founder of the Company, who has agreed to construct six freehold factories at Lahore, Amrikar, and Pathancote, has a large number of caste-weavers under his control, and has secured some of the fine old Indian carpet patterns.

HUDDERSFIELD CHRONICLE.

The Punjaub and Cashmere Carpet Company (Limited), capital £100,000, in £5 shares, of which 2,000 have been subscribed, is advertised to make and sell the best Indian Carpets. All the well-known Indian officials, such as Lord Lytton and Sir George Birdwood, are associated with the enterprise, and the connections of the Company are in every way respectable. We can commend it to our readers, and advise them all to write for a prospectus to learn further particulars.

THE NORTHERN DAILY MAIL.

The Punjaub and Cashmere Carpet Company (Limited), with a capital of £100,000, of which £10,000 has been privately subscribed, has been formed to manufacture and sell Indian carpets on a large scale. The Company is a strong and influential one, and is backed up by all the Government officials. We think well of it, and can recommend it to our readers.

Applications for Shares, enclosing cheque, should be made to Messrs Elborough and Co., 58, Lombard-street, London, E.C., or to the Agra. Bank, 35, Nicholas-Lane, E.C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 98 7-16 to 98 3-4
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	101 1/2 to 102 1/2
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	— to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	— to —
Port Trust Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100 nom.
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	104 1/2

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash rates
	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay ...	all	76 1/2
Bank of Bengal ...	all	85 0
Bank of Madras ...	all	64 0
Agra ...	all	120
Chartered of India and China ...	all	330
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	700
National of India ...	12 1/2	97

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	760
Frere ...	150	1
Mazgon ...	700	765
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	325

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ...	2,850	975
Albert Ginning ...	all	495
Albert, Kurrachee ...	1,100	1,135
Apollo (small shares) ...	400	330
Bellary ...	1,000	575
Berar Cotton Ginning ...	all	585
Broach Cotton Ginning ...	all	44
Carwar ...	—	—
Colaba ...	1,830	950
Dholera Ginning ...	all	180
East India ...	1,000	1,350
Fort ...	8,500	2,850
French ...	all	610
Mofussil Co. ...	400	407 1/2
New Behar Cotton and Press ...	—	—
New Indian Press ...	125	205
Prince of Wales ...	560	640
Sassoon Press Co. ...	500	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	1,250
Sind Press Co. ...	750	580
Volkart ...	1,000	840

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	500	1,425
Anglo-Indian ...	100	115
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	500
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	725
Bhownagar Mills ...	100	93
Bombay United ...	1,000	930
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	500	700
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	675
D. Spinning ...	all	320
Empress Co. ...	all	775
Golan Baba Spinning ...	400	700
Hindustan ...	1,000	740
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,220
Jaffer Ali Spinning ...	500	690
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	1,165
Khandeish ...	1,060	915
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	925
Madras United ...	1,000	3,050
Manockjee Petit's ...	all	1,225
Mazagon Spinning ...	250	2,210
Morarjee Goudas ...	1,000	1,440
National Spinning ...	1,000	1,430
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	970
Oriental ...	625	525
Parrell Mill ...	all	230
Prince of Wales' Spinning ...	560	160
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,425
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	1,450
Soonderdas ...	1,000	750
Southern India ...	500	420
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	580
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	720

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock. 218-3-0 each ...	350
Do. New £20 Shares 100-14-6 "	"
B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 190-15-5 "	350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	405
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	4,825
New Issue ...	—	—
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	100	106
Do. do. (B.) ...	—	—
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Kurachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	350
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,195
Teacher and Co. ...	25	1,200
Thacker and Co. ...	all	160

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.C. ...	Rs. 98 4 to 98 5
4 Promissory Notes ...	98 8 to
4 1/2 of 1870 (1885) ...	101 14 to 101 0
4 1/2 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	101 14 to 101 0
4 1/2 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	— to —
4 1/2 of 1880 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to —
6 of 1866 (1885) ...	101 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	101 12 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	102 0 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	103 0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 8 to —
6 of 1878 (1898) ...	102 12 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	190 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	136 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	860 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	135 to —
and London ...	£25	135 o —

Himalaya ...	100	25 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to —
National of India ...	£12 1/2	95 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	435 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	17 to 18
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	69 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,300 to —
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	98 to 99
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	345 to 350
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	44 to 45
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	69 to 70
Burrakur Coal ...	100	160 to —
Calcutta Docking ...	703	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	130 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	88 to 89
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	90 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ...	100	98 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to 47
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	215 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	32 to 33
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	207 1/2 to 210
Gouripore ...	100	70 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	98 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	65 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	139 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to —
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	100 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	152 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	99 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	104 to 105
Nantipore Indigo ...	80	— to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	85 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ...	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ...	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to —
Ramkistore Press ...	100	75 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	64 to 65
Riverside Press ...	90	73 to 75
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	—	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	260 to —
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail. ...	—	— to —
Seebore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	41 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	95 to 96
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	111 to 113

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	70 to —
Amlicke ...	100	95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
Assam ...	£20	540 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	32 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100	79 to 80
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Burkholo (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	146 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to —
Cinnatollah ...	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Cutchehra (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	39 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessad and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	41 to 42
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	36 to 37
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100	74 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Holts (Kangra) ...	100	60 to 61
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	105 to 110
Hoolongrie (Assam) ...	100	79 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	230	— to —
Jheri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalachehra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— to —
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	— to —
Kurchanpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	212 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Loobah ...	100	140 to —
Lower Assam ...	£1 1/2	23 to —
Luckinpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	26 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monachehra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	£10	120 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	30	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puttarea (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	100	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	— to —
Seemah ...	100	— to —

Singbulli and Marmah ...	100	96 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Tesdarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Testa Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to —
Takur (Darjiling) ...	200	175 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

MADRAS.—Jan. 12.

Four per cents ...	1 1/2 dis. to 1 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	3 1/2 pre. to 3 1/2 dis.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3 1/2 to 3 dis.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	1 to 1 dis.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	— to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares ...	28 to 29 do.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand ...	1s. 7d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 1/2d.
Do. 3 mo. sight ...	1s. 7 1/4d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 1/2d.
Do. 4 do. ...	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 7 3/4d.
Do. 6 do. ...	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 7 3/4d.
Do. Tele. ...	1s. 7 7/8d.	1s. 7 7/8d.	1s. 7 7/8d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight ...	—	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Do. 3 do. ...	—	—	1s. 7 1/2d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight ...	—	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 3 do. ...	—	—	1s. 7 1/2d.

LONDON.—Feb. 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	91 to 92
3 1/2 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	103 to 103 1/2
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	102 to 103 1/2
4 India Enforced Paper ...	7 1/2 to 7 1/2
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	7 1/2 to 7 1/2
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ...	101 to 103
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	113 to 117
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	101 to 103

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	24 to 25
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p.c. ...	— to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	105 to 107
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	105 to 107
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lim. ...	5	4 1/2 to 5
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	6	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	148 to 150
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	23 to 24
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. Ann. A, 1893 ...	—	24 1/2 to 25
Do. Ann. B 1 p. ann. (less i) ...	—	23 1/2 to 24 1/2
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	118 to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	139 to 141
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	116 to 119
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	110 to 113
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	124 to 126
Rohika and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4 1/2	4 to 4 1/2
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	19 1/2 to 20 1/2
Do. do. ...	5	4 1/2 to 4 1/2
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17 to 18
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	19 1/2 to 20 1/2

TELEGRAPHS.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, January 23rd; Madras and Allahabad, January 21st; Calcutta, January 20th; Ceylon, January 20th; Burma, January 16th.

THE *Times* of this morning announces a most important fact, the significance of which will not, we trust, escape the notice of Lord Kimberley, and the India Office authorities. Telegraphic intelligence has been received that the Barons of Oudh, the famous talukdars of that province, have "taken alarm at the near prospect of the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Bill"—that they have determined to make common cause with the zemindars of Bengal in protesting against the measure—and that a joint-meeting of the landed interests of Bengal and Oudh is shortly to be held. It will thus be seen that the natural results of this incendiary legislation are rapidly showing themselves, and that the fever of alarm is spreading from Bengal to the rest of India. The next news will be that the panic has spread to the great Feudatory States; for if it be shown that a British Government can tamper, however indirectly, with such solemn national pledges as those of the Permanent Settlement, what confidence can our great Feudatory Princes any longer feel in the inviolability of their treaty rights? We cannot believe that two statesmen of the calibre of Lord Dufferin and Lord Kimberley will consent to any further paltering with such mischievous proposals as those of Mr. Ilbert.

WE regret to have to announce the death of M. Van Goedecke, the Chamberlain to the King of the Netherlands, and uncle of Lord Reay. The future Governor of Bombay was present at his uncle's funeral at the Hague on Saturday—a fact which goes to justify the action of the Committee of the Northbrook Club in the recent controversy in regard to the banquet to Lord Ripon, for it was obviously impossible, under the circumstances, for Lord Reay to accept the invitation of the Club jointly with Lord Ripon. We earnestly hope that this unfortunate little incident will be amicably arranged, and that those Conservative members of the Club who felt it their duty to resign will be induced to reconsider that decision. In common fairness and honesty, we cannot but think that the obvious indiscretion of some of Lord Ripon's speeches since his return, and the unseemly violence of his extreme Radical partisans, are such as to make more moderate politicians suspicious of banquets in his honour. But we are assured that no effort has been spared to divest the Northbrook Club banquet of every political significance; and we feel that the presence of Lord Northbrook himself in the chair is a solid guarantee for the rigorous enforcement of that honourable reticence on controverted political subjects, which is so necessary for the harmonious conduct of a non-political club.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in his despatch of yesterday, gives some account of the general character of the so-called "amendments" that have been introduced into the Bengal Tenancy Bill by the select committee of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. He states, in rather mild language, a few of the objections that are still taken to the Bill. But he gives no idea of the universal resentment that is felt among the educated classes of Bengal generally, and especially among the agricultural community, at the apparent determination of the small clique of Radical "land-reformers" in the Government of India to force the measure on the country. We deal briefly with the subject in our leading columns, and will return to it next week.

THE Bombay Exhibition is, we learn, to be postponed until the cold weather of 1887-88. This is in accordance with rumours that have been for some time current in London; and the fact is now authoritatively announced by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*.

THE first article in this month's *Colburn's United Service Magazine* is a particularly opportune and valuable one on "The Cossack and the Sepoy," from the well-known and able pen of Colonel Edward Paske. It gives (1) an outline of the Russian scheme of advance on India; (2) a consideration of the political and strategical complications of the subject; and (3) suggestions of measures of defence combined with attack, that might be adopted by the British Government. We commend the paper to the careful attention of our readers and the responsible authorities.

WE observe with regret the death last week, from small-pox, of H.H. the Princess of Tanjore.

WE have the best authority for stating that there is absolutely no foundation for the assertion, industriously circulated by Reuter's Agency in a telegram from its Calcutta Branch, that the Bengal Tenancy Bill "as revised is free from the features which were strongly objected to by the zemindars." On the contrary, the Bill as at present recast contains most of the worst features to which objection has been taken; and not the zemindars only, but the whole of the agricultural community of Bengal, as well as all the leading English owners of land in that country, are determined to leave no stone unturned to obtain justice from the British Government and the British public.

WE are desired to remind our many readers who take a warm interest in this subject, as involving the honour of the British name in India, that the General Meeting of the Committee, to concert further measures for opposing this iniquitous measure, will be held at Limmer's Hotel, Conduit Street, W., on Friday next, Feb. 13, at 4 p.m. All who sympathise with the movement are invited to join the Committee on this occasion; and can obtain cards of admission on application to Roper Lethbridge, Esq., Hon. Sec., Indian Constitutional Association, 3, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W. The Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss and March will take the chair at the Conference, for which arrangements will be made at this Committee-meeting.

CAN it be possible? Or is it only a huge practical joke on the part of the Russian Government? A telegram from St. Petersburg in the *Times* of Friday last states that M. de Lessar, the second Russian commissioner and colleague of Sir Peter Lumsden on the Afghan Boundary Commission, is now in—London! It is gravely announced—at this time of day—after Sir Peter Lumsden and Colonel Ridgeway have arrived in the desolate regions of Central Asia long ago, and have been "playing about" at Bala Murghab for weeks, and trying to pretend they rather like being kept waiting—that the Russian Commissioner has been "attached to the Russian Ambassador in London to assist his Excellency in coming to an understanding with the British Foreign Office as to the ethnographical frontier claimed by Russia in the Transcaspian"! Prodigious! "To assist his Excellency"—it might just as well have been written out plainly—"in making long noses at Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville"! Truly, the Foreign Office under the present régime seems to exist to make the British name a laughing-stock, a hooting, and a derision to mankind.

EVEN the long-suffering correspondent of the *Times* cannot stand this last most astounding instance of our national humiliation. He telegraphs:—

There could be no better proof of the difficulties into which the want of a clear-sighted policy by Mr. Gladstone's Government has brought the English half of the Afghan Frontier Commission. No preliminary basis for the meeting of the Joint Commission seems to have been prearranged, as was to be expected; and now that Sir Peter Lumsden is already on the spot these preliminary matters have to be gone into in London before Russia will consent

to despatch her part of the Commission. As far as one can judge here, if any one is to blame for the delay and the premature appearance of Sir Peter Lumsden on the Murghab without his Russian colleagues it is the British Government, which thought that certain important details could be discussed by the Commission on the spot, while Russia has all along insisted upon the necessity of first settling them in St. Petersburg and London.

It will be observed that the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, in his amiable desire to excuse the Russian authorities, endeavours to show that Lord Granville's stupidity was something preternatural. But the fact appears to be that the stupidity went no further than this, that our Government once more displayed that fatuous belief in Russia's good intentions that seems to be invincible in Mr. Gladstone—and that once more we are paying the penalty.

We reproduce elsewhere Mr. Batten's excellent letter to the *Times*, in which he shows the hollowness of Lord Ripon's grossly egotistical remarks at Leeds about the wonders of his financial administration. It is only necessary to confront Lord Ripon with the hard facts, to prove the worthlessness of most of his self-laudation. But it is the duty of those who know the facts to lay them before the British public; it will then be useless for the late Viceroy to attempt to rehabilitate the unhappy memories of a reign of talk in India by floods of talk and turtle-soup in England.

We deeply regret the painful incidents that have taken place at the Northbrook Indian Club, in reference to the dinner proposed to be given to Lord Ripon by the Club. We should not have referred to the matter in this place, but for the correspondence that has taken place on the subject in the columns of the *Times*. It is an indisputable fact that the majority of the English members of the Club happen to be Conservatives—also that the Club is solemnly pledged strictly to maintain its non-political character. Sir Trevor Lawrence, therefore, was strictly within his right in demanding that steps should be taken by the Committee to divest the proposed banquet of any semblance of that political significance, by which a clique of Radicals have been endeavouring to coerce Lord Dufferin, by dining his unfortunate predecessor at Leeds, at the National Liberal Club in London, and elsewhere. We trust the Committee will still see their way to the arrangement originally come to in the Club to obviate this risk of importing party-feeling into a most useful and pleasant social *rendezvous*—that, namely, of inviting Lord Ripon and Lord Reay together. We learn that it was distinctly on this understanding that some of the Conservative members of the Club had intimated their intention of attending; and we hope, in the interests of peace and good-fellowship, and for the healing of past sores, that this arrangement may still be adopted—and that, in that case, Sir Trevor Lawrence and the other Conservatives who have withdrawn from the Club may be induced to reconsider their decision.

THERE seems to be no end to the aggressions which the policy of the present Government invites in all parts of the world. We deal with the very serious aspect of affairs in Burma and Siam—into both countries France seems determined to intrude—in our leading columns.

THE *Athenæum* states that Mr. C. J. Lyall of the Indian Civil Service is about to bring out a volume of translations from the Arabic, consisting partly of choice extracts from the "Hamasa," and partly of entire poems such as the "Mu'al-lagah" of Zuheyr. Some of these translations appeared in the Asiatic Society's *Journal* in 1878 and 1881.

WE have much pleasure in drawing attention to a report in our home columns of a meeting convened to raise a testimonial to Professor W. C. Maclean, C.B., M.D., on the occasion of his retirement from the Chair of Military Medicine at Netley.

MR. ALLEN, Director of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, made a capital speech at Sehwan the other day in proposing the health of Sir Rivers Thompson at a banquet given in honour of the completion of that railway. We will quote one sentence, as happily illustrating—like the speeches at the Memorial meeting in honour of Kristodas Pal—that the stupid animosities born of the unfortunate Ilbert Bill are beginning to give way before the practical common-sense and good-feeling of the English and Indian races. Mr. Allen said:—

I believe, gentlemen, that the great mass of our countrymen here—especially of that noble service, the record of whose benefactions to India is so deeply engrained in the national life that time itself can hardly efface it—I say that the great mass of our countrymen regard their native fellow-subjects with feelings of real friendliness and respect. That they view their eminence in the public service, on the Bench, at the Bar, and in the mart, as the well-won meed of their talents and their worth. Nor will their further progress, great as it is probably destined hereafter to be, kindle any narrow feelings among us of envy or dislike.

THE *Englishman* has the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to January 20:—

At the advance lately established in freights, both for steamers and sailers, there has been a fair amount of business done during the early part of last week. Steamers for January and early February loading have booked cargo freely, and several sailers have been fixed for London and Liverpool. Latterly the market is again much quieter, and shows a declining tendency. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 35,000 tons.

THE following on the Calcutta Indigo Market is taken from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Market Report:—

Four public sales have been held since our last issue, at which 4,306 chests were offered, and 3,975 chests sold. The demand has continued good, and the advance quoted in our last has been maintained for all qualities; the few lots of desirable Oudes that have been offered have realised extreme prices.

THE same firm gives the following account of the Calcutta Tea Market:—

Sales comprising 12,735 chests, of which 12,393 were sold, were held on the 15th instant. Prices paid were irregular, compared with rates given at the previous auctions. There was good inquiry for useful sorts, especially for leafy broken at a slight rise, but other kinds with poor or unserviceable liquors sold greatly in favour of buyers. Small breaks were decidedly neglected. The next auctions will be held on the 29th instant.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, January 23:—

Narayan Rao Holkar, son of Sir Kasi Rao Dada Saheb, K.C.S.I., and nephew of the Maharajah Holkar; Surgeon Arthur G. Collington, Medical Officer attached to the Wing of the 29th M.N.I. at Sumbulpore; Babu Haris Chandra, dramatic author and poet of Benares; Mr. J. P. Linton, Translator and Interpreter of the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court; Sir Rajah Sahib Dial, K.C.S.I.

THE LATE KRISTODAS PAL.

Somewhat late in the day a movement has been started in Calcutta to do honour to the revered memory of Kristodas Pal, whose untimely death six months ago was generally felt to be almost a national misfortune. The delay that has taken place in giving effect to the widespread feelings of regret then evoked is, we presume, partly due to a desire to defer action until the arrival in Calcutta of the great officials from Simla and Darjeeling. The meeting held on Saturday afternoon in the Calcutta Town Hall was both large and representative.

Sir Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, filled the chair, and among the speakers were one of the members of Council, Sir Stuart Bayley, the Chief Justice, Sir R. Garth, the official Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, Mr. H. L. Harrison, and several leaders of the native community, including the Bombay member of the Viceroyal Legislative Council.

We are glad to see that in the speeches due prominence was given to Kristodas Pal's journalistic work, for notwithstanding his long and honourable connection with the Municipality and the Legislature, he will be best remembered in the future as the man who, in the capacity of editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, did more than anybody else to enlarge the scope and elevate the tone of native journalism throughout India. Of humble origin, and without powerful patrons, Kristodas Pal, in spite of great difficulties, attained a position which but few can expect to ever attain, and it is to be hoped that the story of a life so full of interest and encouragement to his fellow-countrymen will not long remain unwritten.—*Times of India*.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following telegrams on the Afghan Frontier Commission are from the *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg, dated the 1st and 5th inst. :—

"To day's *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* returns to the absurd rumour of Persian troops being sent for to protect the members of the English Commission on the Afghan frontier, and takes occasion to repeat that the Persian expedition has been sent to keep in order the Turkomans of the Attrek. At the same time, the organ of the Foreign Office reminds English journals that there are three frontier delimitations to be made—first, between Russia and Persia on the Attrek; secondly, between Russia and England on the Afghan frontier; and, thirdly, between Persia and England on the frontiers between Persia, Seistan and Afghanistan."

"M. Lessar, the second Russian Commissioner for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, will have now reached London, whither, it appears, he started on Sunday somewhat suddenly, instead of going to Tiflis, as was at first reported. He has been attached to the Russian Ambassador in London to assist his Excellency in coming to an understanding with the British Foreign Office as to the ethnographical frontier claimed by Russia in the Transcaspien."

The following telegram is from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Feb. 6 :—

"A committee representing the citizens of Rangoon has addressed a letter to the Chief Commissioner. It calls attention to its letter of October 16, which still remains unanswered, and states that subsequent events have tended to confirm the opinion then expressed. Trade, which was then threatened, is now paralyzed, and there is no hope of its revival until order has been restored in Upper Burmah."

"This prospect fills the committee with alarm and dismay. The case is one demanding immediate attention, and the committee respectfully prays that the Government will take action to save the trade of the province from complete ruin, and Upper Burmah from becoming the prey of brigands or the appanage of some foreign power."

"The Chief Commissioner replied that the memorial would be forwarded to the Viceroy."

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Feb. 8 :—

"The Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill has now finished its sittings, and its report and the amended Bill will be presented before the end of the month. There is every reason to hope that the measure will be passed through the remaining stages by March 28, the date fixed for the Viceroy's departure from Calcutta. It seems likely, too, that in the form which it has now assumed, the Bill will meet, if not with general acceptance, at least with little real opposition. The Bengal Government has consented, as I have already informed you, to abandon several provisions to which the zemindars most strongly objected. The latter would have been better pleased had the restrictions on enhancement of rent by private contract, and the clause legalising sub-leases been also struck out, and they appear to object to the supplementary Bill for regulating the appointment of village accountants, which has lately been introduced into the provincial Legislature. It may be doubted, however, whether anything short of the entire withdrawal of the Bill would altogether satisfy the zemindars; and as the Government is not likely to take that course, it would seem to be most desirable in the interests of all parties that the measure should be passed as quickly as possible in the comparatively harmless shape which it has now taken."

"The recent addition to the judicial staff of the Calcutta High Court has enabled that Court to depute one of its members, Mr. Justice Prinsep, on a tour of inspection of the provincial Courts. Lately the Court has been so short-handed that it has been obliged altogether to neglect this very important duty, and some fifteen years have elapsed since the last inspection occurred. On that occasion a number of very grave irregularities were disclosed, and it is probable that the present inspection will show a similar result. The condition of the subordinate Civil Courts throughout India is such as to call for a searching inquiry and a thorough reform. The expense of a lawsuit in one of these Courts is often absolutely prohibitive, while the means by which an unscrupulous defendant can keep his opponent at arm's-length are so numerous that it is not uncommon for creditors to abandon their just claims rather than incur the cost and annoyance of trying to enforce them, and even when a decree is obtained the difficulties are by no means at an end. Indeed, Sir Barnes Peacock is said to have remarked—and the remark has much truth in it—that an Indian litigant's real troubles began when he had obtained a decree. A highly placed legal functionary of Bengal has lately been publishing in a local paper a series of letters showing that this scandalous state of affairs is in great measure due to the

inefficient and underpaid Ministerial establishments supplied to provincial Courts. Mr. Justice Prinsep's inspection will doubtless throw fuller light on the subject, and if the High Court can contrive to continue such inspections periodically they will check irregularities and do much good. But something more is needed, and no real and lasting reform can be expected until the Government takes the matter in hand and recognizes the obligation to spend upon the improvement of the Civil Courts the large surplus revenue which it derives from these Courts."

"A number of the leading natives of Bombay held a meeting for the purpose of establishing a political association, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy presiding. Several speakers dwelt upon the want of such a body, and explained its object to be the advocacy of native rights coupled with unimpeachable loyalty to the Throne. A committee was formed to carry out the objects of the meeting."

"It is announced that the Bombay Exhibition is to be postponed till the autumn of 1887. The Governor has promised to join the Executive Committee in London, and to come out to the Exhibition in a private capacity."

"The Governor of Bombay arrived at Calcutta on Tuesday on a visit to the Viceroy. On the same day Admiral Hewett arrived with Her Majesty's ships *Euryalus* and *Dragon*."

"Lord Randolph Churchill arrived yesterday. It is rumoured that he is to be entertained at a public dinner by citizens of Calcutta."

"The Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Don Carlos left last week by the French mail steamer. They landed at Madras, dined with the Governor, and proceeded on their voyage next day."

"Sir Salar Jung and Mr. Cordery, the British Resident of Hyderabad, are expected here this week. It is stated that the Nizam will visit England in the spring."

"The princess of Tanjore died of small-pox last week."

"The report that King Theebaw has concluded a treaty with France, stipulating among other things for the residence of a French Consul at Mandalay, which I mentioned last week, has gained strength and consistency, and appears to have at last some foundation. The letter of the Rangoon merchants to the Government, a summary of which was telegraphed on Friday, shows that the desire on their part to induce the Government to interfere in Upper Burma grows in strength. There can be no doubt that the trade of British Burma is now in a very depressed state, and that this is in great part due to the anarchy prevailing in Upper Burma, although it may be doubted whether the people in Rangoon are right in attributing it entirely to that cause. There can be no doubt, too, that a military expedition against Mandalay would be a simple and easy affair. Since the last Burmese war the Burman monarchy has lost a large portion of its territory, and is now in population and military strength inferior to many of the Indian feudatory princes. It has been estimated by a high authority that a force of 1,500 men would suffice to subdue Burma, and that the campaign would probably be bloodless or nearly so. But with the Afghan boundary question still unsettled, and with the possibility of being required to send a force to the Soudan, the Indian Government is likely to be unwilling to increase its responsibilities, or to interfere actively without some more urgent necessity than has yet arisen."

"Mr. Holt Hallett has arrived at Calcutta after spending a year in exploring the country between Burmah and Siam. He started from Moulmein, and went first up the Salween river to Yembin, and proceeded thence by Shweeyeen to Hlinaboay Town, 100 miles north-east of Moulmein. He next crossed the hills to Muanghaut on the Meping, a branch of the Meinam river. He went on by boat to Zimme and thence to Bangkok. He describes the greater part of the country as fertile and thickly peopled, and he estimates the gross population of Siam and its tributaries at 7,500,000. The journey was undertaken for the purpose of determining the feasibility of Mr. Colquhoun's scheme for a railway from Moulmein to connect with the proposed Siamese railway from Bangkok to Kianghsen, a town on the Meikong, about 120 miles south of the Chinese frontier. Mr. Hallett estimates the cost of the British portion of the line at £930,000, and believes that if it were once begun the Siamese Government would readily undertake the connecting line in Siam. He considers the traffic would be enormous, and thinks the scheme would greatly increase the prosperity of British Burma. He proceeds home to report to the Chambers of Commerce."

THE VICEROY AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—The following is an extract from Presidency District Orders by Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, C.B., Commanding :—Fort William, 2nd January. "The Brigadier-General Commanding has great pleasure in announcing to the whole of the troops that attended the Brigade Parade yesterday (the 1st of January), that he has received the commands of his Excellency the Viceroy to communicate to them the satisfaction of his Excellency at their appearance, and the manner in which they performed their drill. The Viceroy was pleased to express his pleasure at having had an opportunity of inspecting the troops, and his high appreciation of their soldier-like bearing."

Selected Articles.

THE EURASIAN COMMUNITY.

The movement started rather less than two years ago for the purpose of improving the political and social condition of the domiciled Europeans and Eurasians of Bombay has so far met with an amount of success which must be very gratifying to all well-wishers of that important section of the community. Thanks to the energy of the honorary secretary, Mr. Essai, and the gentlemen associated with him, some of the objects for which the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association was formed have already been attained, and we hope to be able to announce in a short time that the arduous work of organising the Association has been fully completed. The society owes its existence to the series of lectures which were delivered in this city early in the year 1883 by Mr. D. S. White, the well known leader of the Eurasian community in Madras. Scoffers have called Mr. White a visionary and an enthusiast, but although some of that gentleman's schemes have not quite realised the expectations of their author, it is due to him to say that he has taught the Eurasian community the meaning of self-help. He has always preached the doctrine of self-reliance, and in his Bombay lectures he specially dwelt on the mistake which the men of his class had hitherto made of being content with Government service. The account which Mr. White was able to give of the success of the Madras Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association was very encouraging. That association began with only seven members, but at the end of three years it had five thousand, and no less than twenty-eight branches. With prospects much more depressing than Bombay, says a pamphlet issued by the Madras Society some time ago, and from a community very much poorer, the sum of about Rs. 75,000 has been raised within three years for the purpose of the Association, and has been applied to the founding of a colony, securing employment for over five hundred persons, promoting a building society and a loan association, the latter of which has rescued by timely relief numbers who would have succumbed to the money-lender, and now all over Southern India are branches established upon similar lines.

At the conclusion of Mr. White's last lecture in Bombay a resolution affirming the desirability of forming an association for the promotion and protection of the interests of the domiciled European and Eurasian community of Western India was unanimously adopted. A provisional committee was appointed, and in a very short time the society was duly formed. Although, as compared with Calcutta and Madras, the East Indian community of Bombay is a small one, the society already possesses nearly three hundred members, and it is expected that, as its advantages become better known, the number will rapidly increase. At a meeting held some weeks ago, the opinion was expressed that before long the society will have at least one thousand members. The material condition of the domiciled Europeans and Eurasians of Western India as a body is considerably better than that of similar communities in the other presidencies. We have, unfortunately, some poor whites in Bombay, but their number is, we believe, inappreciable; at any rate there are not enough of them to justify the establishment of a Eurasian colony, such as that which has been founded in the neighbourhood of Mysore. But although there may be no actual distress on a large scale to relieve, there is a great room in Bombay for a provident society such as this. The only fear we have is that the society may be attempting too much, and that it may suffer from a too great dispersion of its forces. But the interests of the members are in the hands of men of established position in the city, and we observe that care has been taken to distribute the work among different persons and not to place it all on the shoulders of a few men. The necessity for this will be at once admitted when we mention that, in addition to its general objects, political and otherwise, the Association has or shortly will have, provident, death, industrial, and building funds, and a loan and deposit society. The Loan and Deposit Society has already been started, and pecuniary assistance granted to members in want of temporary aid. This very important branch of the society's operations will be watched with special interest, and if the experiment succeeds, as we have no doubt it will, a blow will have been struck at the trade of the professional money-lenders, which may have very important results. The Loan and Deposit Society is managed by a board of directors selected from the members of the parent society, and its main objects are to receive money deposits for stated periods, at rates of interest to be fixed from time to time, and to grant loans on approved security. The capital is Rs. 50,000, divided into five thousand shares of ten rupees each, which can only be held by members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association. Membership of the Death Benefit Fund is obtained by the payment of a small donation. On the death of a member each of the surviving members is called upon to pay to the fund a sum not exceeding a rupee, which is handed over to the relatives of the deceased.

The society has begun well, and it will be a lasting disgrace to the community in whose interests it has been started if through apathy they allow the movement to fail. But we have no such anticipation. Many years ago the author of the "Indo-Briton" wrote as follows regarding the East Indian body:—"Their apathy

with respect to their own interests—their desire for the trifling and puerile vanities of life—their sluggish contentment with the little learning they pick up at school—their propensities to sneer at the exertions of their own class—all these have restrained their progress. The greatest fault," he goes on to say, "if there is one greater than another, is the propensity to sneer, to jeer, and to scoff at every attempt which is sincerely and honestly made to bring them together and to induce a community of feeling among them." Happily this description would not be true if applied to the community at the present day, and we hope that the efforts which are now being made by the more vigorous of its members to elevate their class will meet with the hearty encouragement of Government. The few words that Lord Dufferin addressed to the deputation from the Society that waited upon him, when he passed through Bombay, may be accepted as an assurance that so far as his Excellency is concerned no more Roorkee Resolutions, at any rate, will be introduced during his reign. If at any time the Eurasians in India require encouragement in their efforts after self-help, they have only to turn to the extraordinary progress of their brethren in Ceylon. There the "berghers," as they are called, are a most flourishing community. They are, as has been said, the wheels that keep the golden hands of Government in motion. They occupy all the subordinate posts in the public offices. But they do a great deal more than this. They are the life and soul of the mercantile community. They are as energetic as the Parsees of Bombay, and as irrepressible as the Bengalee Baboos. But there they have founded a kind of national life of their own; and their status, which has only been acquired of late years, is mainly due to the development of the very organizations which Mr. Essai and his friends are now endeavouring to acclimatize in Bombay.—*Times of India.*

Home News.

COUNCIL DRAFTS.—The tenders for Rs. 40,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 11,45,550, average rate, 1s. 7-05d.; on Bombay, Rs. 15,80,200, average rate, 1s. 7-034d.; and on Madras, Rs. 5,25,000, average rate, 1s. 7-031d. In telegraphic transfers, on Calcutta, Rs. 8,50,000, average rate 1s. 7-112d.; Bombay, Rs. 4,50,000, average rate 1s. 7-109d.; and on Madras, Rs. 1,00,000, average rate, 1s. 7-125d.; making a total of Rs. 46,50,750. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7-1-32d. will receive about 35 per cent., and above in full; and for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies at 1s. 7-3-32d., 35 per cent., and above in full. The amount of remittances sold from April 1 to the 3rd inst. was Rs. 12,82,30,218, realizing £10,300,528.

NOTICES, MEETINGS, DIVIDENDS, &c.

ASSAM RAILWAYS AND TRADING COMPANY.—The directors have been informed by telegram that the last section of the main line, Dorn Dooa to Talup, was opened for public traffic on the 5th inst., thus securing the subvention from the Government of India.

SOCIETY OF ARTS (INDIAN SECTION).—A meeting of this section will be held on the 20th inst., when a paper, "The Teak Forests of India and the East, and our British Imports of Teak," will be read by P. L. Simmonds, Esq.; Colonel Michael, C.S.I., in the chair.

THE PUNJAB AND CASHMERE CARPET COMPANY (LIMITED).—The prospectus of the Punjab and Cashmere Carpet Company has been issued. The capital is £100,000 in shares of £5 each, of which £10,000 has been taken amongst the directors and their friends. The company has been formed for establishing Indian carpet factories in the Punjab and on the frontiers of Cashmere, the first factories to be at Lahore, Amritsur, and Pathankote or Madhopore. An agreement, dated January 22, 1885, has been made between William McGuffin, of the one part, and the company of the other part, for the construction and completion of six factories for the sum of £42,000, which includes also the expenses attendant on the incorporation and formation of the company up to the date of allotment. Already the company has an assured demand, as Messrs. Maple and Co. and Messrs. Shoolbred have announced their willingness to contract for a continuous supply.

THE INDIAN FAMINE COMMISSION.—A further portion of the appendix to the report of the Indian Famine Commission has just been issued. It forms the fourth volume of the series extends to no less than 477 pages, and contains minutes of evidence given in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners on the following subjects:—Relief during the earliest stage of distress, famine relief and famine prevention, the preparation of schemes of work for future use.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—The *Home News* says there is good reason to believe that the exhibition which it was decided to hold at Bombay in the latter part of 1886 will be postponed until the following year.

THE IMPORTANCE OF INDIAN DRUGS.—At the fifty-second annual meeting of the British Medical Association a paper was

read by D. H. Cullimore, M.D., late senior physician to the North-West London Hospital, retired surgeon Indian Army, on the therapeutic action of the *Aconitum ferox* or Indian aconite, a medicine indigenous to India, to which he wished to call attention. After describing various specimens of this drug, he said:—"The *Aconitum ferox seu virosum* is, as its name indicates, the most powerful and deadly of all the species of aconitia, as well as the most familiar among the poisonous plants called *bikh* or *bish*. So much so is this, that the word *bikh*, which literally means a poison, has come also to be the vernacular application of the *Aconitum ferox*. This plant was first identified and described by Wallich in his *Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores*. It is a native of the Himalaya Mountains, Sirmor, Kumaon, and Nepal, and one of most celebrated articles in Indian medicine and toxicology. It is generally found at an elevation of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet; its presence being stated, on good authority, to indicate that the fever-range is passed. This fact might possibly suggest its use in malarial fevers. The root is highly poisonous, both internally and when applied to wounds; and its action in this latter respect, when in a concentrated form and fresh, is dangerous in the extreme. A preparation of the root is much used in the hilly districts to poison arrows, for the destruction of wild beasts and tigers, which are often destroyed in this manner when approaching and leaving their watering places. In former times, also, these poisoned arrows were often directed against higher game than tigers, not only during the internecine struggles of the mountaineers, but also against the regular troops of the East India Company. Thus, many years ago, Dr. Berry White, who may still be seen at the meetings of the Epidemiological Society, when in charge of a party of Sepoys, during an engagement with the Abors or Padams, heroically sucked a wound, and suffered distinctly from the action of the poison on his tongue. The Abors inhabit the hilly country bordering on Thibet, to the north of the valley of the Bramapootra river." At the conclusion of the paper Professor Matthew Hay (Aberdeen) said the members were greatly indebted to Dr. Cullimore for his varied observations on the effects and uses of *Aconitum ferox*.

THE MACLEAN TESTIMONIAL.—At a meeting held on Thursday, January 15, 1885, at the residence of Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—1. That a representative committee, composed of members of the public medical services, be formed for the purpose of taking steps to mark by a suitable memorial their high appreciation of the distinguished services of Professor W. C. Maclean, C.B., M.D., on the occasion of his retirement from the Chair of Military Medicine in the Army Medical School at Netley. 2. That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a provisional committee for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing resolution, with power to add to their number:—Surgeon-General Sir J. Fayrer, K.C.S.I., Bengal M.S. (retired). Surgeon-General Sir W. Hunter, K.C.M.G., Bombay M.S. (retired). Surgeon-General W.A. Mackinnon, C.B., A.M. Staff. Inspector-General H. Macpherson, Bengal M.S. (retired). Inspector-General J. D. Macdonald, F.R.S., Naval M.S. Dep.-Surgeon-General J. A. Marston, A.M.S. Surgeon-Major J. L. Paul, Madras M.S. Brigade-Surgeon H. Cayley, Bengal M.S. Fleet-Surgeon Walter Reid, Naval M.S. Surgeon-Major K. McLeod, Bengal M.S. Secretary and Treasurer—Surgeon-Major K. McLeod. Bankers—Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, London, S.W. 3. That the amount of the subscription be limited to £1 ls. 4. That the proposed memorial take the form of a portrait of Professor Maclean, to be hung on the walls of the Netley Hospital, and that, if funds permit, a replica of the portrait be presented to Mrs. Maclean. Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta; and Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL WILLIAM F. F. WALLER, V.C., Bombay Staff Corps, and late of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, died at Bath on the 29th ult., in his 45th year. He entered the service in 1857, and in the following year saw considerable service in India, including the siege and storm of Chandaree and Jhansi, battle of the Betwa and capture of Calpee. The Victoria Cross was awarded him for the conspicuous gallantry he displayed at the capture and storm of the fortress of Gwalior in June, 1858. He, with Lieutenant Rose (who was killed), were the only Europeans present and with a mere handful of men they attacked the fortress, climbed on the roof of a house, shot the gunners opposed to them, carried all before them, and took the fort, killing every man.

THE FRERE MEMORIAL FUND.—From a list of subscriptions just received from Bombay we gather that the Indian subscriptions to this fund already amount to more than 27,000 rupees. It is confidently expected that the Indian committee will be able to remit a sum of £2,500 to the London committee before the list closes. Among the subscribers it may be mentioned that the Maharajah of Kolhapore has given 2,000 rupees, and that Sir Didkar Rao, the ex-Dewan of the Gwalior State, has subscribed 1,000 rupees.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MR. GROWSE'S "BULANDSHAHR."*

The book which Mr. Growse has just completed comprises three chapters, the first of which describes the district of Bulandshahr, its characteristics and its capabilities; the second gives a *résumé* of the history of the town, and the antiquities there discovered; and the third sets forth the architectural improvements which have been effected in the place during recent years. There is also a Preface, which tells some painful truths regarding the hasty measures of a so-called reform which have been precipitately introduced into India, with no other result than that of setting the people at loggerheads and otherwise disturbing the country.

In the chapter describing the district Mr. Growse gives a pleasant picture of the quiet and unostentatious growth of Bulandshahr, and of the general well-to-do condition of the people. He considers the post office and the railway as the greatest civilisers of the district; for they have reached all classes of the community, whereas our schools have benefited but a single class, and most of our other foreign importations have been more hurtful than beneficial. The following sentences may be commended to the serious consideration of recent disturbers:—"In such a quiet and prosperous part of the country where there is no great injustice to correct, or practical grievance to remedy, it seems the height of unwisdom to be for ever introducing new laws and systems of administration, which, however admirable in theory, have never been recognised as wants by the people themselves. What they want of the Government is the strong maintenance of order, and the persistent extension of material improvements. These are boons which they can understand and appreciate far more highly than the invidiousness of the franchise, and the anarchy of self-government."

The chapter on the history of Bulandshahr is singularly interesting. Mr. Growse argues from the old name *Baran*, and the situation and traditions of the neighbourhood, that it is the site of the ancient *Bārāṇḍvata*, and if he is correct, the opinion commonly held by Sanskritists that *Bārāṇḍvata* represented old Hastināpura or Dehli, must be abandoned. The early importance of the place is attested by the numerous Buddhist and other remains recently unearthed, some of which are peculiar to Bulandshahr, and of exceptional interest. Among these may be mentioned the discovery of an ancient pottery, with numerous specimens of old manufacture. A curious clay seal has also been recovered, the device on which Mr. Growse reads as *Matila*, and Dr. Hoernle suggests may be *Hattiya*. In our opinion the letters are *Hattipa*, and this suggests that it is an abbreviation for *Hattipura*, a Prakritized form of *Hastipura*, the equivalent of *Hastināpura*, and this is a conjecture which would connect Bulandshahr with the ancient capital of India in a remarkable manner. We should certainly like an opportunity of inspecting the seal itself.

The chapter on what is the practical rebuilding of Bulandshahr is the special feature of the volume, and that which gives it all its beauty from the excellent photographs and lithographs with which it is adorned. This is the part of his work, as ruler of the district, into which Mr. Growse has infused most vigour. He has made architecture a study, and found his attention attracted to the many excellent characteristics of native art. He could not fail to regret the well-known decline of Indian arts and manufactures; or to restrain himself from stopping the downward tendency, as far as it lay in his power to do so. In the pursuit of this laudable purpose he was ably seconded by the native gentry, who have liberally contributed to public works, besides adorning their own homes with splendid examples of modern skill and taste. The finest buildings recently erected are Jabāngirābād House, a stone model of the façade of which has been secured by the authorities of South Kensington Museum; the Chaprāvāt Gate, a handsome addition made to his house in 1882 by Manlavī Muhammad Bakhsh; the Gulaoti House, a splendid residence erected by Saīd Mihrān Ali; and, among public buildings, the Market Terrace and its shops, and the charming Bathing-ghāt near the bridge. The Hindu residents have decided on building a second ghāt, to be named after Rājā Lackhman Singh, who has made himself famous for the patriotic ardour with which he has laboured for his country's good, and for his rare scholarship and literary ability.

Mr. Growse's book on Bulandshahr is a work of exceptional merit, and although many of the statements he makes may be unpalatable to those who sway the destinies of Hindustan, they will win for him the hearty approval of sober-minded well-wishers of India, and strengthen the gratitude which the natives of Hindustan already feel for him.

THE REV. T. B. SPEEDY, Chaplain of Chunar, has been appointed Lieutenant in the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion, vice Lieutenant W. Jackson, promoted.

* "Bulandshahr; or Sketches of an Indian District; Social, Historical, and Architectural." By F. S. Growse, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service. With Illustrations. (Benares, 1884.)

MEETING IN HONOUR OF THE LATE KRISTO DAS PAL.—(continued)

His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhungah seconded the resolution. He said:—Your Honour, Sir Richard, Maharajas, Rajas, Nawabs, and Gentlemen.—It would, perhaps, have been better had the task of seconding this resolution fallen into abler hands. There are many here who had been longer and more intimately connected with the late Rai Kristo Das Pal—men who have watched his career almost from the very beginning, and associated with him in the numerous capacities in which he laboured for the public good, and earned the esteem alike of the rulers and the ruled. It is to me a melancholy recollection that I had the honour of being associated with Rai Kristo Das in the public function which was the culmination of his political career, when, indeed, he died in harness, a victim to overwork. As a member of the Legislative Council of India, and a member of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, I can bear personal testimony to his zeal, ability, and unremitting devotion to public duty, which in the terms of this resolution earned for him the highest meed of praise. The experiment of asking public bodies like the British Indian Association to nominate members for the Legislative Council of India was a great step in advance, in the path of political progress—a serious political experiment upon the success of which depended the realisation of much of our future hope—(hear, hear). The hand of death has broken the seal of silence which etiquette puts upon our lips when we have to speak of living personalities, and I believe I am representing the unanimous opinion of all sections of the community, Native and European, when I say that Rai Kristo Das Pal was an eminent success in the distinguished position to which he was called by the unanimous voice of his political associates. For soundness of reasoning, for command of language, for readiness of rejoinder, and the graces of style, it can be said that Rai Kristo Das could challenge a comparison with any one of the distinguished official members of that Council. This, indeed, was, as I have said, the culmination of his public career—not that he was not destined for higher success, but that he had reached this point when his parting time came, accelerated by his own devotion to public duties. And here, as in the public functions which he had previously exercised, he set an example which, I have no doubt, will always furnish a very strong argument for the political advancement of my educated countrymen—(applause). It is unfortunate for our country that its best men die so young, and that such mournful occasions as this when we meet to record the death of a distinguished ornament to the community, whose loss it simply incalculable, should be so frequent. But the dictates of Providence are inscrutable, and when the loss falls upon us we can only do our sad best to record our sense of grief, and endeavour to discharge our debt of gratitude by erecting a suitable memorial which may be a visible token of our feelings on the occasion—(applause).

Mr. Harrison, in supporting the resolution, said: Sir Rivers Thompson and gentlemen,—As in some respects representing this city, I have been asked to-day to support this resolution. I feel that I must confine myself to matters of which I may be said to have mere personal knowledge. I, therefore, with your permission, will only detain you for a few minutes while I speak about his connection with the Corporation, and more particularly about those singular gifts of writing and speaking which were the chief of those rare intellectual powers with which he was gifted. It has sometimes been said that in the Corporation there is too much speaking and too little work, but as regards Kristo Das Pal I am bound to say that the criticism is by no means just. The work of the Corporation is done in committee meetings, which are ten to one in number as compared with our general meetings. The general meetings are like appellate courts, at which a few of the decisions of the committees, such as involve most important issues, and regarding which it is known that there is a division of opinion, are reconsidered, and on such an occasion, and before the larger body there assembled, he I think, takes a narrow view of what is meet and fitting, who objects to the athletes of the Corporation trying their powers of persuasion on their fellow-citizens, with whom the decision rests. On such occasions it is true to say that eloquence is education itself. In all communities, when the arbitrament of the sword ceases, appeal must be made elsewhere, and the appeal is made to the arbitrament of the pen and the forum. It is the law of political life that at such time, as people progress, those who possess these powers, those who can write as Kristo Das Pal wrote, above all, those who can speak as Kristo Das Pal spoke, such men, I say, will come to the front and take their place, and it is idle to ignore, as it is blind to depreciate, such power exercised by such men. Among such men Kristo Das Pal was, as you all know, a veritable giant. Often after being fascinated by his marvellous fluency in a tongue which might be called foreign to him, were it not a tongue over which he possessed such a perfect command, I have often found it my duty afterwards, as it was a pleasure, to read over the speech which he had delivered, and to admire and study the wonderful skill of concealing the art by which he would lead up his hearers step by step to the point which he was prepared to make. However, gentlemen, I have reserved to the last what I consider to be the

highest praise due to him as an actor, a writer, and an orator. I mean that he did what all writers or orators unfortunately have not always done, that is, fully recognise that these gifts are two-edged swords which can be used for the advancement of that which is good, as also for the promotion of all which is evil. He felt that the person who possessed these gifts was bound to use them with discrimination, with judgment, and to take care that he did not make his powers the means of causing the wrong cause to prevail. It is only in such a way as this that a man can earn, as Kristo Das Pal has earned in the judgment and concurrent voice of us all, the name of a true "Hindu Patriot"—(applause).

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

The Hon. Sir Stuart Bayley moved the second resolution. In doing so, he said: Gentlemen, after what has already been said by the distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me, and looking to the number of those who have still to address you, I shall, I am sure, be right in limiting my remarks to the smallest possible compass—yet there are a few words which I wish to say in connection with the resolution which I have now the honour to move, namely, "that subscriptions be raised for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to perpetuate the memory of the deceased." The mere fact that such a large and influential assemblage is met here to-day shows that we are all united in the sentiment to which this resolution gives expression—(applause). It may be said, and doubtless it is the case, that even without any monument his memory will live in the hearts of his countrymen among whose faults want of appreciation or want of gratitude to benefactors has never been reckoned.—(hear, hear). But we wish to give substantial and permanent shape to the expression of this feeling while our recent loss is yet keen upon us, and we wish to connect that expression of feeling with gifts which shall be useful to the community, and at the same time give an opportunity of exercising to some extent that spirit of sacrifice with which human nature always loves to associate its deepest emotions, whether of love, joy, sorrow, gratitude or helplessness—(applause). I knew Kristo Das Pal for many years, and have never failed to admire the remarkable self-control with which he persistently fought, whether on the winning side, or, what is more difficult, a losing battle. The career of a public journalist and a politician, especially of one whose position in that of leader of the opposition, is not one which in any country conduces to suavity of manner, or rose-water methods, of dealing with opponents. Least of all is that to be expected when a man is struggling to procure from foreign rulers wider and yet wider openings for the enlightenment, progress, and representation of his countrymen. This was the task to which Kristo Das devoted himself, and in the performance of this task he succeeded in giving (or rather restoring)—for I am old enough to recollect the admirable writings of Babu Hurish Chunder Mookerjee—to the *Hindu Patriot* the unquestionable leadership of the Anglo-Indian Press—(applause). And he not only obtained amidst universal applause, a seat, first in the Bengal Council and afterwards in the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, but in both Councils maintained his position as a most active and formidable debater, whose criticisms were searching and never wanting in force of expression. In both capacities he dealt hard knocks, for some of which I came in for my share. And yet few public characters would look back upon a career of a quarter of a century, and find so little to regret in the way of reckless assertion, vulgar abuse, or denunciations prompted by improper or personal motives. In short, though he was the leader of the opposition, he was the leader of "Her Majesty's opposition," and was as loyal, temperate, and just in his aims and objects as he was courageous and unflinching in his method and his criticisms. In every sense his paper represented his character; he was in truth a Hindu patriot—(loud applause).

The resolution was seconded by Prince Ferozh Shah, and supported by Dr. Mohendrolall.

The third resolution, moved by the Hon. R. Miller, seconded by the Hon. Rao Saheb and N. Mandlik, and supported by Drs. Smith and Saunders, was as follows:—"That the funds raised by the proposed subscriptions be handed over to Government to defray the cost of building a public charitable eye-infirmary in Calcutta, to be named after the deceased, and to defray the cost of a marble bust to be placed in that building".

The fourth resolution, moved by the Hon. Kumar Baikunt Nath Dey, and seconded by Rajah Puma Chunder Sing, was as follows:—"That a Committee be appointed to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolutions."

On the motion of the Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore, a vote of thanks was accorded to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for having presided.

An up-country paper hears that the Government of India have taken up the question of volunteering in earnest, and that we shall, doubtless, have in due time a complete plan of reorganisation put forward which will materially improve the position of the auxiliary forces. It is said that suggestions in abundance are forthcoming, and these will, of course, be carefully considered by the military authorities, who are really most concerned in the matter, after, of course, the volunteers themselves.

Correspondence.

LORD RIPON'S ADMINISTRATION OF THE INDIAN FINANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—In his speech at Leeds last week Lord Ripon took credit for various financial reforms in India. He said that with the aid of Sir Evelyn Baring he had "soon brought the financial condition of the country into such a state that they were able in the year 1882 to make the largest reduction in taxation that was ever made at one time in that country." He referred to the abolition of the customs import duties and the reduction of the salt tax. Lord Ripon appealed for confirmation of his account of the matter to a statement of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who had said to him on his leaving India, "When you assumed charge of the administration the finances of the country were unsatisfactory and disorganized. You leave them in a sound, healthy condition."

In justice to the predecessors in office of Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring, I ask attention to the following facts and figures, which show the financial results of the past few years, after deducting charges due to war and famine. Whatever view may be held of the righteousness of the Afghan and Egyptian wars, beyond the fact that they had to be paid for, they have no connection with financial administration which is the question at issue. No tax or loan was created to meet war charges.

1876-77 Accounts	...	Deficit £37,347	Lord Northbrook.
1877-78 Accounts	...	Surplus 1,802,898	} Lord Lytton.
1878-79 Accounts	...	Surplus 2,347,666	
1879-80 Accounts	...	Surplus 5,021,515	
1880-81 Accounts	...	Surplus 6,354,611	} Lord Ripon.
1881-82 Accounts	...	Surplus 3,292,568	
1882-83 Accounts	...	Surplus 3,183,252	
1883-84 Revised Estimate	...	Surplus 1,894,813	
1884-85 Budget Estimate	...	Surplus 2,069,300	

Lord Lytton assumed charge of the Government in April, 1876, Lord Ripon in June, 1880, but the financial arrangements for 1876-77 were made by Lord Northbrook, those for 1880-81 by Lord Lytton. In this last year the Afghan war and the Frontier railways, called into existence by that war, swallowed up the whole surplus on the ordinary account, and left a deficit of over four millions. In March, 1881, Major (now Sir Evelyn) Baring, in his first financial statement, said:—

"The Government of India is of opinion that at the present moment, when the embarrassment caused by the partial occupation of a foreign country hangs as a dead weight on the whole financial situation, it would be inopportune to attempt any reforms in the fiscal system. . . . The consideration of any changes must, therefore, be postponed until military expenditure is reduced to its normal limits."

Nevertheless, without any reform whatever and by merely maintaining the measures effected by Lord Lytton's Government, that of Lord Ripon found itself in March, 1882, in a position, owing to the cessation of war, to reap the full benefit of those measures. The preliminary Budget estimate for 1882-83 showed a surplus of over three millions, after providing an expenditure of one-and-a-half million on famine relief and insurance. Lord Ripon's Government wisely determined to carry out the remissions of taxation to effect which Lord Lytton had made such strenuous exertions, and which were the direct objects and results of his measures. The history of the Indian customs duties since 1875, when Lord Northbrook lowered the general rate of import duty from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent., but refused to make any special concession to the cotton duties, the resolutions of the House of Commons under Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry, the partial remissions of the cotton duties by Lord Lytton, supported by Sir John Strachey, his finance minister, but opposed by the rest of his Council, amply prove that the free trade which India now enjoys, and for which Lord Ripon takes credit, was the inevitable result of the steps taken by Lord Lytton. In February, 1880, Sir John Strachey declared in the Legislative Council his opinion that the cotton duties were virtually dead, and that the rest must soon follow. The equalization of the salt duties and the abolition of the Inland Customs line, effected by Lord Lytton, rendered possible the further reduction of duty for which the surplus put into Lord Ripon's hands on the cessation of the Afghan war provided the means.

While Lord Ripon's Government deserves full credit for the part it took in carrying out these measures, when the finances admitted of the sacrifice, it cannot be claimed for that Government that it initiated these measures, or that by any improvements in the financial administration it provided the funds to meet them. Still less ground is there for the slur thrown on Lord Lytton's Government by the assertion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that when Lord Ripon assumed charge of the administration the finances of the country were unsatisfactory and disordered, and that he had brought them into a sound and healthy condition.—Your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. N. BATTEN.

8, Ralston street, S.W., Feb. 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—To anyone who is acquainted with the most important factors which cause fluctuations in Indian finance it is highly amusing to read Mr. G. Batten's reply to Lord Ripon's statement on this matter. Leaving aside the question of expenditure caused by war and famine, and amounting to about £49,000,000 from the year 1874 to 1882, I would wish to point out that neither Lord Lytton's nor Lord Ripon's Government has any right to take much credit to itself for the surpluses secured since 1880. They have been due primarily to causes beyond their control, and in a secondary degree to commercial speculation. The chief cause of financial improvement in 1881-2-3 was the increased receipts from the Indian railways owing to the sudden expansion of the Indian wheat trade in consequence of bad harvests in England and America. This year there has been a great falling off, so that by the end of next March there will probably be a deficit on the railway revenue of about £1,000,000. Will this be put down to Lord Dufferin's discredit?

The second cause which has helped to swell the revenues is the gradual depletion of the opium reserve. During the years 1875-7 of Lord Lytton's Government there were splendid poppy harvests, but in 1878-80 there were abnormally large sales to meet the war expenditure; so that since that date the reserve has been gradually disappearing. Sir J. Strachey, in his work on Indian finance (page 271), writes:—"The minimum reserve on December 31 should be 30,000 chests, besides the whole of the crop last gathered, and a still larger reserve might be desirable. The reserve on December 31, 1880, was only 25,183 chests." In the financial statement of March, 1883, Sir Evelyn Baring pointed out that "during the four years 1878-82 the annual sales of Bengal opium had been in excess of the annual production, and that since 1878 the reserve had been steadily diminishing." The estimated reserve for December, 1883, was 13,859 chests, but the actual reserve was only 11,632 chests; and, according to the financial statement of March, 1884 (paragraph 60), the reserve for December 31, 1884, was estimated at 2,296 chests. It is hoped that, owing to a good crop during the past year, this reserve will be further strengthened by the addition of about 2,000 chests, but even with this addition it will fall very far short of the requisite reserve of 30,000 chests. In fact, there is the greatest risk of a financial collapse in the opium revenue in a not very distant future. The gross revenue for opium for the years 1878 to 1885 is as follows:—1878-9, £9,399,401; 1879-80, £10,319,162; 1880-1, £10,498,000; 1881-2, £9,862,444; 1882-3, £9,499,594; 1883-4, £9,483,200; 1884-5, (estimate), £8,594,200. The average for the ten preceding years is rather over £8,400,000, so that it is clear that the Indian Government has been living on its capital for the last seven years. If a bad year comes, will the deficit be put down to Lord Dufferin's discredit?

A. K. CONNELL.

The Savile Club, Feb. 5.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

A SUBSCRIPTION list has been opened at Calcutta for the relief of distress in the Burdwan district of the Bengal Presidency.

The Government of India offices close in Calcutta on March the 28th and re-open at Simla on April the 15th.

The resignation of the Meerut command by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught from the 1st April next has been formally accepted by the Government of India.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin, paid a visit to the French Settlement of Chandernagore on the 18th ult., returning to Calcutta the same evening. Their Royal Highnesses left Calcutta for Meerut on Tuesday evening.

At a meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council held in Calcutta on the 17th ult., the bill to provide for the voluntary registration of births, deaths, and marriages was referred to a select committee for consideration.

MR. JUSTICE PRINSEP, who has been selected by the Calcutta High Court to inspect the Mofussil Courts of Bengal, started on a two months' tour on the 21st ult., and will visit as many districts as possible during the time at his disposal.

A SERIOUS disturbance arising out of a quarrel regarding land assessment occurred at Haripore in Bengal, on the 14th ult., between a body of men in the employ of the Maharajah of Tipperah and a number of his tenants. Two of the latter were killed.

THE total amount of defalcations by the native accountant, Tulsi Dass, who had charge of the funds of the Calcutta District Charitable Society, is declared by independent auditors to be nearly Rs.33,000.

THE attendance at the State Ball at Government House, Calcutta, on the 16th ult., was exceptionally large, some 2,800 invitations having been issued.

THE death is announced of Mr. J. W. O'Keefe, a member of the well-known firm of Kettlewell, Bullen and Co., of Calcutta. The deceased had only recently returned from England, where he had gone for his health.

To the fund which Mr. Coxhead, the Collector and Magistrate

of Burdwan, has established for the relief of distress in his district, Sir Rivers Thompson has sent a private subscription of Rs. 500; while, among other contributions, Rs. 300 has been received from the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The first of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Calcutta Health Society will be given about the middle of this month in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Dr. Harvey, who is to deliver it, has chosen the suggestive subject of the Plague for his theme.

DR. PAYNE has, the *Pioneer* believes, been definitely told within the past few days by the Viceroy that the arrangement under which Dr. Simpson becomes Surgeon-General cannot be disturbed. As a matter of fact, in spite of the stubborn denial given by a Calcutta paper, the formal orders required in the case were passed more than a week ago.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(From the *Indian Planters' Gazette*.)

THE latest news reports that Mr. A. Edwards, who broke his leg at Somastipore, is doing well.

MR. FLYTER, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Bettiah Division, has been transferred to Gya, and Mr. Drummond has been given the Bettiah sub-division.

MR. DYSON, the popular manager of the Bank of Bengal at Bankipore, intends retiring at the end of this month, and we hear that it is the intention of the residents to give him a farewell dinner.

A FAREWELL dinner was given to Mr. Gordon, the popular Executive Engineer of Bankipore, last week, as he has been transferred to Bhagulpore. There was a large assemblage of the principal residents present at it.

WE hear on good authority that it is not the intention of Government to do away with the Cavalry lines at Sigauli, and that there is every likelihood of a regiment being sent there before the end of the year.

MADRAS.

MR. GRANT DUFF will leave Madras for Pondicherry on the 9th proximo.

CAPTAIN BAGOT, A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras, fell from his horse at Madras on the 17th ult., and fractured his collar-bone.

THE French Government have voted a credit of 500,000 francs for the relief of the distress caused by the recent floods at Pondicherry.

THE cholera mortality in the Madras Presidency is on the increase, no less than 1,831 deaths being reported in the Tinnevely district alone.

THE Court of Inquiry which has been sitting at Rawul Pindi to investigate certain charges brought against General Marter has concluded its proceedings. The result of the inquiry has not been made public.

MR. J. B. LYALL, Resident at Mysore, will probably go on furlough for a year about the end of May.

THE Madras Sky Races commenced on the 15th ult., on the Guindy course. There was a limited attendance, but the racing was fairly good.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.—Colonel Cloete, the Inspector-General of Police, proceeded on a tour of inspection to the Ganjam district on the 16th ult. He left Madras by the s.s. *Chanda* for Gopalpore.

SCHOOL OF ARTS FOR HYDERABAD.—One of the results of the Revenue Minister's visit to Madras some months ago is that the Nizam is about to establish a School of Arts in his dominion, and that his Government is at present in communication with the Superintendent of the local School of Arts with a view to establishing it on the same lines.

MRS. GRANT DUFF.—The *Indian Daily News* says:—"We must again congratulate Mrs. Grant Duff upon the success which attends her efforts at oratory. Her speeches are not long, but that both hearers and readers will readily forgive; and they are eminently sensible. She distributed the prizes at the St. Mathias' Parochial School, Madras, the other day, and gave the children some excellent advice, differing from what is ordinarily said on such occasions."

RETURN OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, Bart., K.C.B., V.C., accompanied by Colonel Pole Carew, Military Secretary, Captains Chamberlain and Hume, Aides-de-Camp, and Brigadiers General Godfrey Clerk and R. C. Stewart, and Colonel Tildard, arrived at Madras on the 16th ult. by the ordinary South-West Mail train from Krishnarajapuram. On alighting his Excellency drove to his camp on the island, escorted by two troopers of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard. His Excellency's return being of a private nature, all military honours were dispensed with.

THE Thakore Saheb of Gondal arrived in Bombay on a visit on the morning of the 18th ult., and a salute of nine guns was fired at sunrise on the 19th to announce his Highness's arrival.

BOMBAY.

At a private meeting of natives held in Bombay on the 18th ult. it was resolved to organise a weekly telegraph service to England, in order to keep the English public informed of important political facts and occurrences.

H.E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON will embark for England on the 27th March instead of the 3rd April, as previously intended, handing over the Government to the Senior Member of Council, by permission of the Secretary of State.

THE annual Convocation of the Bombay University was held on the 20th ult. The Hon. J. B. Peile, in the absence of Sir James Fergusson, the Chancellor, through indisposition, delivered the annual address.

MR. JOHN MARSHALL having resigned the chairmanship of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association, the deputy-chairman, Mr. Cassels, was on Tuesday elected chairman and Mr. Glade deputy chairman.

PUNDIR SHYAMAJEE KRISHNAVARMA, B.A., late Oriental lecturer at Balliol College, Oxford, was admitted as an advocate of the Bombay High Court on Friday, the 9th ult.

THE directors of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute have, we learn, received a favourable reply from Government in their application for the unexpended portions of the grant originally made towards the institute. The application was made in view of the proposal to erect a lecture-hall at the back of the institute in accordance with the original plan. This project is, therefore, in a fair way of realisation, although liberal support from the public will be required to carry the work through.

WE learn from Indore that Nayaren Rao Holkar, son of Sir Kasi Rao Dada Saheb, K.C.S.I., and a nephew of the Maharajah Holkar, died early on the 12th ult. from liver complaint. The deceased was a promising young man of twenty-three years of age, and, being an only son, his death is a severe blow to his father. As the unfortunate event occurred on the day the grand entertainment was given to Lord Randolph Churchill by H.H. the Maharajah, his Highness was unable to be present to welcome the guest of the evening.—*Times of India*.

THE *Indian Daily News*, advertizing to the proposal to establish a native cholera hospital in the compound of the European General Hospital, says:—"There are plenty of open sites near Bombay—Mody Bay, not many hundred yards away, would be a good place—that might be utilised, and it does appear a gratuitous provocation of criticism to ignore them and pitch upon spots where the presence of these institutions will create great uneasiness, and conceivably may do much active harm."

THE Municipal Corporation on the 15th ult., in replying to a communication from Government, passed a resolution in which they stated that they had not the slightest intention of being discourteous when in their resolution passed in October last they requested Government to reconsider the question of appointing honorary assistant surgeons to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. They also requested the chairman to communicate to Government the reasons why they made such a request. A committee was afterwards appointed to examine the designs forwarded for the New Municipal Offices and Hall, and to report to the Corporation within a fortnight the result of their labours. Subsequently the budget estimates for 1885-86 were further considered, the total income being passed at Rs. 4,381,750.

BURMA.

MR. TWOMEY, C.S., has arrived at Henzada to take over charge of the Treasury.

DR. C. S. RUNDLE, Civil Surgeon of Henzada, having returned from leave, took over medical charge of that station from Dr. Avinas Ghose on the 7th ult.

THE silver cup presented by Mr. B. F. Duncan to the Akyab Volunteers was shot for on the 29th of December, and won by Mr. J. F. J. Donovan.

MR. BAGLEY, Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Railway Branch, arrived at Rangoon on the 15th ult. by the s.s. *Rajpootana* from Calcutta. He will relieve Mr. Elston at Engsein, and the latter goes home on a year's furlough.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* says:—"We have just learned that the Judicial Commissioner has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Assam, and will leave Rangoon in about a month. Mr. Ward has made himself very popular here, and while sorry to lose him we congratulate him on his promotion."

WE (*Rangoon Gazette*) learn on good authority that Colonel Olcott, the founder of the Theosophical Society, will leave Madras for Rangoon by the steamer *Asia*. After spending a few days here he will go up to Thayetmyo, where, we understand, he will be the guest of Mr. Pilcher. His visit will be an interesting event for the Buddhist members of the community.

THE *Pioneer* understands that notice has been given to the Flotilla Company in Rangoon that the mail subsidy of Rs. 15,000 per annum which they have enjoyed for some time will cease and determine at the expiration of twelve months. The Postal

Department evidently consider that this payment is too heavy for the amount of work to be performed. "And when," says the Allahabad paper, "it is considered that beyond our frontier the correspondence principally consists of commercial correspondence in connection with the trade carried on by the Flotilla boats themselves, and that in any case the Flotilla management would have to make some arrangement for the carriage of consignees' letters, whether they get a mail subsidy or not, the public advantages derived from the payment are not very apparent. It is not as if the Flotilla was a struggling concern, to which the payment was a matter of vital importance. On the contrary, it is one of the most profitable concerns in the East, and has paid handsome dividends during the past fifteen years, besides adding largely to its fleet out of its earnings. There seems no public necessity, then, for the subsidy, although it appears that possibly the Indian Postal Act might have to be amended to enable correspondence without a subsidy to be carried by inland vessels performing a large portion of their journey in foreign territory.

CEYLON.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Deed will draw half the salary of the Superintending Officer, Mihintale, in addition to his full salary as Superintending Officer of Anuradhapura for the period during which he had charge of both districts.

SOME surprise and not a little inconvenience have been caused by the news that the holders of the acting appointments of Colonial Secretary, Government Agent, Kandy, Registrar of Lands, Colombo, and Fiscal at Kandy would at the end of the month revert to their substantive offices, the three latter having but a short time ago been moved at considerable cost to themselves.

THE Chamber of Commerce have resolved at a general meeting to urge on Government the early construction of a northern arm on a plan modified by Sir John Coode, and for the cost of which they showed that ample means could be raised without pressing severely on any interest; for this purpose the Governor has been requested to receive a deputation from that body. The same body have resolved that the new tonnage scale shall only apply to steamers; for sailing vessels the old scale will remain in force.

THE new light on the Colombo clock-tower is now nightly flashing its rays over sea and land; and so brilliant was the light cast on the harbour that the pilots complained that they were dazzled, and could not see to take vessels in. Consequently, a black patch of paint has been put on the lantern on the harbour side to deaden the light. The approach to Colombo by daylight is a striking one; and now, as seen by night, with the flashing and revolving light on the clock-tower, the red light at the end of the breakwater, the row of lamps on Galle Face, and other lights twinkling like stars here and there, the view is not less striking.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR left Kandy early on Saturday, the 10th ult., accompanied by Mr. Murray, P.S., took coach at Matale at seven A.M., and arrived at Anuradhapura at eight P.M. Sunday was spent in visiting ruins and the newly-established botanic gardens and also lands recently opened up for cultivation; on Monday more ruins and lands were visited, and the Governor then rode along the bank of the Yodacla to Palawa, where he breakfasted, afterwards proceeding to Epawala, where the night was spent. On Tuesday Sir Arthur rode to Kekirawa, where he took coach to Matale, returning to Kandy on Wednesday morning. The weather was delightful, and the Governor much enjoyed the tour, which was quite an informal one. After the closing of the Legislative Council, his Excellency is to visit Galle and Matara.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE annual inspection of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles has been fixed for the 19th of February.

THE 9th Bengal Cavalry commenced its march from Peshawur on the 15th ult., and expects to arrive at Umballa, its destination, on or about the 7th of March.

THE Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Allahabad, inspected the No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, on the 19th and 20th ult.

THE 10th Bengal Lancers under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, were expected to arrive at Mooltan, on the 24th ult. from Beluchistan.

MAJOR C. D. P. PAYNE, Bombay S.C., has been promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy on completion of twenty-six years' service.

CAPTAIN C. A. ANDERSON, M Battery B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has been ordered to join No. 6 Battery 1st Brigade Southern Division, Allahabad.

MAJOR-GENERAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has resigned the Meerut command from the 1st of April next. The Government of India has accepted the resignation.

MAJOR R. C. GRAEME, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, has succeeded Major E. M. Alexander as Assistant-Inspector of Gymnasia in the Bombay Presidency.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD RAWDON PENROSE, of the 2nd Battalion

Royal Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer 16th N.I., has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

MAJOR COLLEN, Secretary to the Government in the Military Department, has proceeded to England on ninety days' privilege leave. Major Collen will on return resume his duties at Simla.

A CLASS for a course of instruction in army signalling will be established at Bangalore on the 18th February for British officers only. Those who have good eyesight, and are capable of standing exposure, will be selected.

CAPTAIN DEAN PITT has met with an accident after a parade at Mhow. His horse fell and rolled over him, kicking him on the head as he lay on the ground. He was otherwise bruised, but was not, we are happy to learn, seriously injured.

THE Majors of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles have been very unlucky of late. One of their number, the senior, died recently at home on leave; the second was thrown from a dog-cart, and broke his leg; and now the other has broken his collar-bone.

CAPTAIN T. H. EYRE, Bengal Staff Corps, at present 2nd Pay Examiner, Calcutta, has been placed under orders for Rawal Pindi as Deputy Paymaster, vice Lieutenant G. A. Williams, Military Accounts Department, proceeding on furlough for one year on the 27th instant.

LIEUTENANT RAMSDEN, Madras Staff Corps, now employed as Assistant to the Examiner Commissariat and Barrack Accounts, has been ordered to proceed to Allahabad as Deputy Paymaster.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. THOMPSON, second in command 17th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Commandant, vice Pasley, vacating on completion of tenure of appointment. Major T. M. W. Von Beverholdt, Wing Commander, to officiate as second in Command, and Major A. F. Taylor, Wing Officer 16th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Wing Commander.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BURN—Feb. 5, at 17, Lansdown-crescent, Bath, the wife of Colonel J. Burn, B.S.C., of a son.

CHAPMAN—Feb. 3, at North Petherton, Somerset, the wife of Captain Alfred Stephen Chapman, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a daughter.

KILBY—Feb. 3, at East Hayes, Cheltenham, the wife of Sandford J. Kilby, H.M.'s Sea Customs, Calcutta, of a son.

PILKINGTON—At Woolwich Dockyard, the wife of Captain H. Pilkington, R.E., of twins, boy and girl.

RIDEOUT—Jan. 31, at Eagle Tower, Southsea, the wife of Colonel F. G. Rideout, Commandant 21st Regiment M.I., of a son.

STANFORD—Jan. 22, at 61, Palatine-road, Stoke Newington, the wife of Chevalier Stanford, formerly Sicilian Consul-General at Calcutta, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GAWN—HENDY—Jan. 31, at Christ Church, Lower Clapton, by the Rev. G. Preston Read, Vicar, William Gawn, of Hawick, N.B., second son of John Gawn, Ballytweedy, Templepatrick, co. Antrim, to Leila Medland, youngest daughter of the late John Medland Hendy, of London and Calcutta.

HARRISON—HIGHT—Feb. 5, at St. James's Church, Dover, by the Rev. C. H. Harbord, R.N., Chaplain Royal Marines, Walmer (uncle of the bride), William Robert Harrison, Esq., of Sandwich, to Anna Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Major-General Charles Hight, Madras Staff Corps.

JAMESON—DURAND—Feb. 4, at St. George's, Hanover-square by the Rev. Edward Polehampton, Rector of Hartfield, Sussex, James Sligo Jameson, Esq., of 14, Albert-mansions, Victoria-street, youngest son of the late Andrew Jameson, Esq., of The Walk, Alloa, N.B., to Ethel, daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Marion Durand, R.E., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

PHAYRE—MARGARY—Feb. 5, at Christ Church, Weston-super-Mare, by the Rev. J. T. Layard, B.A., Rector of Swafeld, Norfolk, assisted by the Rev. C. C. Layard (uncles of the bride), and the Rev. Colin Campbell, M.A., Vicar of the parish, Robert Phayre, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, son of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B., to Edith, sixth daughter of the late Major General Henry J. Margary, Royal Engineers.

SMITH—CRUTTENDEN—Feb. 5, at St. Stephen's Church, Bayswater, by the Rev. T. B. Harvey Brooks, assisted by the Rev. R. W. Forrest, D.D., Vicar of St. Jude's, Kensington, Arthur Parkyn Smith, third son of the late Colonel Smith, Madras Engineers, to Marian Louisa, second daughter of the late Captain Cruttenden, H.M.I.N.

DEATHS.

BEAN—Feb. 5, at 130, Abbey-road, Kilburn, the residence of her late sister, Mrs. Chester (whom she survived twelve days), Maria Bean, widow of Major J. D. D. Bean, late 23rd Bengal Native Infantry.

CAMPBELL—Feb. 2, at Tower House, Underhill-road, Dulwich, S.E., Catherine Virginia D'Este, wife of General Napier George Campbell, R.A.

CLEMONS—Jan. 27, at his residence, 4, St. Stephen's-crescent, Bayswater, Lieutenant-General Clement Clemons, H.M.'s Indian Army, Retired List, in his 82nd year.

GAITSKELL—Jan. 29, at Waldon House, Cheltenham, Lieutenant-Colonel James Gandy Gaitskell, late H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 71.

THORNHILL—Jan. 31, at Geldstone Lodge, Beccles, Charlotte, widow of the late John Hensley Thornhill, Bengal Civil Service, aged 84 years.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1885.

HURRY-SCURRY IN BENGAL.

WE earnestly hope that Lord Dufferin will not be induced by the insidious representations of the small clique of Radical "land reformers" in the Government of India—who are doing their best to persuade both the Viceroy in India and the British public at home that the Bengal Tenancy Bill has now been so utterly emasculated as to be "only a very little one"—to allow a measure to be "rushed" into law, which is rightly described by the Lieutenant-Governor as the most important that has been introduced to India since the Permanent Settlement of Lord Cornwallis. The telegrams of Reuter's Agency, which may, perhaps, be taken to represent the views of the Government of India, boldly declare that the Bill, as revised in Select Committee, is free from the features so strongly objected to by the Zemindars; but we are authorised to state that this is absolutely contradicted by the Zemindars themselves. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, with that perfect fairness which always distinguishes his telegrams, states both sides of the question; but his statement of the objections taken to the present form of the Bill by the agricultural community, though conceived in a spirit of fairness, gives no adequate idea of the resentment which is universally felt among the educated classes of Bengal at the attempt which is being made to force upon their landed interest legislation which is entirely foreign to the customs and habits of the country, and which can only result in widespread litigation and general misery. The *Times* telegram speaks of "the restrictions on enhancement of rent by private contract"; but the private telegrams that have been received in London declare that, in the opinion of the British Indian Association, and of the Indian Constitutional Association, and generally of the whole of the leaders of the vast agricultural population of Bengal, that freedom of contract, not only in questions of rent, but in every other question affecting the land, is very

seriously restricted, and, indeed, well-nigh barred altogether. Only last week Mr. Goschen exposed the fallacy of "fair rent," when the term is absurdly used of a rent fixed by an officer of Government; but here, in this prodigy of Radical legislation, we find a rent styled "fair" because it is fixed at the sweet will of a despotic Government, and because (whatever may be the merits or "fairness" of the case) it cannot possibly be enhanced by more than two annas in the rupee! Distraint is virtually abolished, and realisation of rent made dependent on costly and tedious litigation. The so-called "rights" of the tenant-at-will—which he cannot have acquired equitably, for otherwise why is he a "tenant-at-will?"—are enormously enlarged. Sub-letting is encouraged by every possible device. Litigation is fostered by the regulations concerning commutation of produce-rents, and in every other way. And altogether, the Bill makes Bengal a paradise for lawyers, but a hell for the unfortunate agriculturists.

The *Times* telegram thinks it "likely" that the Bill, in the form which it has now assumed, "will meet, if not with general acceptance, at least with little real opposition." Well, the opposition to the Bill may truly be called "little" in one sense—because the voice of the country is hardly heard at all in the Viceregal Council, because the number of the real representatives of the people in that Council is infinitesimal—and further, because the power of the Viceroy and the Executive Government is practically infinite. But whatever man can do in the way of opposition to an iniquitous Act of a despotic Government has been done—and will, we are informed, still be done—by the representatives of the agricultural interest of Bengal to protest against this measure. While dubious concessions have been made in petty details, the confiscatory and litigious features of the Bill remain unchanged. Nor can it be pretended, after the recent speeches of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre and Mr. Goschen, and other leading Liberal statesmen, and after the writings of the Duke of Argyll, that the tendency of enlightened Liberalism in this country is in the direction of subjecting the land either to confiscation or to ruinous litigation. Mr. Goschen at Edinburgh last week pointed out that the aim of true Liberalism ought to be, to encourage the utmost FREEDOM—freedom of contract, freedom of individual action, freedom from vexatious legislative interference—in dealing with land as with other commodities. The objections of the Bengal Zemindars to Mr. Ilbert's Tenancy Bill are founded on precisely these liberal principles. Will a Liberal Government insist on proving to Bengal, to India, and to the world, that liberality, the cause of freedom, is now permanently divorced from Liberalism?

Since the above was written, an important telegram, quoted in to-day's *Times*, states that the Talukdars of Oudh have joined the Bengal Zemindars in their opposition to the Bill. This serious fact opens out contingencies so vast, that we must postpone their discussion till next week.

THE FRENCH TREATY WITH UPPER BURMA.

It is to be feared that it is only too likely that the engrossing nature of our national preoccupations in other parts of the world—where our blunders seem to be all coming home to roost at once—may blind the eyes of the British public to the very serious events that are happening in the Transgangetic regions of Burma and Siam. Only last week the *Pall Mall Gazette* contained a valuable article by Mr. Lepper on the commercial possibilities of this region, which the *Pall Mall Gazette* rightly calls the "finest unopened market in the world." But we have

other interests there, even more important than those of commerce; and it is impossible for any one who reads the daily telegrams in the *Times* not to feel that the supineness of the Government is endangering not only our trade, present and future, in Further India, but our very existence there as a paramount power. The *Temps* of Thursday last stated as a positive fact that a treaty had been signed at Paris between King Theebaw and the French Republic, giving commercial facilities in Burma to the French, providing for the settlement of French subjects in that country, and, of course, for the residence of some consular or diplomatic representative of France in Mandalay. We have heard a great deal of the "pretty way," unhappily not always very effective, in which Lord Granville informs our allies that their interference in certain countries within our own sphere of influence will be regarded by England as "an unfriendly act." But surely, if ever such interference is an unfriendly act, it must be so in the present case. Theebaw is a ferocious barbarian, whose insolence has fed on Lord Ripon's humility, until he makes an open boast of his hostility to the British power, and of his willingness to put that power to the test. His territory can only be reached by traversing a British province, and has only retained its nominal independence through British forbearance and long-suffering. His horrible massacres and oppressions have disgraced the British Government, by whom they are permitted; and the effects on our own dominions of the misrule and anarchy rampant in Upper Burma have been such that only a few months ago the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce represented to Mr. Bernard that the trade there had fallen off 80 per cent. within two years, being now hardly one-fifth of what it was in Lord Lytton's time. And this is the country with which France is now pleased to make a commercial treaty, and to enter into diplomatic communication!

And on the very same day on which the report of this treaty finds its way into the English Press through a French paper, we are informed also of an interesting interview that has just taken place between the King of Siam and the French Governor-General of Cochin China—in which the necessity of an arrangement between France and Siam "for the suppression of piracy" is discussed. The King of Siam, we are told, dwelt on the community of interest between Cochin China, Cambodia, and Siam; from which, it may be presumed, we are expected to infer that Siam is to become a country "within the sphere of French influence." Will this little episode be regarded by Lord Granville as "an unfriendly act"? Doubtless our complaisant Foreign Office "has no idea"—they never have nowadays—of any unpleasant intentions on the part of our worthy allies. And we shall probably wake up one day to find French influence predominant throughout Further Asia, and our trade once more driven back by French protectionist tariffs.

THE BENGAL REGISTRATION BILL.

WE drew attention last week to the speech of Mr. Reynolds in the Bengal Legislative Council when asking leave to introduce a Bill for the registration of permanent tenures. At the next meeting of the Council he moved the first reading of the Bill, in a short speech, full of technical details, which it is unnecessary to notice; but, at the same time, his further explanation of certain sections of the proposed enactment shows most clearly that we were not mistaken in asserting that the Bill is pregnant with mischief and danger. It is absurd to say that "it redeems to the utmost the promise which Government had made to the zemindars, that facilities shall be given

them for the realisation of their acknowledged rents." If this is "the utmost" that Government desires, or intends, to do to assist the zemindars, in fulfilment of the promises held out by Sir George Campbell, Sir Richard Temple, and Sir Ashley Eden, so that they may be able to collect their rents and the Government cesses with punctuality, we can only say that it is a delusion and a snare. The actual text of the Bill is not before us, but if the report of Mr. Reynolds's speech is correct, it appears that it is open to the tenure-holder as well as the zemindar to apply for registration. It is easy to understand that it may be an advantage to a zemindar to have the power of bringing a registered tenure to sale for default of payment of rent, without having recourse to a civil suit to establish his claim; but it is not easy to conceive why a tenure-holder should go into Court to make himself liable to this new summary sale process, if he has not some ulterior object in view. This ulterior object will clearly be to impugn his lessor's title in some way. Mr. Reynolds says that on application for registration being made to the subordinate judge the Bill makes provision *for due notice to be given to all persons concerned to file any objection which they may wish to put forward*; it provides for a summary decision of such objections; but it also provides for the framing of issues for a regular decision on such points as are in dispute, which cannot be settled in any other way. With due deference to Mr. Reynolds this sort of procedure is not registration, but an invitation to litigation. Registration, pure and simple, is nothing new under the laws of India, and in the course of the last century millions of deeds, concerning the transfer of land, and every kind of property, have been registered, with the consent of the parties, and without any challenge or invitation to all persons, who may fancy themselves concerned, to dispute the validity of the deed in the Registration Court. But now a totally different course is proposed; and although Putni tenures will, apparently, still be exempt from the new Registration, every other sort of permanent tenure is to be put up "for daws to peck at," especially if it suits the tenure-holder to take this convenient opportunity of reopening a dispute with the landlords. But as if there were not a sufficiently wide door thus opened for disputes, when Registration is first sought for, Mr. Reynolds is so good as to provide for a renewal of these disputes whenever a mutation of names is needed in the Register, in consequence of the transfer or succession, by inheritance or otherwise, of the registered tenure to new owners. There is an old legal maxim that it is the interest of the republic that there should be an end to a legal dispute—but under Mr. Reynolds's Bill, a registered tenure is to be exposed to dangers and difficulties which have not hitherto been attached to any other form of landed property. And it is thus that Government redeems its promise to the utmost to assist the zemindars in the collection of their rents and cesses!

Mr. Reynolds found himself obliged to say something more about the compulsory clauses of the Bill, and he tells us that the Government is disposed to attach much importance to this part of the measure, as a necessary complement to the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. It is thus that the true form of the cat which was hidden in the bag is now revealed. If the zemindars and tenure-holders do not spontaneously avail themselves of the imaginary boon of Registration now proffered to them, the Government takes power to itself to declare that they shall be made to register. But what object has Government in view in this compulsory registration? Not the facilitation of the collection of rent; but in order to complete its own record of landed rights, similar

to the record of rights which has been framed in the North-West Provinces, in the course of the famous settlements, which have been carried on for so many years, with so much harassment to the people, and with so many grave errors and blunders on the part of the settlement officers and the Revenue authorities. Let it be admitted, for the sake of argument, that a complete record of rights in the N.W. Provinces has been a success,—good for landlords, middlemen and tenants, and good for Government. But there is a very wide difference between the Revenue System and the whole scheme of landed tenure in the N.W. Provinces, and that which exists in Bengal. In the N.W. Provinces a full knowledge of recorded rights may enable the Government to skin the lamb scientifically at each renewal of a settlement, with the least amount of suffering to the victim, and with the greatest pecuniary benefit to Government. But in Bengal the Permanent Settlement has produced a different state of things. Any increase in the rental of land belongs, under the law, to the zemindar; whilst the Government demand for Revenue cannot be increased. It must be something more than idle curiosity which prompts the Government to initiate a record of the rights of landholders of all denominations. Possibly Mr. Dacosta, who has studied Indian Land Questions so deeply, is not mistaken in his belief that there are some of the Rulers of Bengal who are anxious “to go below the Permanent Settlement,” to use a mild expression, in order to enhance the Government demand for Revenue in that Province?

We must venture to quote some of Mr. Reynolds's remarks on the anticipated record of rights in Bengal. “Possibly,” he says, “some of the present generation may survive to see the day when we shall have in every village and estate of Bengal a record of the rights and interests of every class of the agricultural population, from the zemindar down to the meanest tenant. But that time, though it may some day come, is certainly still very distant. The work will be one of great labour and expense, and the agency for establishing and maintaining the record has still to be created.” We have the highest respect for Mr. Reynolds's motives; but we cannot but regret that he should speak in this light and airy manner of a subject fraught with the gravest importance to the sixty million inhabitants of Bengal. It reminds us forcibly of Mr. Melville Macnaghten's comments on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, when he told us that it is only in India that a civilian officer, who has no personal or practical or permanent interest in land, is empowered to make the laws which determine the rights of the owners and occupiers of the land.

A NEW INDIAN COLLEGE.—Professor Gunion, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Professor of Sanscrit at University College, London, has just been appointed Principal of the Bhavnagar Samaldas College, recently founded by the Maharajah of that State in memory of his late Dewan Samaldas Parmanandas. This is the first college in a native State affiliated with the Bombay University.

The question of providing in India qualified female medical practitioners to attend upon native women in sickness has recently been dealt with in a resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal *à propos* of the bequest of the late Maharani of Surnomoye of a lakh and a-half of rupees towards that object. The importance of the question arises mainly from the habits and traditions of the women of the upper classes, which prevent them from availing themselves of the services of men as medical advisers. The chief impediments to progress hitherto felt in the matter have been want of funds and the difficulty of introducing a serious innovation into the conservative domain of medical practice. The movement has already been encouraged by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, though the only practical assistance he has been able to give has been in the endowment of female scholarships at the Calcutta University. The Maharani's munificent bequest, however, will permit of the establishment of a much-needed hostel for female medical students at Calcutta.—*Athenæum*.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 17.)

CROSTHWAITE, Mr. R. J., C.S., is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department during the absence on deputation of Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, or until further orders.

MARTIN—The services of Surgeon-Major D. N. Martin, M.D., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

MACPHERSON—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. Macpherson, of the Bengal Civil Service, Mr. E. J. Trevelyan, barrister-at-law, and Babu Chunder Madhub Ghose, pleader, to be Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

BEVERLEY—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Beverley, C.S., to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the unexpired period of the furlough granted to the Hon. Mr. Justice Maclean, dated Jan. 15, 1884, or until further orders.

TREVELYAN—GHOSE—The Hon. E. J. Trevelyan, barrister-at-law, and the Hon. Chunder Madhub Ghose, took their seats as judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 12th inst.

LILLIE—services of the Rev. J. Lillie, M.A., chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from Nov. 20.

REBSCH—The Rev. A. W., M.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to be a senior chaplain, with effect from Nov. 18.

BERKELEY, Colonel J. C., officiating resident at Gwalior, made over charge of his duties, on the 12th Dec., to Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Playfair, cantonment magistrate, Morar.

MILLER, Lieutenant-Colonel J. J., commandant Malwa Bheel Corps, returned from furlough, and assumed charge of his duties from Major J. Burne on Dec. 23.

POWLETT, Lieut.-Colonel, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of the office from Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Bayley on Dec. 24.

BOILEAU, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., returned from furlough and assumed command of the Deolali Irregular Force from Major J. H. L. Greenfield on Dec. 31.

BARRON, Mr. J., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., is posted to the Nagpur-Bengal State Railway.

The undermentioned officers are posted to the Nagpur-Bengal State Railway:—

CREGEEN, Mr. A. C., superintending engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem. as the engineer-in-chief of the railway.

TAYLOR, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 2nd grade.

STONE, Mr. E. H., executive engineer, 3rd grade.

BAKER, Mr. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade.

GORDON, Mr. B. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade.

CHIODETTI, Mr. A. T., assistant engineer, 3rd grade.

HART, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. C., V.C., R.E., is appointed to the Military Works Department as a 4th grade executive engineer supernumerary.

MACDONALD—The services of Mr. A. R. Macdonald, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for employment on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

CHIODETTI, Mr. A. T., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

LIMOND, Colonel D., C.B., R.E., chief engineer, 2nd class, is permanently promoted to the first class, with effect from July 19.

The following promotions and reversions are made in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department:—

MAXWELL, Captain R. C., R.E., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from Oct. 13, sub pro tem.

EGERTON, Mr. R. W., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Oct. 13, sub pro tem.

BAXTER, Mr. B., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Nov. 1, sub pro tem.

TREVOR, Mr. A. S., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Nov. 1, sub pro tem.

COLE, Mr. W. H., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Nov. 18.

HADDON, Mr. H. E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from Nov. 18, temporary.

ROUTH, Mr. R. S. J., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Dec. 6.

BAXTER, Mr. B., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 4th grade, from Dec. 14.

TREVOR, Mr. A. S., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Dec. 14.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of executive and assistant engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from Jan. 1, 1885:—

SPAN, Mr. J. M., from executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 CRAIG, Mr. J., from executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 PETERS, Major E. N., R.E., from executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 RING, Mr. R., from executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 FOX, Major H. C., R.E., from executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem. to executive engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 BAYLY, Mr. G. H., from executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 DECRETES, Mr. A., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade, permanent.
 THOMSON, Mr. R. J. B., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade, permanent.
 BRASSINGTON, Mr. J. W., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade, permanent.
 BIRKBECK, Mr. M., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.
 WARDER, Mr. R., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.
 LAUGHARNE, Captain M., R.E., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.
 ROLLO, Mr. J. T., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.
 EWING, Mr. R., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.
 HARRIS, Mr. G. S. T., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.
 ADDISON, Captain J. C., R.E., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.
 M'LAUGHLIN, Mr. F. J., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.
 WATTS, Mr. G. K., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.
 REES, Mr. J. C., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.
 PENNY, Mr. E., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.
 AHN, Mr. C. Von, from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.
 BAILEY, Mr. R. J., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent.
 LILEY, Mr. A. R., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent.
 KNAPP, Mr. C. C. B., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent.
 KENCH, Mr. H., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 CAMPBELL, Mr. W. B., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 LEVENTHORPE, Mr. A., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 HENDERSON, Mr. J. P., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 FOY, Mr. E. G., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 CONCANNON, Mr. T., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 PALMER, Mr. C. S. R., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 HARRIOT, Mr. G. M., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 SWEET, Mr. McM., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 ASH, Mr. H. K. F., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 BOWDEN, Mr. H. J. A., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 BLACKER, Mr. B. H., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 DONNON, Mr. J., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 LISTER, Mr. D. M., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
 PERRAM, Mr. G. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.
 JOSCELYNE, Mr. D., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.
 BROOKE-FOX, Mr. F. G., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.
 LESLIE, Mr. M., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.
 ST. CLAIR, Hon. L. M., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.
 COODE, Mr. M. P., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem.
 NEWTON, Mr. W. G., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem.
 ALGIE, Mr. W., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem.
 RUMSBY, Mr. E. J., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem.
 JWETT, Mr. I. H., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary.

GILBERT, Mr. C. F., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary.
 SMART, Mr. O. G., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary.
 SCOBIE, Mr. M. J., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary.
 LEEFE, Mr. C. O., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary.
 TILLY, Mr. H. L., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

HERBERT, Lieutenant L., Suffolk Regiment, squadron officer 1st Regiment Central India Horse, April 23, 1883.
 CARONARO, Lieutenant E., Hampshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 17th Bengal Infantry, June 22, 1883.
 DALY, Lieutenant H., Gloucestershire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, Oct. 4, 1883.
 MACKENZIE, Surgeon-Major G. P., M.B., medical officer 4th Bengal Infantry, to be medical officer Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, vice Surgeon-Major R. T. Lyons, M.D., whose tenure of service in that appointment has expired, dated Dec. 1, 1884.
 LUKIS, Mr. C. P., to officiate as medical storekeeper, Allahabad, vice Brigade Surgeon J. Browne, M.D., proceeding on leave.
 OZZARD, Lieutenant H. H., wing officer and adjutant 14th Bengal Infantry, to be adjutant Northern Bengal Volunteer Corps, vice Major T. M. Maxwell, who has vacated the appointment.
 BROWN, Sub-Conductor J. H., Commissariat Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

Under the provisions of the Royal warrant of Nov. 10, 1881, the names of the following officers are moved upon the Indian Gradation List:—

WATSON—Placed on the list of lieutenant-generals—Major-General J. Watson, C.B., V.C., Bombay S.C.

JOHNSON—Placed on the list of major generals—Colonel Sir C. C. Johnson, K.C.B., Bengal S.C., in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of major-general (borne as lieutenant-general on the Indian Gradation List) Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., Madras S.C., on Nov. 25.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

MARSHALL—Brevet—To be lieutenant-colonel—Major H. S. Marshall, Bengal General List (infantry), in succession to Major-General (borne as lieutenant-general on the Indian Gradation List) Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., Madras S.C., transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list, dated Nov. 25, 1884.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

CROOKSHANK, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel A. C. W., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieut.-colonel, from Jan. 11.

READ, Lieut. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to be captain, from Jan. 15.

MACNAGHTEN, Lieut.-Colonel W. H., C.B., Bengal Cavalry, to be colonel, from Jan. 13.

MACARTNEY, Sub-Conductor H., P.W. Department, to be conductor, with effect from Nov. 8, 1884, vice Conductor H. Mudge, deceased.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

LUARD, Colonel F. P., Bengal S.C., Jan. 10.

VOYLE, Major F. R. C., Bengal S.C., March 1.

It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers from the dates specified:—

KERRICH, Major-General W. D'O., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, from Feb. 4, in room of Colonel T. S. Hawks, Madras Staff Corps, succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

FRASER, Colonel H., Madras Staff Corps, from Feb. 13, 1884, in room of Major-General P. Anstruther, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, deceased.

FURLOUNDS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HORNE, Colonel J. C., Bengal Staff Corps, judge advocate general (p.a.), for two years.

BAMFIELD, Colonel A. H., Bengal Staff Corps, inspector-general of police and under-secretary to the Government of Punjab, Home (Police) Department (p.a.), for two years.

BODDAM, Colonel W. W., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy inspector-general of police, 1st grade, Punjab (p.a.), for 243 days.

HILLS, Lieutenant-Colonel G. S., R.E., supernumerary executive engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department (p.a.), for two years.

BATCHELOR, Colonel C., cavalry, is permitted to reside out of India.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

PATERSON, Major H., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for one month.

MORICE, Brigade-Surgeon, J. C. (u.p.a.), without pay, for ten days

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Jan.) 10.

STEWART, Lieut. D. W., Gordon Highlanders, having passed the prescribed examination, is confirmed in his appointment as A.D.C. to H.E. the C. in C. in India.

KINLOCH, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Commandant of Hill Depots, Darjeeling, vice Lieut.-Colonel L. Percival, whose tenure of command will expire on Jan. 16.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer :—

TAAFE, Paymaster and Honorary Captain C. R., Army Pay Department, from the 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, to be Paymaster of the 2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment.

WATKINS, Lieut. L. G., R.A., is directed to proceed from Gwalior to Saugor, for duty with O Battery 3rd Brigade.

LUSHINGTON, Captain A. J., Dorsetshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

MATTHEWS, Lieutenant A., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meer Meer to Jullundur, and rejoin R Battery 2nd Brigade.

(January 12.)

HILLS—HALL—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian roster of services between the undermentioned officers of the Army Medical Department :—
Surgeons C. B. Hills and J. H. Hall.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

STRACHEY, Lieutenant R. J., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

FORTESCUE, Lieutenant the Hon. G. C., for twelve months, on private affairs.

HOLLAND, Lieutenant H. F., to Rawalpindi, for four months, to study the native languages.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 14.)

TENNON, Mr. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Rajshahye, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Dinagore.

BEVERLEY—The services of Mr. H. Beverley, district and sessions judge of Nuddea, on special duty, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

STALEY, Mr. A. E., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to the district of Muzafferpore, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

RATTRAY, Mr. A., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Moorshedabad, is transferred temporarily to the sudder station of the district of Pubna.

FISHER, Mr. C. A., district superintendent of police, Khoolna, reported his departure from India on furlough on 14th ult.

TUCKER, Mr. F. H., temporary assistant superintendent of police of 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade from Sept. 1.

WINTLE, Mr. C. M., assistant superintendent of police, 24-Pergunnahs, is promoted temporarily to 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police from Sept. 1, vice Mr. F. H. Tucker.

WALLER, Mr. W. B., temporary assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade from Sept. 1, vice Mr. F. H. Tucker. Mr. Waller will continue to act in 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police.

MURRAY, Mr. C. S., officiating superintendent of police, Rungpore, on leave, to be an assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, from Nov. 4.

MUSPRATT, Mr. E., officiating superintendent of police, Shahabad, to be an assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, from Nov. 4.

STALEY, Mr. A. E., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Muzafferpore, is vested with powers of a magistrate, 1st class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

TAYLOR, Mr. C., is appointed executive engineer, Brahmini Byturni division, during the absence of Mr. C. E. Livesay.

LE PELLEY, Mr. E. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from office of superintending engineer, Western Circle, to Patna division, which he joined on the 7th inst.

GARDINER, Mr. E. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from Patna to Bhagulpore division.

FURLOUGHS.

HOPKINS—The special leave for six months granted to Mr. J. A. Hopkins, magistrate and collector, Tipperah, on April 30, has been commuted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to furlough for seven months on medical certificate.

KING, Mr. L. B. B., district and session judge, Dinagore, furlough for six months, from May 2.

BADCOCK, Mr. F. W., C.S., has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for ten days.

CAMERON, Mr. D., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad, furlough for nine months from March 27.

WACE, Mr. A. A., C.S., has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

DONALDSON, Mr., superintendent of the Buxar Central Jail, furlough for one year from March 1, 1885.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 8.)

BECKETT, Mr. H. B., deputy commissioner, is appointed officiating divisional judge, Peshawar, with effect from Dec. 15, 1884.

LANG, Major R. T. M., deputy commissioner, on return from furlough

is posted to the Jhang district. Major Lang assumed charge of his duties at Jhang on Dec. 22, 1884, relieving Mr. M. L. Dames, who reverted to assistant commissioner.

FENTON, Mr. M. W., assistant commissioner, from the Gujranwala to the Umballa district, which he joined on Dec. 23, 1884, relieving Mr. D. C. Johnstone, assistant commissioner, transferred.

DAMES, Mr. M. L., assistant commissioner, Jhang, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, with effect from Jan. 5, 1885, vice Major R. T. M. Lang, transferred.

TUCKER, Mr. H. St. G., deputy commissioner, from the Kohat to the Peshawar District, of which he assumed charge on Dec. 15, 1884, relieving Mr. H. B. Beckett, appointed divisional judge.

FANSHAW, Mr. H. C., resumed charge of the office of Junior Secretary to the Government of the Punjab on Dec. 25, 1884, on return from the privilege leave of absence, relieving Mr. R. G. Thomson, who reverted to officiating senior secretary to the financial commissioner of the Punjab.

BECKETT, Mr. H. B., is appointed joint sessions judge of the Peshawar Sessions Division.

BENTON, Mr. A. H., is appointed sessions judge of the Peshawar Sessions Division.

MOLONEY, Surgeon T., 3rd Sikh Infantry, assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Kohat on Dec. 4, 1884, relieving Surgeon-Major J. Dunkan, 1st Punjab Infantry.

TAIR, Major J. S., district superintendent of police, is, on return from leave, posted to the Jullundur District.

The following appointments are made, with the sanction of the Government of India, during the absence of Colonel G. Stewart, second in command, on duty with the 6th Punjab Infantry, or till further orders :—

HUTCHINSON, Major R. C., commandant of cavalry, to officiate as second in command.

HAMMOND, Major A. G., V.C., squadron commander, to officiate as commandant of cavalry.

BATTYE, Captain F. D., wing commander, to officiate as squadron commander.

COOKE-COLLIS, Captain M. C., squadron officer, to officiate as wing commander.

BROWNLOW—Regimental order confirmed, dated Dec. 24, 1884, making the following temporary appointment consequent on the departure of Major H. Howell, wing commander 1st Punjab Infantry, on leave :—Lieutenant C. B. Brownlow, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander in addition to his other duties, there being no other officer available, with effect from Dec. 6, 1884.

YOUNGHUSBAND—With the sanction of the Government of India the promotion of Mr. A. Younghusband, from assistant engineer, 3rd grade, to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is antedated to Sept. 22, 1883.

SHAND, Surgeon G. J., made over charge of the duties of superintendent of the Mooltan District Jail to Surgeon T. R. Mulroney on Dec. 29, 1884.

COATES, Surgeon W., M.D., made over charge of the duties of superintendent of the Chenawan Central Jail to Surgeon G. J. Shand, M.D., on Jan. 1.

(January 15.)

FIELD, Mr. F., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Kangra to the Hazara District, which he joined on Jan. 5, relieving Kirpa Ram, B.A., officiating extra assistant commissioner, who reverted to his substantive appointment of munsiff.

PARKER, Mr. E. W., on return from special duty, resumed charge of his duties as officiating district judge, Lahore, on Jan. 6, relieving Mr. R. Clarke, transferred.

THOMSON, Mr. R. G., on being relieved of his duties as officiating junior secretary to the Government of the Punjab, assumed charge of the office of officiating senior secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab on Dec. 25, relieving Mr. H. Maude, transferred.

ROBINSON, Mr. J. A., extra assistant commissioner, resumed charge of his duties at Lahore on Jan. 2, 1885, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, relieving Mr. R. E. Younghusband, assistant commissioner.

DICKSON, Dr. W. P., M.D., on return from furlough, resumed charge of the Lahore Central Jail, District jail and Female Penitentiary on Nov. 1, relieving Surgeon G. J. Shand, M.D., transferred.

EWART, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H., deputy-inspector-general of police, Umballa Circle, is placed on special duty.

MCANDREW, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as deputy inspector-general of police, Umballa Circle, during the absence on special duty of Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart.

HERDON, Mr. J. H., district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Gurdaspur to the Amritsar district.

LEMARCHAND, Mr. C. H., officiating district superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Jullundur to the Gurdaspur district.

FURLOUGHS.

TUCKER, Major L. H. E., district superintendent of police, has obtained three months' privilege leave, from Dec. 7, 1884.

TRAFFORD, Mr. R. W., officiating divisional judge, Amritsar, is granted ten months' furlough to Europe.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 17.)

BLANCHFIELD, Mr. J. M., a forest ranger on the temporary establishment of the Kumaon division, to be a sub-assistant conservator of Forests, from Dec. 23, 1884.

LILLIE, Rev. J., M.A., whose services have been placed at the

disposal of his Government, to be chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Allahabad and out-stations.

CROOKE, Mr. W., C.S., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, who has reported his return from furlough, to the Muzaffarnagar District.

SPEEDY, Rev. T. B., chaplain, from Chunar to Sitapur, from Jan. 23.

ROSE—The services of Captain E. T. Rose, aide-de-camp to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, N.W.P. and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

BEAHAN, Mr. J. C., to be lieutenant in the Kashganj Rifle Company of the Fatehgarh Volunteer Corps, from Jan. 14.

SPEEDY, Rev. T. B., chaplain of Chunar, to be lieutenant in the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion, vice Lieutenant W. Jackson, promoted, from Jan. 15.

O'CONNOR, Rev. K., M.A., chaplain of Sitapur, to be chaplain of Kamptee, in the Central Provinces, from the 2nd inst.

GARSTIN, Mr. W. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is appointed to the charge of the Nadrai Aqueduct division, Lower Ganges Canal.

BACON, H. M. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Nurora division, is transferred to the Nadrai Aqueduct, Lower Ganges Canal.

With effect from Nov. 11, the date on which Mr. J. V. Sturt joined the Jhansi district:—

QUIN, Lieutenant-Colonel T. J., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class.

MCLEAN, Mr. J. J., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

With effect from Nov. 14, the date on which Mr. E. P. Finn proceeded on leave:—

TUCKER, Mr. W. R., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India extension of leave:—

WILLIAMS, Mr. J. C. (covenanted), joint magistrate, 1st grade, N.W.P. and Oudh, for 2½ months, on sick leave.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Jan. 3.)

Goss, Mr. L. A., junior inspector of schools, is appointed to officiate as senior inspector of schools, during the absence on furlough of Mr. R. G. Hodson.

ALDRIDGE, Mr. D., head master of the Rangoon Normal School, is appointed to officiate as junior inspector of schools, vice Mr. Goss.

FURLONG, Lieutenant-Colonel M., is appointed to the charge of the Amherst district, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date on which he may receive charge from Colonel Pemberton.

MACRAE, Mr. J. K., deputy commissioner, is transferred from Mergui to the charge of the Akyab district.

BURNE, Mr. K. G., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, 4th grade, on his return from privilege leave, and is posted to the charge of the Mergui district.

The following transfer is ordered:—

PARSONS, Lieutenant J. H., assistant commissioner, from Toungoo to the headquarters of the Tharrawaddy district.

HARTNOLL, Mr. H. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, Tharrawaddy, to the headquarters of the Bassein district.

IRWIN, Mr. A. M. B., C.S., assistant commissioner, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, in the Thongwa district.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Jan. 10.)

GAIT—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. E. A. Gait, C.S., assistant commissioner, with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class.

STEPHENSON, Mr. G., on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of the treasury and office of deputy commissioner, Sylhet, from Mr. B. G. Geidt, on Jan. 5.

SAVI, Mr. W. B., district superintendent of police, received executive charge of the Garo Hills treasury on Dec. 18.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund*, Jan. 15.)

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—

HERON-MAXWELL, Captain W. H. S., 1st Battalion and Captain G. C. Herbert, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

MAXWELL, Captain H., is directed to return to England to join the 1st Battalion.

The undermentioned officers have qualified for employment in the Transport branch of the Commissariat Department:—

HAWKS, Lieut. G. W. S., Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating wing officer (on probation), 26th Madras Infantry.

GOODWYN, Lieut. H. E., Royal Engineers.

SCUDAMORE, Lieut. C. P., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

HORNSBY, Major A. W. H., Staff Corps, who has been brought on the Brigade Staff as Department Assistant.

DONALD, Captain C. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, is appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General L. W. Buck, commanding British Burma division.

ALDWORTH, Captain W., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, is appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., C.B., commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DEANE, Lieutenant F. B., squadron officer and officiating adjutant 4th Regiment (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, is confirmed in the latter appointment, vice Fenton, permitted to resign at his own request.

ROSS, Surgeon R., 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, to the medical charge of the wing and station hospital at Port Blair.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

COOKE, Lieutenant W. N. M., officiating wing officer 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be attached to the 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry till further orders.

MEDICAL STAFF.

GEDDES, Surgeon B. J., M.D., on arrival from England, to do duty at station hospital, Secunderabad.

CROLY, Surgeon A. E. J., doing duty station hospital, Wellington, to do duty station hospital, Bellary, to assume charge of the 2nd Battalion Hampshire at Bangalore, from Surgeon-Major A. L. Browne, M.D., and accompany it.

MACLEAN, Surgeon F. B., doing duty station hospital, Bellary, to do duty station hospital, Wellington.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

POWELL, Veterinary Surgeon B. A. W., to do duty with the Royal Artillery at Kamptee on arrival from England.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the Higher Standard test in the language set opposite their names:—

EARL, Lieutenant W. H. S., No. 1 Field Battery Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, Hindustani.

HUTCHINS, Lieutenant H. L., Staff Corps, Persian.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard test in Hindustani:—

WEALLENS, Captain W., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers.

HONYWOOD, Lieut. W., South Wales Borderers, probationer, Staff Corps.

EASTWOOD, Lieut. J. C. B., 12th Lancers.

BAYNES, Lieut. C. E. S., 1st R.A.

KIRKPATRICK, Surgeon R., Medical Staff.

STRANSHAM, Lieut. L. A., 14th Hussars.

GAY, Lieut. A. W., R.A.

CARMODY, Surgeon J. P., Medical Staff.

FURLOUGH.

OBBARD, Colonel T., wing commander, 26th Madras Infantry, for six months, from Jan. 8.

MORTON, Lieut.-Colonel C. F., from Feb. 1 to June 15, private affairs Lucknow.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 22.)

BAGNELL, Rev. H. W., B.A., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from Jan. 12.

LEWIS, Rev. A. G., having returned from furlough, is appointed to officiate as senior chaplain of the Presidency, and the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, acting Archdeacon of Bombay, is appointed on general duty at the Presidency.

LAMB—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. A. Lamb, C.S., to be Forest Settlement officer in the Khadesh district upon the departure of Mr. H. T. Ommanney, C.S., on furlough, for the purposes set forth in section 4, clause (c), and section 34 of the said Act.

WEIR—FRASER—Messrs. J. W. A. Weir, C.S., and S. M. Fraser, C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on Jan. 13, 1885.

WEIR, Mr. J. W. A., C.S., to be assistant to the collector of Poona.

FRASER, Mr. S. M., C.S., to be assistant to the collector of Nasik.

McCANN—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. McCann to be an assistant collector of Salt Revenue in charge of the Coast Guard Service, taking rank between Mr. C. Pogson, assistant collector of Salt Revenue, second class, and Mr. J. H. Dickinson, assistant collector of Salt Revenue, third class.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineering Establishment, with effect from Jan. 1, 1885:—

Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., executive engineer, first grade, permanent; Mr. H. G. Palliser and Mr. R. B. Joyner, executive engineer, second grade, permanent; Mr. F. B. MacLaran, Mr. J. Adams, and Mr. W. H. White, executive engineer, third grade, permanent; Mr. K.

G. Desai, and Mr. K. R. Godbole, executive engineer, fourth grade, substantive, pro tem.; Mr. S. N. Squire, assistant engineer, first grade, permanent; Mr. H. J. Landon, Mr. G. V. Gayatonde, Mr. H. V. M. Phelps, and Mr. G. McC. Harrison, assistant engineer, first grade, permanent.

FURLOUGHES.

PINHEY, Mr. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is allowed furlough to Europe, for one year and six months, with effect from Feb. 15, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

LEQUESNE, Mr. W. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, and assistant to the chief engineer for irrigation, is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, under Sec. 50 of the Civil Leave Code.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Jan. 16.)

With the sanction of the Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DEAN-PITT, Capt. D. C., R.A., deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, to officiate as assistant quartermaster-general of division from Oct. 24 to Oct. 31.

ABBOT, Captain F., Station Staff, Staff Corps, 3rd squadron commander 2nd Sind Horse (officiating 2nd squadron commander Poona Horse) to be S.S.O. at Ahmednagar, vice Major Greig, appointed officiating 2nd in command N.I.

GORDON, Lieutenant L. A., squadron officer, 2nd Lancers, to be squadron officer and adjutant, vice Captain Pringle, who vacates on promotion.

DE LISLE, Lieutenant G. De, 19th N.I., 1st Battalion Royal Scots Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated Jan. 7.

PENROSE, Lieutenant E. R., 23rd N.I. (officiating wing officer and adjutant 16th N.I.), to be wing officer.

MORSE, Captain W. J., wing officer 24th N.I., (officiating wing commander) to be wing commander vice Lieut.-Colonel Pemberton, seconded on appointment to the 25th N.I. as 2nd in command.

HARRIS—With reference to General Orders of Oct. 31, Lieutenant-Colonel N. H. Harris, O.R.A., is appointed to command the siege train, vice Lieutenant-Colonel S. Penny, reported sick.

MEETECE, Surgeon J. G., medical staff, is transferred from general duty to Presidency Circle.

EDWARDS, Lieutenant F. J. M., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer and quartermaster 23rd N.I., is attached to the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following Royal Artillery officers have been posted to batteries as under:—

WADE, Captain A. G. S., to 5-1 N.I. division.

BURNEY, Lieutenant P. De S., to A-2 division.

HUDDLESTON, Lieutenant E., 9-1 Scottish division.

FORESTIER-WALKER, Lieutenant G. T., 5-1 N.I. division.

GONNE—Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieutenant C. M. Gonne, D-2nd, appointed to I-A, is to be struck off the strength of the R.A., in the Bombay Presidency, and ordered to England for duty.

ROWLANDSON—The undermentioned officer and warrant officer has leave of absence:—Major J. A. Rowlandson, 7th N.I., General List, from Dec 27 to Jan. 31, on private affairs, pending retirement.

McMULLEN, Assistant Apothecary A. E., Subordinate Medical Department, to Bombay, for six months from date of departure, on medical certificate.

NORTH, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W., R.E., commandant, Bombay Sappers and Miners, is allowed furlough to Europe for eight months on private affairs.

BARRY—The services of Surgeon-Major A. Barry, M.D., Indian Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

WHYTE, Lieut. C. W. F., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, officiating wing officer 7th N.I., from July 8, 1883.

BENNETT, Lieutenant E. A., Middlesex Regiment, a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England to appear before a medical board there.

WOOD, Honorary Colonel T. W., B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Corps, is permitted to resign his appointment.

ROWLANDSON, Major J. A., General List (infantry), is permitted to retire from the service from Feb. 1, 1885, on a pension of £250 per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval.

INDIA OFFICE.

FEB. 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. C. M. Hall, Inf., Maj. A. B. Clare, Inf., Lieut. E. H. Rodwell, S.C., Lieut. W. D. Gordon, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. F. James, S.C., Col. G. A. Laughton, S.C., Maj. F. H. Blanchard, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. B. Hewett, G. Puce.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. F. Willes, S.C., six months; Lieut.-Col. F. Hammond, S.C., fourteen days.

Madras Estab.—Maj. M. H. Wratlaw, Inf., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. A. Cunningham, S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. L. Hight, S.C., Capt. H. L. Wells, R.E., Deputy Surg.-Gen. W. J. Moore, C.I.E.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. C. Atkinson, S.C., Lieut. J. W. Currie, S.C., Maj. C. B. Cooke, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. Elliot, R.A.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. J. Greer, H. W. Reynolds (Cov.), A. B. Larkens.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—M. W. Fox-Strangways (Cov.), s.c. three months; W. C. Plowden (Cov.), furlough seven months two days.

Madras Estab.—C. E. Saunders, s.c. six months.

FEB. 3.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Frederick St. George Tucker, from the Royal Artillery, dated Aug. 26, 1883, but to rank from July 27, 1880; Lieut. Lindsay Sherwood Newmark, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, dated Sept. 4, 1883, but to rank from June 1, 1881; Lieut. Harry Trevor, from the Cheshire Regiment, dated July 6, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Arthur Philip Desborough Harris, from the West Riding Regiment, dated Nov. 7, 1883, but to rank from Oct. 22, 1881.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Robert Bird Nedham, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, dated May 7, 1883, but to rank from Oct. 22, 1881; Lieut. Sherard Frederick Smith, from the Derbyshire Regiment, dated Oct. 9, 1883, but to rank from May 10, 1882.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. John Edgar Barry, from the Worcestershire Regiment, dated Jan. 24, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Stuart Hill Godfrey, from the Royal West Surrey Regiment, dated Nov. 17, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Acton Alexander Graves, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, dated Aug. 18, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

Her Majesty has also approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer from the Half-pay List:—

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surg.-Maj. Theophilus Bolton Wright Plunkett Johnston.

The Queen has also approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer from the Half-pay List to the Retired List:—

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Maj. Alexander Fraser Stewart, dated Sept. 10, 1884.

FEB. 6.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff of the Governor-General in India, with effect from Dec. 13, 1884:—

To be Military Secretary.—Capt. Lord W. L. De La P. Beresford V.C., 9th Lancers.

To be Aides-de-Camp.—Maj. H. Cooper, Royal North Lancashire Regiment; Lieut. the Hon. C. Harbord, Scots Guards; Lieut. Lord Herbrand A. Russell, Grenadier Guards; Lieut. A. G. Balfour, Highland Light Infantry.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—

Lieut. A. H. L. Bagot, Somersetshire Light Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras.

Major C. H. B. Norcott, Rifle Brigade, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., commanding a Division of the Bengal Army.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—

Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B., 9th Lancers, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Lieut.-Col. B. A. Combe, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Capt. C. D. Cave, Suffolk Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Major P. Walker, deceased.

Lieut.-Col. F. J. S. Adam, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bombay Establishment, vice Col. B. H. Pottinger, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Major H. Melliss, Bombay Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, to be an Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bombay Establishment, vice Lieut.-Col. Jopp, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Lieut. W. St. L. Chase, V.C., Bombay Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bombay Establishment, vice Melliss.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 2, Belpore, Calcutta; Lucinda (s), Bombay; Knight Commander, Calcutta.—3, Blair Drummond, Calcutta.—5, Highfield (s), Kurrachee.—6, City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Staffordshire, Rangoon; Kerbela (s), Bombay; Nepal (s), Calcutta; Venetia (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 18, Britannia (s), Liverpool.—19, County of Kinross, Newport.—20, Nedjed (s), North Shields; St. Bernard (s), Liverpool; Surat (s), London.—22, City of Venice (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 13, Khandalla (s), Singapore.—17, City of London (s), Liverpool.—18, Neva, London.

MADRAS.—Jan. 15, Goorkha (s), London.—17, Tibre (s), Colombo.—19, Brindisi (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 3, Thorndale (s), Bombay; Shannon, Colombo; Persia (s), Bombay; Cymrodorion (s), Colombo; Russia, Rangoon; Ballochmyle, Calcutta; Bedford (s), Darwin (s), and Mascotte (s), Bombay; Cuba (s), Aden; Mameluke (s), Bombay.—4, Foyle, Calcutta; China (s), Kurrachee; Malwa (s), Bombay; Sierra Miranda, Calcutta; Brend (s), Bombay.—6, Fleetwood, Mauritius.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 19, Inchrhona (s), Marseilles; Peveril (s), Liverpool.—20, Darlington (s), Antwerp.—21, Assyria (s), Persian Gulf; Irene Morris (s), Genoa; Henzada (s), London.—22, Caller Ou, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 13, Bancoora (s), Secundra (s).—14, Glenmorag, Talavera.—16, Pamba (s).—17, Maharani (s), Calcutta (s), Ocean (s), City of Calcutta (s), Walden Abbey.—18, Oriental (s), Clan Matheson (s), Saint Margaret, Bay of Bengal.

MADRAS.—Jan. 14, Asia (s), Rangoon.—15, Thames (s), London.—16, Chanda (s), Calcutta.—17, Goorkha (s), Calcutta; Tibre (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Feb. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 19; from Brindisi, Feb. 23.

For Bombay: Miss Gwynne James, Mr. H. B. Gwynne James, Colonel H. M. Wemyss, Lieutenant and Mrs. Spilsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Colvin, Miss Schuckburgh, Mrs. Sprat, Miss Thorp, Mr. E. Sparks, Mr. Kingshott, Colonel and Mrs. W. A. Lawrence and maid, Mrs. Reay, children and maid, Major and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Nihill, Miss Sceone, General and Mrs. Gott, Capt. and Mrs. Molyneux, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Layton, Dr. A. S. Faulkner, Mr. Payne, Mr. Newman, Miss Scooner, Mr. Ertel, Mr. W. Quin. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Campbell, Colonel E. M. Cherry, Major Smayle, Mr. H. F. Blandford, Mr. Keiston. *From Suez*: Captain Money, Mr. G. A. Hight, Hon. G. C. Paul, C.I.E., Mrs. Paul and two children, Miss Paul, Miss Violette, Mr. Valetta.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Birkbeck, Deputy Commissary-General and Mrs. Raven and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hardman and child, Mr. W. A. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. B. Piercy, Mr. G. F. Harding, M. W. Malone, Mr. F. F. Tower, Mr. Rust.

For Port Said: Lady Ross, son and two friends.
For Suez: Mr. J. P. Maud, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Elliott and two children, Mr. R. Jones, Mr. Siddorn, Miss Shepherd.

For Aden: Dr. Johnson.

S.s. *Minzapore*, from London, Feb. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 18; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Madras: Mrs. Martin and two children, Mrs. Orr, Rev. — Gib, Rev. F. E. Cameron. *From Venice*: Major and Mrs. D. Macleod and child, Miss Nicholas.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Claude White, Mrs. Short.

For Colombo: Lady Burnside, two daughters, and son, Mr. Burnside. *From Venice*: Mr. J. Mulholland, M.P. *From Brindisi*: Hon. W. H. Ravenscroft.

For Malta: Mr. Krenine, Mr. W. Harvey, Capt. and Mrs. Lynch Staunton.

S.s. *Venetia*, from London, Feb. 18; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Feb. 26; from Brindisi, March 2.

For Bombay: Mr. R. K. Williams, Mrs. A. A. Bayly, Miss Bayly, Mr. W. H. Heath, Mrs. F. C. Daukes, children, and servant, Major and Mrs. Marshall and child, Rev. H. C. Moore. *From Venice*: Colonel Clifford. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Corrie Bird, Mr. E. M. Mackenzie.

For Malta: Capt. Gompertz.

For Port Said: Mr. Davidson, Miss Davidson.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Feb. 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, March 5; from Brindisi, March 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Palmer and three children, Mr. D. Palmer. *From Venice*: Dr. R. G. Chandra.

For Colombo: Rev. J. Alcock.

For Bombay: Major Kerr, Major and Mrs. Hutchinson and child, Mrs. Tupper and two children, Miss Money. *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. Bigge. *From Venice*: Mrs. Leppoe Cappel, Miss Bayley.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Russell.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Dalton, Mr. Güll.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, March 4; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 12; from Brindisi, March 16.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. McMillan, Mr. Henderson.

For Bombay: Lord and Lady Reay, Mr. R. W. Campion, Mr. F. J. Preston, Mr. A. P. Davis. *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. S. Symes, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, Mr. H. Tremehere.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, March 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 19; from Brindisi, March 23.

For Bombay: Mr. W. S. Haig. *From Brindisi*: Major C. B. Cooke, Deputy Surgeon-General D. Fraser.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, March 18; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, March 26; from Brindisi, March 30.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Dr. J. C. Penny.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, March 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 2; from Brindisi, April 6.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. W. Reynolds.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail Feb. 11.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. J. A. Scott and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Feb. 18.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Reeves and family, Mr. S. M. Dighton, Mr. W. R. Waller, Miss Webb, Mr. E. Keown Boyd.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Percy and child, Mr. W. H. Newton, Mr. H. Birch, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Romerill.

For Madras: Miss Lyth, Mr. Rae, Mr. Lys, Mrs. and Miss McIvor, Mr. Rae, Mr. Pascoe.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail March 4.

For Madras: Major and Mrs. Godfrey.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 18.

For Colombo: Mrs. McCarthy and children.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, sailing Feb. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. A. Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mein.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Vigors, Mr. W. Ferguson, junr.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *California*, leaving Liverpool, Feb. 14.

For Bombay: Mrs. A. Radford, Colonel and Mrs. Blood, child and servant, Rev. Gray, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. L. E. Fabre-Tonnerre, Mr. E. Marr, Mrs. Smith and infant, Rev. Budden, Mr. Budden, Mrs. Budden, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Elliott.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, leaving Liverpool, Feb. 28.

For Bombay: Mr. Sydney Smith and wife, Mr. H. Garbett, Mrs. Greenaway, child and ayah.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, leaving Liverpool Feb. 14.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Keith Maitland, Mrs. Maitland, four children and ayah, Mr. C. Bishopp.

For Madras: Mrs. Robertson, two children and ayah.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Holland and party.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, leaving Liverpool Feb. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. Knowles.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Surat*, Jan. 20.

From London: Major-General Sir J. MacNeil, Major E. M. Forbes, Colonel A. Nugent, Mrs. S. S. Grant, Miss M. Anderson, Mr. William Ross, Mr. K. Robinson, Mr. Dane, Mrs. Dane and infant, Mr. T. Hall, Mrs. Hall and child, Mr. F. G. Webb, Mr. Bowen.

From Suez: Mahomed Syed M. Hassan, Miss Hardy.

From Brindisi: Mr. Elliott, Lady Garth, Miss Garth, Mr. Garth, Colonel Malden, Mrs. Malden, Mrs. Grant, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. T. A. Payne, Miss Ross, Rev. T. Marshall, Rev. A. Gray, Mr. J. Rankin, Mr. T. Meres, Major Swete, Mr. Negroponte, Count Trautmonsdorff, Mr. De Kegel, Rev. M. McDonald.

At SUEZ, Per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Feb. 3.

From Bombay: Jaitehund Chatterchoy, Mr. and Mrs. Veale and three children, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gait, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jaffer, Mr. Caillaufri and friend, Capt. A. J. P. Nuthall, Mr. George Anderson, Mrs. E. Shaw, Capt. A. MacIntire, Mr. J. Eyre, Mr. J. Monk.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Mongolia*, Feb. 7.

From Bombay: Mrs. E. Shaw, Mr. G. Anderson, Capt. MacIntire, Mr. J. Eyre, Mons. and Mdle. Radu, Mr. Gathard.

From Alexandria: Mr. Vander Gracht, Mr. Suthey, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. N. Berti.

For Colombo: Mr. Howell.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. Symonds, from Gravesend, Jan. 29.

For Colombo: Mr. P. Buchanan.

For Suez: Brevet-Major Hussey, Lieut. Donovan, Capt. Mackeson, Major Tidswell, Lieut. Middleton, Capt. Spencer, Lieuts. Ayton and Longfield.

For Malta: Mr. Morris, Capt. White, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Major and Mrs. Keogh and child.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Lombardy*, Capt. Thompson, from Venice, Feb. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. L. P. White, Sir S. and Lady Baker, Mr. L. Marshall.

For Madras: Colonel and Mrs. F. H. Mathias, Miss Mathias. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. A. Taylor.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Murray Robertson, Mr. E. Christian Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson.

For Bombay: Mr. Grennert and child, Mr. and Mrs. Harford. *From*

Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Rev. A. Stokes, Rev. A. Schou, Mr. J. K. Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Colonel and Mrs. Nutt, Messrs. Thornton, Ashmore, D. Crowe, A. C. Tute, Craven, Freind, H. B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Mahomed.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cook, Misses Cook, Mr. Waugh, Mr. Bowes. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and friend, Mrs. Ingleby and son, Mr. Baglione, Mrs. Holland.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Eldorado*, from London, Feb. 4.

For Suez: Mr. C. H. Bell.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. de Morgan, Mr. E. Morrison, Mr. W. H. Francis, Major and Mrs. E. P. Maltby, Mr. G. Stewart, Mr. J. A. Maddox.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. P. Keith, Major H. E. and Mrs. Eliot, Mr. J. McNeil, Mrs. Holmes and child, Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. J. J. Wyld.

For Colombo: Mr. A. M. Walker, Mr. Gray, Dr. W. H. Fretz.

For Malta: Lieuts. R. B. Fielder H. C. Marshall, J. H. Abrahall, R. W. Creagh.

For Alexandria: Capt. C. S. Davenport, Mr. J. Davies, Rev. G. H. Statham, Lieuts. Francis H. C. Higgs, H. Levita, W. E. Stobart, Mr. and Mrs. Clough and children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, from Liverpool, Feb. 2.

For Bombay: Mrs. Brooks, Miss Bishop, Mrs. Brownlow, Major Bannatyne, Mr. Wm. Craigie, Mrs. Findlay and infant, Mrs. Gordon and two children, and ayah, Miss Gow, Major Hogg, Mrs. Hogg, child and nurse, Mrs. C. J. Hughes, Mr. E. Hollingsworth, Mr. M. G. Jason, Col. W. Hay Macnaghten, C.B., Mrs. Macnaghten, infant and ayah, Rev. Newton, Mrs. Newton and child, Major Newnham, Mrs. Newnham, Miss Young.

Per s.s. *Glan Grant*, from Liverpool Feb. 7.

For Colombo: Mr. Scovell, Mr. C. M. McLean.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Mackay, Mr. J. Prest, a lady and two children.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Nizam*, Jan. 23.

For London: General Blair, Mrs. and Miss Blair, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. John Eyre.

For Aden: Mr. J. H. Tait.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Sutlej*, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailing on Jan. 30.

For London: Maj. and Mrs. Shepherd and family, Col. J. B. Cox, Capt. H. W. King.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale and infant, Mr. F. Wilkinson, Mr. F. Dawson, Mr. C. Lowell, Mr. Park, Mr. Leighton, Mr. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. N. Roupell.

For Venice: Misses Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. Brown.

By the s.s. *Siam*, Captain E. Ashdown, sailing on Feb. 6.

For London: Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. F. G. Davison, Bishop Hurst, Mr. O. B. Griffiths, Mr. A. Mackenzie.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Craik, Dr. Campbell Fraser, Mr. Jug.

For Venice: Rev. J. Barton.

For Suez: Col. and Mrs. Henley Smith, Miss Mullen, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and child, Mr. and Miss T. Weed Barnes.

By the s.s. *Peshawur*, Captain J. C. Babot, sailing on Feb. 13.

For London: Mrs. Webster.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Syristi.

For Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. French.

For Suez: Hon. F. F. and Mrs. Low, Miss Low.

By the s.s. *Assam*, Captain S. F. Cole, sailing on Feb. 20.

For Brindisi: Mr. Birkmeyer, Mr. E. C. Morgan, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Lloyd.

By the s.s. *Tasmania*, Captain G. C. Perrins, sailing on Feb. 27.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Lonsdale, Miss Lonsdale, Mr. A. Pallis, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Glover, Dr. Cackerill, Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. J. T. Murray and child.

For Venice: Mr. W. Schlish, Mr. H. B. Baden-Powell, Col. and Mrs. McMahon, Mr. W. M. Grant, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. Pinco.

For Suez: Mr. C. A. Elliott, Col. and Mrs. C. M. Browne.

By the s.s. *Cathay*, Captain T. Fairclough, sailing on March 6.

For London: Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas and two daughters, Mr. J. C. Vertannes, Mr. and Mrs. Vowell, Mr. and Mrs. Ansan, Mrs. Horsford, Mrs. Wilson and three children, Mr. W. L. Thomas.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Mrs. Anihurst and two infants, Mr. T. E. Gordon, Miss Gordon.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Little.

For Marseilles: Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot.

A RIFLE match has been fired between selected teams of seven from the E Company Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and E Company Sind Volunteer Rifles, the former winning by 39 points. The distances were 200 and 500 yards, regulation weapons and positions, W.I.R.A. scoring and rules. The Sind team fired on the 3rd January, the Calcutta team on the 14th. The best scores in the match were made by Captain Adam Smith, C.V.R., 30 points at 200 yards, and by Colour-Sergeant W. L. Harwood, C.V.R., 34 points at 500 yards; the best score in the match, 59 points, falling to the latter excellent shot.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. G. White and Co. report as follows on the Tea Market, from Jan. 29 to Feb. 5:—There has again been a good inquiry for fine and finest descriptions, which have ruled very firm, whilst good to good medium kinds have been well competed for at rather better rates, but common and undesirable are still depressed. The sales have comprised some very desirable teas possessing full flavour and strength, and to this may be chiefly attributed the eagerness of buyers to secure them even at apparently high prices. There have been several "last of the season" invoices printed which point to an earlier close of the season than was at one time anticipated. The deliveries of Indian and Ceylon growths for January were 6,389,000lbs. against 5,605,000lbs. for the same month last year, so that the statistical position is apparently very favourable, as the deliveries for the past seven months have been at the rate of 5,598,000lbs. per month, or rather over sixty-seven millions per annum. Ceylon.—The quantity placed on the market is still limited, but there is good competition for any useful lots.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BATTEN—Jan. 8, at Tusem, British Burma, the wife of H. G. Batten, Esq., of a son.

DIMMOCK—Feb. 3, at Shikarpur, Sind, the wife of Surgeon H. P. Dimmock, I.M.S., of a son. (By telegram.)

HEBBERT—Jan. 7, at Gurdaspur, the wife of H. L. Hebbert, Executive Engineer, of a son.

HYDE—Jan. 17, at 6, Camac-street, Calcutta, the wife of Henry T. Hyde, of a son.

MANNERS—Jan. 15, at Chupra, the wife of Edward Robert Manners, of a daughter.

NUGENT—Jan. 12, at Jhelum, the wife of the Rev. C. P. C. Nugent, of a son.

NORMAN—Jan. 10, at Contai, Hidgli, the wife of M. J. Norman, executive engineer, of a daughter.

SCOTT—Jan. 18, at 121, Gowallia Tank-road, the wife of the Rev. R. Scott, of a son.

SOHANLAL—Jan. 12, at Bareilly, the wife of Munshi Sohanlal, inspector of schools, Jhansi Division, of a son.

THOMSON—Jan. 14, at Lahore, the wife of Robert George Thomson, C.S., of a daughter.

TREMENHEERE—Jan. 12, at Negapatam, the wife of G. H. Wynn Tremeneere, South Indian Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FRASER—LUGARD—Jan. 1, at All Saints' Church, Nagpur, Central Provinces, by the Rev. G. T. Dennis, J. W. C. Fraser, M.A., Barrister-at-law, to Nellie, third daughter of Colonel H. I. Lugard, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces.

ROSS—TAYLOR—Jan. 12, at the Pro-Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev. F. Montgomery, Chaplain, Edward Parsons Ross to Marion (Minnie) Newbold Taylor.

SAUNDERS—CRAM—Jan. 31, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, M.A., Arthur Morrell Saunders, Agent and Manager Madras Railway, to Frances, widow of the late Major Clarence Cram, U.S. Army.

SHANAZARO—BASON—Jan. 10, in All Saints' Church, Cantonments, Lucknow, by the Rev. A. E. Stone, Jonas Sarkis Shanazaro of Haupura, Bahraich, to Minna Grace, second daughter of George Thomas Bason, of Lucknow Cantonments.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—At Tannah-street, Pursewaukum, Madras, the infant son of W. T. Browne, of the Dead Letter Office, aged 3 months.

COTTON—Jan. 15, at No. 9, Short-street, Calcutta, Emma, wife of Gordon Lynch Cotton.

HEMSWORTH—Jan. 15, at the Ordnance Lines, Madras, of convulsions, Lancelot, the dearly loved infant son of Conductor and Mrs. Hems-worth, aged 1 year.

HEWETT—Jan. 15, at Surat, George H. E. Hewett, Forest Department, aged 37 years.

ISAAC—Jan. 14, at his residence, No. 51, Ezra-street, Calcutta, Simon Hyam Isaac, aged 75 years.

LUKE—Jan. 19, at Khandalla, John Bell Luke, Assistant Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Byculla.

MENDES—Jan. 12, at 6, Weston's-lane, Georgina Millicent Oliva, the beloved wife of Mr. T. J. Mendes, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Diamond Harbour, aged 42 years.

MCCARTHY—Jan. 2, suddenly, Charles D'Arcy McCarthy, retired District Superintendent of Police, N.W.P.

ONRAET—Jan. 16, at Morar, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Onraet, aged 3 months.

PORTER—Jan. 13, at Umballa, Maud Lyona, the beloved child of Lieutenant and Mrs. G. M. Porter, R.E., aged 2½ years.

SMITH—Jan. 5, at Waltham, of dysentery, Margaret, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Major James Smith, Madras Army.

WALLER—Jan. 4, at Calcutta, George D. J. Waller, late superintendent office of Accountant-General, Bengal, aged 55 years.

CAPTAIN V. R. RAE, 2nd Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, having passed his examination for the Army Pay Department, is about to be posted as paymaster to the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 98 7-16 to 98 3/4
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	101 1/2 to 102 1/4
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	to —
Port Trust Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100 nom.
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	104 1/2

BANKS.

	Paid-up Rs.	Cashrates Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	765
Bank of Bengal ...	all	760
Bank of Madras ...	all	640
Agra ...	all	130
Chartered of India and China ...	all	330
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	700
National of India ...	12 1/2	99

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	760
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	765
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	317 1/2

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ...	2,850	955
Albert Ginning ...	all	495
Albert, Karachi ...	1,100	1,135
Apollo (small shares) ...	400	310
Bellary ...	1,000	575
Berar Cotton Ginning ...	all	560
Breach Cotton Ginning ...	all	44
Carwar ...	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	925
Dholera Ginning ...	all	180
East India ...	1,000	119
Fort ...	8,500	2,825
French ...	all	610
Mofussil Co. ...	400	400
New Behar Cotton and Press ...	—	—
New Indian Press ...	125	200
Prince of Wales ...	500	600
Sassoon Press Co. ...	500	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	1,250
Sind Press Co. ...	750	580
Volkart ...	1,000	800

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	500	1,425
Anglo-Indian ...	100	100
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	510
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	705
Bhowmugur Mills ...	100	33
Bombay United ...	1,000	980
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	500	685
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	650
D. Spinning ...	all	340
Empress Co. ...	all	750
Golan Baba Spinning ...	400	660
Hindustan ...	1,000	740
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,220
Jaffer Ali Spinning ...	500	690
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,165
Khandesh ...	1,000	770
Khatiao Mackungee ...	1,000	900
Madras United ...	1,000	3,000
Manockjee Pettit's ...	all	1,210
Mazagon Spinning ...	250	200
Morarjee Gouldas ...	1,000	1,380
National Spinning ...	1,000	700
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	970
Oriental ...	625	515
Parell Mill ...	mil.	220
Prince of Wales' Spinning ...	500	160
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,450
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	1,380
Somenderas ...	1,000	700
Southern India ...	500	420
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	580
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	680

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock, 218-3-0 each ...	350
Do. New £20 Shares, 100-14-6 ...	"
B., B. & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 190-15-5 ...	350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	400
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	4,375
New Issue ...	—	—
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	100
Do. (B.) ...	—	—
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Landing and Shipping ...	300	350
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	23
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,195
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,200
Thacker and Co. ...	all	160

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 98 8 to 98 5
4 1/2 of 1870 (1885) ...	98 10 to
4 1/2 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	100 14 to 101 0
4 1/2 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	101 14 to 101 0
4 1/2 of 1880 (Coupon) ...	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to —
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	101 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	101 12 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	102 0 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	103 0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 8 to —
6 of 1878 (1893) ...	102 12 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid. Rs.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	190 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	136 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	890 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	135 to —
Dubai and London ...	£25	175 0 —

Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to —
National of India ...	£12 1/2	94 to —
Rohilkund Kumson ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	490 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agm) ...	100	92 to 93

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	17 to 15
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	69 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,900 to —
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,900 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	98 to 99
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	845 to 350
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100	45 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	70 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100	160 to —
Calcutta Docking ...	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	130 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	88 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to 85
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ...	100	98 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to 47
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	215 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	32 to 33
Goswory Cotton Mills ...	200	207 1/2 to 210
Gouripore ...	100	71 to 72
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	98 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	67 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	139 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to —
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	100 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	140 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	99 to 100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	100 to 101
Nanthore Indigo ...	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	85 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ...	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ...	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	70 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	64 to 65
Riverside Press ...	90	62 to 64
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	—	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	200 to 202 1/2
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail. ...	—	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	40 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	95 to 96
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	110 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	70 to —
Amulckie ...	100	95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
Assam ...	£20	540 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	32 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100	79 to 80
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Burkholo (Cachar) ...	100	65 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	146 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to —
Cinnatoliah ...	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	39 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	41 to 42
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	36 to 37
Gille (Darjiling) ...	100	74 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	60 to 61
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	105 to 110
Hoolingorie (Assam) ...	100	79 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— to —
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kushanpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kursong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoore (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Loobah ...	100	140 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7 1/2	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	26 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to —
Methola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Muncladey (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Mutkadey (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Ghat Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	30 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	130 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabore (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puttara (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabore (Assam) ...	100	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	— to —
Seemah ...	100	— to —

Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	96 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to —
Soon (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Teendara (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to —
Takwar (Darjiling) ...	200	175 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

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Do. 3 do. ...	—	—	1s. 7 3-4 d.
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, January 30th; Madras and Allahabad, January 28th; Calcutta, January 27th; Ceylon, January 24th; Burma, January 23rd.

THE news from Burma this week is so disquieting that for the moment it overshadows the even more alarming complications that are developing on the side of Herat and Russia. That a treaty of some kind or other, or at least a diplomatic arrangement, has been arrived at between France and Burma, seems almost certain. That a treaty of the intolerably aggressive nature indicated in the Calcutta telegrams derived from Rangoon appears, however, incredible. That France should actually annex the Shan States on our frontier, and talk about sending troops to guard the mines and guaranteeing King Theebaw against British aggression, would be not only a monstrous insult to this country, but an injury to our commercial interests and our political prestige so grave that it would force even a Gladstone Ministry to take action. We have drunk deep of national humiliation of late; and mere insults seem only to have the effect of making the British Cabinet seek lower depths wherein to grovel. But the Spanish adage teaches that a spur can be found to pierce the hide of even the most obstinate mule; and the "Too-late" expedition to the Soudan shows that the fear of an electioneering cry is the spur that reaches the Cabinet. The ruin of our Burmese dominions, and the installation of France as the paramount power in Further India, would be facts too patent to the constituencies to be explained away, even by the arts of Midlothian.

WE publish to-day, in a Special Supplement, the report of the Preliminary Conference on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, held last Friday at Limmer's Hotel, between representatives of the Indian Constitutional Association and the London Committee formed to oppose the Bill. Its main object was to arrange for a Conference on a wider basis, under the auspices of the Liberty and Property Defence League, which will take place at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on Wednesday, February 25th, with the Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss and March in the chair. All those "who object to the introduction into India of land-laws framed on the lines of recent Irish land-legislation" are cordially invited to attend this most important meeting; and tickets of admission can be obtained on application to Roper Lethbridge, Esq., Indian Constitutional Association, 3, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W. For the honour of the British name, pledged to the agricultural community of Bengal in Lord Cornwallis's Permanent Settlement, we earnestly hope that all those who are interested in the well-being of India will make a special effort to attend this meeting—if only to give a fair hearing to the claims of justice and equity.

THE words of the speakers at last Friday's meeting are strikingly confirmed by the summary, given in the *Times* telegram of yesterday, of the extraordinary document that purports to be the report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Tenancy Bill. As this report is only agreed to by three out of the eleven members of the Committee—and of these three two are personally unacquainted with Bengal!—its only claim to be considered the report of the Committee seems to lie in the fact that Mr. Ilbert is one of the fateful three. When the dispatch attacking the Church of England in India was sent home as the opinion of "the Government of India," the Secretary of State politely pointed out that it was only agreed to by Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert, and

that even these two great men could not swallow up the whole Government. But, on the present occasion, Mr. Ilbert goes even further, and the Legal Member speaks for the whole Committee, much as the sole survivor in the "Bab Ballads," who had eaten all his comrades, claimed to be the embodiment of the crew of the *Nancy Bell*. And, in truth, the colleagues of the Legal Member do verily eat each other up, for if the objections of the eight dissentients are added together, there is less than nothing left of the Bill. Why, then, in the name of common sense, attempt to proceed with a Bill that disgusts everyone except its own fond parent? The only possible answer is, To gratify Lord Ripon's *amour propre*.

BUT surely this amiable weakness becomes criminal, when the fortunes of millions and the welfare of a vast country are in question? In a comparatively small matter, such as the question whether the Northbrook Club should or should not give Lord Ripon a dinner, we were inclined to strain a point; and—not without some little qualms of conscience—we advised a concession to vanity, as making for peace, and affecting no important question. But it is a very different matter, when legislative action involving the most tremendous issues is concerned. Here, we look for strength and the most resolute conscientiousness in Lord Dufferin and his councillors—conscientiousness that looks neither to the right hand nor to the left, but follows the dictates of duty and honour, without respect of persons or regard for the paltry considerations of personal feelings.

It must, we imagine, be absolutely impossible for Lord Dufferin, whatever pressure may be put on him by Lord Ripon and his friends at home, to pass the Bill in defiance of such a chorus of disapproval as that indicated in the *Times* telegram. And yet we learn that the measure is to be taken up on the 27th instant, and proceeded with *de die in diem* until passed! It seems utterly incredible that Lord Dufferin, of all statesmen in the world, should consent to commit such an outrage on decency, let alone justice or honour, at the bidding of a discredited faction.

PERHAPS the most cynical of all the dissents is that of Mr. Gibbon. It has been put forward that the introduction of "Free sale" of occupancy-tenures into Behar would open up a golden age for indigo-planters, as they would be able to buy up the occupancy-rights all around them, and then take the ryots by their throats and force them to sow as much indigo as may be desirable. Of course, all the more far-sighted indigo-planters have seen clearly enough that rights acquired in this way could only be enforced at the cost of reviving all the buried troubles of the old "indigo rows;" and as a body they have honourably and resolutely opposed the Bill. Nevertheless, Mr. Gibbon naïvely remarks that he "objects to any restrictions on the transfer of occupancy-rights!" We have not learnt exactly what "restrictions" of the kind have lately been introduced; but one of the weightiest objections to the Bill, in the latest form in which it has reached this country, was to the encouragement of oppression and cruel rack-renting held out by the provisions for free sale.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON and Mr. Reynolds, the representatives of the Bengal Government, object to the Bill because the nineteen amendments, suggested by that Government last September, have all been rejected. They say it "cannot be regarded as final"; and surely, this objection alone is sufficient to condemn any idea of rushing it into law—for even the most fanatical supporters of the Bill only advocate such a course on the plea that "something must be done" to lay, at once and for ever, the evil spirit conjured up by Lord Ripon.

Of course Indian public opinion is quite right in passionately urging the British Government to arrange for the fortification of Herat before it is "too late." But English public opinion as passionately urged Mr. Gladstone to save Gordon before it was "too late"; and the same entreaties have been vainly urged in a dozen other

matters of the deepest Imperial interest. Nothing will be done that is not too late, until "the too-late Government" becomes "the late Government"; then, but not till then, will British interests have a chance.

THE *Englishman* has the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to January 27:—

Since last mail we have had a remarkably quiet week in our freight market, and rates generally may be said to have a declining tendency. The advance lately obtained has been lost again, we have now gone back to about the same level where we were at the close of last year. Transactions during the week have been very restricted, and are likely to remain so during the next month. Our unfixed tonnage is increasing, and amounts to 38,000 tons to-day.

THE following on the Calcutta Indigo Market is taken from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Market Report:—

During the past week three public sales have been held, at which 3,080 chests were offered, and 2,746 chests sold, making the total quantity disposed of to date about 130,000 maunds, viz., 20,000 maunds Bengal, 59,100 maunds Tirhoot, 17,550 maunds Benares, and 33,350 maunds Oudes. There is not much change to report in prices; but the market is weaker and for some qualities rather lower than at the date of our last. There are now only a few hundred chests of European Indigo left unsold, and the season will probably close in about a fortnight.

THE following on the Calcutta Tea Market is taken from the fortnightly report of Messrs. Carritt and Co.:—

Only one auction has been held since the date of our last, 12,735 packages being offered on the 15th instant, of which 12,393 changed hands. There was rather more briskness noticeable in the biddings for desirable parcels, and rates for these descriptions ruled very firm. Poor liquoring invoices, on the other hand, were in rather less request, and occasionally sold in favour of buyers.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, January 30:—

The Rev. John Duncan Morrison, chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Madras; Mr. J. J. Cogswell, of Messrs. Haworth and Co., Calcutta; Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, merchant, Bombay.

DANGER AT HERAT.—In no spirit of panic, the *Daily Telegraph* protests, but in order that patriotic Englishmen may realise the true situation of affairs, it declares that the gravest peril to the country at the present moment is not Egypt but Afghanistan. It insists on the ominous signs which exist that the long-threatened approach of Russia to our Indian frontier is being pushed forward rapidly. And it proceeds as follows:—"Few, we think, require to be told why Herat should be thought so important that the presence of Russian troops within striking distance of the place must thus be held the most serious incident of the time. No one familiar with the Central Asia problem would need any explanation on the subject. Herat is the heart of the border land lying between British India and Russia in Asia; and by its position, character, and influence, it is the most commanding spot whence India can be either menaced or defended. To have an enemy there is for India to live under a perpetual dread, for all the roads into the Peninsula may be said to lead to and from this famous stronghold."

RAJAH RAMPAL SINGH AT MADRAS.—The *Indian Daily News* says there was, at least, one sensible point in Rajah Rampal Singh's lecture at Madras, on "India under Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon, and its future." Alluding to the question of railway extension and the application of private enterprise to the work, the Rajah said that, instead of waiting till well-disposed Englishmen came forward to help them in the formation of companies, the people of India ought to help themselves. This is just what the Government is desirous of teaching them to do; but so far, all the efforts to popularise railway stock as a mode of investment have not met with much response amongst the natives. What is wanted is for some of the well-known native leaders to show the way. An ounce of example, we know, is worth a pound of precept. Rajah Rampal Singh's precept, as we have remarked, is excellent; but what about his example? How much Indian railway stock does he hold? Incidentally, we may notice that "Her Highness Rampal Singh" is described as an English lady who has accompanied the Rajah to India. So, if he failed to obtain a seat in Parliament, the Rajah succeeded in getting a wife in England.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following extra telegram has been received from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Feb. 13:—

"The Select Committee on the Bengal Rent Bill presented its report and the amended Bill to-day.

"The Bill, as recast, much resembles last year's amended measure.

"The final debate upon it will begin in about a fortnight."

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Feb. 15:—

"News received from Rangoon further confirms the rumour as to the alleged treaty between France and Burmah. It is stated that the treaty cedes to France the Shan States, east of the Salween, and also the Mogoung ruby mines, while 500 French soldiers are to be allowed to act as a guard to the miners. The Burmese Government is to be permitted to import arms and ammunition through Tonquin. A Burmese Ambassador is to reside permanently in Paris, and a French Resident at Mandalay. It is further alleged that the French promise the Burmese protection against British encroachments.

"Although most of these details require confirmation they are evidently believed at Rangoon, and are causing much excitement there. The Rangoon Chamber of Commerce has addressed a strong letter to the Chief Commissioner, urging an immediate British interference as the only means of saving the trade of British Burmah from total ruin, and expressing a hope that the British Government will make it quite clear to the world that British influence must be paramount as far as the hills separating Burmah from China and over all the territory between British Burmah and Siam. Public opinion in Rangoon runs strongly in favour of annexation, and seems to consider as the next best course the dethronement of Thebaw and the substitution of the Mengwoon Prince, now a refugee at Pondicherry.

"A report is prevalent in Burmah that Admiral Hewett will proceed on a mission to Mandalay with an imposing escort. This rumour, however, is quite groundless. Sir W. Hewett, in the *Euryalus*, is to leave Calcutta on Tuesday, but he goes to Bombay. The *Dragon*, the other man-of-war now here, will probably go to Rangoon, but this must not be taken as indicating any intention of the Indian Government to interfere. On the contrary, the Government would seem to think that matters have not yet reached the stage rendering intervention necessary, and having its hands full already it is reluctant to increase its responsibilities. The condition of Upper Burmah is, doubtless, exercising a very detrimental effect on the trade of Rangoon, but it may be questioned whether it is the sole cause of the present depression."

"The report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill is, in some respects, perhaps the most remarkable document ever issued from the Indian Legislative Department. Of the eleven gentlemen composing the committee only three sign without a reservation. Only one of these three—namely, Sir Stuart Bayley, has any pretensions to a practical knowledge of the subject. The second, Mr. Ilbert, has a purely theoretical acquaintance with it; and the same remark applies, though in a less degree, to the third, Mr. Quinton, who is a civilian from the North-West Provinces. The remaining eight members dissent on various points; and most of them record separate minutes which show great differences of opinion.

"Sir Rivers Thompson considers the amended Bill unsatisfactory, as giving insufficient protection to all the ryots against the excessive enhancement of rent, and no real protection in other directions to non-occupancy rights. He thinks it impossible to accept it as final. Mr. Gibbon, the planters' member, believes that the amended Bill is an improvement on the original measure, but objects to any restrictions on the transfer of occupancy rights, and to certain other provisions.

"Syed Ameer Ali thinks the Bill an inadequate protection of the ryots. Dr. Hunter objects to some specified provisions; but is clearly of opinion that the Bill as a whole, makes substantial improvements in the existing law, and introduces changes which with certain exceptions, are expedient and just.

"Mr. Reynolds is unable to accept the Bill in the form which it now assumed as adequate or final. It does not effectually protect the ryots, and should only be accepted as an instalment of the legislation necessary to place the law of landlord and tenant on a secure and satisfactory basis.

"The Maharajah of Durbungah and Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee sign a joint dissent. They look upon the measure as altogether unnecessary and objectionable. Mr. Evans also dissents on certain points, but records no separate minute.

"As regards the Bill itself, its new form is much like that which it assumed last year, when a preliminary report was made on it by the committee. Nearly all the suggestions made by the Bengal Government in its dispatch of September 15 have been rejected; hence the objection of Sir Rivers Thompson and Mr.

Reynolds. The zemindars, on the other hand, while victorious on many points, still complain of the retention of restrictions on the enhancement of rents by private contract, the practical abolition of distraint, the enlargement of the methods of acquiring occupancy rights, and some other features which still remain. On the whole, having regard to the great difference of opinion which has been provoked, it would seem a wise course for the Government altogether to drop the Bill, but apparently this is not its intention. The debate is fixed to begin on the 27th, and will proceed daily until the measure is passed. A supplementary measure, the Village Accountants Bill, will be pressed on in the Provincial Council.

"The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have gone on a shooting excursion to Bhurtpore, where they and a large party are being entertained by Colonel Euan-Smith, the British Resident, on behalf of the Maharajah. The wild fowl-shooting there is said to be the best in India, and very large bags have been made."

"Lord Randolph Churchill left Calcutta for Allahabad on Friday last. During his stay here he was invited to a banquet by a large number of gentlemen of all shades of political opinion. He declined the invitation, remarking that he hated to make speeches which were mere empty verbiage, that he could not allude to English topics without saying things which might displease those among his hosts who were not Conservatives, and that he could not allude to Indian topics as his travels here were enabling him to measure the depths of his own ignorance concerning them."

"Possibly the Ameer will visit India to meet the Viceroy in the spring, but nothing definite has yet been settled. It is to be hoped that this meeting will take place, and that one of the results may be the conclusion of some arrangement regarding the fortification of Herat, if not its occupation by British troops. There is little difference of opinion here as to the necessity for securing Herat in some way against Russian aggression, and the recent awakening of anxiety on the subject at home has given rise to a hope that something may be done before it is too late."

The following telegram relating to the employment of Indian troops in the Soudan is from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Feb. 15 :—

"Recent events in the Soudan continue to occupy the largest share of public attention. The Anglo-Indian newspapers are unanimous in their expression of regret at the fall of Khartoum and the death of General Gordon, and are all but unanimous in urging the necessity for taking active measures to vindicate British supremacy. The tone of the native Press on the subject is, as a general rule, moderate and loyal. One native journal, it is true, which professes to represent the advanced school of educated Bengalees, stated that 'A British force of 7,000 men, led by such Generals as Lord Wolseley, Sir C. Wilson, and General Earle, has been utterly routed by a savage horde;' and, though the statement appeared in an ostensibly loyal article calling upon Englishmen to come forward and save their country's honour, it is clear that it was made in the same spirit of malicious and barely veiled sedition which too often disfigures the organ in question. The greater part of the native Press, however, shows no signs of following this example, and abounds in expressions of sympathy the genuineness of which there is no reason to doubt."

"A greater difference of opinion exists regarding the propriety of sending Indian troops to the Soudan; and, while the majority of the newspapers approve of the course taken, a considerable minority disapproved of it, generally on the ground that, in the present critical state of Central Asia and Burma, India cannot safely spare the men. On one point, however, there is absolute unanimity among the newspapers and the public, European and native—namely, that on no pretext should India be saddled with any part of the cost of this expedition."

"It is now definitively settled that the Indian contingent shall consist of one regiment of cavalry, four of infantry, and one company of Sappers and Miners. The 9th Bengal Cavalry (late Hodson's Horse), the cavalry regiment selected, has already started from the Punjab. It will arrive in Cawnpore to-morrow, and halt there for two or three days for the purpose of being armed with lances, which are considered the most suitable weapons for African warfare. It will then proceed to Bombay and embark at the beginning of next week. The 15th (Loodiana) Sikhs and the 17th (Loyal Poorbiabs), the two Bengal infantry regiments chosen, will concentrate at Allahabad on an early day this week, and take ship at Bombay next week. The 28th Bombay Native Infantry will go direct from Poona to Bombay. The last announced addition to the force is the 12th Madras Infantry. As before mentioned, Brigadier-General Hudson is to command the brigade. His staff consists of Major R. Stewart, of the Royal Artillery, Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General; Major Norman Stewart, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General; Major A. Pearson, of the Royal Artillery, Intelligence officer; Major J. Cook, Brigade Major; and Captain C. Muir, Aide-de-Camp."

"A large amount of tonnage will be taken up at Bombay by Captain Hext, R.N., Director of the Indian Marine; and it may be expected that the last portion of the brigade will sail by the end of the month."

"It is rumoured that the Indian troops will not go to the front, but garrison Suakin."

LATER.

"Since the above was written I have heard on good authority that the native officers of several regiments have petitioned the Government to send their corps for active service to the Soudan, while in some corps the men have petitioned to the same effect. The petitioners include Mahomedans as well as other races."

The following telegram has been received from the *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg, dated Feb. 16 :—

"Something like a sensation was produced here yesterday by a report that Russia had taken possession of Herat, and that the value of Russian funds and securities had consequently fallen in Berlin and London. Several persons engaged in business here even received foreign telegrams inquiring about the truth of the rumour."

"I have trustworthy information from thoroughly competent sources that this is a false alarm, and that the Russians have not seized upon Herat. Nor is it the intention of the Russian Government at the present moment to take any such step, which would be a flagrant violation of Russia's pledge, so recently and repeatedly given by the St. Petersburg Foreign Office, that Herat is fully recognised as forming part of Afghanistan, and, therefore as outside the pale of Russian influence. The organ of the Foreign Office, the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, repeated this declaration in a *communiqué* published as recently as the 4th of last month, in answer to some observations on the subject made by the correspondent of *The Times* in Paris."

"Indeed, anyone who will take the trouble to trace the spread of the report referred to, will see that it plainly comes from the sensational statements of Russophobists, based upon an exaggerated misconception of the hint thrown out last month in the remarks of the Paris correspondent above mentioned, and from no other source whatever. Many of the remarks sent to the English newspapers on the subject from various European capitals are simply ridiculous. The discussion of the Afghan boundary is proceeding now entirely in London; and as long as there is a fair chance of the frontier being peaceably agreed upon in accordance with what impartial judges here consider Russia's reasonable wishes—to have the whole of Turcomania ethnographically and physically considered—there need hardly be any danger of the Russians going to Herat. It is said here that to divide Turcomania would be as bad as the division of Bulgaria at the Berlin Congress, the lamentable results of which are only too apparent."

"One cannot, of course, guarantee for twenty-four hours what our present make-shift policy may not at any time force Russia, with what she would, perhaps, consider sufficient justification, into doing as regards Herat. But what we have to do is to make our position in Herat and Afghanistan secure while we have the chance, and not to leave the Afghan administration to guard our peaceful relations with Russia. Russia now virtually recognises that the territory in question is ours, and we must make it so absolutely on our side of the new frontier (as Russia will assuredly do with her possessions on the other), without grudging sufficient men and money for the purpose."

"To-day's *Novoe Vremya* also contradicts the rumour above referred to in the most positive manner."

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, the Honourable Amir Ali moved that the Bill for the voluntary registration of certain births, marriages, and deaths, recently introduced, be made of wider operation, so as to include Mahomedans. As the Bill stands, its operation is confined exclusively to those classes of the community subject to the Indian Succession Act, and the amendment is proposed in view of the important position which the law of intestate succession holds in both the Hindoo and Mahomedan systems. With the Mahomedans, the question relating to the custody of children has an intimate connection with their age, and though among Hindoos the method of keeping a record of births is more regular than among Mahomedans, still, as far as both communities are concerned, the evidential value of such records has been very much questioned.—*Statesman*.

We observe that the Military College, which has been removed from Kensington to Milford Haven, is now carried on by a company of gentlemen interested in military education, under the vice-presidency of General the Earl of Longford, the Earl of Malmesbury, and the Bishop of St. David's. The situation is admirably suited for those who desire to avoid the evils of London cramming; and if we may judge from the plan formed by the directors, the institution will be a very decided benefit to candidates for the army."

Home News.

COUNCIL DRAFTS.—The tenders for Rs.40,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were :—In bills on Calcutta, Rs.24,10,000, average rate 1s. 6.9375d.; and on Bombay, Rs.5,10,000, average rate 1s. 6.9375d.; in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 9,00,000, average rate 1s. 7d.; and on Bombay, Rs. 5,00,000, average rate 1s. 7d.; making a total of Rs. 43,20,000. Tenders for bills on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 6 15-16d.; and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 7d. will receive in full. From April 1st to the 11th inst. the Council has sold remittances for Rs.13,29,47,618, realising £10,765,198.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.—The *Times* thinks it probable that Sir Donald Stewart, the Commander-in-Chief in India, will shortly return home to take a seat upon the Indian Council.

MR. GERALD FITZGERALD, C.M.G., who has been selected to fill the appointment of Accountant-General of the Navy, served in the War Office from 1854 to 1865, in which year he was selected to proceed to India with Mr. Foster and Mr. Whiffin to report on the accounts of that country. Mr. Fitzgerald served temporarily in India until 1868, when he was appointed to the Financial Department permanently, and rose to the posts of assistant-controller-general in India and deputy-accountant-general of Bengal. In 1877 he was selected to be deputy-controller-general of the finances in Egypt, and he is at present serving in that country.

CHANGES IN THE INDIA OFFICE.—As we were able to inform our readers on December 26 last, a thorough reorganisation of the Correspondence Department in the India Office, the necessity of which engaged the attention of Mr. Godley immediately upon his appointment as Under-Secretary, has been carried out, and received the final sanction of the Secretary of State. The work of the office has been steadily increasing, and the old scale of pay, which was calculated on the theory that the clerks were nominated to their posts at the age of eighteen, proved quite inadequate to attract good men for the public examination, which allows candidates to compete up to the age of twenty-four. The salaries have been raised all through the grades under the rank of secretary, the initial salary of junior clerks being fixed at £200, increasing to £600, while senior clerks rise from £600 to £800, and second assistant-secretaries from £800 to £1,000, and in view of the greater efficiency expected the numbers of the staff have been reduced from forty-two to thirty-six. In future the appointments in the Home Service will be among the most valuable of those which are offered to public competition, and the reform witnesses to the greater importance which is now attached to Indian affairs. Its introduction will be concurrent with some important changes in the India Council. The Hon. E. Drummond's retirement has already been effected, and Sir William Muir's acceptance of the Edinburgh University's offer shortly causes another vacancy. According to the normal course of events, Sir Barrow Ellis's appointment would also expire this spring, but it is possible that his term of office may be extended. Should he be withdrawn, a Bombay official must necessarily be appointed—as it is, the predominance of Bengalis on the Council is very great.—*Home News.*

CAPTAIN G. H. MORE-MOLYNEUX, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has received orders to hold himself in readiness to leave England for Suakim, where he will be attached to General Newdigate's force.

CAPTAIN H. G. KUNHARDT, R.E., who arrived in England last month on two years' furlough from Bengal, has also been ordered to embark for Suakim at once.

THE INSTITUTE OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the meeting on Tuesday, the 3rd of February, Sir Frederick Bramwell, F.R.S., President, in the chair, it was announced that at the monthly ballot George Henry Bayly, B.A., P.W.D., India; Paul William Dangerfield, P.W.D., India; and Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Tyrell, M.S.C., were elected *Members*: Edward Penny, P.W.D., India; Cecil Archibald Smith, P.W.D., Madras; Charles Arrow-smith Walsh, Oude and Rohilcund Railway, *Associate Members*.

THE INDIAN REFORM ASSOCIATION AND LORD RIPON.—A deputation from the Indian Reform Association waited on Lord Ripon, at his residence in Carlton-gardens, on the 10th inst., in order to present an address of congratulation for his return to this country after vacating the office of Vic. roy of India. The deputation included Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., Mr. Burt, M.P., Major Evans Bell, Dr. Congreve, Colonel P. T. French, Rev. James Long, Mr. Martin Wood, Professor Rhys Davies, Mr. Alfred Haggard and several native gentlemen. The secretary (Mr. George Foggo) read the address, which expressed a hope that the Bengal Tenancy Bill might be passed into law during the present session of the Legislative Council, that no heed would be given to the solicitation to appoint another commission of inquiry, and that his lordship's influence might be exerted in favour of the speedy enactment of the measure.—Mr. Haggard (late of the Bengal Civil Service) next

spoke, and said it gave him great pleasure to think that at last a law—the Bengal Tenancy Bill—would be carried into effect, which would alleviate in some degree the undoubted miseries of the population. (Cheers.) Having been a personal witness of the Bengal famine, he asserted that anything which was done to improve the condition of the population must be a source of rejoicing to all who had ever taken part in Indian affairs. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. Jamsetjee Digazji said he had long indulged the hope that the people of India might be trained in the forms of representative government, serving their apprenticeship by self-government through the medium of representation in their own local affairs. (Hear, hear.) As to the civil service question, he held that open competitive examinations ought to be held both in India and England.—Mr. Martin Wood (formerly of Bombay) having also spoken.—The Marquis of Ripon, who was received with cheers, said he was sincerely thankful for the aid and support he had received from the association during a critical period of his administration; and he thought an association of that kind was likely to prove beneficial both to England and to India. With reference to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, he thought there was no cause for uneasiness, as that measure would be very satisfactorily dealt with on fair and equitable principles by the distinguished nobleman to whom he had recently, with much satisfaction, handed over the government of India.

THE INDIAN ARMY SYSTEM.—In consequence of a motion made by Mr. Stanhope last May for a copy of correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council respecting the proposed changes in the Indian army system, and of a further motion made by Sir George Balfour, a Blue-book has been issued, extending to 766 pages, dealing with the whole subject of the reorganisation of the Indian army.

NOTICES, DIVIDENDS, MEETINGS, &c.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the members of this institution was held yesterday afternoon at the society's house, 22, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, Sir W. Muir presiding. Mr. Sidney Churchill, of the English Government Telegraph Department, Teheran, and P. V. Ramaswami Raja were elected non-resident members. The presentations to the society, acknowledged by the secretary, included a large number from the Secretary of State for India, among them being appendices to the Education Commissioners' reports of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Oude. The meeting adjourned until Monday, March 16.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL PHILIP FRANCIS STORY, C.B., of the Bengal Cavalry, died on Friday at Glebeside, Preston, Brighton, aged seventy-six. He entered the army in 1825, and obtained a captaincy in 1832. He served throughout the campaign in Scinde in 1843 under Sir Charles Napier, and was present at the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad. For these services he obtained the medal and the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He became general in 1874.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM EARLE, C.B., C.S.I., who was killed in the recent engagement near Birtch, was the third son of the late Sir Hardman Earle, and brother of Sir Thomas Earle, the present baronet; his mother was Mary, second daughter of Mr. William Langton, of Kirkham, Lancashire, and he was born on the 18th of May, 1833. He was educated at Harrow, and entered the Army as an ensign in 1851, obtaining a lieutenantancy in 1854, and was promoted to captain in 1855. He served with the 49th Regiment throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, taking part in the battles of Alma and Inkerman and the siege of Sebastopol, including the memorable sortie of the 26th of October and the assault of the Redan on the 18th of June. For these services he obtained the medal with three clasps, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the fifth class of the Medjidie. He acted as aide-de-camp to the Chief of the Staff in the Crimea towards the close of the campaign. In 1857 he removed from the 49th Foot into the Grenadier Guards, in which regiment he was successively Instructor of Musketry and Adjutant until 1863, when he became captain and lieutenant-colonel. He was promoted to a colonelcy in 1870, and obtained the rank of major-general in 1880. He held the post of Assistant Military Secretary at Gibraltar in 1859-60, was Brigade-Major in Canada in 1862 and 1863, Military Secretary in British North America from 1865 to 1870. From 1872 to 1876 he was employed as Military Secretary to the Governor-General of India (Lord Northbrook). For a short time in 1880 he was Colonel on the Staff of the Chatham district, and subsequently, till March, 1881, was in command of the South-Eastern District at Shorecliffe. In August, 1882, he was appointed Brigadier-General to the expeditionary force to Egypt, and in that capacity commanded the base and line of communication, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. For these services he obtained the medal with clasp, the nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Military Division) in 1882, and he was also a Companion of the Order of

second class of the Medjidie, and received the thanks of Parliament. General Earle was in command of the garrison of Alexandria from 1883 until called out to accompany the expedition sent to attempt the relief of General Gordon. General Earle was the Star of India. He married, in 1864, Mary, daughter of General Sir William J. Codrington, G.C.B. The news of General Earle's death was received with extreme and general regret in Liverpool, where the family have lived for many generations.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS PIERCE, late Bengal Staff Corps, died on Feb. 3 at Rhyl, aged fifty-eight. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Pierce, of Gresford, Denbighshire. He entered the army in 1844, and served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, taking part in the battle of Aliwal, and also throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, including the affair of Ramnugur, the passage of Chenab, the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans. He became major in 1864, lieutenant-colonel in 1870, colonel in 1875, and major-general in 1876.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE,

Colonel Malleon opens the February number of the magazine with a historical account of the campaign that terminated at Innsbruck in 1552. The complete surprise of the presumed impregnable castle of Elrenberg is the chief tactical feature. On "Russia's secret agents in Afghanistan" Mr. Charles Marvin shows the ease with which such agents can and do permeate the country, and how absurd it is to suppose that any surveyed line or boundary can form a barrier. Mr. Hooper's pleasant and instructive series of papers on "Pepys as an Official" are continued. Captain Williams, of the Volunteers, gives some suggestive hints on Volunteer Transport which, if carried out, would at comparatively small cost add largely to the efficiency of a force which must really be half our stand-by in great emergency. Some interesting and novel facts about the Duke of Wellington and our army at the time of Waterloo are given by Mr. L'Estrange. The series of "Hints to Militia Adjutants" are concluded in this number. These hints are not only most amusingly written, but are full of shrewd sense, and worthy of close consideration by all who have to do with our auxiliary forces. The military novel of "Private Lawrie and his Love" is continued. In "A Rare Prize" is given the details of the capture and division of the spoil of a Spanish galleon in 1762, the total value of which was nearly a million of money and an A.B.'s share came to over £800. A prize like that would enliven up the recruiting of our Navy pretty rapidly if such chances occurred nowadays. No wonder the sailors took to regaling on bank-notes on toast.

SUAKIN AND THE SOUDAN.*

One of the numerous blunders made in the conduct of affairs in the Soudan was the employment of half-trained levies of Egyptians under General Valentine Baker against Osman Digma. Colonel Sartorius, of the Bombay Staff Corps, was employed in that unfortunate expedition, and Mrs. Sartorius, with the courage that seems to attach itself to the name, accompanied her husband everywhere, except on the immediate battlefield. Her book has come out at a most appropriate time, when all are anxious to know about Suakin and the prospects before the powerful expedition that is being put in the field "too late." It is not particularly satisfactory to learn that the water supply commences to dry up in February, and that by April men and cattle both have to take to condensed water. Considerable information is given as to the Mahdi, whose rise has been so sudden, and it is stated on the excellent authority of Colonel Stewart's report that about the time of Tel-el-Kebir, a detachment commanded by two Egyptian officers could easily have made him a prisoner. Afterwards difficulties seem to have been thrown in the way both of Hicks and Baker, and it is very clear that the whole expenditure of blood and money might have been obviated if a little help had been given before the Arabs had got their fanatical courage up by continual small successes. The heroic defence of Sinkat by Tewfik Bey is a matter that should be more known and remembered, for it shows what Egyptian troops are really capable of. From the excellent account given of the advance from Trinkitat, and the complete dissolution of the force under Valentine Baker, it is clear that the dispositions were good enough and the arrangements simple, but to form coolly from column to square under attack, though a most simple manoeuvre, requires considerable training—the training that distinguishes troops from mobs. Even with our own cavalry men, who get a certain amount of foot drill, it would seem that at Abu Klea the other day the manoeuvre was not smoothly performed, and the levies under Baker were quite unfit to take the field. But there is hope that in a year or two, when well trained under English officers, the Egyptian army may be able to hold its own ground. On many other points this book will be found to be most interesting, especially at the present time.

* "Three Months in the Soudan," by Ernestine Sartorius. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. London, 1885.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

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IN the Adjutant-General's Department there will be this year two vacancies amongst the Assistant Adjutant-Generals, in April and September; leaving the Allahabad and Meerut Divisions open. The Agra Brigade Majorship will be vacant in December.

COLONELS HASTINGS FRASER and W. MUNRO, of the Madras Staff Corps, came into their off- reckonings on the 20th ult. Colonel Munro has been employed in British Burma, civil employ, for years, and has been a Deputy Commissioner since June, 1877; he proceeded on two years' furlough in March, 1883.

THE Secretary of State has wired reducing the period of service of Staff Corps lieutenants from twelve to eleven years for captaincy.

AMONGST the proposals for the reorganisation of the Volunteer Force under consideration by the authorities are suggestions that the force should be placed under the Commander-in-Chief, and that a Volunteer reserve should be formed, into which all those would be drafted who have for various reasons been obliged to give up volunteering, and who, under the present system, have terminated their connection with the force.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a monthly payment of Rs. 100 in lieu of the travelling allowance admissible under regulation to the Roman Catholic priest for ministering to the detachments of British troops stationed at Calicut and Malapuram in the Madras Presidency.

IN reply to an application from the Rev. Gelson Gregson, Secretary of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association, for a grant of Rs. 150 a month for a Madras branch of the Association, the Government of India has replied that it is not prepared at present to increase the grant of Rs. 4,800 now granted to the Association for all India.

MAJOR G. E. ROGERS, whose name is known to our readers in connection with the Rawalpindi Court of Inquiry, only joined the King's Dragoon Guards in 1880 from the 3rd Hussars, in which regiment he had served close on eleven years.

COMMANDING officers of the Bengal Cavalry and Punjab Frontier Force cavalry regiments complain bitterly of the high prices they are obliged to pay nowadays for their remounts. It is affirmed that the reason why horses are so dear is that officers from different regiments go to the same fair and bid against one another. To remedy this it has been proposed that there should be a sort of buying committee; representatives from which should attend the various fairs, and send their purchases to a central dépôt, from which the various regiments should be supplied.

"VERITAS" writes to a contemporary:—It appears that the deplorable loss of over forty men by this regiment from cholera in their march from Quetta to Kurrachee was to a great extent due to Sir O. Tanner, the general commanding at Quetta. The regiment left Quetta in three portions, with orders to halt five days at a place named Rindli, between Pir Chowki and Sibi. The first detachment had reached Rindli, and two cases of cholera having appeared the officer in command telegraphed to Colonel Simpson, then halted at South Kirta, the fact. Colonel Simpson immediately telegraphed to Sir O. Tanner at Quetta, asking permission to halt the five days at South Kirta instead of Rindli on account of the cholera there. He received a message to carry out the original orders, namely, to halt at Rindli. On reaching that place thirty men died of cholera the same night; the men who fell victims to the disease were, as often happens, some of the finest in the battalion, sacrificed for the most part to the ignorant obstinacy of the general officer commanding at Quetta.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP "CROCODILE."—Her Majesty's Troopship *Crocodile*, 4,173 tons, Captain Henry J. Carr, sailed on Jan. 27 for England with 31 officers, 9 ladies, 8 children, 504 men, 26 women, and 40 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Lieutenant W. H. E. Murray, North Lancashire; Colonel G. H. Cochrane, Liverpool; Surgeon-Major J. O'Reilly, Medical Department; Surgeon-Major W. Creyk, Medical Department; Lieutenant Hon. C. J. White, Royal Fusiliers; Lieutenant T. J. Atherton, 12th Lancers; Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. and Mrs. Martelli, and two children, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant G. H. McCausland, West Yorkshire; Lieutenant P. Langdale, 8th Hussars; Major C. A. Denny, Lincolnshire; Veterinary-Surgeon F. G. Short, Veterinary Department; Veterinary-Surgeon J. B. Savage, Veterinary Department; Surgeon-Major and Mrs. W. Graves, Medical Department; Lieutenant H. A. D. Barton, Connaught Rangers; Lieutenant G. O. G. Norton, Middlesex; Captain G. P. W. and Mrs. Hewat, and two children, King's Own Borderers; Lieutenant F. Hemphill, King's Own Borderers; Captain F. and Mrs. Corbett, South Yorkshire; Colonel T. T. and Mrs. Simpson, North Staffordshire; Lieutenant H. G. Jure, Gloucestershire; Lieutenant A. L. Kelly, 20th Hussars; Captain E. Balfé, Staff Corps; Lieutenant E. B. Herbert, 17th Lancers; Lieutenant J. T. Walker, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieutenant R. J. Strachey, Rifle Brigade; Surgeon R. Dawson, Indian Medical Department; Lieutenant R. L. Sandwith, Lancashire; Lieutenant W. Fenwick; Lieutenant G. A. Williams, Staff Corps; Lieutenant

A. B. Prichard, Staff Corps; Lieutenant P. Massy-Westropp, 14th Hussars; wife of Captain J. W. Anderson, Staff Corps; wife and two children of Captain B. R. Crozier, Royal Scotch Fusiliers; wife of Colonel C. W. Wilson, Royal Artillery; wife and child of Colonel B. Pottinger, Royal Artillery.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. "JUMNA."—Her Majesty's troopship *Jumna*, 4,173 tons, Captain U. C. Singleton, arrived in Bombay harbour on Jan. 25th from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 28th December. The *Jumna* brought 63 officers, 18 ladies, 9 children, 10 warrant officers, 8 ladies, 14 children, 1,141 men, 34 women, and 32 children. She disembarked at Malta the 105th Regiment and embarked the 8th Royal Irish Fusiliers. During the voyage the *Jumna* experienced fine weather.

WITH the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the Regulations for Military Savings Banks issued with Clause 41, War Office Circulars of 1883, have been revised and made applicable to India, and will come into effect from the 1st April, 1885. The limit of annual deposits has been raised from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500.

THE command of the 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, at Lucknow, vacant by the recent death of Colonel G. Forbes, goes to Lieutenant-Colonel A. Murray, who obtained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in March, 1883; passing over Major T. Mackenzie. Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Kelsey, of the old 72nd, declined promotion out of his old corps.

Selected Articles.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

There is reason to hope that the subject of Volunteering, which is now before the Viceroy's Council, will be disposed of during the present cold season. We understand that certain important proposals bearing on the organisation of the force are under consideration. It is suggested, for instance, that the force be placed under the Commander-in-Chief, and this, we believe, is a proposal which will be received most favourably by all who are interested in the Volunteer movement. The general effect of such a step would, undoubtedly, be to raise the prestige of the force, and to give it stability from a military point of view. But there are many advantages of a practical character which would accrue from such a reform, and which would exercise a most important influence on the advancement of Volunteering. What the force really wants more than anything else, indeed, is that it shall be placed under a commander who has not only experience and energy, but the influence necessary to promote its welfare. The Commander-in-Chief would be able at once to bring the organisation into uniformity, and as the channel of communications with the Government would be in the best possible position to gain for the force the fullest recognition of the State. It is not too much to say that with the Commander-in-Chief at the head of the Volunteers an immediate improvement in the tone of the force might be looked for, as well as a considerable accession of numbers. Among the various suggestions which have been made from time to time it has been proposed that an independent Volunteer Department should be formed under Government; but there are many objections to such a scheme, and all the advantages which it would secure are to be derived from the arrangement which is now under consideration. Another of the proposals before the Council is that a Volunteer reserve should be formed, into which all those would be drafted who have for various reasons been obliged to give up Volunteering, and who, under the present system, have terminated their connection with the force. It is certainly a matter of great importance that old Volunteers should not thus be lost sight of, but that they should be maintained on the rolls, and should have the means of preserving touch with the movement. It has long been a complaint in India that the heads of offices have not shown an example to their clerks and others by joining the force, but in the majority of cases the thing has been practically impossible. The want of time and the conditions of the service put Volunteering out of the question for many. When, however, a reserve is established, it will doubtless be found that many men who are now precluded from joining will be able to pass through a course of training, and take their place permanently in the reserve.

These two proposals are, beyond question, of the greatest practical importance, but we believe that there is some diversity of opinion as to the necessity for increasing the capitation allowance, which has also been suggested. There are many Volunteers who consider that the present allowance is very liberal, and that nothing more is required. It is contended that the grant of Rs 20 per efficient and Rs 30 per extra efficient is ample for all legitimate purposes; but that is not properly expended. As a matter of fact, the capitation grants go into the funds of the corps, and are not expended in a way that benefits the Volunteers individually. To devise a means of encouragement which will reach individual Volunteers has always been one of the great problems connected with the movement. The idea of allowing service with the

Volunteers to count for pension must be put aside as inapplicable to non-official Volunteers. The proposal to grant home passages in troopships is equally impracticable, for many reasons. Again, to relieve Volunteers of taxation, as has also been suggested, would be to strike at the root principle of the movement. Perhaps, therefore, the proposal to raise the capitation grant is the best, as it is the most feasible of the various suggestions; and if due care is taken that the grant is expended in a manner that will more directly benefit the men than at present, we may hear no more in future of the standing subjects of dispute in Volunteering circles. It must, at least, be encouraging to the Volunteers to know that the organisation of the force is being overhauled; and this, we believe, they owe in a great measure to the exertions of Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, the colonel of the Gbaziipur Volunteers, who has been mainly instrumental in bringing the whole subject before the Government afresh. The lines upon which the Government are moving are those of progress, and the reforms which are now in contemplation will go far to improve the position of our auxiliary forces.—*Englishman*.

STAFF CORPS PROBATIONERS.

A HIGH military authority who has enjoyed wide professional experience, regimental and staff, both in England and India, writes to us on the subject of remarks we lately made relative to the present system of recruiting probationers for the Indian Staff Corps. Like everyone else the writer first thought the plan of sending the young men to a Queen's regiment for a couple of years a good one. The advantage was very patent. A couple of years training in a good Queen's regiment ought to give a young man a tone and style which he could not acquire elsewhere. He gained what is expressively called "good form." However, "good form," both at a public school and in the army, may be purchased at too great a price. Experience, our correspondent points out, has shown that the practice of passing officers through a Queen's regiment is prejudicial both to the regiment and the young officer. It is difficult to keep up the *esprit de corps* and discipline of a regiment in which a large number of officers are mere birds of passage. The colonel of a Queen's regiment naturally objects to lose good men, and uses all his influence to persuade his hard bargains to join the Staff Corps. As a rule, the reasons which compel a young man to join the Staff Corps are pecuniary ones. He gets into debt on account of his British regiment being stationed near London or some other expensive quarter, and commences his Indian career crippled in money matters, and having acquired expensive habits. As a rule, the old Indian officer was the son of an Indian officer, and had never had the chance of seeing the fast side of London life. Coming fresh from school and Addiscombe, his pay was a mass of wealth compared to his modest allowance. He had always looked forward to coming to India to rejoin his parents and friends, and he took the same interest in an Indian corps as his father had done before him. The present young man only watches with keen interest the promotion in his old regiment, and never fails to tell you exactly how he would have stood, and laments his hard lot being cast with "niggers." Colonels of regiments can tell what a repugnance and distaste young men have for the Staff Corps. And it is only natural that this should be the case. After having been a member of the mess of a British regiment, amid a number of companions, the change to a native regiment in which most of the officers are married, and where he is comparatively thrown entirely on his own resources and companionship, must be appalling. We have often pointed out the advantage there would be in a station like Poona to have one united mess of two or three native regiments, but the authorities seem to have done nothing to encourage or carry out the plan. No doubt there are difficulties in the way, but people are paid high salaries to overcome difficulties. Most persons have come to the conclusion that the frame of mind of the present men is not conducive either to discipline or efficiency. The best way of recruiting for the Staff Corps is a grave and pressing problem which must be solved. Sir Henry Durand wrote many years ago, "The old system has been swept away, and its faults and merits are a thing of the past, but the faults and feebleness of the new organisation are a thing of the present, and will force themselves on the attention of Government the moment any tension comes upon our Indian military system and establishments."—*Times of India*.

AN INDIAN TICHBORNE CASE.

A CASE was recently heard before Mr. J. W. Walker, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in which one Bawa Bhabhutgar, a *sadhu* (religious mendicant), who arrived in Ahmedabad some six years ago, proclaimed himself as Hiralal, the long-lost husband of Bai Nahni, a young widow of the Nagar Brahmin caste, of a somewhat prepossessing countenance, and was welcomed by her with all protestations of love. Hiralal had gone on a pilgrimage to Benares in January, 1877, in company with his wife and mother, and while bathing in the Jumna, opposite Muttra, he was supposed to have been drowned. His body was never recovered, and his wife and mother, having performed his funeral ceremonies,

returned home. To their no little astonishment and the rest of their family a few months later the *sadhoo* previously referred to presented himself at their house, and declared that he was Hiralal, a statement which was believed to be correct, Hiralal's father, who had died some time previously, left behind him considerable property, which was claimed by Manilal Chotamlal, sole surviving son, and for the recovery of which the present suit was brought against the *sadhoo* Bai Nahni, and her mother. The matter was heard in the first instance before the late Mr. Phillpotts, Sessions Judge, and was subsequently disposed of by Mr. Walker. Before the termination of the suit, however, in the lower court, Manilal Chotamlal, died, and he was subsequently followed to the grave by his wife. His heirs were then made the plaintiffs and were legally represented by Mr. F. R. Vicaajee, barister-at-law, and Mr. Desaibhai Kalidas, pleader. The first defendant the *sadhoo*, Bawa Bhabhutgar, was represented by Mr. Nurbheram Ragnathdas; the second defendant, Bai Nahni, appeared in person; and the third defendant, Bai Lador, was represented by Mr. Balabhai, pleader. From the evidence adduced it appears that Chotamlal Ulasram, Subordinate Judge of Dholka, died in 1874, leaving behind him Bai Lador, his wife, and two sons, Manilal and Hiralal. In November, 1876, Hiralal, accompanied by his wife, mother, and certain attendants, went on pilgrimage to Benares and other places held sacred to Hindus. One day in the January following Hiralal said he was going to bathe in the river, but he never returned; and it being supposed that he was drowned, his wife and mother went into mourning, and eventually returned to Ahmedabad. A dispute then arose between them as to the family property. The matter was referred to arbitrators, and just about the time when an unsuccessful attempt was made by Bai Nahni to get the arbitrators' award filed in court, the *sadhoo*, dressed in the peculiar garb of his sect, appeared in Ahmedabad, calling himself Bhabhutgar. He published a notice in one of the local papers in July, 1878, announcing his return as the real Hiralal. In consequence of this Manilal laid a complaint against him of cheating by personation, but Mr. Fernandez, the magistrate, dismissed the case. The *sadhoo*, during the inquiry, was supported in his claim by Bai Nahni and Bai Lador; and the former, after the dismissal of the case, went to live with him as his wife. The present suit was brought in September, 1880. The *sadhoo's* version of the story is that in consequence of some disagreement he left his wife and mother at Muttra, and wandered about the country for some time, begging for food. His hardships and sufferings, however, compelled him to return to Ahmedabad, where he lived near the banks of the Nerbudda, begging and selling charms. He was not at first eager to make known who he actually was, and it was only when people flocked round him and urged him on that he put forward his claim. In his judgment, Mr. Walker remarked that in a large city like Ahmedabad, there were always ready a large number of people, who either from the greed of gain or the hope of notoriety and excitement, took up a cause such as this, where a large property was involved. It was extremely improbable that if the *sadhoo* was the right man he should have remained passive for some time, instead of returning at once to his relatives and friends. In his evidence, Mr. Walker added, he entirely failed to establish his claim; and his examination, long and searching as it was, left no suspicion whatever in the mind of the court that he was an impostor. His behaviour in the witness-box was very strange and unsatisfactory, and when the case was before Mr. Phillpotts, that gentleman recorded in his notes that the *sadhoo* was very sharp, and answered just as it suited himself. Throughout he was naturally acute and had tried his best to coach himself in all the facts of which Hiralal was expected to have knowledge; he often evaded the questions, trimmed his answers, and made a guess by watching the faces around him. Hiralal had been carefully educated by his father, after whose death he attended the Irish Presbyterian School, and subsequently a private school by a Mr. George. He had a fairly good knowledge of English, and as a Nagar Brahmin he spoke good and pure Gujarati, and his letters and essays in his mother-tongue showed that he wrote it with ease and fluency. The *sadhoo's* knowledge of English, however, was next to nothing, and his knowledge of Gujarati was very deficient. He took one hour and ten minutes to read two sides of a letter written by Hiralal to a friend, and he required to have at least one word in every three words told him. He could not tell the meaning of such words as "mathematics," "map," "adjective," "noun," and "atlas," which Hiralal had received as a prize, and he gave the most absurd explanations of Napoleon Bonaparte, Columbus, the Cape of Good Hope, America, &c., subjects which Hiralal knew very well. He was not even able to say whether Mr. George, one of Hiralal's former masters, was a European, Parsee, Hindu, or Mahomedan; he had also a very vague knowledge of the life of Chotamlal, Hiralal's father, and he was obviously quite ignorant of facts concerning Hiralal's mother, such as that at one time she was so displeased that she threatened to leave the house and turn school-mistress. The *sadhoo* sought to account for much of his ignorance by alleging that his memory had been greatly impaired by his constant use of intoxicating drugs. Mr. Walker remarked that unless the defendant had indeed been steeped in the waters of Lethe his mind

could not have become a *tabula rosa* as to his former period of existence. The claimant Orton had forgotten Latin and French; but even he did not go the length of forgetting his own mother-tongue. The *sadhoo* had been actively getting up his case to the best of his powers; but the most Herculean labour could not make up for the want of early training, education, and association. As to his acts on his arrival at Ahmedabad, it might be broadly said that he did nothing that Hiralal would have done; and as to his local knowledge of Ahmedabad and Dholka, the two places which Hiralal knew best, he had little. It was possible that there was some resemblance between the defendant and Hiralal, but the evidence would not repay scrutiny, and there was simply no comparison between the credibility of the witnesses for the plaintiff and the witnesses for the defendants. Much stress has been laid on behalf of the *sadhoo* on the magistrate's decision, but Mr. Walker held that it was of no weight in the present suit, and as it had been referred to at length, he felt himself bound to say that the inquiry was imperfect, and the grounds for the magistrate's decision were anything but satisfactory. As to Bai Lador, the Sessions Judge remarked that the case was peculiar, and it was better not to go into her evidence, as she subsequently deposed that she was not satisfied with the *sadhoo*, or rather that she would not swear either way. As to Bai Nahni, Mr. Fernandez had attached great weight to her evidence, but he entirely ignored a consideration of the point whether a young Hindu widow doomed to perpetual widowhood by the rules of her caste was likely to form a disinterested opinion. Mr. Walker said that on the evidence he had no hesitation in finding that Hiralal was drowned in the Jumna, his body having been borne away by the swift current of the river. The *sadhoo* was an impostor, who had obtained possession of some of the family property by gross fraud and cheating, and as against him the plaintiff's right to recover to the property was established, even on the finding that Hiralal had disappeared, and had not been heard of for close upon eight years. In conclusion, the Sessions Judge expressed the obligation of the court to Mr. Desaibhai, the plaintiff's pleader, for the extreme care and attention with which he had conducted the plaintiff's case, and also to Mr. Vicaajee for his able address on the whole case. His Honour said he would have nothing to do with the trial of the *sadhoo* on the charge of perjury, but he expressed a hope that if the *sadhoo* was convicted of the offence he would receive a severe measure of punishment. Justice will have pursued him with very halting foot if he was convicted. He had put Chotamlal's family to enormous expense and great vexation, and in conducting his defence he had thought fit to make his pleader cast needless aspersions on honest witnesses also, as was their bounden duty, as intimate friends of Chotamlal and his family denounced him as an impostor as soon as they had satisfied themselves by reasonable inquiry that he was not the true Hiralal.

The *sadhoo* has appealed against the decision of the Sessions Judge, and a stay of prosecution for perjury has been granted by the High Court until the disposal of the appeal.

AVENUES.

An interesting report has lately been made in India by a member of the Woods and Forests Department on the subject of tree-planting with a view to the formation of avenues. In a hot climate like that of India there are, of course, exceptional benefits of a most practical kind to be derived from an arrangement which would line the public high roads with natural screens of foliage protecting them from the fierce rays of the sun; and the State has here such wide powers in the matter of abriculture and command of property that it can much more effectually insist upon the carrying out of its recommendations than the authorities in many other countries, including England.

It is rather curious to see what objects the Government is expected to have in view in thus planting the sides of the public thoroughfares in a large part of Madras, where one might think that nobody would be afraid of draughts. It is assumed that one main purpose to be served by the trees is to be the warding off inclement winds. For this purpose the fig-tree is recommended as the species to be applied, and the stocks are to be nothing more than stout poles ten or twelve feet high, which, when deeply rooted in the ground, are intended to throw out thick branches in each direction, and so to form a dense mass of foliage, blocking the passage of the roughest wind. In damper districts, the ambition of the tree-planter must be limited to finding a plant which will keep itself alive without being anything like so useful as a protection either against storm or sunshine. Here the humble willow is recommended, with some other of the less common trees abundant in a swampy district, which it would be of no great use to quote either under their learned titles or by the names given to them in the vernacular. In ordinary soils, the mango and the Palmyra date, the chestnut, and a host of Indian trees unknown to us can be grown with good effect; but there is an almost complete absence from the list of the trees familiar to our own hedgerows—the oak, elm, and poplar, as well as of the varieties common in streets and boulevards, such as plane trees and

times. The intensely practical spirit of the age is reflected in the suggestions of the Commissioner, who founds his advice entirely upon a consideration of the advantages to be got from each sort of tree, combined with the practicability of growing it with speed and permanent success.—*Globe*.

WANTED—AN ARMY FOR INDIA.

One of the most urgent matters before the Government of India is the state of preparedness of the army. No one can pretend to comprehend the reasons which led Lord Ripon to sanction an extensive reduction of the military force of the Empire. The argument based upon the value of railways is useless, for free movement in India will not enable the Indian army to carry on a campaign external to India. The necessities of India are beyond her borders; it is somewhat inconsequent, therefore, to reduce her strength for reasons which only affect the movement of troops within her own limits. Then, the army is not so splendidly equipped relatively to any possible enemy, as to justify a large reduction in guns, and the obstinate refusal of Government to furnish the troops with machine guns. Further, and chiefly, there is no reason why the Government should shut its eyes to the difference which has sprung up between civil and military employment, between private employ and life in the ranks, and between the soldiers and the policemen. The pay of the men must be raised, the position of the native officer must be bettered. The service has ceased to be attractive, ceased to be popular; and it is most unpopular because the men are overworked; for too much is expected from too few. The result is apparent in the falling-off of the better class of recruits and in the smallness of the men who come forward for service. The action of the Government has created for it a very serious military difficulty in India, and outside of India has had simply deplorable political results. The military power of the Empire has ceased to be respected, because it has ceased to be commensurate with Indian resources or Indian interests. There can be no possible doubt that Russia, for instance, has advanced simply because India has disarmed. Every fresh reduction of the army in India, every advance towards making it a merely garrison police, has been followed by a new aggression in Central Asia. Lord Ripon threw away sixty guns and sixteen regiments, and Russia at once annexed Merv and threatened Herat. Her justification was found in the economical folly of the Government of India. What is the case with Burmah? As the king saw the army lessened in numbers, he became convinced that India would never fight, and he has honestly acted upon that conviction. Persia regards India with indifference, and France pursues in the East a policy which shows that she has also imbibed the belief that India is unable to act energetically beyond her own boundaries. It may be said that this country has sent expeditions to Abyssinia, Persia, and Egypt. Those expeditions only showed how great a strain it was to put even 10,000 men into the field, and they demonstrated to a military power the weakness, and not the strength of India. Besides, instead of being understood by the Government in India, they have been used as arguments for new reductions, they have been taken as excuses for the most unwise and unjustifiable throwing away of strength ever attempted by a great Empire. In its need the Government has called a volunteer force of scattered units into existence—a force that cannot be combined, and that can only give time for reinforcements to be demanded from England. The task, then, before the Government is a hard one. It must consent to be wise, with the wisdom of common sense. It must admit that whatever it may do with its soldiers, it will find a response beyond its borders, and that a problematical ability to send a single army corps across the frontier is not enough for the protection of Indian interests, or even for the safety of the Empire. If Lord Dufferin have the courage with which he is credited, his first care will be to restore to India a force which shall save the people from false impressions and the Government from anxiety.—*Indian Daily News*.

AN ARTS COLLEGE AT RANGOON.

We understand that before long the Educational Syndicate of British Burma will take measures to establish an Arts College at Rangoon, in which there will be several well-paid professorial chairs and a rectorship with a salary of about Rs. 1,000 per mensem. The proposals were published among the Syndicate debates last year, and ought to attract much attention in the educational department. These debates are published under the signatures of the president and registrar. The Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Peter Hordern, framed a scheme which excluded vernacular teachers, and which provided that the rector should not be a professor in any subject but confine himself to superintendence of the others. There was a belief that the selection of Mr. Hordern would be the head master of one of the schools. The Bishop of Rangoon sounded a note of alarm in a letter to Mr. Jardine, the then president, which insisted that first-rate University qualifications were an absolute necessity in the first rector of the only Arts College ever established in that ignorant

region, and that the rector ought to be a professor in some one subject. Mr. Jardine said he was of the same opinion, and reflected upon Mr. Hordern's proceedings, saying that the latter had not consulted any University man in framing his proposal, and had ignored the fact that in the Bombay and Poona Colleges the Principals, Wordsworth and Oxenham, taught in several faculties with the utmost advantage to the students. The Bishop's view was accepted by the Syndicate; but this was many months ago, and it seems strange that if University men in honours are really to be appointed, no notice has been given to the Indian authorities in the different presidencies or to the Universities at home. It is time now that the requirements of the Syndicate should be stated and the proposed pay announced, so that a selection may be made of the best possible candidates.—*Times of India*.

THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT AND THE PROPOSED NATIVE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* will no doubt feel duly flattered to find that Professor Wordsworth and his disciples are organising a telegraphic service to counteract the effects of his weekly telegram. Judging from the extremely unexciting character of the bulletins that gentleman has been sending home for the last six months, it would not have occurred to most people that a special agency was required for saying "No" to his "Aye;" but presumably the Professor and the "leading native gentlemen" who are with him have their reasons for holding a different opinion. It may be a little difficult though for the *Anti-Times* correspondent Association to find a medium of circulation equal to that of their adversary, unless they are prepared to start an opposition *Times* by way of preliminary; and for some considerable time to come we fear that the correspondent will continue to possess an unjust advantage over them in this respect. But, perhaps, some London paper may be induced to do the right thing and open its columns to a weekly and inexpensive tale of Indian grievances. We could wish that the project held out any reasonable hope of fostering a larger interest in Indian affairs; but it is hardly promising. In the absence of a further supply of Ibert Bills—which is about the one thing we are justified in reckoning upon during the next five years—native aspirations in the abstract are not an exciting subject. Those who sympathise with them most heartily feel that they are best left to time, nature, and the Government. Versions of current affairs from the Wordsworthian point of view would be more amusing at first; but the novelty wears off, and influence declines from strains that are too often and too obviously repeated, more especially when they take the form of complaints. The *Times* correspondent is at least free to say what he thinks fit on each question that rises; but the line of his opponents, pledged to see one side only of everything, would be found as uninteresting as everything that is absolutely certain beforehand.—*Pioneer*.

A CALL OF DUTY.

The *Rast Goftar* in a long article supports the movement lately started by a number of native gentlemen to have an independent telegraph service between England and India with regard to important political questions. The *Rast* says:—Our readers know what an amount of harm the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* does to the cause of this country. This individual still continues to keep up the feeling of the rulers and the public of Great Britain against this country by sending them false messages through the paper he represents. The movement, therefore, to counteract this evil must have our hearty support. Messrs. Wordsworth and Hume and Sir William Wedderburn, though Englishmen by birth, have each contributed Rs. 300 per year to the general funds raised to defray the cost of telegrams.

We dwell about two months ago on the absolute necessity of arrangements for a weekly telegram from India to London representing the true state of affairs. And it is a satisfaction to us now to be able to say that arrangements are in progress that Bombay and different parts of the presidency, as well as Madras, may contribute to a fund that has already been started. Bengal and the Provinces will also co-operate, we hope. If all goes well we may soon have to consult the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* as to the best mode of competing with him. Nothing like emulation.—*Indian Spectator*.

The French Government having decided upon establishing coal depôts at Pondicherry and Mahi, the foundations of a permanent shed, to be built of brick, were commenced at the former place on the 20th instant. The size of the building is to be 50 feet by 500 feet, and it will hold 3,000 tons. These depôts are designed primarily for the use and benefit of French ships of war cruising in the Eastern seas. The next step, a Madras contingent remarks, will be to fortify the places holding the depôts, and in that case a nice question will arise as to the freedom of France, under existing treaties, to make a small Cherbourg on the eastern coast, and a small Toulon on the western coast of India as bases for the advancement of French interests in the East.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

KITCHING—Feb. 14, at Walma, Kent, the wife of Captain C. W. R. Kitching, Royal Marines L.L., of a daughter.

SASSE—Feb. 14, at 62, Abingdon-villas, Kensington, W., the wife of Frederick Charles Sasse, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARTER—BEAUMONT—Feb. 12, at Chudleigh, Devon, by the Rev. Walter Moyle, M.A. (cousin of the bride), assisted by the Rev. Theophilus Bennett, M.A., S. E. Carter, Esq., M.D., London, to Edith Cecilia, youngest daughter of the late Colonel William Beaumont, of H.M.'s Indian Army, and of Fairfield, Chudleigh, Devon.

CROSBIE—MANNERS—Feb. 11, at St. Mary's, Barnes, by the Rev. G. Storey, Adolphe Crosbie, of Notting-hill, son of the late William Adolphus Crosbie, Esq., to Blanche, youngest daughter of Captain Frederick Erskine Manners, H.M.I.N., of Barnes.

HAWTREY—LOBB—Feb. 14, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Carr Glyn, the Vicar, assisted by the Rev. John William Hawtreay, of St. Michael's, Westgate-on-Sea (father of the bridegroom), John Purvis Hawtreay, to Mary Harriot, widow of the late H. Graham Lobb, and daughter of the late Major George Richard Siddons, 1st Bengal Light Cavalry.

MCCALL—TAYLOR—Feb. 7, at St. Mary's Parish Church, by the Rev. Canon Erskine Clarke, M.A., Vicar of Battersea, Thomas Shaw Caldwell McCall, eldest son of James McCall, of Racks, Dumfries, N.B., to Amelia Matilda, only daughter of the late Major J. E. Taylor, 18th Regiment Bombay N.I.

RUSSELL—BOOTH—Feb. 12, at Walcot Parish Church, Bath, by the Rev. W. Bulmer, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Minchin, Charles Edward Mackintosh Russell, Forest Department, Mysore, India, eldest son of A. E. Russell, Esq., late B.C.S., to Kathinka Wilhelmina, only surviving child of the late Rev. George Ayscough Booth, M.A.

VANDELEUR—O'HANLON—Feb. 7, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, by the Rev. Hugh Johnston, Rector of North Cray, Kent (cousin of the bride), assisted by Rev. J. F. Downes, Robert Seymour Vandeleur, son of the late Mr. John Vandeleur and Lady Helen Stewart, of Rock Hill, county Donegal, to Frances Lucia, only daughter of Colonel O'Hanlon, late Bengal Cavalry.

DEATHS.

CORFE—Feb. 12, at Grove Court, Sittingbourne, Herbert Henderson Corfe, youngest son of the late Rev. A. T. Corfe, Rector of Stocken, Wilts, aged 35.

FINLAY—Feb. 8, at 2, Cambridge-terrace, Scarborough, Alexander Henry Finlay, late of the H.E.I.C.S., aged 83.

LARKINS—Feb. 8, at Silverhill Lodge, Hollington, Sussex, Colonel Robertson Larkins, formerly H.M.'s Indian Army, 49th Bengal N.I., and late 25th Punjab Infantry, aged 63.

MACKENZIE—Feb. 13, at Creich, Sutherlandshire, in her 82nd year, Jane, widow of Captain Boyce Mackenzie, 29th and 40th Regiments, and daughter of the late Captain Mackey John Scobie, H.E.I.C.S.

NEVILL—Feb. 10, at Davos Platz, Geoffrey Nevill, late of Calcutta.

OAKES—Feb. 5, on board s.s. *City of Khios*, Mary Anne, wife of John Oakes, of Calcutta.

PEREIRA—Feb. 3, at his residence, Marybourne, Bournemouth, after a long and painful illness, Colonel Charles Lopes Pereira, late of H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, aged 55.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson report as follows on the Tea Market, till the 13th inst.:—Upwards of 46,000 packages have been brought to market during the past fortnight, 900 of these being Ceylon tea and 1,500 packages second-hand and reprinted parcels. A less active business in the country, and the large supplies at the moment available have checked anything like speculative buying, but upon the whole the dealers have been encouraged to operate by the heavy deliveries and the rapidity with which the crop is being disposed of, and there has been sufficient competition to cause prices slowly, but gradually, to harden for all but the commonest kinds of teas. Demand as before has been strongest for fine qualities, but latterly more attention has been paid to grades between 9d. to 1s., and to showy Pekoes and Broken Pekoes between 1s. and 1s. 3d., which now appear relatively cheap; and prices for these have improved a little. The superior quality of the later manufacture already referred to becomes more clearly marked as the season progresses, and supplies now coming to market afford a better selection than for some time past. The deliveries of Indian and Ceylon during January were 6,489,000lbs, as compared with 5,605,000 last year, the total delivery for the month being one million lbs. heavier. The question whether the current season's supplies will suffice to meet our requirements at the rate of consumption now reached is attracting some attention. On page 3 will be found figures showing the position based upon the actual shipments to Jan. 31 (56½ million lbs.). The result shows the visible supply to be 1½ million lbs. less than last year; assuming, therefore, that the increase in consumption is maintained, stocks will be reduced to a lower point than usual—perhaps to less than two months' consumption—before the autumn supplies are received. It will be remembered that last season London weights were more than two million lbs. above Calcutta; this season, however, so far, we find no appreciable difference. The *Justitia* (s), lost, carried 500,000lbs.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—Jan. 18, at Colombo, the wife of J. Anderson, Esq., Agent, Oriental Bank, of a daughter.

BERRINGTON—Jan. 17, the wife of T. D. Berrington, Esq., Telegraph Department, Lahore, of a daughter, still-born.

BISHOP—Jan. 17, at Meean Meer, the wife of Major L. T. Bishop, of a daughter.

BROWN—Jan. 17, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. M. Brown, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

BUTTS—Jan. 19, at Sitapure, the wife of H. H. Butts, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

CLOWES—Jan. 18, at Ferozepore, the wife of Major Fred. Clowes, 30th Regiment, of a daughter.

COLES—Jan. 21, at Mandla, Central Provinces, the wife of F. E. Coles, Esq., of a daughter.

DAINTITH—Jan. 23, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. E. Daintith, sub-engineer, Military Works, P.W.D., of a son.

DOWNING—Jan. 20, at Purneah, the wife of C. Y. Downing, zemindar, of a son.

FLETCHER—Jan. 25, at Poona, the wife of F. W. Fletcher, Esq., of a son.

HEADLAM—Dec. 22, at Steamer Point, Aden, the wife of Mr. Arthur Slade Headlam, P.W.D. Accounts, of a son.

KING—Jan. 20, at Secunderabad, the wife of Surgeon W. G. King, M.B., of a son.

LINCK—Jan. 19, at No. 5, Royd-street, the wife of C. Linck, Esq., of a son.

SIMSON—Jan. 12, at Coconada, the wife of C. W. Simson, Esq., of a daughter.

WILKS—Jan. 16, at Kodaikanel, the wife of C. H. Wilks, M.I.C.E., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LUKIS—STEWART—Jan. 20, at All Souls' Memorial Church, Cawnpore, Charles Pardey Lukis, surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, to Lillian, eldest daughter of Colonel J. Stewart, R.A., of Ardvorlich, Perthshire.

DEATHS.

ANSELL—Feb. 5, at Thetmayo, British Burmah, Arthur Yates Ansell, Lieutenant 1st Battalion of the Welsh Regiment, only son of Major A. E. H. Ansell, 4th King's Own Regiment, aged 22, of diphtheria. (By telegram.)

ASHWORTH—Feb. 3, at Lahore, India, of typhoid fever, Edward Thomas Ashworth, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

BLYTH—Feb. 6, at 8, Russell-street, Calcutta, Beatrice Mabel, wife of William Dunbar Blyth, Bengal Civil Service, and youngest daughter of the late William Edward James, of Barrock Park, Cumberland, aged 27 years. (By telegram.)

BOWEN—Jan. 2, at Calcutta, Harry William, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bowen, of spleen, aged 11 years, 10 months, and 21 days.

CAMERON—Jan. 26, near Ooroolie, of apoplexy, Peter Richard Cameron, G. I. P. Railway, aged 37 years.

COGSWELL—Jan. 20, at 4, Mission-row, Calcutta, J. J. Cogswell, aged 61 years.

FOLEY—Jan. 18, at Cawnpore, very suddenly, Richard Foley, aged 71 years.

LYOYD—Jan. 12, at Shillong, Assam, Marmaduke, infant son of Captain R. O. Lloyd, R.E., aged 20 days.

O'LEARY—Jan. 13, at Trichinopoly, of cholera, Mr. J. O'Leary, First Class Assistant Apothecary.

THE Council General of the French Settlement in India, for voting supplies and regulating the finances of the Government, met at the Hotel De Ville, Pondicherry, on the 12th ult., under the presidency of Monsieur De Nanteuil, when the Governor, Monsieur Richaud, in an able speech, urged the necessity for largely increased grants for educational purposes. His Excellency proposed a system of Free Schools divided into three classes, viz., primary, superior, and normal.

THONGWA, British Burma, must be a fascinating district to govern. The Local District overseer, the Local Funds clerk, and one or two other subordinates have all disappeared within the past few weeks, without claiming arrears of pay. It seemed that the judicial clerk's wife kept a common gaming-house, and these ingenious officials were accustomed to play high, and occasionally to stake Government cash there. When luck was too much for them they fled. The worthy proprietress of the establishment has been fined; but up to the present the Local District overseer and the post-office clerk are at large.—*Times of India*.

THE ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.—We were in error, it seems, in saying recently that Mr. Syed Mahmood would be leaving the High Court at the beginning of next month on the return of Mr. Straight, for although Mr. Mahmood is acting for Mr. Straight, his original appointment was to fill Mr. Tyrrell's vacancy, and his subsequent translation a *pro forma* arrangement. The displaced judge will, therefore, be Dr. W. Duthoit, who returns to the judicial commissionership of Oudh, where, it may be trusted, he will speedily have the promised assistance of a colleague, for public opinion in Oudh is unanimous in demanding that no time should be lost in making the additional appointment to the court at Lucknow.—*Pioneer*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1885.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE OBJECTIONS TO LORD RIPON'S BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

A CORRESPONDENT writes—"Would it not be well if you were to publish (for the convenience of many English readers who hate spoliation and oppression, but who are not familiar with the mysteries of Indian terminology) a brief statement of the main objections to Lord Ripon's Bengal Tenancy Bill, in a form free from Indian technicalities?" The following is a rough attempt to comply with this suggestion.

I. *Present State of Affairs.*—The population of Bengal is almost entirely agricultural; and it is estimated that this Bill directly affects the interests of more than fifty millions of human beings.

The ultimate right to the soil is vested, in Bengal as elsewhere in India, in the State; and, in virtue of this right, the State has always exacted from the holders of land a revenue-payment, amounting to a considerable proportion of what the land is supposed to be able to yield.

In many of the other parts of India the "settlement," or assessment of the exact annual amount of this revenue-payment to Government, is made by the officers of Government periodically—generally at intervals of thirty years. The evils of these periodical settlements—their frequent inaccuracy and extortionate character, the oppression and harassment of all interests by which they are accompanied, the utter demoralisation of the country for a long period before the time of settlement, and so forth—have been the theme of more complaints than any other part of our Indian administration. In portions of the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere, special legislation has been more than once forced on the Government, to save the population from the absolute ruin and starvation caused by errors or misadventures in these periodical settlements. And in the North-Western Provinces, it is related of one "settlement" effected by the present Finance Minister of India, Sir Auckland Colvin, that the

person, with whom the "settlement" was made, ran away from the estate, leaving it as a gift to the settlement-officer.

In Bengal, however, Lord Cornwallis in 1793 determined to make the settlement once for all; and in the Regulations, recording this "Permanent Settlement" of the revenue, he pledged the faith of the British Government in the most solemn way that no greater revenue-payment than the amount then fixed should ever be demanded by the Government from the Bengal landholders (zemindars) or their successors.

In regard to this Permanent Settlement, it may be admitted on the one side that the Government reserved to itself—and, indeed, could not, in the nature of things, alienate—the right to legislate at a future time, *if necessary*, to secure the welfare of the tenants (ryots) or any other class of the community. And further, that authorities are divided as to whether the evils of periodical "settlements" of the revenue are sufficiently great to justify the alienation by the State of the "unearned increment" by a Permanent Settlement. On the other side, the Permanent Settlement, whether wise or unwise, was so solemnly guaranteed, that it must be impossible for the Government to break it—especially when it is remembered that it was greatly to the advantage of the Government for many years, and greatly to the disadvantage of the landholders, of whom most of the great families were actually sold up, their estates now being held by the descendants of *purchasers*. Further, it is an indisputable fact that Bengal has made the most marvellous progress in general wealth and prosperity under this Permanent Settlement—far greater than any other part of India. The capital of the landholders has been freely applied to the clearing of jungle, the draining of swamps, the construction and maintenance of embankments, the digging of tanks, and the general improvement of the country; so that they have turned a swampy jungle into one vast smiling rice-plain.

One consequence of all this has been, that the improvement in the land has been so great, that for many years past the revenue obtained by the Government under the Permanent Settlement has been considerably less than that which it would have obtained from the land if it had stuck to periodical settlements. There are some economists who maintain that the Government, having now found out its mistake, should boldly "cut the coupon"—should declare that Lord Cornwallis's pledges were *ultra vires*, and therefore invalid; but no Viceroy, we trust, is likely to assent to this extreme measure. But much financial ingenuity has, at various times, been devoted to the interesting problem, "How to 'walk round' the Permanent Settlement, and annex some of the unearned increment, without actual repudiation."

The brilliant device of "taxing the coupon" was hit upon by Sir George Campbell when Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He enacted that certain taxes, called a Road Cess and a Public Works Cess, should be laid on the land, partly on the ryot or tenant, partly on the zemindar or landholder; and to make matters easy for the Government, he also enacted that the landholder should be forced to pay the whole of these taxes (including the portion to be recovered by him from the tenants) to the Government, in addition to the revenue-payment levied under the Permanent Settlement.

It should be noted here, that, under the famous "Sunset Law," if the landholder does not pay the demands of the Government by sunset of the day on which it is due, his estate is at once put up to auction, to meet the payment.

II. *The Proposed Legislation.*—Out of the above-mentioned brilliant device of Sir George Campbell has grown the Bengal Tenancy Bill. One of the results of the Bill, if passed into law, will be this: That a considerable portion of the landed property of Bengal will be taken from the landholders (who are protected by the Permanent Settlement, to some extent, from further taxation), and will be handed over to the tenants—or, if the clause establishing “Free sale” be carried, to the money-lenders and other middlemen—who, of course, derive no rights at all from the Permanent Settlement as against the Government tax-gatherer.

Here, then, is a far more brilliant device for “walking round” the Permanent Settlement than Sir George Campbell’s modest “taxing the coupon.” It grew out of the latter device in the most natural way in the world, as follows:—

Before Sir George Campbell’s time, in 1859, a law had been passed to give tenants “fixity of tenure” after twelve months’ occupation, and otherwise to alter the law of landlord and tenant in Bengal. One result of this law, fully admitted by the Government, had been to make it exceedingly difficult for the landlord to realise his rents from his tenants promptly, so as to enable him to meet the Government demands for revenue. This difficulty became absolutely intolerable when Sir George Campbell added the demands for Roads Cess and Public Works Cess to those for revenue. So Government, in order to obtain its own demands, was constrained to promise the landholders that a law should be passed to enable them promptly to realise their rents.

Such was the Bengal Rent Bill, marvellous to relate, and such its simple avowed object, that was prepared and introduced into the Bengal Council in the winter of 1877-78! Delayed in passing, and subsequently transferred to the Viceroy’s own Legislative Council, it has developed into the Bengal Tenancy Bill; and it has fallen into the hands of legislative workmen of such amazing creative genius that, from being simply a Bill to facilitate the recovery of rents, it now proposes, among other little changes, to abolish freedom of contract between landlord and tenant; to substitute costly and tedious litigation for the existing means of recovering rents; to put the rate of rent largely at the discretion of the officers of Government; to encourage the multiplication of vast numbers of taxable middle-men at the expense alike of landlord and tenant, thereby immensely increasing the number of unproductive consumers of the produce of the land; and to put the actual cultivator at the mercy of this new class of inferior landlords (or rather, speculating land-grabbing money-lenders), thereby encouraging rack-renting of the most terrible character. And a so-called “supplementary” Bill has been introduced into the Bengal Council, the “Village Accountants Bill,” which proposes to cover the whole country, at the cost of the unfortunate landholders, with swarms of exactly that kind of inferior officials (under the name of Village Accountants) who are dreaded by the agriculturists as land-sharks or locusts; and it also proposes to institute an inquisitorial and harassing survey on a vast scale and at stupendous expense, nominally for the purpose of obtaining a complete “record of rights,” but with the undoubted result of harassing and impoverishing every landholder, and filling the land with extortion and misery.

The theory of the proposed legislation is, that the agricultural community of Bengal will conduct their business better if they are compelled to have recourse to the Courts and the officers of Government at every turn. Every agricultural contract will practically have to be

revised and approved by the officials; and neither landholders nor tenants will henceforward be allowed to call their lives their own, except by official sanction and with the leave of the Court. But this means litigation without end, and, we fear, extortion without end too; it means injury and impoverishment to the landlords, and utter ruin to the tenants. It may, perhaps, result in freeing some of the landed property of Bengal from the restrictions against further taxation, provided by the Permanent Settlement; for the Tenancy Bill admittedly makes over, to persons not protected by the Permanent Settlement, a very considerable portion of the property now possessed by the landholders. But even if this were a desirable and honest policy—and is it?—the general ruin in which it threatens to involve all classes, save only the lawyers and the money-lenders and the tax-gatherers, is a sufficient justification for the detestation with which it is regarded by the whole of the agricultural community of Bengal.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 24.)

- BAYLAY, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A., resumed charge of his duties as political agent, Kotah, from Major H. B. Abbott on Dec. 30.
- APPLETON, Lieutenant H., R.E., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Beluchistan Circle to the Rawalpindi command, Military Works.
- LUTYENS, Lieutenant J. G., R.E., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Meerut command, Military Works, to the Beluchistan Circle.
- MULLALLY, Lieutenant H., R.E., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Meerut to the Rawalpindi command, Military Works.
- PEEL, Lieutenant F., R.E., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Sirhind-Lahore to the Rawalpindi command, Military Works.
- FINDLAY—The Viceroy and Governor-General have been pleased to appoint Surgeon J. Findlay, M.D., Army Medical Department, to be surgeon on H.E.’s Personal Staff, from Jan. 9.
- LEAHY—The services of Surgeon A. W. D. Leahy, Indian Medical Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, from Jan. 11.
- BEVERLEY, Hon. H., C.S., took his seat as an officiating judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 12th inst.
- SOMEREN—Consequent on the grant of furlough to Mr. A. T. Drysdale, conservator of forests of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade in Berar, Major G. J. van Someren, M.G.L.I., conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, is appointed to the charge of the forests in Berar, and to officiate in the 2nd grade of conservators, from Jan. 15.
- JOHNSTON, Mr. J. W. D., head master of the Mayo College, Ajmere, is appointed to be principal of the Residency College, Indore, from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr. J. W. Alexander, retired.
- PEARS, Captain T. C., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, is granted furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs.
- WYLIE, Major H., C.S.I., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, and assistant to the Resident in Mysore, is posted as political agent in Bhopawar.
- NEWMARCH, Lieut. L. S., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 30th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as 3rd assistant to the Governor General’s agent in Central India.
- THOMSON—The services of Colonel H. G. Thomson, civil and sessions judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from Nov. 14, 1884.
- MARTINDALE, Mr. A. H. T., junior under-secretary in the Foreign Department, sub pro tem, is appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant to the Resident in Mysore, and secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, from the date of assuming charge.
- FORBES, Mr. G. S., M.A., C.S., on special duty in the Foreign Department, is appointed to be junior under-secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, sub pro tem, vice Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, posted as assistant to the Resident in Mysore and secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
- CRAWFORD, Mr. J. A., officiating political agent of the 3rd class and assistant commissioner, Ajmere, is posted as assistant secretary in the Foreign Department.

DANE, Mr. R. M., is appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant commissioner, Ajmere, from the date of assuming charge.

REES, Mr. J. D., Madras Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as civil and sessions judge of the civil and military station of Bangalore, from Dec. 17.

O'CONNOR, Mr. J. E., having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of the duties of assistant secretary of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce from Mr. C. R. Kiernander on Jan. 20.

DOWNIE, Surgeon K. M., M.D., to be surgeon-major from Dec. 29.

LAMB, Colonel T., Bengal Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance from Jan. 20.

STYKES, Captain T. G., Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be major, vice Major H. S. Boys, resigned.

CODRINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel E. C., Bengal S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service from Jan. 4, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Estate :—

GRIERSON, Lieut.-Colonel J., B.S.C., examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, to be sub pro tem. examiner, 3rd class, from Dec. 8.

WILLIAMS, Mr. R. K., examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub pro tem. examiner, 3rd class, from Dec. 8.

QUINLAN, Mr. F. P., examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, to be permanent examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, from Dec. 8.

BISCOE, Captain J. S., S.C., examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, to be sub pro tem. examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, from Nov. 28.

WALKER, Mr. G. H. D., B.A., examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, to be sub pro tem. examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, from Dec. 8.

BROWN, Mr. F. L., examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, to be permanent examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, from Dec. 8.

BURN, Mr. R. W., examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be permanent examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, from Dec. 8.

GODFREY, Mr. F. E., examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade (supernumerary), to be sub pro tem. examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade (supernumerary), from Dec. 8.

BAYLY, Mr. W. G., B.A., examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, to be sub pro tem. examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, from Dec. 8.

JOHNSON, Mr. S. M., examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to be permanent examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, from Dec. 8.

WILSON, Mr. A., deputy examiner, 1st grade, to be sub pro tem. examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, from Dec. 8.

BARROW, Mr. W. F., deputy examiner, 1st grade, to be sub pro tem., 4th class, 3rd grade, from Dec. 8.

DENNY, Mr. E. A., deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be permanent deputy examiner, 1st grade, from Dec. 8.

HARRISON, Mr. A. G., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, to be sub pro tem. deputy examiner, 1st grade, from Nov. 28.

PARTIDGE, Mr. J. S., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, to be sub pro tem. deputy examiner, 1st grade, from Dec. 8.

BRODERIC, Mr. J. M., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be permanent deputy examiner, 2nd grade, from Dec. 8.

LEE, Mr. E. A., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temporary, to be deputy examiner, 2nd grade, from Nov. 28.

HICKIE, Mr. W. C., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temporary, sub pro tem. deputy examiner, 2nd grade, from Dec. 8.

CURRY, Mr. W. E., assistant examiner, 1st grade, to be sub pro tem. deputy examiner, 2nd grade, from Dec. 8.

RYAN, Mr. J. A., accountant, 1st grade, attached to the office of the joint auditor and examiner of accounts, Bengal and N.W. Railway, is promoted to the honorary rank of assistant examiner.

ROBERTS, Mr. F. W., apprentice engineer, State Railways, is promoted to assistant engineer, 3rd grade, from Dec. 12.

SHEPHERD—The services of Major W. Shepherd, R.E., having been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department he is reappointed as executive engineer, 1st grade, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director-general of Railways.

WINCKLER—NEWCOMBE—The services of Messrs. G. W. Winckler and A. C. Newcombe, executive engineers, 4th grade, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras, is hereby cancelled.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Railway Branch are transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-general of Railways :—Mr. J. Ramsay, executive engineer, 1st grade; Mr. E. G. J. McCudden, executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. J. Manson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

The undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are appointed to the Public Works Departments as assistant engineers, 2nd grade, and posted to State Railways, and their services placed at the disposal of the Director-general of Railways :—Lieutenant E. W. Walton, Lieutenant J. R. L. Macdonald, Lieutenant S. L. Craster.

HOUSDEN—The services of Mr. C. E. Housden, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Rajputana, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Kerowiee State.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions among the executive and assistant engineers attached to the several Local Administrations from Jan. 1, in addition to those already notified :—

TARGET, Mr. C. A. B., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be permanent executive engineer, 1st grade.

PERRAM, Mr. G. J., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be permanent executive engineer, 2nd grade.

JOSCELYNE, Mr. D., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be permanent executive engineer, 2nd grade.

LLOYD, Captain R. O., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be sub pro tem. executive engineer, 2nd grade.

COLQUHOUN, Mr. A. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be sub pro tem. executive engineer, 2nd grade.

BROOK-FOX, Mr. F. G., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to be permanent executive engineer, 3rd grade.

COODE, Mr. M. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., to be permanent executive engineer, 4th grade.

GILBERT, Mr. W. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be sub pro tem. executive engineer, 4th grade.

SMITH, Mr. F. St. G. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be temporary executive engineer, 4th grade.

HIGGINS, Mr. A. F., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be sub pro tem. executive engineer, 2nd grade.

PRATT, Mr. C., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Rewari-Ferozepur State Railway, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Nov. 15.

FURLOUGH.

HEWETT, Captain G. B., staff officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.) for one year.

MILITARY.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff from Dec. 13 :—

BURN, Lieutenant C. R., 8th Hussars, to be extra aide-de-camp.

GORDON, Lieutenant L., King's Own Borderers, to be extra aide-de-camp.

FOWLE, Captain T. F. T., R.A., to be commissary of ordnance, 3rd class.

BERNARD, C. E., Esq., C.S.I., C.S., chief commissioner of British Burma, to be honorary colonel in the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BROWNE, Lieutenant-Colonel S. J., Bengal S.C., to be colonel from Jan. 20.

ANDERSON, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. M., Bengal S.C., to be colonel from Jan. 20.

JACOB, Lieutenant-Colonel W., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel from Jan. 20.

BROMHEAD, Major Sir B. P., Bart., to be lieutenant-colonel from Jan. 18.

TAIT, Major J. S., to be lieutenant-colonel from Jan. 20.

Lieutenants to be Captains, dated Jan. 8 :—H. Read, C. J. Roberts, W. A. D'O. O'Mealy, E. H. Molesworth, R. R. N. Sturt, H. B. Thornhill, E. H. H. Montresor, W. H. Young, G. W. C. Bruce, F. P. L. White, R. F. Gartside-Tipping, V. C. Tonnochy, G. H. Robinson, A. W. T. Radcliffe, S. B. Beatson, H. R. L. Holmes, F. W. Egerton, E. M. Nedham, J. de C. D. Meade, M. J. Meade, E. S. Masters, A. M. W. Renny, L. M. M. Hall, J. B. Woon, W. F. Montresor, H. L. Dawson, W. G. Yates, and W. Lambert.

READ—That portion of G. G. O. promoting Lieut. Read is cancelled.

FURLOUGHES.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

HAY, Major J., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 4th Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year and 43 days.

RENNY, Captain G. B., Bengal S.C., assistant military accountant (p.a.), for two years.

MORTON, Colonel B. W. D., Bengal S.C., has been granted an extension of furlough (p.a.) by the Secretary of State for India for 58 days.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 21.)

TEUNON, Mr. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Rajshahye, is transferred to the sudder station of Rungpore. This cancels order of 13th inst., transferring Mr. Teunon to Dinagepore.

The following appointments are made in the Dacca Volunteer Rifles, with effect from Nov. 14.

FINLAYSON, Mr. J. H., to be lieutenant, Mounted Company.

GLOVER, Mr. R. S., to be lieutenant, Mounted Company.

WILSON, Mr. H. F., to be lieutenant, Infantry Company.

BOOTH, Mr. W., to be lieutenant, Mounted Company.

ULYAT, Rev. W., to be honorary chaplain.

CROMBIE, Surgeon-Major, to be honorary surgeon.

CHARLES, Mr. J. G., temporarily to be additional district judge, 24-Pergunnahs, from date he was relieved of his appointment as officiating additional district and sessions judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly.

HANDLEY, Mr. F. F., first inspector of registration offices, temporarily to be additional judge of Burdwan.

JACKSON, Rev. C. W., to act as second chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta.

SAVI, Mr. J. D., sub-deputy opium agent, Tehta, leave for three months from 3rd prox., or subsequent date.

CLARKE, Mr. H. G. C., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Gya, to act as sub-deputy opium agent, Tehta, during absence of Mr. J. D. Savi.

DONALDSON, Surgeon R. D., doing duty in the station hospital, Dum-Dum, to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital at that station, in addition to his own duties, vice Surgeon-Major J. Hector, resigned.

SHIRCORE, Brigade-Surgeon S. M., Surgeon of Moorshedabad, to be honorary surgeon of the Central Bengal Light Horse Volunteer Corps, from Dec. 24.

CAMERON, Mr. D., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad, is vested with the powers.
 VON AHN, Mr. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the N. B. S. Railway to the Benares Cuttack Railway Surveys.
 O'BRIEN, Mr. P. H., made over charge of the Nuddea Jail to Surgeon Major E. G. Russell on Dec. 29.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 15.)

The Chancellor of the Punjab University is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the Punjab University :—
 FANSHAW, Herbert Charles, Esq.
 WHEELER, Stephen Edward, Esq.
 JOHNSTONE, Mr. D. C., assistant commissioner, Umballa, is transferred to the Kangra District, and placed in charge of the Kulu Sub-division, of which he assumed charge on Jan. 8, relieving Mr. A. Anderson, assistant commissioner.
 WILKINSON, Mr. T. O., additional divisional judge, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge of the same court on Jan. 11, vice Mr. R. W. Trafford, proceeding on furlough.
 MAUDE, Mr. H., on being relieved of his duties as officiating senior secretary to the financial commissioner of the Punjab, is posted to the Kohat District as assistant commissioner, from Jan. 12.
 LANG, Major R. T. M., deputy commissioner, from the Jhang to the Amritsar District, of which he assumed charge on Jan. 14, relieving Mr. R. Udney, transferred.
 WILKINSON, Mr. T. O., is appointed to be sessions judge within the limits of the sessions division of Sialkot from Jan. 11, vice Mr. R. W. Trafford.
 SIME, Mr. J., inspector of schools, on reversion from the officiating principalship, Lahore Government College, is posted to the Lahore Circle.
 WRIGHT, Lieutenant and Quartermaster-General, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his commission.
 CARSON, Lieutenant W. P., 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is, at his own request, permitted to resign his commission.
 The following officiating appointment is made with the sanction of the Government in India from the date of the return of Lieutenant C. J. L. Stuart from furlough :—
 BATTEN, Lieutenant A., squadron officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, in addition to his other duties.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 24.)

HOWELL, Mr. A. P., C.S., commissioner, Nerbudda Division, appointed to officiate as judicial commissioner, Central Provinces, made over charge of the Nerbudda Division to Lieut.-Colonel M. P. Ricketts on the 15th idem.
 RICKETTS, Lieut.-Colonel M. P., deputy commissioner, Hoshangabad, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, vice Mr. A. P. Howell, C.S.
 POYNTER, Surgeon J. L., civil surgeon of Wardha, is transferred to the Sambalpur district.
 CROSTHWAITE, Mr. R. J., C.S., officiating judicial commissioner, made over charge of his duties on the 10th idem.
 HOWELL, Mr. A. P., C.S., assumed charge of the office of judicial commissioner, Central Provinces, on the 16th idem.
 OBBARD, Mr. R., C.S., posted to the Hoshangabad district, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district. Mr. Obbard assumed charge on the 15th idem from Lieut.-Colonel M. P. Ricketts, deputy commissioner.
 THOMAS, Colonel R. M. B., officiating Judge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, and is posted to the Ballaghat district, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. Bloomfield, proceeding on leave.
 DUFF, Mr. A. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, is temporarily appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpur.
 WILSON, Mr. T. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, Hoshangabad, is posted to Raipur, to join the Survey Instruction Class.
 NAYLOR, Mr. F. A., district superintendent of police, Nimar, is transferred to Bhandara.
 PLAYFAIR, Mr. H. A., officiating district superintendent of police, Bhandara, is transferred to Nimar.
 SEAGRAM, Mr. C., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Saugor to Hoshangabad.
 PRICE, Mr. G., assistant district superintendent of police (B Division), is transferred from Hoshangabad to Nagpur.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 17.)

DUTHOIT—With effect from the date on which the Hon. Mr. D. Straight returns from privilege leave, Mr. W. Duthoit, officiating Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, N.W.P., to revert to his substantive appointment as judicial commissioner, Oudh.
 JACKSON, Lieutenant W. G., to be captain in the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion.
 KNIGHT, Mr. W. E., to be lieutenant in the Cadet company of the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Battalion, vice Lieutenant R. D. Connell, transferred to the Martinière Company.

CONNELL—The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to transfer Lieutenant R. D. Connell from the Cadet to the Martinière Company of the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Battalion.
 BLANCHFIELD, Mr. J. M., a Forest Ranger on the temporary establishment of the Kumaun Division, to be a sub-assistant conservator of forests, from Dec. 23.
 LILLIE, the Rev. M.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Allahabad and out-stations.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Jan. 10.)

HARTNOIL, Mr. H. S., C.S., is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Bassein district.
 HOGHTON, Mr. H. A., who has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to be an assistant conservator of forests in British Burma, reported his arrival in Rangoon on the 5th Jan. 1885. Mr. Houghton is posted to the Working Plans division, Pegu circle.
 HOBART-HAMPDON, Mr. C. H., who has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to be an assistant conservator of forests in British Burma, reported his arrival in Rangoon on Jan. 5. Mr. Hobbart-Hampdon is posted to the Tharrawaddy Division, Pegu Circle.
 BARNARD, Mr. G. H., who has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to be an assistant conservator of forests in British Burma, reported his arrival in Rangoon on Jan. 5. Mr. Barnard is posted to the Salween Division, Tenasserim Circle.
 THELLUSSONE, Mr. F. W., deputy conservator of forests, on his return from furlough, is posted to the Toungeon Division, Pegu Circle.
 COLESTON, Mr. E. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, is appointed to be commissioner of excise and stamps, British Burma, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of charge of the Thongwa Division.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Jan. 17.)

BARKER, Mr. F. S., assistant conservator, is declared to have passed in Land Revenue and Forest Law at the departmental examination of assistant commissioners, extra assistant commissioners, and others, held on Nov. 3 and following days.
 GWYTHYR, Mr. H. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Assam Railway Surveys, successfully passed an examination on Dec. 28, in reading native letters and accounts.

FURLOUGH.

TURTON—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant one year's leave of absence to Capt. C. A. Turton, of the Sibsagar Mounted Rifles, from Feb. 1.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 20.)

STOKES, Mr. H. J., to act as district and sessions judge, South Malabar, during the absence of Mr. F. H. Wilkinson, on leave, or until further orders.
 KOUGH, Mr. C., to act as collector and magistrate of the district North Arcot during the employment of Mr. Stokes on other duty, or until further orders.
 SWELL, Mr. R., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Madura, during the employment of Mr. Kough on other duty, or until further orders.
 POWER, Mr. G. F. T., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Chingleput, during the employment of Mr. Swell on other duty, or until further orders.
 RAWSON, Mr. E. C., to act as head assistant to the magistrate of the district, Godavari, during Mr. Power's employment on other duty, or until further orders.
 MACKENZIE, Mr. G. T., to be president of the Municipal Commission, Madras.
 MOORE, Mr. L., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, North Arcot.
 MOORE, Mr. P. W., to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the Tanjore District, but to continue to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of that district.
 HORSEFALL, Mr. T. M., to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the Madura District.
 RICHARDS, Mr. A. F., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the Trichinopoly District.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned police officers to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in their respective districts :—

CHRISTIE, Lieut.-Colonel G., superintendent of police, Bellary.
 JONES, Mr. O. R., acting superintendent of police, Kurnool.
 THOMPSON, Mr. G. A. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Salem.
 CLEGG—MORRIS—The following gentlemen, who have been admitted into the Civil Service, reported their arrival at Madras on the 13th inst. :—Mr. R. B. Clegg and Mr. R. Morris.

H.E. the Governor in Council directs that the several presidency magistrates be graded, and in future, when necessary, officially designated, as follows :—

WELDON, Colonel T., chief presidency magistrate.

SCHARLIEB, Mr. W. M., second presidency magistrate.

GIB—MALDEM—CAMERON—H.M. the Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the following gentlemen to be junior chaplains on the Madras Establishment :—Revs. W. C. Gib, C. H. Maldem, B.A., and F. E. Cameron, B.A.

GRIMES, Mr. H. R., inspector general of jails, to be a lay trustee of St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, in the place of Mr. R. S. Benson, who has left the station.

KELSALL, Mr. J., C.S., district and sessions judge, to be a lay trustee of the church at Rajahmundry.

MILLETT, Mr. E. L., inspector in the salt department, is transferred from special duty in the Central Office to the charge of the Ennore Circle, during the absence of Mr. J. M. Mitchell on privilege leave, or until further orders.

FURLOUGHS.

MC CREADY—The Inspector-General of Jails has granted three months' privilege leave to Mr. D. A. McCreedy, jailor of the Central Jail at Rajahmundry, from the date he may avail himself of it.

LOWE—Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr. A. A. Lowe, Inspector of Police, Salem district.

HASTED—Sick leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr. J. E. H. Hasted, Inspector of Police, Ganjam district, with effect from the 31st ult.

RASQUINHA—Privilege leave of absence for two months has been granted to Mr. D. Rasquinha, Inspector of Police, South Canara district, with effect from the 7th inst.

CAVENDISH—Privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-five days has been granted to Mr. E. L. P. Cavendish, acting assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore district, with effect from the 23rd inst.

WELSH, Mr. W. H., acting senior assistant collector, Vizagapatam, furlough for twenty months, from 3rd March, 1885.

MILITARY.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

MCLEOD, Major (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) W. S., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated Jan. 17, 1884.

GAUDIN, G. R., to be assistant apothecary, 2nd grade, vice J. G. Hindley, deceased, dated Jan. 1.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

PRESTON, Lieut. F. G., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 28th Regiment Madras Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

KEARY, Lieut. H. D'U., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 1st Regiment Madras Infantry (Pioneers) (p.a.), for one year.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Jan. 22.)

CHAMIER, Lieutenant, who has been transferred to the 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, travelled on duty at the public expense.

JENNINGS—The leave granted to Colonel C. J. Jennings, superintendent of the Army Schools, is cancelled at his own request.

MASSY-WESTROPP, Lieutenant J. H., 12th Lancers, is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of the leave which will be granted him by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

PROTHERO, Lieutenant-Colonel M., C.S.I., Staff Corps, who has been brought on the Divisional Staff as assistant quartermaster-general, is posted to the British Burma Division.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

BENGOUGH, Colonel H. M., Divisional Staff, assistant adjutant-general, sixty days' privilege leave from Feb. 25, or date of departure.

FITZGERALD, Surgeon M. E., Medical Staff, to April 29, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 29.)

CRAWFORD, Mr. C. E. G., acting judge and sessions judge, Shikarpur, is appointed to act as judicial assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, on being relieved by Mr. Forman.

ABBOTT—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain F. Abbott, staff officer, Ahmednugger, to be cantonment magistrate at Ahmednugger, in addition to his other duties, vice Major P. H. Greig. Captain F. Abbott is also appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

HORNIDGE—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. Hornidge, assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to be assistant conservator of forests, Surat, vice Mr. G. Hewett, deceased.

DUNSTERVILLE, Mr. J. H. C., assistant superintendent, Southern Maratha country, revenue survey, is allowed furlough for one year.

FINDLAY—The services of Surgeon J. Findlay, M.B., C.M. (Edinburgh), have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department (Medical), from the 9th inst.

BAINBRIDGE—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major G. Bainbridge, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (London), to act as senior surgeon, J. J. Hospital, during the absence of Surgeon-Major W. Gray, L.M., L.Ch. (Dublin).

GLEESON, Mr. E. J. H. O., C.S., assistant collector and magistrate, Kanara, passed very creditably an examination in Sanskrit according to the higher standard on Jan. 12.

The following appointments are made :—

CANE, Rev. A. G., M.A., chaplain of Poona, to act as domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay, from Jan. 19.

MIDWINTER, Rev. H. N., M.A., chaplain of Ghorpuri, to act as chaplain of Poona.

LEWIS, Rev. G. H., B.A., on being relieved of the chaplaincy of Quetta by the Rev. W. W. Baillie, should act as chaplain of Ghorpuri.

CLARKE, Rev. W., M.A., joint chaplain of Poona visiting Yarrowda Jail, should visit the Military Prison at Wanowrie until the arrival at Ghorpuri of the Rev. Mr. Lewis.

VINCENT—ADAMS—Mr. R. H. Vincent delivered over and Mr. J. B. D. Adams received charge of the office of the district superintendent of police, Thana, on the 8th inst.

ADAMS, Mr. J. B. D., handed over charge of the office of the 1st assistant district superintendent of police, Khandesh, to Rao Bahadur Kashinath Luximan, police inspector, on the 7th inst.

JARDINE, Mr. A. J. A., received charge of the office of the assistant district superintendent of police, Khandesh, E Division, from Rao Bahadur Kashinath Luximan, police inspector, on the 8th inst.

TUCKER—PORTEOUS—Messrs. A. L. P. Tucker and W. Porteous respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant collector, Kaladgi, on the 3rd inst.

CLOSE—POGSON—Messrs. E. P. Close and C. Pogson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant collector of Salt Revenue in charge of Thana Range on the 9th inst.

FERGUSON—BOYD—Surgeons A. F. Ferguson and H. W. Boyd respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dhulia District Jail on the 8th inst.

The following transfers are ordered :—

PAIS—VAZ—Assistant Apothecary S. Pais, from Ghizree Sanitarium to Station Hospital, Hyderabad; and Assistant Apothecary A. J. B. Vaz, from general duty, Sind, to Ghizree Sanitarium.

MILITARY.

LUCKHARDT, Colonel W., C.B., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary General, 1st class, is appointed to act as assistant commissary general for Transport during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel De L. R. F. Wooldridge on furlough.

GRAY, Surgeon-Major W., M.B., senior surgeon, J.J. Hospital, and Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Grant Medical College, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

WALKER, Captain J. N., Staff Corps, deputy assistant adjutant-general, Quetta District, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and fifteen days on private affairs.

The undermentioned hospital apprentices having passed their final examination at the Grant Medical College, are promoted to the grade of sub-assistant apothecary, from Sept. 15 :—J. Amor, D. Ross, J. K. Thomas, J. De Monte, R. P. Barrett, L. F. Quadros, C. Wale, and J. Greahy.

The following appointment is made, from Feb. 1 :—

GILLESPIE, Brigadier-General R. R., C.B., half-pay, late 106th Foot, to be quartermaster-general in succession to Brigadier-General Hogg, whose period on the staff expires on the 31st inst.

WARD, Surgeon-Major E. C. R., medical staff, is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British Forces in the Bombay command from Jan. 14, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Jan. 23.)

FLANAGAN, Surgeon J. W. H., medical staff, is transferred from general duty, Quetta district, to general duty, Presidency Circle.

FLOOD, Surgeon S. J., medical staff, is transferred from general duty, Quetta district, to general duty, Mhow Circle.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

PENNY, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel S., R.A., for six months, on medical certificate (unfit for duty with troops).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

TYACKE, Major R. H., N.S. Regiment (2nd Battalion), to remain in England from Jan. 4 to Mar. 6, 1885, on medical certificate.

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. H. M., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, until further orders.

THE 12th Bengal Cavalry, under Major Broome, crossed the Sutlej on the 20th and 21st ult., en route to Meeanmeer and Nowshera. The 14th Sikhs, who were at Ludiana on the 20th, were to cross on the 22nd. The bridge of boats has been discontinued between Ladowal and Phillour, and all troops are now conveyed across in, what are called, ferry trains, the carts being carried laden across, and camels and ponies on truck.

INDIA OFFICE.

FEB. 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. G. Ramsay, S.C., Lieut. G. H. B. Gordon, R.E., Lieut. A. W. T. Radcliffe, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. E. Staveley, S.C., Lieut. E. A. Bennett, Middlesex Regt.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. A. Harden, Inf., 223 days; Col. W. R. M. Holroyd, S.C., six months; Surg.-Maj. L. E. Eades, six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. D. S. Cuninghame, S.C., Capt. G. E. Money, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. Wodehouse, S.C., Dep.-Surg. W. J. Moore, C.I.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. Garbett, H. Moore, Dr. O. Feistmantel, C. E. Day.
Bombay Estab.—R. Giles.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Douglas, s.c. six months; H. G. H. Keene, s.c. six months; J. C. Williams (Cov.), s.c. six months; A. C. Boyson, extry. three months.
Madras Estab.—F. A. Nicholson (Cov.), s.c. three months.
Bombay Estab.—R. Giles, furlough one month.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

SOME anxiety is felt in the hill districts of Assam on account of scarcity of rain.

THE REV. E. E. JENKINS, late president of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, is on a visit to Calcutta.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore is expected to visit Calcutta to pay his respects to the Viceroy during the current week.

THE accounts of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association have just been made up, and the annual general meeting will shortly be held.

IT is stated that the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill will have its report ready by the middle of February. A fortnight later it will be laid before the Council.

MRS. ILBERT, the wife of the Law Member of Council, is about to give a ladies' party in Calcutta, to which Native and European ladies are to be invited.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN, accompanied by Mr. H. S. Barnes, has arrived in Calcutta, where he is the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

MR. JUSTICE McDONELL, V.C., of the Calcutta High Court, will probably take six months' leave to England during the ensuing hot weather.

IT has just been discovered that a native contractor has by systematically swindling robbed the Bengal Public Works Department of Rs.2,00,000.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH BAHADOOR OF DURBHUNGAH has subscribed Rs.2,000 to the Burdwan Famine Relief Fund. The Maharajahs of Durbhungha have also given half that sum to the same deserving object.

IT is understood that the appointment just made of an officiating successor to Mr. Elliot, Chief Commissioner of Assam, does not carry with it any preferential claim to the substantive post when it becomes vacant by Mr. Elliot's retirement.

THE Civilians of Bengal are about to take immediate steps to bring their grievances in the way of slow and retarded promotion before the Secretary of State, with a view to secure the application of remedial measures similar to those applied elsewhere.

A CALCUTTA paper learns that their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Dufferin have consented to be patron and patroness of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, and have notified their intention of being present at the Society's Annual Flower Show, which is to be held on the 6th February at the garden at Alipore.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL has sanctioned the expenditure by the Port Commissioners of Rs.43,518 for the construction of two screwpile jetties at the spurs which have been provided for the accommodation of the Howrah and Ganges Mills.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by their suite, left Calcutta on Tuesday Jan. 27th,

on their return to Mirat. Sir John Macneill, V.C., arrived in India by the last mail. The resignation of the Mirat command by the Duke of Connaught, from the 1st April next, has been formally accepted by the Government of India.

LIEUTENANT CAIRNES, Royal Engineers, is ordered from Peshawar to Calcutta, for employment on submarine mining service. Lieutenant Petrie, Royal Engineers, relieves him in command of the 8th Company of Sappers and Miners at Peshawar.

MR. JUSTICE PRINSEP, who was deputed by the Calcutta High Court to inspect the mofussil courts in Bengal, proceeded first of all to Cuttack. He was expected to return to Calcutta about the 1st inst., and afterwards visit Chittagong and other districts.

WHEN the Government break up in March the Public Works Minister will make a short tour in Central India to inspect the newly-opened Itarsi-Bhopal Railway, and will also visit the works of the Kutni-Umaria coal-field.

A NEWS letter from Cabul states that the Ameer is endeavouring to prevent the despatch of letters to and from India, except through the regular post. One man has been fined, it is said, Rs.500 for taking a letter to Cabul; and it has been publicly notified that any unauthorised person who is found carrying letters in future will be put to death. Letters must not be sent by private runners.

THE Government of India have just published a very sensible and desirable order, to the effect that, on active service out of India, the use of postage service stamps on official covers is abolished. No charges will henceforth be made for official articles posted during active service, when delivered from field post-offices. The army would like to see some modification of the present troublesome and ridiculous system of service stamps applied to India—*C. and M. Gazette*.

THE RAWALPINDI INQUIRY.—Letters from Rawalpindi state that the court, which has now practically finished its labours, has evidently gone most thoroughly into the matter in which General Marter and Major Rodgers are concerned, sitting every day till nearly seven in the evening. Judging from what is said in well-informed circles, General Marter will be none the worse for the inquiry, the charges made not being such as would injure his character or lead to further proceedings—at least, against him. Whether anyone else will suffer, remains to be seen. It is said that the episode in which a horse and a subaltern figured—the only part of the story that was doubtful—turns out to be of no consequence. However, this is only hearsay, though it may after all prove pretty correct.—*Ibid*.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(From the *Indian Planters' Gazette*).

IN Bhagulpore the weather has been very warm for the past week. Mr. Robinson, the District Engineer, is out on his tour in the North of the District. The October plant in these parts is a very fair one this season.

THERE seems to be no limit to the open-handed liberality of Mr. Dear, who, in addition to the fine hospital he lately erected at Monghyr, is now erecting, on a site facing the bazaar, a handsome clock tower. Monghyr is fortunate in being Mr. Dear's habitat.

MR. GWATKIN WILLIAMS shortly takes over the management of the Maharaja of Durbhunga's Purneah estates, and will in all probability succeed Colonel Money when the latter's term of office expires. The Maharaja is to be congratulated on having secured the services of such a specialist in zemindari management.

THE Behar Light Horse will be glad to hear that their late Adjutant, Major Vousden, though absent in person was present in spirit during the late Mozufferpore Meet. He fully intended turning up, but the inspection of his own Regiment prevented him from doing so. In a letter to the Editor he very often wishes himself back in Behar with "his boys," hopes they had a good time of it, and sends them his love.

MADRAS.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AND MRS. GRANT DUFF were to proceed to Pondicherry on the 8th inst. in the *May Erere*.

CHOLERA has broken out very badly at Trichinopoly. Dr. Youngerman has been ordered from the camp to Trichinopoly.

A NUMBER of native inhabitants of the town of Mangalore recently presented an address to the Missionaries of the Base Evangelical Society in Mangalore on the occasion of the first jubilee of the establishment of the Mission in India.

CAPTAIN HEXT, R.N., the director of Indian Marine, writes to the *Madras Standard* to deny a report which recently appeared in that journal to the effect that the I.M.S. *Tenasserim* grounded off Masulipatam on the night of the 17th December.

THE elephant hunters at Saharunpur captured a fine tusker on the 22nd ult., after a most exciting chase and severe fighting. He came close to Sir Alfred Lyall and party, and was repeatedly fired at to turn him, but seemed none the worse for it afterwards.

when he was captured. A herd of sixteen had been marked down, and a party started on Saturday in pursuit.

A SHARP speculator, a Parsee, has, a Bangalore paper hears, bought no less than 20,000 tickets in the Hyderabad lottery, which he is selling at three rupees each. Provided he sells these he will clear no less than 40,000 rupees by the transaction.

FROM a return just published it appears that the revenue of the Madras Government for the years 1883-84 was £9,467,551, as compared with £9,389,463 in the previous year, showing an increase of £78,088. The expenditure amounted to £7,594,119 against £7,343,514, being an increase of £250,005.

MADAME BLAVATSKY is ill. Colonel Olcott, who is in British Burmah, has been telegraphed for, and returns direct immediately.

THE Madras Dramatic Society gave their second performance on the 21st ult. at the College Hall, Madras, and produced the captivating eccentricity of *Iolanthe*; or, *the Peer and the Peri*. The house was well filled, and the performance is said to have been a success in every respect.

A MADRAS paper hears that preparations upon quite a regal scale are being organised for the reception and entertainment during his stay in Pondicherry of Mr. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras. Two balls, as many dinners, a concert, boat races, fireworks on land and on water, and other festivities go to make up the programme.

MADRAS SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A very fine stained glass window, executed by Lieutenant Tufnell, the officiating superintendent of the school, representing the Crucifixion, has just been completed for the Anglican Church at Arcot. This is, we understand, the first work of its kind ever executed in India, and is now on view in the museum attached to the school.—*Mail*.

THE LATE INUNDATIONS AT PONDICHERY.—The Governor of Pondicherry has applied to the Minister for the Colonies in Paris for an extraordinary grant of 4,00,000 (16½ lakhs of rupees) to meet the charges incidental to the late inundations. The amount, besides providing for the repairs and reconstruction of roads, bridges, irrigation works, &c., includes a liberal sum for distribution among the ryots and others who lost their property during the floods.—*Id.*

BOMBAY.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON was to leave Bombay on a visit to Calcutta on Feb. 2.

It is proposed to form a native political association in Bombay.

The Bank of Bombay on Jan. 28th raised its minimum rate to 5 per cent.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation have unanimously decided to open the Albert and Victoria Museum on Sundays.

The rumour that Government contemplate a reduction of the present rate of salt duty is officially contradicted.

THERE was an increase of Rs. 1,87,964 in the Bombay Customs Revenue last year as compared with the previous year.

SULTAN NAWAB NAWAZ JUNG, who had to leave Hyderabad in consequence of the recent Arab disturbances, is now staying in Bombay.

THE Goa Government has issued an order that no application for the extradition of a criminal from British territory will in future be granted unless a *prima facie* case is made out against him.

SEVERAL native chiefs have been visiting Bombay, among them being the Takore Saheb of Gondal, the Rajah of Jhallawar, the Raja of Durbhunga, and the Rajah of Dhurumpore.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation, at its meeting on the 26th ult., considered and adopted the budget estimates for the ensuing financial year, the total amounting to over thirty-eight lakhs of rupees.

MR. JOHNSTONE, of the Mayo College, Ajmere, has been appointed Principal of the Rajkumar College, Indore, in the place of Mr. Alexander, resigned. Mr. Mathur reverts to his permanent place at the Nowgong Rajkumar College.

THE Archbishop of Goa visited the church of N. S. de Gloria, at Mazagon, on the 25th ult., when he preached during the mass, and afterwards administered confirmation. He was to visit the church of St. Francis Xavier at Dabul on the 31st.

THE total receipts from offertories in the churches of the Bombay Diocese during the year 1883 amounted to Rs. 46,972-5-3 compared with Rs. 43,659-14-4 in 1881-82 and Rs. 40,388-9-3 in 1880-81. The largest amount received in 1883 from any church is contributed by the Cathedral, the offertories at which amounted to Rs. 6,06-10-6. St. Mary's Church, Poona, comes next with Rs. 4,469-7-6, and then Byculla with Rs. 4,398-8-2.

THE LATE MAJOR COVEY.—The remains of the late Major Covey, of the Battalion Delhi Light Infantry, who died at Allahabad on the 22nd March last year from a fracture of the skull caused by a fall from a horse whilst on a pigsticking

expedition, were brought down to Bombay on the 26th ult. by the Jubbulpore mail for transmission to England. A detachment of the East Yorkshire Regiment and Mr. J. H. Bocarro, undertaker, were at the Boree Bunder station to receive the body, which is to be forwarded to England in the troopship *Crocodile*.

At a special general meeting of the Corporation, to be held on the 5th prox., the report of the committees appointed by the Corporation on the subject of the selection of a design for the new municipal buildings will be considered; and the Corporators will be asked to vote Rs. 2,000 to cover the fees of the professional advisers consulted by the Commissioner in the selection of the design and specification. At the same meeting a memorandum will be considered from Messrs. Crawford and Buckland expressing the opinion that the Municipality is legally incompetent to undertake the charge of primary education in Bombay.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM presided at the distribution of prizes to the scholars attending the Madrasa-i-Aliza at Hyderabad on the 20th ult. At the conclusion of the distribution Nawab Salar Jung addressed the assembly on behalf of the Nizam. His Excellency reviewed briefly the changes that had taken place since the first efforts were put forth by his lamented father to give an impetus to education. He said that having himself realised the immense benefits of education as a pupil of the institution, he was prepared at all times to co-operate with those who made it their duty to train the youthful mind, and give a direction to their capacities from which they might not swerve in after life.

DEATH OF MR. CURSETJEE NUSSEERWANJEE CAMA.—We regret to announce the death on Jan. 24 of Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, for long a leading member of the Parsee community, who, by his deeds of charity and benevolence, by his active exertions for the promotion of moral and social reforms, and by his cordial support of numerous institutions having for their object anything that tended to the welfare of his countrymen, had succeeded in winning the love and respect of all classes. As a merchant he had won and lost a splendid fortune; and if in the latter days of his life circumstances did not permit him to give his material support to many useful institutions he never failed to take a kindly interest in them, and his sensible counsels were ever held in great esteem.

THE REV. H. W. BAGNELL has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 12th ult. The Rev. A. G. Lewis, having returned from two years' furlough, is appointed to officiate as Senior Chaplain of the Presidency, and the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, acting Archdeacon of Bombay, is appointed on general duty at the Presidency.

BURMA.

BRAMO is still in the possession of the rebels.

KING THEEBAW is attempting to raise a loan of Rs. 20,00,000.

THE report that it had been resolved to re-establish the British Residency at Mandalay has been contradicted.

COLONEL OLCOTT, having received information by telegram of the sudden illness of Madame Blavatsky, left Rangoon for Madras on the 28th ult., in the steamer *Oriental*.

THERE has been quite a panic in commercial circles at Rangoon. Failures of native traders in the bazaar are occurring daily, and the present stagnation is inducing petty dealers to abscond.

MAULMAIN Municipality v. W. J. Addis came before the Special Court at Rangoon on the 22nd ult. Their Honors held that the hiring of respondent was for an indefinite term, but that the Judge of the Lower Court was wrong in finding that it was therefore a yearly hiring. The suit for damages was therefore dismissed, the appeal being decreed with costs in both courts.

MR. A. B. SAVAGE, Editor of Vernacular School Text-books, is appointed to officiate as Head Master of the Government Normal and Practising School, Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. D. Aldridge, or until further orders.

COLONEL STREET, Commissioner of Pegu, left on January 20 for Twalatay, and Captain Raikes, Deputy Commissioner of Hanthawaddy, left on January 18 for Twantay.

MR. HOLT HALLETT has arrived in Moulmein from Bangkok, and proceeds to Rangoon immediately to consult the Chief Commissioner regarding the furtherance of the Burma-Siam Railway. The Siamese Government and its officials gave him ready assistance during his late visit, and showed every disposition to fall in with the scheme.

SOME of the Maulmain capitalists are considering the project of constructing a tramway line from Dinewoongin to Mopoon. In that "city of long distances" we should think tramways would pay well, especially as the people seem very much dissatisfied with the class of ticca-garries available for hire.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

THE amount expended by the eight municipalities in British Burma in public instruction during the year 1883-4 was Rs. 1,69,000, as compared with Rs. 1,35,000 in the previous year; whilst there was an increase in the local educational receipts of from Rs. 18,218 to Rs. 29,443. The increase in expenditure, which

was about 77.5 per cent. of the total education receipts shows evidence of the interest taken by the local bodies in education and the better administration of the funds at their disposal; but still there seems to be no reason why the entire funds should not be expended, and the local government has strongly urged this fact upon the attention of the different committees.

CEYLON.

THE *Times* says that the work on the Anuradhpura-Trincomalie road is to be suspended.

AN estimate, amounting to Rs.10,000, has been sanctioned by Government, for the building of towers in the northern part of the island for the extension of the Trigonometrical Survey.

A LIBERAL SYMPATHISER.—It is stated that the Rev. J. Stephenson Lyle, who recently joined the Roman Communion, has, in addition to Rs.2,500 he left for charitable purposes, sent a further sum of Rs.6,000 for the endowment of the Church of the Holy Cross, Welligama.—*Times*.

THE "OBSERVER" LIBEL CASE.—On the motion of the defendant, the case of Mackay v. Fergusons was postponed to allow of the appointment of a special Judge for hearing it, when it was understood that it must be taken up on the 27th inst., by which time the appointment of Mr. Layard would be notified, the Judge at the same time intimating that, if again postponed, it would have to be tried in the ordinary course.

DURING the four days that have elapsed since the date of our last summary the Legislative Council has met, the Governor coming down from Kandy for the special purpose. On this occasion Mr. Downall asked what steps Government took previous to the 1st of January to provide against the great inconvenience that occurred to the public consequent on the introduction of the new Postal rates. The Acting Colonial Secretary entered into explanations, the object of which was to show that everything had been done that could have been done to keep the public supplied with new postage stamps previous to the close of last year, and that, whatever delays took place, had not arisen from any shortcomings in the office of the Commissioner of Stamps or the various kachcheries, but must have been caused by the negligence of the outstation stamp vendors—a reply which to the outside world is regarded as far from satisfactory. The Acting Colonial Secretary laid on the table the usual financial statements relating to the colony. The ordinance providing for the preservation of copies of printed books was read a third time and passed. The Acting Colonial Secretary next moved the second reading of the Ordinance to enable the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity of the Church of England in Ceylon to provide for the regulation of the affairs of the said church, which, having been seconded by Mr. Bosanquet, was read and passed through committee of the whole Council. The Ordinance to empower the governor and Executive Council to disestablish general cemeteries, and to add to, cancel, alter, or amend the limits of any established general cemetery was then read a second time, after which the Council went into committee upon it, and the third reading was ordered to be taken at the next sitting, on the 27th instant. The Ordinance to raise a loan of £60,000 sterling for the completion of the Colombo Harbour Works, and the Ordinance to raise £40,000 sterling for the completion of the Colombo Waterworks, were read a second time. Mr. Downall moved the second reading of the Ordinance to ensure the supervision and safe transit of goods, produce, and merchandise from one part of this island to another, which was read in committee of the whole Council, and after one or two slight alterations passed and ordered to be read a third time at the next sitting. The Council was then adjourned to Tuesday, the 27th instant, which, with one other sitting, will close the legislative session of 1884-5.—*Times*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 9, Massilia (s), Bombay; Accrington (s), Calcutta.—10, Clan Ogilvie (s), Bombay.—12, Clan Murray (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 23, Clan Macdonald (s), Liverpool.—24, Bosphorus (s), Aden; Eden Hall (s), Liverpool.—25, Bouldana (s), Calcutta; St. Bernard (s), Tyne; Elektra (s), Trieste; H.M.S. Jumna, Portsmouth; Calder (s), Bussorah.—26, Catherstone (s), Cardiff.—27, I.M. Canning (s), Kurrachee; Pachumba (s), Kurrachee.—28, Assam (s), Venice; Sorrento (s), Hull.—29, Altmore (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 19, Clan Buchanan (s), Liverpool; Jumna, Liverpool; Glenesk, Liverpool.—20, Ethiopia (s), Singapore; Tibre (s), Colombo; Gorkha (s), London; Alexandra, Liverpool; Candahar, London.—21, Dundee, Newport.—22, Brindisi (s), London; Macmillan, Middlesborough.—23, Sirdhana (s), Bombay; Chanda (s), Bombay.—24, Thisbe (s), Trieste.—25, County of Berwick, Mauritius.

MADRAS.—Jan. 21, Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta; Nevasa (s), Bombay.—22, Himalaya (s), Rangoon; Goa (s), Calcutta.—23, Hawarden, West Hartlepool; Cormorant (s), Calcutta; Clan Macintosh (s), Liverpool; Rolls, Newcastle.—25, Avocet (s), London; India (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 9, Deer Hill (s), Bombay.—11, Barcelona (s), Bombay;

Peer of the Realm (s), Bombay; Bayard (s), Colomba; River Ettrick (s), Bombay; Storra Lee (s), Bombay.—12, Empress (s), Bombay; Senator, Calcutta; Knight of St. George (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 23, Miranda (s), Dunkirk; Ashleigh Brook (s), Marseilles; County of Salop (s), Port Said; Daisy Morris (s), Liverpool; Arago (s), London; Clan Forbes (s), Liverpool; Nizam (s), Trieste.—24, Henry Balckow (s), Persian Gulf; Ashburn (s), Hull; Khalif (s), Marseilles; Friary (s), Port Said.—27, H.M.S. Crocodile, England.—28, Britannia (s), Liverpool; Slangevecht, Poore.—29, Herat, Sandhead; I.M.S. Canning, Vingorla; Lady Armstrong (s), Dunkirk; Pandora (s), Trieste; Bosphorus (s), Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 19, Engineer (s), Laleham (s), Pythomene.—20, Cormorant (s)—21, Madura (s), and Japac.—22, Vega (s), Wingsang (s), and River Indus and Calcutta.—23, India (s), Japan (s), Pegasus, Breadalbane, and Anneke.—24, Khandalla (s), Maharratta (s), Maharaja (s), Indus (s), and Clan Gordon (s).—25, Nerbudda (s).

MADRAS.—Jan. 19, Brindisi (s), Calcutta.—21, Clan Matheson (s), London.—22, Nevasa (s), Calcutta.—23, Goa (s), Bombay.—24, Cormorant (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Feb. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 19; from Brindisi, Feb. 23.

For Bombay: Miss Gwynne James, Mr. H. B. Gwynne James, Colonel H. M. Wemyss, Lieutenant and Mrs. Spilsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Colvin, Miss Schuckburgh, Mrs. Sprat, Miss Thorp, Mr. E. Sparks, Mr. Kingshott, Colonel and Mrs. W. A. Lawrence and maid, Mrs. Reay, children and maid, Major and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Nihill, Miss Sconce, General and Mrs. Gott, Capt. and Mrs. Molyneux, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Layton, Dr. A. S. Faulkner, Mr. Payne, Mr. Newman, Miss Seoner, Mr. Ertel, Mr. W. Quin. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Campbell, Colonel E. M. Cherry, Major Smayle, Mr. H. F. Blandford, Mr. Keisten. *From Suez*: Captain Money, Mr. G. A. Hight, Hon. G. C. Paul, C.I.E., Mrs. Paul and two children, Miss Paul, Miss Violette, Mr. Valetta.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Birkbeck, Deputy Commissary-General and Mrs. Raven and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hardman and child, Mr. W. A. Milliard, Mr. and Mrs. B. Piercy, Mr. G. F. Harding, M. W. Malone, Mr. F. F. Tower, Mr. Rust.

For Port Said: Lady Ross, son and two friends.

For Suez: Mr. J. P. Maud, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Elliott and two children, Mr. R. Jones, Mr. Siddorn, Miss Shepherd.

For Aden: Dr. Johnson.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Feb. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 18; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Madras: Mrs. Martin and two children, Mrs. Orr, Rev. — Gib, Rev. F. E. Cameron. *From Venice*: Major and Mrs. D. Macleod and child, Miss Nicholas.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Claude White, Mrs. Short.

For Colombo: Lady Burnside, two daughters, and son, Mr. Burnside. *From Venice*: Mr. J. Mulholland, M.P. *From Brindisi*: Hon. W. H. Ravenscroft.

For Malta: Mr. Krenine, Mr. W. Harvey, Capt. and Mrs. Lynch Staunton.

S.s. *Venetia*, from London, Feb. 18; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Feb. 26; from Brindisi, March 2.

For Bombay: Mr. R. K. Williams, Mrs. A. A. Bayly, Miss Bayly, Mr. W. H. Heath, Mrs. F. C. Daukes, children, and servant, Major and Mrs. Marshall and child, Rev. H. C. Moore, Rev. H. O. Moore, Mr. F. Jardine, Mr. Acton. *From Venice*: Colonel Clifford. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Corrie Bird, Mr. E. M. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Barnes, Mrs. and two Misses Barnes, Mr. W. Barnes, Miss Freeman.

For Malta: Capt. Gompertz, Surgeon Dundon, Hon. G. W. H. Hutchinson, Mrs. Willmott.

For Port Said: Mr. Davidson, Miss Davidson.

For Suez: Mr. Holland.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. Heywood Jones.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Feb. 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, March 5; from Brindisi, March 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Palmer and three children, Mr. D. Brough, Mr. and Mrs. Perrean, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Shields, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Percy and child, Mr. J. Wedderspoon. *From Venice*: Dr. R. G. Chandra.

For Colombo: Rev. J. Alcock, Miss Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Reeves and child, Mr. J. Dalgarns, Mr. J. M. Dighton, Mr. Boyd, Mr. W. R. Waller. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Matheson.

For Bombay: Major Kerr, Major and Mrs. Hutchinson and child, Mrs. Tupper and two children, Miss Money, Mr. Wise, Mr. S. B. Tritton. *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. Bigge, Colonel Cunningham, Deputy Surgeon-General Moore, Mrs. Corrie Bird. *From Venice*: Mrs. Leppoe Cappel, Miss Bayley.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Miss K. M. Lys, Miss Lyth, Mrs. and Miss McIvor, Mr. Rae, Mr. Pascoe, Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Dalton, Mr. Gill.

For Malta: Mr. R. Ellison and two daughters.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Smith, Mr. and Miss Walker, Mr. G. Alder, Mr. Blake.

For Suez: Mrs. Saunders Davis, son, and daughter, Mr. C. Routh.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, March 4; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 12; from Brindisi, March 16.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. McMillan, Mr. Henderson.

For Bombay: Lord and Lady Reay, Mr. R. W. Campion, Mr. F. J. Preston, Mr. A. P. Davis. *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. S. Symes, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, Mr. H. Tremehere, Mr. W. Tyrell.

For Malta: Mrs. Baxendale.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, March 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 19; from Brindisi, March 23.

For Malta: Capt. R. White.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Bigg Wither, Mrs. Harman Tyndal.

For Madras: Colonel H. P. Crawford. From Venice: Major and Mrs. Hill.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, March 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 19; from Brindisi, March 23.

For Bombay: Mr. W. S. Haig. From Brindisi: Major C. B. Cooke, Deputy Surgeon-General D. Fraser.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, March 18; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, March 26; from Brindisi, March 30.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Dr. J. C. Penny.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, March 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 2; from Brindisi, April 6.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. H. W. Reynolds.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, April 1.

For Bombay: From Gibraltar: Lady Myall, Miss Lyall.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail March 4.

For Madras: Major and Mrs. Godfrey, Miss W. Strachan.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. J. Green.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 18.

For Colombo: Mrs. McMarthy and children.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. H. Jones.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, to leave Liverpool Feb. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. Hubert A. Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mein, Miss Edith Reed, Mrs. W. M. Lawrie, Mr. J. Laurence, Mr. A. E. French, Mr. R. S. Irwin.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Vigors, Mr. W. Ferguson, jun., Mr. Sydney Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Grinlington.

Per s.s. *Vega*, to leave Liverpool, March 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Fraser Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ryves.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *California*, leaving Liverpool, for Bombay, Feb. 14.

For Bombay: Colonel Blood and party, Mrs. A. Radford, Rev. — Gray, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. L. E. Fabre-Tonnerre, Mr. E. Marr, Mrs. Lewis and infant, Mrs. Smith and infant, Mrs. Elliott, Rev. — Budden and party.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, leaving Liverpool, for Bombay, Feb. 28.

For Bombay: Mr. S. Smith and wife, Mrs. Greenaway, infant and ayah, Mr. H. Garbett.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, leaving Liverpool, for Bombay, March 14.

For Bombay: Major Cunningham.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Assam*, Jan. 28.

From London: Mr. W. J. Wood, Miss Aurther, Mrs. Campbell, infant and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Elson and infant, Lieutenant Viscount Glenworth, Capt. Hadow, Mr. and Mrs. Tisdale and infant, Mr. W. Aves, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Andry.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and two children.

From Brindisi: Hon. Justice Straight, Mr. Straight, Mr. Ferdonjee L. Batliboi, Mr. Dhunjeebhooy Bomanjee Mistry, Mrs. Cram, Mr. Cram, Mr. McTadyen, Colonel Jacobs, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Forman, Colonel Coombe, Mr. Hindmarsh.

From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy.

At SUEZ, Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Feb. 10.

From Bombay: Mr. J. B. Clark, Mr. A. Finlay, Mr. F. G. Davison, Mr. W. S. Cresswell, Mr. A. M. Jacobs, Mr. R. Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Roupell, Mr. C. Lowell, Mr. J. C. Methven, Mr. F. Wilkinson, two Misses Thom, Mr. Gladstone Lingham, A. Mahomed, Rev. D. O. Fox, Colonel and Mrs. Pemberton, Capt. and Mrs. H. Maxwell, Mrs. Boyes and child, Mr. A. Joyce, Mrs. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Ricketts, Miss Ainslie, Capt. W. H. King, Mr. H. Maxwell, Colonel J. B. Cox, Major and Mrs. Shepherd and two children, Mrs. Banks, Mr. Wiseman, Major Bleasly, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale and infant.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Duncan.

From Colombo: Mr. R. Longlands, Sheik Ibrahim.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Feb. 14.

From Bombay: Mr. W. S. Cresswell, Mr. F. Finley, Mr. F. G. Davidson, Mr. A. M. Jacobs, Mr. T. B. Clark, Mr. C. Lowell, Mr. R. Leighton, Mr. J. C. Methven, Mr. F. Wilkinson.

From Alexandria: Mr. Hatel, Mr. Grutile, Mr. Barvis, Mr. Pesicha, Mr. G. Bozzi, Commander Grieves, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Scohell, Mr. V. Lattarullo, Mr. A. Lesore and two children, Mr. F. Rubbinelli, Mrs. Robinson and child, Miss Ventura.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Malva*, Capt. Atkinson, from London, Feb. 4.

For Bombay: Mr. C. E. Fox, Miss Dykes, Miss Hampton, Miss A. Hill, Mr. Pennington, Mr. F. Lee, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Monkhouse, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Barker, Mr. P. Cameron, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Barton, Mr. W. T. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Sharp.

For Suez: Mr. Hunter, two Misses Hunter, Miss Harold, Mr. Barker and child.

For Aden: Com. Dugdale.

For Malta: Rev. H. Newman, Surgeon Vasey, Mr. B. Metcalf Smith, Miss A. Ellis, Mr. G. Ellis, Miss Cockburn, Sir W. F. Miller, Mr. G. Holland.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Tanjore*, Capt. Briscoe, from Venice, Feb. 12.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Major Cooke, Capt. Day, Colonel Gunning, Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Major Tucker, Mr. H. Oakes, Capt. Hickson, Mr. S. Mahomed, Mr. H. Wistler, Professor R. H. Gunnion, Dr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. R. Williamson, Mr. Buck, Mr. W. Tyrell, Mr. T. Stuart, Mr. Dummoneau, Mr. H. E. Ellis.

For Alexandria: Capt. Money, Mr. G. A. Hight, Baron Stjernstedt and friend, Mr. W. Garnier, Haldewein Graf von Reventhom and friend, Colonel Sir Owen Lanyon, Dr. Johnson, Capt. Fellowes, Mr. Heron.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Sutlej*, Jan. 30.

For London: Colonel J. B. Cox, Mrs. Shepherd and family, Mrs. Steel, Capt. H. W. King, Major J. Shepherd, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. W. Wiseman, Major R. Bleasly, Mrs. Anislie, Mrs. Ricketts, Mrs. Buyes and child, Mrs. Joyce.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale and infant, Mr. F. Wickinson, Mr. F. Davison, Mr. C. Lowell, Mr. Clerk, Mr. Leighton, Mr. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Roupell, Mr. Jacob, Mr. J. C. Methven.

For Venice: Misses Thom, Mr. and Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. Gladstone Lingham.

For Malta: Mr. A. Heron Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Pemberton.

For Suez: The Rev. D. O. Fox.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Siam*, Captain E. Ashdown, sailing on Feb. 6.

For London: Dr. W. Gray, Mr. J. Dunsterville, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and child, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. O. B. Griffiths, Bishop Hurst.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Craik, Dr. Campbell Fraser, Mr. Jug, Mr. Hill.

For Venice: Rev. J. Barton.

For Suez: Col. and Mrs. Henley Smith, Miss Mullen, Mr. and Miss T. Weed Barnes.

By the s.s. *Peshawur*, Captain J. C. Babot, sailing on Feb. 13.

For London: Mrs. Webster, Miss Henderson, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Slater and four children.

For Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. French.

For Suez: Hon. F. F. and Mrs. Low, Miss Low.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Syristi.

By the s.s. *Assam*, Captain S. F. Cole, sailing on Feb. 20.

For London: Mr. Birkmeyer.

For Brindisi: Mr. E. C. Morgan, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Lloyd, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. F. W. V. Peterson, Mr. E. C. Morgan.

By the s.s. *Tasmania*, Captain G. C. Perrins, sailing on Feb. 27.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Lonsdale, Miss Lonsdale, Mr. A. Pallis, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Glover, Dr. Cackerill, Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. J. T. Murray and child.

For Venice: Mr. W. Schlish, Mr. H. B. Baden-Powell, Col. and Mrs. McMahon, Mr. W. M. Grant, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. Pinco.

For Suez: Mr. C. A. Elliott, Col. and Mrs. C. M. Browne.

By the s.s. *Cathay*, Captain T. Fairclough, sailing on March 6.

For London: Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas and two daughters, Mr. J. C. Vertannes, Mr. and Mrs. Vowell, Mr. and Mrs. Ansan, Mrs. Horsford, Mrs. Wilson and three children, Mr. W. L. Thomas.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Mrs. Amhurst and two infants, Mr. T. E. Gordon, Miss Gordon.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Little.

For Marseilles: Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot.

REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885.

—o—

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	To Leave Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Malabar ...	—	—	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	27 Feb.	12 Mar.
Serapis ...	19 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	22 Mar.
Crocodile...	3 Mar.	—	12 Mar.	16 Mar.	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
Jumna.....	12 Mar.	—	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	9 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Crocodile.....	—	—	—	—	23 Feb.
Jumna.....	—	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	24 Feb.	5 Mar.
Malabar	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	4 Apr.	8 Apr.	17 Apr.
Serapis	1 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.
Crocodile.....	10 Apr.	22 Apr.	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	7 May
Jumna.....	19 Apr.	1 May	3 May	7 May	16 May

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 98½	to 98½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	101	to 100½
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to —
Port Trust Bonds, 4½ per cent. ...	100 nom.	
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	104½	

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cashrates
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	765
Bank of Bengal ...	all	850
Bank of Madras ...	all	640
Chartered of India and China ...	all	120
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	330
National of India ...	17½	700
	12½	99

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	765
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	765
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	815

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ...	2,850	955
Albert Ginning ...	all	495
Albert, Karachi ...	1,100	1,135
Apollo (small shares) ...	400	305
Bellary ...	1,000	575
Derar Cotton Ginning ...	all	560
Broach Cotton Ginning ...	all	44
Carwar ...	—	—
Colaba ...	1,850	900
Dholera Ginning ...	all	180
East India ...	1,000	1,190
Fort ...	8,500	2,825
French ...	all	610
Mofussil Co. ...	400	400
New Behar Cotton and Press ...	—	—
New Indian Press ...	125	200
Prince of Wales ...	540	580
Passon Press Co. ...	500	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	1,250
Sind Press Co. ...	750	580
Volkart ...	1,000	800

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	500	1,425
Anglo-Indian ...	100	105
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	505
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	710
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	28
Bombay United ...	1,000	930
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	500	690
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	650
D. Spinning ...	all	340
Empress Co. ...	all	770
Golam Baba Spinning ...	400	660
Hindustan ...	1,000	740
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,220
Jaffer Ali Spinning ...	500	690
Jawar Baloo ...	1,000	1,185
Khandesh ...	1,000	775
Khatiao Mackenzie ...	1,000	890
Madras United ...	1,000	3,000
Manockjee Petit's ...	all	1,220
Mazagon Spinning ...	250	205
Murajjee Goudas ...	1,000	1,400
Natal Spinning ...	1,000	970
New Great Eastern ...	625	525
Oriental ...	all	210
Parrell Mill ...	500	160
Prince of Wales' Spinning ...	1,000	1,450
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,380
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	700
Soondardas ...	1,000	420
Southern India ...	1,000	590
Victori Mills ...	1,000	680
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	680

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock. 218-3-0 each	350
Do. New £20 Shares 100-14-6 "	350
B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 196-15-5 "	350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	400
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	4,250
New Issue ...	—	—
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	106
Do. do. (B.) ...	1,500	4,250
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Landing and Shipping ...	300	350
Mechanics' Building Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,185
Thacker and Co. ...	all	160

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 98 5 to
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	98 8 to
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	100 10 to
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	101 10 to
4½ of 1880 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to
of 1865 (1885) ...	101 0 to
of 1866 (1886) ...	101 12 to
of 1867 (1887) ...	102 0 to
of 1870 (1889) ...	103 0 to
of 1872 (1891) ...	103 8 to
of 1875 (1898) ...	102 12 to

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	190 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	136 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	835 to
Do. o. Upper India ...	100	135 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	175 to 180

Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	94 to 95
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	480 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	15 to
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	69 to 70
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,340 to
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	98 to 99
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	345 to 350
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100	45 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	70 to 71
Burrakur Coal ...	100	100 to
Calcutta Docking ...	100	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	130 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	83 to
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	120 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	75 to 80
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	98 to
Dumbar Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to 47
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	215 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	33 to
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200	207 to
Gouripore ...	100	71 to 72
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	95 to 96
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	69 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	138 to 139
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	100 to
Merchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	140 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	99 to 100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	98 to 99
Nanthpore Indigo ...	80	— to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	85 to
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ...	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ...	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	67 to 68
Raneongrue Coal Association ...	100	64 to 65
Riverside Press ...	94	62 to 64
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	500	260 to 262½
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	260 to
Schinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail. ...	100	40 to
Seaboard Jute Manufacturing ...	100	97 to 96
Strand Bank Press ...	100	105 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	105 to

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	50 to
Amuluckie ...	100	95 to
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to
Assam ...	£20	540 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	93 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Do. contributory ...	80	24 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100	79 to 80
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	146 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to
Cinnatollah ...	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	40 to
Curlcherra (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Darjiling ...	90	110 to
Dahing (Assam) ...	100	85 to
Dehra Dooan ...	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	30 to 31
Eastern Cachar ...	100	41 to 42
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	36 to 37
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100	74 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	63 to
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to
Hoolongorie (Assam) ...	100	79 to
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to
Jelapore (Cachar) ...	250	— to —
Jheri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Loobah ...	100	140 to
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to
Luckinapore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	26 to
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	100 to
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puntarea (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	100	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	50	— per
Seemah ...	100	— to —

Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	96 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to
Takwar (Darjiling) ...	200	175 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

MADRAS.—Jan. 26.

Four per cents ...	1½	dis. to 1 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	3½	pre. to 3½ do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3½	to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	4	to 4 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	—	to — do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	—	to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares ...	28	to 29 do.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 1-8d.
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7 1-4d.	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 1-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7 1-4d.	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 1-16d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7 1-4d.	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 1-16d.
Do. do. Tele.	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 1-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	—	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 1-16d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	—	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 1-16d.

LONDON.—Feb. 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	91 to 92
3½ India Stock, Jan 5, 1931 ...	102 to 103
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	102 to 102½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	74½ to 75½
4½ Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893 ...	76½ to 77½
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ...	101 to 103
4 Do. ...	98 to 100
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	110 to 114
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	102 to 104
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	135 to 137
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	105 to 106
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lm. ...	6	4½ to 4½
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	144 to 146
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	— to —
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	23 to 24
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less i) ...	—	23 to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	117 to 119
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	135 to 137
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	121 to 122
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	115 to 117
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	109 to 111
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	121 to 123
Rohika and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4 to 4½
Scinde, Pun., & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	19½ to 20
Do. do. ...	5	4½ to 4½
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17 to 18
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	19 to 20

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TELEGRAPHICAL.			
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Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	10	13 to 14
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	...	100	100 to 103
Do. 6 p.c. do. 1890	...	100	105 to 108
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ON

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL

OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION AND THE LONDON COMMITTEE FORMED TO OPPOSE THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, HELD AT LIMMER'S HOTEL, CONDUIT STREET, W., ON FEB. 13th, 1885.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1885.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

A meeting of delegates from the Indian Constitutional Association and the London Committee, formed to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill, was held on Friday, February 13th, 1885, at Limmer's Hotel, Conduit-street, Regent-street. Mr. C. T. Buckland presided, and the attendance included Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, B.C.S. (late member of the Board of Revenue), Mr. W. Cornell, B.C.S. (late judge of Midnapore), Mr. J. D. Ward, B.C.S. (late judge of Dacca), Mr. J. Dacosta (late of Calcutta), Mr. C. Chapman, Brigade-Surgeon J. Berry White (late Civil Surgeon, Assam, and chairman of the Jokai Tea Company), Surgeon-General Partridge (late of the Bengal Medical Service), Colonel Jemmett-Brown (late of the Indian Army), Mr. Collingridge (Bengal Zemindar), Major-General Couchman (late Royal (Bengal) Artillery), Mr. W. H. Brereton, Mr. Muspratt, B.C.S. (late judge of Sylhet), Mr. C. W. Arathoon (late of Lucknow), and others.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—Gentlemen, with your permission, I will make a few remarks as to the object of calling this meeting, and also as to the prospects of our future opposition to the Bengal Tenancy Bill. One of the principal objects of this meeting is to hold a conference between the London Committee formed to oppose the measure, and delegates from the Indian Constitutional Association of Calcutta (of which Mr. Lethbridge is the chief representative in England), with the view of our adopting a joint memorial to the Secretary of State in Council, praying his lordship to move the Government of India to withdraw the Bill. And further, we wish to make arrangements for a conference with those members of the Liberty and Property Defence League who gave us such invaluable assistance last year in trying to oppose the introduction of the evil principles of Irish land legislation into legislation for our Indian Empire, and with other noblemen and gentlemen interested in this important question. Now we come back to the nature of the progress which has already been made. At the end of last year we had in our possession the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. The Bill was knocked about a good deal, and the chief result was to give a good deal of trouble to all concerned with it. The Government of India had introduced a number of novel points of great importance in the Bill, and invited the expression of opinions from the Government of Bengal and its local officers, and from the general public concerning the measure as thus altered.

Thus the whole question was opened out *de novo*. Well, the result was the production of a huge blue-book about four inches thick, and containing the most soporific reading that can possibly be imagined. A member of the Indian Council told me it was mostly rubbish—(laughter). There is a great deal, however, of interest in it for our present purpose. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and his secretary, Mr. Macdonnell, an acute Irishman, opposed the Bill as it then stood. They had changed their opinion on some nineteen or twenty points which they now considered essential to the value of the Bill. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has changed his mind three times in the course of about eighteen months or rather less; but independently of him, the measure came before the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court, and it is not necessary for me to report how stoutly Sir Richard Garth opposed the Bill. He opposed the measure, root and branch. It was passed on to Mr. Justice Field, Judge of the High Court, who is admitted, I believe, to be most competent to form an opinion upon land legislation. He has produced a minute of 157 sections, clauses, or paragraphs, and it is the most interesting reading possible. He condemns the Bill, which he calls, I think "Mr. Ilbert's second abortive measure." He shows that Mr. Ilbert in drafting or redrafting the measure must have adopted the Irish Land Act for his basis; and had ignorantly, being utterly inexperienced in Indian matters, taken definitions from the Irish Land Act, without paying the slightest regard to the peculiar and exceptional state of affairs as applying to Bengal. He shows most conclusively that it will be productive of infinite litigation and ruin to the landed classes. When we have two such high authorities as Sir Richard Garth and Mr. Justice Field condemning the Bill *in toto*—such being the state of complicated and diverse opinion—the Bill comes before the Legislative Council in the present session, and a new select committee is appointed. Very good! Now, unfortunately, we come to the very point of the case. We are only imperfectly acquainted with what has happened, or is happening, in the Select Committee; nor can those who are most nearly interested in the Bill be much wiser than we are. The amendments made in Select Committee will perhaps be explained at the meeting of the Viceroy's Council this very day; but how long will it be before any knowledge of these alterations, or of the real nature of the Bill as now altered, can come to the zemindars and the ryots of Bengal—the persons whose fortunes are being thus cavalierly treated by the Government? The Select Committee sits with closed doors, and there is no report—no official report—taken of their proceedings. They are not published. This being

the state of the matter, we, and those in India who are most deeply affected by the Bill, are somewhat in the position of the coroner's jury who went to hold an inquest after the body had disappeared; they were unable to find it—(laughter). But we do know that the Bill has been mutilated and changed from what it was. We have had certain telegrams published, perhaps with the view of influencing public opinion. One of these telegrams says that all the things to which the zemindars and ryots object have been removed from the Bill!—(Mr. Lethbridge: That is Reuter's telegram.)—Yes; and Reuter's telegram is obviously most improbable. Another telegram tells us that the Bill has been restored to the condition in which it stood when it came from the hands of the Select Committee last year. This is simply ridiculous, in my opinion, because it is known that the zemindars and ryots all over Bengal and Behar protested against the Bill as it then stood. We do not know what amendments have been or may be made in this Bill; but our object is to protest against the hasty passing of a measure which cannot be known for a long time yet in its entirety—which cannot be known to the zemindars and others who are most seriously affected by it. The amendments to the Bill may be most important; but if they are made the parties interested ought to have an opportunity of seeing and judging how one fits into another. A great many things have to be considered in connection with a Bill of 230 odd sections, therefore it is of the most serious importance that the passing of the Bill should be deferred until its nature has been made known to all classes interested. I will now ask Mr. Lethbridge, as the representative of the Constitutional Association of Calcutta, to move the first of the resolutions on the agenda paper.

Mr. Lethbridge said: It had been hoped that the first resolution to be brought before this meeting this afternoon would have been moved by our old friend and most experienced and esteemed member, Sir George Yule, I am sorry to say that he writes me that ill-health will prevent his coming here to-day; and it devolves upon me to move the resolution in his place. It runs thus:—"That this meeting desires to protest against the precipitate passing of the Revised Bengal Tenancy Bill, now before the Legislative Council of India, before the whole Bill (with the amendments) has been duly published in the official Gazettes of the country, according to established rules precedent, for the information of the zemindars and ryots whom it concerns." First of all I wish to direct your attention to the precipitate nature of the course which we understand is being adopted in India; and upon that point I would ask leave to refer you to a recent speech of Lord Ripon, the late Viceroy of India, which is reported in the *Times* of last Wednesday. In referring to this speech and other speeches which have recently been made by Lord Ripon I feel bound to say that, in my opinion, these speeches are greatly to be deplored. They seem to me to be distinctly devised with no other object than that of coercing Lord Dufferin; to put such extreme pressure upon him that he will feel himself bound to listen to ignorant clamour in England and pass the Bill before he has mastered its contents. Lord Ripon, in replying last Tuesday to a deputation of gentlemen who had waited upon him, speaking of this Bengal Tenancy Bill, said:—"The measure had been under consideration a great number of years before he ever went to India or before he thought of going there; and, having a great many other things to attend to, he did not take up that question at all until it was definitely brought before him by the Bengal Government (Lord Ripon's Government). They did not feel in the least degree the desirability of hurrying forward the progress of that measure." Those are Lord Ripon's words last Tuesday. That Bill, or something supposed to be like it, had been discussed for many years; and yet, during the four and a half years that he had been Viceroy of India, he did not feel "in the least degree" called upon to hurry forward the progress of the measure; and this, notwithstanding the fact that "the proposals of the Bengal Government," on whom he would lay the blame for the measure, had long been before him! I should like to note, in passing, that I do not think we shall agree with his lordship where he tells us that "the Bill" had been under consideration for many years; for as a fact we know that the Bill has not been under consideration for more than six months in succession in any one settled form. We know that the Bill itself as it now stands is an absolutely different Bill from that of six months ago, and there is no doubt whatever that the general principles of the Bill, of which Lord Ripon now speaks, were never even thought of when the measure was originally introduced into the Bengal Council in 1877-78. The original Bill was a measure introduced in accordance with the pledges of Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple to enable the zemindars the more readily to recover their rents in order to meet the revenue demands of Government. It had become difficult for the zemindars to recover their rents, and certain cesses, for which Sir George Campbell had made them liable, from their tenants; and as the zemindars were liable to be sold up under the sunset law unless they paid their revenue-demands to the very moment, it was universally admitted that the Government should give them some facilities to enable them to pay their rents and to meet the Government demands. It is, therefore, impossible for us to agree with Lord Ripon when

he says the Bill had been under consideration for many years. The Bill has been altered from year to year and month to month. But, however this may be, Lord Ripon now leaves the measure in the hands of the Legislative Council and of the present Viceroy for them to do what they like with it. And I entirely fail to see by what right Lord Ripon calls upon his successor in the exceedingly peremptory way in which he called upon him last Tuesday to pass the Bill immediately at the point of the British Radical bayonet. That is an outrage upon the privileges of the present Viceroy of India. I hope you will show that you are not prepared to see this Bill passed in such an indecent and precipitate manner. Lord Ripon says it took four and a-half years on his part to try to pass a Bill, and, after all, he did not pass it; and yet Lord Dufferin, who has not been in India three months, is called upon to pass the measure off the reel in order to gratify Lord Ripon's Radical friends here. With regard to this procedure being precipitate, what is the fact with respect to our own knowledge? We in England actually do not know, except by telegraphic surmises, what the Bill is; and we know that it cannot, as yet, have been placed, in any fair and reasonable manner, within the cognisance of those chiefly concerned—the zemindars and ryots of Bengal. They cannot at the present moment have any idea of what is to be passed in such a manner. I say to pass a Bill under such circumstances is an outrage against which we ought to protest with all our might. I ask you, therefore, to accept this resolution, which protests against the precipitate passing of the Bill. When Lord Ripon speaks of the "principles of the Bill," which he said last Tuesday are "maintained;" when he tells us that the "principles of the measure are secured" and yet "material alterations have been and still may be made," I should like to know what those principles are. He says nothing about what the principles are. He gives no information tending to enlighten the people of England and affords no justification for his appeal to Lord Dufferin to rush the Bill into law. He says no alterations of principles have been made. What principles? If we may judge of them from Mr. Ilbert's *Statement of Objects and Reasons*, prefixed to the Bill when first introduced by Lord Ripon's Government, the main principle of the Bill seems to be one of almost unmitigated spoliation—based on the idea that the landholders of Bengal have more property than is good for them, and that the State therefore ought to distribute a good slice of it among the lawyers and the money-lenders of the country. Is this one of the principles which Lord Ripon boasts remain unaltered? We have lately had some powerful advocacy of somewhat similar "principles" to be applied to the landed property of this country; and certainly the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Bill would afford an admirable precedent, more recent and even more forcible than that of the Irish Land Acts, for the adoption in England of the "principles" enunciated in Mr. Chamberlain's celebrated speech the other day at Birmingham. Mr. Chamberlain says that landed property must be called upon to pay a "ransom" for the privilege of its continued existence. That is clearly in accordance with Mr. Ilbert's principles. It is not, however, I am glad to say, a principle of any recognised party in England at present. I happen to be a Conservative myself, and I can certainly say it is not a principle of the Conservative party. But I confidently ask those Liberals who read or heard the speeches of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre at the Industrial Remuneration Conference, a fortnight ago, or of Mr. Goschen last week at Edinburgh, to say whether these speeches are not sufficient to show the scorn with which the principles that characterise this Bill are regarded by leading representative Liberals. I think I need say no more to ask you to pass this resolution. I say that if this Bill be passed so precipitately, and in such clear defiance of justice and equity, it will not be passed in accord with the recognised and honourable views of any party in English politics—(cheers).

Mr. Cornell, B.C.S., said: I need only make a few remarks in seconding this resolution. We are all familiar in this country with parliamentary legislation, which is easily understood, but the legislative machine in India is a somewhat more complicated one. The Legislative Council consists of a number of selected officials and non-officials. It is not for me to speak of that august body save in terms of great respect; but in consequence of direct and indirect influence which the Government may exercise in certain cases, the action of the Council may assume the character of a benevolent despotism, hardly at all influenced by public opinion. It receives memorials, and the Press, both in England and India, largely comment upon its proceedings when they are published in English; and one of the most arduous as well as most delicate duties of a select committee is to take notice of these expressions of opinion. Whatever the difficulties may be it is certainly most desirable that this should be done, and when it is not done it appears that the Legislative Council loses its quasi legislative character and becomes merely the registering machine of a despotism. I do not say it is not their duty at times to lead public opinion, and even go in advance of it; but if it is found that all sections of public opinion dissent from a proposed measure I think the Government ought to pause and consider its course before it passes such a measure into law. I consider that the expression of opinion on this Bill by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Field, and the other officials who are entitled to be heard, has far greater weight—and ought to have

far greater weight—than the opinions expressed by a few English Radicals. So far as we know public opinion on the subject it is entirely opposed to the principals of this Bill. So far as we can gather from Lord Ripon's speeches, the principles must be the same as those which have been criticised adversely at other stages of the Bill. We can do little but protest; but we should protest to the last, and in loud and unmistakable terms—(cheers).

Mr. T. D. Ward, B.C.S., in supporting the resolution, said: I must first of all remark upon what I regard as the ludicrous aspect of this question in that the very persons who are immediately concerned disapprove of the proposed legislation in their behalf. It was like pilling a healthy man to make him better. After waiting for this Bill for so many years, it is now sought to rush it at Lord Dufferin, who is told to pass it forthwith. It has been altered so many times that its own mother would not know it. And now at last everybody seems ashamed of it, and everybody says it is somebody else's child—(cheers).

The resolution was then adopted unanimously.

Mr. Ravenshaw, B.C.S., moved: "That a humble memorial to the Secretary of State for India be adopted by this meeting, and forwarded to him for his consideration." He said: This Bill is most distasteful to every one who is entitled from practical experience to have an opinion in the matter; and I hope it may never be allowed to become law.

Mr. Dacosta, in seconding the motion, said: We must not forget the illusory manner in which Lord Hartington contended for maintaining the twelve years occupancy, whilst his wishes were evaded by the officials in charge of this Bill. The rule was retained, but a sub-section was added, which provided that the law *presumed* that every ryot had complied with the rule until the contrary was proved—a task which the Chief Justice has shown to be practically impossible in a great majority of cases. The newly-amended Bill has not yet been published, and we cannot, therefore, discuss its clauses; but for the purposes of our memorial, I believe the exposure, according to the broad lines of the Bill, which our information enables us to make, may suffice. I think that for the information of the British public a statement of the broad lines of the Bill, as we conceive them, will suffice to convey an intelligible notion of the objects of the measure. The avowed object of the Bill was to assist the zemindar in recovering his rent, and to secure the ryot in the possession of his farm. But instead of this, it provided no means to enable the zemindar to recover his rent, and confiscated his proprietary rights, making them over to a new class whom the Bill would create and invest with power to rack rent their tenants. Of course the sub-committee will be called upon to draft the memorial, and they must choose their own arguments and grounds.

Mr. C. Chapman, in supporting the resolution, said: I think the principles, which we have reason to fear are embodied in the Bengal Tenancy Bill, are principles which should be resisted to the utmost; and the question of a memorial to the Secretary of State is, of course, merely one of procedure. I should like to say a few words as to the mode in which we ought to proceed to make the memorial effective. It always strikes me that we are unable to get a great many gentlemen who are sincerely interested in this question to come forward and attend meetings of this kind because they have some official connection with the Liberal Party or the Indian Government; otherwise many of them would be the first to give us the advantage of their names and influence. Therefore, it is for us to take advantage of speeches like those of Mr. Goschen and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, and try, if possible, to associate ourselves with such men as Mr. Goschen in presenting this memorial to the Secretary of State. I would make this an electioneering matter. It is perfectly clear that Lord Dufferin, from the time he has been in Calcutta, has not personally had time to devote to this Bill the attention which it deserves. I am afraid that dust is being thrown into the eyes of those who are most interested in this matter.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Brigade-Surgeon J. Berry White next proposed: "That a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Buckland, Mr. Dacosta, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Roper Lethbridge be appointed to make arrangements for a conference on the Bill with the members of the Liberty and Property Defence League, who have shown a deep interest in the welfare of the agricultural community of Bengal, and with such members of both Houses of Parliament and others who agree with us in objecting to the introduction into India of land laws framed on the lines of recent Irish legislation." He said: I think Mr. Ravenshaw wanted to know what the principles were upon which this Bill was based. As an Irishman, who has suffered somewhat by Irish legislation, I may tell him that the principles in question are no doubt those of undiluted confiscation—(laughter). We have all noticed how the talukdars of the neighbouring province of Oudh had taken alarm at the confiscatory proposals of the Bill. So for himself, as one intimately connected with the interests of the province that adjoins Bengal on the other side, Assam, he could say that the people of Assam viewed this Bill with the deepest distrust.

Surgeon-General Partridge, in seconding the resolution, said: In seconding this motion I would urge the point which has been insisted upon by a preceding speaker as to the advantage we should gain by enlisting on our side the expression of opinion by

important members of political parties at home. We seem to me to be dealing with a Government who are not desirous of legislating purely from a sense of justice. They are not carrying into law principles which shall be for the benefit of the country to which they are to be applied, but baseless theories that win ephemeral applause, and, therefore, we must endeavour to bring such pressure to bear on them as will show them that public approval cannot be obtained by such selfish devices.

The resolution having been adopted, a vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by Mr. Lethbridge, terminated the meeting.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

Press of other matters prevented us from earlier noticing a thoughtful and statesmanlike article which appeared in the *Indian Daily News* of the 5th instant on the Bengal Tenancy. It exposes in a masterly style the utter hollowness of the professions which the authors and supporters of the Bill so industriously and ostentatiously put forth about their anxiety for the good of the ryot. We make no hesitation, therefore, to copy here at some length some of the more important passages of the article. They are well worth careful study. Adverting to the *raison d'être* of the Bill it says:—"To-day in the Bengal Tenancy Bill we have Lord Dufferin referring the measure more directly to Home authority than to the necessities and requirements of this country. It is time, before some terrible mischief is done, that the avowed and cardinal principle of the Indian Administration shall be the strict satisfaction of the requirements of India only; and it is time that a strenuous protest be made against the fatal blunder of experimentalising India in the direction of the most advanced theories of London. India is not a clear field where any man can plough, simply because the fortune of party has given him the seat in the Cabinet which belongs to the representation of India. That word, representation, involves the whole secret of Indian difficulties and Indian misfortunes. If India is to be governed by men who are selected for office in the Cabinet simply because of party movements and party needs, sooner or later a crash must come, because the machine will be worked at a heavier pressure than it can bear, or will be put to work for which it was never intended. The Bengal Tenancy Bill is, we take it, one of the most gigantic mistakes any governing people ever committed towards a subject race. If we are to say that the object of a Bill, or of a law, is anything like what it proposes to be, what it aims at, or what it tries to effect, then this Tenancy Bill is a scheme so un-Indian, so foreign to the circumstances of the Lower Provinces, so obstinately external to the country and the people, as to amount to little short of an outrage. It is a measure which is an endeavour to deal with a supposititious state of things, a nebulous grievance invented for the purpose of supplying an excuse for legislation. The scheme of the Bill has varied according to the knowledge and school of the Lieutenant-Governor in power, and according to the theories of the party holding the reins of authority in London. There has been no steady adjustment of a legal means to an Indian need. The need has varied with the men who have had to describe it, and the remedy has varied with the men who have been intrusted with its application." It is the "nebulous grievance" so persistently set forth that we have hitherto so often and so earnestly, but, alas! so ineffectually protested against in these columns. Is there any hope that the light of truth will at all dawn on the authorities that be?

The effect of the Bill is thus portrayed: "The Bill will destroy the zemindar, and will cause the ryot to experience the pangs of the man who has been deluded by the Dead Sea apples of a thoughtless, a reckless, and a foreign school of political economy. To look only to the condition of the ryot—it will be evident at once that his discontent must become more fierce, more rabid, more active. A man has only to think that he has lost under the law some special benefit to be a bad citizen for the remainder of his life, because a bad and dissatisfied man in every subsequent condition in which he may find himself. At present the ryot, like the peasant all over the world, lives from hand to mouth. He goes to the village money-lender for the means of maintaining his cultivation, and he pays a high interest because the security he has to offer is uncertain, dependent upon the health of himself and family, upon his good luck with his cattle, and upon the seasons. What he now wants is a fixed rate of interest upon the sums he borrows, some means for correctly keeping the accounts between himself and his creditor, security against an enhancement of his rent, and, above all, security against a constant litigation for the same fields. All that he requires to fulfil his duties to his landlord is a compulsory regularity and certainty in the payment of the instalments of his rent. All this might have been brought about by a carefully revised, yet not very extensive, addition to the existing rent law. Compare these requirements of the people with the formidable, elaborate, involved, and revolutionary machinery which,

like the German's camel, has been evolved from the depths of the consciousness of men who set at defiance, in their self-sufficient wisdom, the fact that at the very threshold of the question they are dealing in Behar with men and conditions of life as different from men and life in Bengal as Germany differs from Italy, or Hungary from Servia. The ryot, as we have said, now trades as a borrower on the security of his crop. He does this as a matter of course, and only pledges the ornaments of his womenkind when his crops fail him. Give the ryot a marketable and alienable interest in his holding, and you revolutionise his position towards his habitual creditor. The money-lender then would not only for his own safety and security, but as a matter of duty to his debtor, decline to regard the crops in any way but as collateral security. By demanding the security of the ryot's interest in land he would avail himself of the best security available to the man, and would say that the ryot must strive to pay off a debt, because otherwise his stake in the field would be sacrificed. The simple fact that the ordinary means of payment and the chance of payment would be the same as now, would not form an argument which the *mahajan* would listen to; he would be a fool in his own estimation if he gave up the solid security of land for the precarious security of the crop thereon. That this result should escape the framers of the Bill is nothing less than a marvel. It is a result as inevitable as the diurnal succession of night and day."

How the money-lender will be influenced by the law is thus set forth: "Human nature must greatly change if the money-lender did not soon snatch the morsel out of the ryot's mouth, and if the ryot did not find himself in a worse position than before, because, under the Act, he would lose both land and crops, where he now only loses crops. Such a man would not be contented, would not be submissive, would not be a good subject, would not be persuadable, or amenable to anything but the grinding sense of an ever-present wrong. Having lost more through the law, he would be more bitter against the law-makers; having been made to hope, he would never accept content under his losses, or ever blame his own providence, or the unkindness of the seasons. The money-lender would become his natural enemy, and those, too, would be his enemies whose laws gave the money-lender the power and the right to grind the people under the heel of a short-sighted self-interest. The Bengal Tenancy Bill, therefore, is a wrong to the ryot, and a fruitful sowing of agrarian disorders." It goes on: "We take it that the Bengal Tenancy Bill is a lamentable proof that Englishmen have nearly lost the art of sympathising with subject-races, and that the administration has decided upon obtaining a divorce from the people, to whom it was wedded by nearly a century of conquest and effort for India's good. Take one fact:—Who knows what a tenure is? Who can give a definition of the word tenure which shall be acceptable, reasonable, and generally applicable? In all the wondrous mass of literature about this Tenancy Bill, where is the report or the essay on tenures? Who has attempted to describe the simple fact that the tenures of India represent certain conditions in the life of the people? Who has accounted for the difference between Sylhet and Chittagong, between Chittagong and Jessore, between Jessore and Midnapore or Beerbhoom, between Burdwan and Malda, and between Bengal generally and Behar generally? Surely, it is an absurdity, and a mischief besides, to go on and persist in forcing an external, an uncongenial, and a foreign legislation upon the people as a something needed by tenure-holders, when you have no idea what the tenures are, how far they represent the condition of the people, nor how far they suit the habits and the needs of the people.

We must even at some risk of taxing our reader's patience make another quotation. It contains the advice with which the article concludes. "Brush away the clouds of insularity and English self-sufficiency, which are responsible for the threatened storm of agrarian revolution, and begin where a beginning ought to be made; see where local interests differ, and in what direction of popular progress they point; seek to give relief with the minimum of disturbance and the minimum of unsettling men's minds; strive to make the masses content and prosperous in their own way; lay aside the self-righteous ambition of fulfilling the rôle of a province, and be content to admit, and to carry into practice, the truth that there is no higher function of Government, and no nobler duty laid upon those who govern, than to promote growth from within,—to develop strength from amidst the people, and by a wise interpretation of the requirements of the people, and a prudent and gradual satisfaction of the popular needs, to make the prosperity of the people—not the illusive and temporary gift of strangers,—but the permanent and enduring work of the people's own hands." We have so often written on the subject that we do not think it necessary to comment on these extracts, which so eloquently put forth the case before the public.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

The *Home News* states that, notwithstanding rumours to the contrary, the programme of the Indian troopships will remain unaltered, ample transport for the troops about to be dispatched to Suakin being obtainable elsewhere.

Miscellaneous.

THE GALLANT, BUT NEGLECTED NEILL.—It is sometimes contended that the municipality cannot undertake certain public improvements, because the necessary funds are not available. There is, however, one duty which the municipal authorities do not fulfil, and which would cost very little. On the Mount-road stands a statue to "a brave, resolute, self-reliant soldier, universally acknowledged as the first who stemmed the torrent of rebellion in Bengal."—Brigadier-General Neill, C.B., or, as he was called, "the Gallant Neill." A few rupees spent on cleaning it and painting the railings would be well laid out, and prevent the further indignation of officers who knew the general, and many who did not know him. Only recently one of the former inquired of one of the latter who had just returned to an up-country cantonment from Madras, how the statue looked. "Well, I'm almost ashamed to tell you," was the reply.—*Madras Mail*.

REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL.—This, the most important publication during the year on Indian trade, has just been received from India. It deals with a multiplicity of figures and returns which could not be summarized in any ordinary amount of space, but the main facts are as follows:—The external trade of Bengal is carried on entirely by the East Indian Railway and connected lines, and it has been found possible, with the aid of the old traffic returns received, to furnish comparative figures of trade during a recent period. The total quantity of the external trade of Bengal, borne by rail, with other provinces during the past year, as compared with the totals of the two previous years, was as follows:—Imports, 10,968,904 maunds, 1881-82; 13,378,768 maunds, 1882-83; and 17,465,642 maunds, 1883-84, showing a progressive increase of almost 30 per cent. on each year. The exports are not quite so favourable, being for each of these periods 13,839,276, 12,505,605, and 13,599,468 maunds respectively. The aggregate quantity of the trade carried both ways showed a considerable increase of more than 20 per cent., and several of the principal articles of export, such as iron, coals, and gunnies, exhibited a marked improvement. All food grains, however, were bad, and large quantities had to be imported to supply the deficiencies of the year. "The importation of food grains," writes the Collector of Mozufferpore, "has greatly increased during the year, owing to the failure of the crops. Since the middle of the year grain has been pouring into all parts of the district from Lower Bengal and from East Tirhoot. The grain was imported by the villagers themselves for their own consumption, and it consisted chiefly of rice. It was brought from Durbungah, Patna, and some other districts of Bengal, and it may be estimated at more than half of the whole imports of Tirhoot. Besides this, makai, wheat, and jowar have been largely imported from Patna, Nawada, Chupra, and Revelgunge." Much of the trade of Bengal is carried on by the rivers and canals, but gradually the railways are absorbing more and more of the traffic.

BELGAUM.—The 21st volume of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, which describes the district of Belgaum, is now ready. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. J. F. Fleet, the history of Belgaum has now been carried back to the end of the fifth century of our era. Its interest, however, is not very great, even to the archæologist. It was not until towards the close of the thirteenth century that the native rulers experienced the power and persecution of the Mahomedans; and in 1306 the king, or chief, Ramchandra, was carried off to Delhi to pay homage to the Emperor. In 1472 Belgaum, described as then being a fortress of great strength surrounded by a deep ditch, and close to a pass defended by redoubts, was besieged by a large Mussulman army. The place, although valiantly held, was at last carried, and the chief threw himself on the mercy of the victor. Belgaum was afterwards dependent for a time on the kings of Bejapore. One chief, Asad Khan, is described as having been the mainstay of Bejapore's power during the first half of the sixteenth century. His career is related in an interesting manner. Belgaum suffered greatly at the hands of the Mahrattas, and the condition of the country is described by a contemporary writer, the traveller Gemelli Careri. He found that "there was no safety from daring thieves, and the country disturbed by the raids of Mahratta soldiers." On the decline of the Mogul's power Belgaum passed into the possession of the Nizam, but the Mahrattas soon asserted their supremacy. Belgaum was a place of some importance during the wars with Hyder Ali, and after the destruction of the Mysore power an interesting episode may be mentioned in Colonel Arthur Wellesley's march through the country, when the troops were everywhere received as friends. The celebrated siege of Belgaum in 1818 by General Munro is fully described in this volume. It lasted from the 20th of March until the 12th of April, and it affords one of the few occasions of batteries having been served by dragoons. After the fall of the Peishwa Belgaum became British, and only several risings of an insignificant character have marred the peace and hindered the progress of this province during sixty-five years.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, February 6th; Madras and Allahabad, February 4th; Calcutta, February 3rd; Ceylon, February 3rd; Burma, January 30th.

In our leading columns to-day we direct the attention of our readers to the important meeting on the Bengal Tenancy Bill to be held in Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, to-morrow, Feb. 25, at 2.45 P.M. We learn that, among many other gentlemen of influence who have intimated their willingness to co-operate with this movement, are the following Peers and Members of Parliament:—The Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Ailsa, the Earl Fortescue, the Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Wharnclyffe, the Earl of Limerick, the Earl of Ashburnham, Earl Percy, M.P., Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G., Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Bramwell, Lord Brabourne, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Lord Sherborne, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Walsingham, Lord Oranmore, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Dorchester, Lord Mostyn, Lord Cloncurry, Lord Lamington, the Rt. Hon. James Lowther, M.P., the Rt. Hon. H. C. Raikes, M.P., Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., Sir Charles Mills, M.P., Sir Trevor Lawrence, M.P., the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Colonel the Hon. L. P. Dawnay, M.P., Lord Algernon Percy, M.P., Denzil Onslow, M.P., General Owen Williams, M.P., Mr. Loftus Tottenham, M.P., Mr. Walter Long, M.P., Mr. Farrer Ercroyd, M.P., Mr. T. W. C. Master, M.P., Mr. G. W. Elliot, M.P. Sir Henry Ricketts, K.C.S.I., and Sir George Yule, K.C.S.I., C.B., both formerly members of the Supreme Council of India, and many other gentlemen who have held important official and non-official positions in India will take part in the Conference.

THE Russo-Afghan crisis is still the absorbing subject of interest, not only among Anglo-Indians, but among Englishmen generally, that distracts the attention that would otherwise be concentrated on the Soudan and Egypt. We deal with this topic briefly elsewhere.

BETWEEN the Government and the commercial community of Calcutta there seems to have been some strange misunderstanding in regard to the costly plans for improving that port. After some twenty-five lakhs have already been spent, it seems suddenly to have dawned on every one that Calcutta does not want the new accommodation, and will be ruined by its cost if Government insists on providing it. The interesting query will be, Who is to be hanged for the twenty-five lakhs?

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* very mildly condemns one of the provisions of the Rent Bill, which has the effect of forcing landlord and tenant into Court over a matter in regard to which they are perfectly agreed! As has been pointed by Mr. Justice Field and all the best authorities, one of the most conspicuous results of this Bill, if it becomes law, will be the enormous increase that will have to be made in the judicial establishments of the country—together with the accompanying multiplication of lawyers of all grades, *amlas*, and hangers-on of Courts in general. And who will pay for all this? Let those persons honestly answer this question who foolishly fancy they are "befriending the ryot" when they advocate the opening of this flood-gate of extortion and chicanery.

UNDOUBTEDLY the landlords will suffer, too, as well as the tenants. But most of the hardest suffering will fall on the poorest classes. As Mr. Collector Dalton well pointed out, under the Bill an honest landlord will have

little chance—and none at all if he is poor as well as honest; the unscrupulous will fare well, but he who is both rich and unscrupulous will be absolutely master of the situation.

THE references of the Native Press to the Russian advance, that are quoted by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, are exceedingly interesting, as showing the strong feeling on the subject that is current throughout India.

It is suggested that the Government of India would do a sensible thing by handing over the independent Belooch tribes, now under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Dehra Ghazi Khan, an office of the Punjab Government, to the jurisdiction of the Belooch Political Agency at Khelat, so as to consolidate the whole of the Belooch tribes under one authority.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy has asked M. Clement Thomas, the Chef de Service of Chandernagore, to accept a copy of His Excellency's published political speeches, and also a copy of the *Journal of a Holiday in High Latitudes*, in recognition of the courtesy and kindness recently shown to himself, the Countess of Dufferin, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, on the occasion of their visit to Chandernagore.

THE *Indian Statesman* says:—

A fact that struck us very forcibly before we said one word about the Tenancy Bill was this—that while we had been receiving for a whole year complaints of all kinds from every part of the provinces of the people's grievances—we never received a single word of complaint about the zemindar's supposed oppressions of his tenantry. We waited a whole year to see how matters stood, and not once throughout that time did we receive a single line about rack-rent, evictions, or enhancement of rent. We are wrong. We did receive one complaint, and that one came from Sir Rivers Thompson's Secretariat. We noticed it instantly and sharply, only to find out that the Secretariat had misled us, and that there had been no oppression at all in the case. Our columns have teemed with complaints and grievances of other kinds, but not one complaint have we had about zemindary oppressions.

THE Lahore paper says:—

It is not yet settled, we believe, who succeeds Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham in the Punjab Secretariat. No doubt, some officer with frontier experiences will be chosen. Another post that will shortly fall vacant, on its present incumbent getting a district, is the Superintendentship of the Kapurthalla State, now held by Mr. C. Rivaz, C.S.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, February 6:—

Honorary Captain William John Graham, Quartermaster of the Royal Lancaster Regiment; Her Highness Vejaya Mehtemi Mukto Boyè Amonani, Rajah Sabib of Travancore, and member of the Order of the Crown of India; Lieutenant C. H. R. McNair, 14th Sikhs; Mr. Augustus F. Richards, Madras Civil Service.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 28th January are as follows:—

There has been some rain in parts of Sind and in places in the Central Provinces, and in the Central India States, and in Bengal. Rain has also fallen in most districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in many places in the Punjab. In Madras prospects continue to be unfavourable in parts of Bellary and Anantpur, elsewhere standing crops are generally in good condition. In Mysore the crops are in fair condition, except in the Kolar and Tumkur districts, where prospects are not encouraging. The rice harvest has been completed in Coorg, and threshing has commenced. Coffee-picking still continues on European estates, but there is no demand in the local market for native produce. Rabi prospects continue good in Bombay. In parts of Hyderabad and on the Upper Sind Frontier the standing crops have been injured by frost. Scarcity of fodder continues in several talukas of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kaladgi, and of drinking-water in parts of Dharwar and Belgaum. In the Berars the Central India and Rajputana States prospects are generally very favourable. The rabi crops are flourishing in the Central Provinces and in the Punjab, and are generally in good condition in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Feb. 22:—

"Strong opposition to the construction of the proposed new docks is being organised in Calcutta, and it is now clear that the sense of the mercantile community is decidedly adverse to the scheme. A largely signed memorial has been presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, urging, *inter alia*, that the docks are not required, that the expansion of the trade of the port has not kept pace with the expectations formed some two years ago, when the project was launched; that on the contrary, the opening of a railway through Rajpootana and Central India has diverted to Bombay much trade which formerly found its outlet at Calcutta; and that Calcutta, already, by reason of the difficulty of access, one of the most expensive ports in the world, will be completely ruined if further handicapped by the necessity of paying interest on a fresh outlay of from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000. It is also asserted by some authorities that the docks are likely to have an injurious effect on the sanitary condition of the city, and especially on the health of the garrison of Fort William. On the whole, the arguments against the project, if not absolutely unanswerable, are at least so strong that the Government, although it has already made a large outlay in acquiring land, should pause before finally committing itself to a very much larger expenditure, which may have results so disastrous.

"At the same time the Government has good ground for complaining that it has been misled by the quiescent attitude of the Calcutta merchants during the preliminary discussions. Although the matter has been under consideration for about two years, and some £250,000 have already been expended, it is only within the last few weeks that the mercantile community has made any sign of disapproval; and should the project be dropped, that community must bear the blame for the waste of money.

"The Rent Bill has been much discussed during the past week. Apparently the measure in the form which it has now assumed gives satisfaction to neither party; and is likely to be bitterly fought, both by the friends of the zemindars, and by those of the ryots. A large number of amendments are on the paper; and the debate, which is to begin on Friday, will probably be the longest ever known in the Indian Legislature.

"Perhaps the most objectionable feature of the recast Bill is that which limits enhancement by private contract to 12½ per cent, while no restriction is placed on enhancement by suit. The result of this will be, that in a case where an enhancement of twenty per cent. would be reasonable, and the ryot would be willing to accept it, he will be powerless to consent, and the matter must be taken into Court. This provision apart, the Bill to the ordinary impartial outsider appears sufficiently harmless; not calculated greatly to benefit or to hurt either party. And if that be so, the wisest course would be to drop it forthwith.

"In view of the attention recently directed to the armies of the native States, the following remarks, extracted from the *Calcutta Englishman*, have some interest:—

"The Maharajah Scindia annually assembles his forces, in January and February, near his capital. This year the ground selected is a fine, open plain, near the village of Sasera. A camp for all arms has been formed. For the past fortnight a regular army, stated to consist of six battalions of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and eight batteries, numbering in all about 8,000 men, has been going through a series of drills and field manoeuvres, under the personal direction of the Maharajah. The camps are laid out with great regularity, showing how carefully the British regulations have been followed. The Maharajah took up his quarters in the camp, and materially aided in its success. The great feature is the system of visual signalling, by flags and heliographs. This is probably the first instance of signalling being utilised by a purely native army; and it makes another step in the progress towards efficiency.

"General Roberts arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday last, and will return to Madras this week."

"The telegrams recently received from England regarding M. Lessar's negotiations with the British Government on the subject of the Afghan frontier have attracted much attention here. The all but universal opinion is that Russia is taking advantage of our difficulties in Egypt to press claims which she knows to be preposterous. It is felt that if M. Lessar's boundary be accepted it will become a matter of immediate and urgent necessity to greatly increase the strength of the army, European and Native, and to hold it ready to meet the blow which may then be struck at any moment. The presence of Lord Dufferin in India has, however, greatly improved the prospect of a satisfactory settlement. His military advisers are all agreed as to the proper course to pursue; and as he is not a man likely to be led astray by sentiment, or to be deceived by diplomatic assurance, there is little cause for anxiety, if only the Ministry will follow his advice.

"It is noteworthy that the native Press has lately begun to show much interest in the Central Asian question, and to devote

much space to the discussion of the Russian advance, and the best way of meeting it. The advice which the native writers offer is somewhat wild, and displays an imperfect appreciation of the political and strategical bearings of the case. Thus, one newspaper suggests that it would strengthen our position, if we made over the trans-Indus districts of the Punjab to the Ameer, receiving in return Candahar, the Helmund district, and Herat. But whatever be their views regarding the best means of meeting the Russian advance, the native journals are agreed in considering that advance as a real and serious menace to India; and it is probable that the same belief is reflected in the talk of every bazaar from Peshawar to Calcutta.

"The usual crop of rumours reaches us from Cabul. The Ameer is suffering from gout and toothache. Russian agents are said to come and go freely, and to be treated with honour. It is also stated that a general sense of impending trouble prevails in Afghanistan; and that traders have received commissions to purchase arms in India.

"Another rumour now in circulation is that Colonel Prejevalsky, who is exploring Northern Tibet, is commissioned to open communications with Nepal. This rumour, whether true or false, adds one more to the many existing arguments for the necessity of revising our relations with Nepal, and of insisting on that country being freely thrown open to British subjects, and on the British resident being no longer confined to Khatmandoo."

"A number of more or less improbable rumours continue to come from Rangoon. Among other things it is stated that Theebaw has offered 2,000 men for service in the Soudan. He is said to be busily engaged in extorting money from the wealthy traders in Mandalay. The Chinese appear to be still holding out at Bhamo, while murder and anarchy are rife throughout the kingdom. One story is that a robber chief who had murdered a provincial governor has arrived at Mandalay, and that Theebaw is hesitating whether he shall execute him or make him a general."

The following telegram on the movements of the Indian contingent for employment in the Soudan is from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Feb. 22:—

"The first portion of the Indian contingent, consisting of the 15th Sikhs, has been ordered to embark at Bombay to-day in the transports *Zambesi*, *Sirdhana*, and *Madura*. The remainder is to follow during the week. Brigadier-General Hudson and his Staff will leave in the *Clive* on Tuesday. The 15th Sikhs required to complete their strength fifty men, who were supplied from the 45th (Rattray's) Sikhs. When the commandant of the latter regiment called for volunteers the whole regiment came forward.

"The brigade numbers about 3,000 combatants, but the followers, labourers, corps, and dooly bearers bring the total up to about 6,000 men. India is also supplying for the use of the British troops 3,000 camels, with drivers, and 1,500 additional camel drivers for camels to be purchased in Egypt, and also 300 mule drivers, 300 water-carriers, and an ambulance corps for the carriage of 500 sick. The camels will be embarked at Kurrachee. One hundred men of the Behar Light Horse have volunteered for service in the expedition, and their offer is now before the Government."

THE MEMORIAL OF THE LONDON COMMITTEE AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The following Memorial, signed by Mr. C. T. Buckland, Chairman, on behalf of "the London Committee of Bengal Landholders and others interested in the welfare of the Agricultural Community of Bengal and Behar," was forwarded to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India last Saturday, Feb. 21:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

"The Memorial of the undersigned Landholders and others interested in the welfare of the Agricultural Community of Bengal and Behar,

Respectfully Sheweth:—

"That some of your Memorialists are proprietors and tenants of land in Bengal, and that most of them have been connected officially, commercially or in other ways with the Province of Bengal, so that they are deeply interested in its welfare. They therefore desire respectfully to bring to your Lordship's knowledge the concern and apprehension with which they have learnt that it is the intention of the Government of India immediately to pass the Bengal Tenancy Bill, in the novel form which it appears to have assumed on leaving the hands of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the 13th instant.

"The telegrams which have, from time to time, been circulated by the English Press, regarding the amendments which have been made by the Select Committee during the present Session, are apparently inconsistent and misleading. But whatever those amendments may be, it is evident that they have entirely failed to give satisfaction, either to the zemindars or to the ryots, and that they have caused a wide divergence of opinion among the

members of the Council itself. It is now further reported that the Talookdars of Oude have combined in support of the opposition to the Bill; and your Memorialists are in a position to affirm that the proprietors of tea estates in the neighbouring Province of Assam are also alarmed at the measure, which is believed by them to menace the welfare of all landholders in India.

"Your Memorialists therefore respectfully pray that they may be favoured with any information which it may be in your Lordship's power to give them, regarding the amendments which have been made in the Bill by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of India during the current Session. And that your Lordship will be pleased, in concert with the Government of India, to delay the final consideration of the Bill in the Legislative Council, until the nature of its provisions has been fully made known to the persons and classes most deeply interested in it by sufficient publication in the English and vernacular gazettes, by discussion in the public Press, and in other ways, according to the recently-repeated pledge of the Indian Government.

"And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE SANKHYA APHORISMS OF KAPILA.*

Perhaps the most useful work done in India, under the auspices of Dr. Ballantyne, was the publication of a series of fasciculi, which gave the aphorisms of the six great schools of philosophy current in India, accompanied by such explanatory native comments as served to connect the *terse dicta* together, and to render their meaning clear. At the time this task was undertaken Dr. Ballantyne was peculiarly well circumstanced for carrying it out, because he was surrounded by eager and learned Indian Pandits, who were just awakening to the consciousness that there was an enormous field for study in Western science only to be entered by processes undreamt of by their progenitors. Many of these native scholars had learnt the English language, and were anxious to acquire those methods of thought which had produced results to them astonishing and, in a way, confounding. At the same time Europeans were animated by a passionate desire to fathom the recesses of Sanskrit literature, and to trace the causes which had made the ancient civilisation of India end in stagnation. Beyond question the intellectual bridge, which can enable the Pandit and the European to enter into each other's method of thinking, is to be found in a serious study of the philosophies of India, and in an elucidation of the points of difference existing therein with the basements of true knowledge recognised in Europe.

The treatises which resulted from the united labours of the European professors and the native Pandits at Benares College have ever been recognised as works of high value, and are carefully studied by the Sanskrit scholars who are fortunate enough to possess copies of them. Their present scarcity has induced Messrs. Trübner and Co. to bring out a new edition of the aphorisms of the Sankhya school, which, for several reasons, possess peculiar interest to European students. Although not now the most popular school in India, yet a precedence is accorded to the Sankhya system from its antiquity. To the Western mind, however, its chief interest lies in the fact that it makes some approach in its methods to our modern inductive system, and also in its fundamental agreement with the Berkeleyan philosophy by its maintenance of the theory that what we call matter is really only an aggregation of qualities, which exist as qualities, but do not exist as actual substance.

The foregoing is sufficient to show that these aphorisms, with their translation, possess an interest outside the circle of pure Sanskritists; and hence it has been a desideratum to eliminate from these books every source of error. Dr. Ballantyne appears to have held strong opinions on some points, and to have been at times too sparing of his labour. The latter peculiarity led him to adopt, for half of his work, a printed text, including its typographical errors. This rendered a thorough revision of the whole book absolutely essential; and Dr. Fitzedward Hall has accomplished that task with faithfulness. No one is so well fitted for such a work; for he is admittedly the most profound student of Hindu philosophy now living. He has laboured with unflagging earnestness, even taking upon himself the toilsome task of comparing each sentence with five rare manuscripts in his own possession. The present edition may, therefore, be considered almost in the light of a new work, and one of the highest authority on the subject.

MADAME BLAVATSKY.—We hear that Madame Blavatsky is ill and that Colonel Olcott, who has gone to Burma, has been telegraphed for, and returns to Madras at once. Mr. Khandalavala, Sub-Judge of Poona, is writing the pamphlet promised several weeks ago, in which the Blavatsky-Coulomb case will be treated at length on behalf of the Theosophists.—*Mail*.

* "The Sankhya Aphorisms of Kapila," with illustrative extracts from the Commentaries. Translated by J. R. Ballantyne, LL.D. London: Trübner and Co., 1885.

Selected Articles.

MR. COMMISSIONER FORGETT ON THE RUSSO-AFGHAN CRISIS.

A LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. EARL DUFFERIN, K.P., GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

"2, Leinster-place, Bayswater, W., 25th September, 1884.

"MY LORD,—India is a dependency on which national and individual interests largely centre, and the anxiety that it should be safeguarded is undoubtedly a matter of deep and general solicitude, in which, being an Indian pensioner, and that pension dependent on the safety of India, I—in common with a host whose source of livelihood is from India—intently and especially share.

"It has been our boast that England has been the only power that has been able to arrest Russia in her course of wrong and aggression. That which inspires us with feelings of pride is to the Russians the cause of humiliation and deep-felt indignation, more especially as they consider it their mission to be the dominant power in the world, and the harbingers in the promotion of proselytism and civilisation.

"It is a mere truism that the British Empire in India is the wonder and admiration of the world. The Russians are well aware of its importance to Great Britain. Frustrated in the Crimean War, their aggressive move forward has since been in Central Asia. And obtrusion itself cannot fail to comprehend their object to be the conquest of India. By this undertaking they will be keeping in view the accomplishment of a two-fold object—of giving England enough to do in the defence of India, and of placing it out of her power to impose hostile intervention in again arresting Russian attempt to swoop down upon Constantinople and the Black Sea.

"Their object in regard to India was so manifest that, some thirty years ago, a neutral zone, accompanied by the usual solemn formalities, was carefully elaborated, which neither the British nor the Russians were to overstep; but what became of it? It was cast to the winds the moment it suited Russian convenience.

"Notwithstanding the flagrant violation of this and every other instance of international obligation entered into by Russia, the farce is further played out by the demarcation of the Afghan boundary, presumably in a hopeful trust in Russian probity, while such trust should, long ago, have been classed among the instances of discarded political folly.

"And I have no hesitation in stating that if Mr. Gladstone and his Government remain in office, following their present blind confidence in Russia, the Russians will be in Herat within the next three years, if not sooner, under combinations which will bring about the loss of India; and Constantinople and the Black Sea will, contemporaneously, be swooped down upon and possessed by the Russians, and, as stated in my letter to Mr. Gladstone, of which I enclose a copy, it will, in a few years, be followed by a Naval rivalry which would deaden the commerce of Great Britain throughout the world and spread poverty and pauperism throughout Great Britain.

"Under prospects so portentous, it is difficult to conceive the grounds which influence the Government to place confidence in Russia and to enwrap themselves in lullaby quietude and inaction. Perhaps at the meeting on board the *Pembroke Castle* the Russian Emperor inspired Mr. Gladstone with the belief of perfect immunity from Russia in regard to India, if England should interpose no obstacle against the acquisition of Turkey by Russia. If such should possibly have been the case, events will prove Mr. Gladstone to have played the part of a traitor to his country, as the Russian Emperor will only be able to keep his promise so long as it suited the convenience of Russian Generals.

"There was a time when no shade rested upon the international pre-eminence of Great Britain: it was a pre-eminence of hearty, universal cognition. The brag against Prussia indulged in during her war with Denmark by Lord Palmerston's Government, of which Mr. Gladstone was a prominent member, placed Europe on the tiptoe of expectation of a fiery outburst; but, at the last moment, and while the heart of one of the best of women was bleeding for her fatherland, the Government beat an ignominious retreat. Such retreat was politically wise, as no British interests were involved; but bounce having been indulged in, Great Britain was rendered an object of ridicule. The episodes of the Franco-German war are too well known to render rehearsal necessary. These circumstances cast a shadow on British international status, and when the Andrassy Memorandum and subsequently the Berlin note were in course of concoction, it was not considered necessary to consult Great Britain. She was consigned to the shades of contemptuous disregard. And what is her condition at the present time? The object of the second meeting of the three Emperors, it is said, is "the maintenance of peace." England was not even thought of!!!

"The political horizon of Europe bears upon it no visible ripple; but gathering incidents in the neighbourhood of Herat, and the state of preparation of the Russians in the Balkan provinces and in Bessarabia, indicate disturbances that will, ere long, conflagrate

and bring to light the sham of the alleged intention of peacefulness on the part of the Emperors at the recent meeting.

"For the reasons stated in my letter to Mr. Gladstone India is not to be saved in India. To save India, and safeguard Great Britain, the only remedy is war in Europe, in alliance with Austria and Turkey.

"It may suit Mr. Gladstone's purpose, under a cloud of phraseological subtleties, to enchant the British public with the prospect of prolonged peace. Such a conception may be a superstition with Mr. Gladstone, and it would prove a national calamity if Great Britain should allow herself to be led away by a similar inspiration.

"Your lordship is proceeding to India universally credited with the qualities of a great governor, and your advent is laden with possibilities of no ordinary importance for the future of India. And it is to be hoped that you will not allow yourself to be led away by the belief, that the populations of India contain elements in abundance for the protection of India, and that justice and good government only were needed to secure their loyalty and zealous and effective co-operation. Such views are suppositious, though put forward during recent years especially, and freely indulged in. I was born and lived in India for very nearly fifty-three years, and I take upon myself most emphatically to declare that 'the stronger power invariably has and always will command their allegiance.' The history of the Peshwa of the Deccan affords strong evidence of the influence exercised over Orientals by their belief in the stronger power. His own subjects, notwithstanding the abhorrence of the Hindoo and the Mahomedan of the beef and pork consuming European, whose touch is desecration to the Brahmin, freely joined us and fought against their own Sovereign. A number of his leading courtiers, too—notably Sudasheo Row Mankeshwur and Balajee Punt Natoo—proved disloyal!"

"There has been no breach in the good government and administration of justice to the people of India, and my long Indian experience enables me to aver that they have themselves been in no doubt on the subject, and have been fully appreciative; but their views—of a portion of them, I mean, whom our educational institutions have enlightened—are beginning to institute comparisons between our rule and the benefits to be anticipated from Russian rule (*vide* extract in my letter to Lord Randolph Churchill), which is indicative of the impression already produced on them by the 'believed to be stronger power.'

"In the matter providing India with an adequate supply of water for the prevention of the calamity of famine, there has been some remissness. I brought it to the notice of Lord Salisbury in the year 1874, when Secretary of State for India; but it was followed by no result. I beg to enclose a copy of my letter, and commend the propositions therein embodied to your Lordship's consideration.

"I have expressed strong opinions in my letters to Mr. Gladstone and to Lord Randolph Churchill on the folly of subsidising the Afghan ruler; and the *Homeward Mail* of July 29 last contains a notice of "Reflections on Russia" by that eminent and enlightened Indian statesman, Sir Tanjore Madava Row, late Dewan of Travancore, in which my views are strongly corroborated.

"In conclusion I beg to state that, for the reasons stated in my letters to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill, India is not to be saved by any arrangements for encountering the Russians on the borders of India; nor is Great Britain to be safeguarded from a naval rivalry, but by a war in Europe. If your lordship should countenance any other remedy disaster will be the inevitable result.

"War is abhorrent in all its aspects, and he who advocates a war which is unnecessary and preventible would deserve the execration of man, the malediction of Heaven; but who *dare to say* that it becomes not a duty, 'a holy, a sacred duty, when country's needs point to, and it is undertaken?'—I have the honour to remain, my lord, your lordship's very obedient, humble servant,

"C. FORGETT,

"Late Commissioner of Police of Bombay."

THE EARTH HUNGER OF THE POWERS.

If "the dark continent" can only be illumined through the earth hunger of the nations, then by all means let Frenchmen, Germans, Spaniards, and Italians partition whatever of accessible Africa is left, among them. But once the morality of annexation of this kind is admitted, where is it to stop? In Africa only, or is it to extend to the four quarters of the globe? India is, or ought to be, keenly interested in the acquisitiveness of Foreign States; for there is, unfortunately, a great deal of debateable land lying to the north and the east, if not the west of us; and already, indeed, the Russian appetite for territory has shown itself so vigorous, that we may soon expect to see it absorbing everything in the way between it and Herat. France and Italy have been curiously looking at Theebaw's benighted kingdom for this many a long day; and the Dutch—perhaps the Germans also—would gladly annex the whole of the Malayan Peninsula, and the opposite coast of Sumatra, if the one was not bound by treaty with England, and the other cared not to be the first to commit a breach of the peace. But we may depend upon it, that if the great war in Europe, so long threatening, should break out, the Malay Peninsula and

Burma will become objective points in the struggle of the Powers to catch what they can. Our old treaty with the Dutch, not to annex what they used to call "the spice islands—" that is to say, not to absorb any more of the Malayan Archipelago—would hardly hold good an hour during a great war. It has, in fact, already been set at naught by both Dutch and English, in their recent annexations of territory in Borneo.

The Malay Peninsula, to India, is of much more importance than southern and western Africa; for it is not only much nearer to us, but is a part of that overland route to the furthest East that we prize so highly. The Power that had even temporary possession of the island of Singapore, at one end of the Straits of Malacca, or of Penang at the other end of the same straits, could cut off communication with China, Australia, and Japan, and inflict heavy losses on our commerce. But designing foreigners need not, perforce, seize Singapore to get a *piéd à terre* in that part of the world from which to harass British commerce. We doubt if there is anything to prevent them taking land on the coast between Singapore and Malacca, or Malacca and Penang; unless it should be a respect for the property of Malay chiefs, which they have not shown for the possessions of African ones. It is, indeed, rather wonderful that "the thundering news from Malacca," about which Mr. Gladstone twitted the late Lord Beaconsfield some time ago, has not actually been heard in England and in India; because, as a mere acquisition without political or strategical influence, the land and products of Malaya are very much more valuable than the late German or Spanish annexations in Africa. The pity is that we have not annexed, or, at all events, placed a protectorate over the whole of Malaya long ago. As it is, we have only an understanding with certain small States here and there, but no Imperial jurisdiction over the whole. It would not be difficult to add the whole Malaya Peninsula to the possessions of the Queen Empress, and a brighter jewel could scarcely be set in her crown; for it is a country of enormous capabilities. Here is every climate, from the tea and coffee bearing regions of the mountains, to the gambier and pepper of the plains. It is immensely rich in minerals, such as tin, copper, and gold; and its timber, of which there are enormous forests is among the most valuable in the world. Unfortunately, it is poorly populated by a thriftless race; otherwise it would be one of the richest countries in the world. But as a field for Indian emigration, we know of none better; if only the whole peninsula was under a British Protectorate. Some may say, that as we have already had a war in Perak, we had better leave Malaya alone; but we doubt the consequences if we do. Nothing is more likely than that, in this event, we shall see foreigners established on its shores; for the Germans, French, &c., have just as much excuse to be in Malaya as in Africa.

With regard to Burmah, we are more secure; because we have British Burmah between the sea and the coveted possessions of Theebaw. That simple monarch fancies that Italians and French will help him to drive the English into the sea; but the truth is that France and Italy are only cognisant of the great value of the trade that might be established, by one in Theebaw's position, with China. France, too, would probably have no objection to be in a position to do us injury in war; and it certainly would not be at all pleasant to have Russia on our north-west frontier, and France on what would correspond to our south-east frontier. We would, of course, make *casus belli* out of France's interference with Theebaw's affairs; but we could not reasonably do the same, if France chose to establish herself in independent Malaya or Sumatra. She might, however, do us infinitely more mischief from the Straits of Malacca than from Mandalay; and the Kraw Canal, which French Engineers were so anxious to cut across the Malayan Peninsula, would have assisted her in this way as well as in others. It may be said that it is premature to discuss this matter; but surely, when the nations are devouring Africa piecemeal, it is time to discuss it—now or never? There is not a quarter of the globe to which the Powers, with a newly awakened cupidity, are not turning their attention. In Polynesia, the scramble for islands is as brisk as it is in Africa for settlements; and it will be strange indeed if the whole great island of New Guinea is not partitioned within a year or two. We have set the example, it must be acknowledged, ourselves; and, of course, cannot complain if others follow in our footsteps. Arabia, too, is fast falling a prey to the rapacity of the great Powers of Europe; and here again there seems to be a design on British commerce. No wonder, for it is an immense temptation to all, and had need to be guarded as carefully as the gold room of the Bank of England. If there was any hope of this only proving a passing craze, there would not be much to say about it; but it seems done with intent to prepare against some war in which England will play the prominent part. We repeat, then, that it behoves the Governments of England and India to be prepared for new acquisitions in more important places than Africa; and, if necessary to prevent their accomplishment by the simple expedient of forestalling them.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A JUDGE WITHOUT A JURY.

Who is there that has not heard of the Hastie-Pigot case—the hastiest one of its kind that has ever been tried in India? We have no intention of raking up its revolting memory, except to

show the dangers that arise from the absence of a jury of intelligent men at such trials. Mr. Justice Norris over and over again deplored that absence in the course of the trial. He felt, what every man of right sentiments must feel, that, on so grave a subject as the moral worth of a woman's character, the judgment of any one man is not to be depended upon. His own conduct was a proof in point. Throughout the earlier part of the trial he sided with the plaintiff. Unless the proceedings were erroneously reported, his sympathy for her was so marked that cool-headed men began to fear a miscarriage of justice on that account. Then Mr. Fish appeared on the scene, and, so eager was the judge to discover the truth, that he allowed what the Privy Council terms "a mine to be sprung on the plaintiff's character." We cannot blame him, as a man, but his want of discretion as a judge has led to some very painful results. Speaking from our own feelings, nobody is perfectly satisfied with the result of this case. That the Privy Council is not so, we conclude from the following extracts from their judgment:—"There was such a miscarriage in the admission of this (Mr. Fish's) and some other evidence, and in not noticing the failing to substantiate some other material allegations contained in the justification, that if their lordships felt coerced to adopt the conclusion generally which Mr. Justice Norris arrived at, they would feel that there had been such an injustice done and such miscarriage, that in place of confirming his judgment it would be their duty, if they heard the appeal at all, to send it for a new trial." They go on to say:—"The evidence to establish the justification was not of that satisfactory character that their lordships could say it has been satisfactorily proved. Under such circumstances, they think they exercise a wise discretion in holding that, as the parties have had the benefit of one appeal to the High Court, there ought not to be in this case a further appeal." The right interpretation of their lordships' sentiments seems to be the following, "Not Proven"—and a very unsatisfactory termination it is of nearly two years' litigation. The plaintiff gets the benefit of the doubt, but not that complete exoneration or conviction that justice demands. Such results do occur at trials where juries preside; but the difficulty in this case is that the levity of the plaintiff's character was assumed as proved, *by one man only*, and that judgment, though not upheld on appeal, was based on the personal examination of the witnesses at the trial. Their demeanour carried conviction to his mind, which it was impossible to convey second hand to the judges of the High Court or those of the Privy Council. Would it have had an equal effect on the minds of several intelligent men, each resolved to do his best to arrive at the truth, is a question that can never be answered, and in the absence of such an answer, every one who has read a report of the trial has as much right to form an opinion as the judges of the High Court or those of the Privy Council. The latter have not seen the witnesses any more than the public has; they have read the evidence and so has the public; lawyers they certainly are, which the generality of the public are not, but in this case the public does not ask for law but facts. Did certain events take place, or did they not? The judge, who saw the witnesses and heard them speak, believed that they were truthful; other judges, who did not see or hear the witnesses, believed that their statements were "not satisfactory." Now this is toying with very dangerous materials. The witnesses were either true men or perjurers. Which of the two were they? The judges who had never seen or heard them inferred that they were the latter; the judge who had seen and heard them concluded that they were the former; and there were no third parties in the persons of jurymen to decide whether they were worthy of credit or not. If justice under the above conditions is not in a stage of unstable equilibrium we should like to know what is so. A judge jumping to conclusions on evidence that might or might not have been trustworthy, and other judges upsetting his decisions by practically saying, without further examination of the witnesses, that they were liars. The reverence that most people still maintain for the higher courts alone prevents them from seeing the folly of the whole proceeding.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE EFFECT OF REDUCTIONS.

The question of the state of the army is one which should engage the special attention of the Viceroy. He cannot speak as he ought on many questions, whilst the force to back his words is at a point absolutely below the garrison requirements of the country. The weakness of the army is the more reprehensible because it is the only armed force in the world which has no reserves. The question bristles with difficulties, but that is all the more reason why it should be strongly and determinedly grappled with. From whichever side it be approached it is surrounded by a fringe of theories, and by a hedge of financial obstacles. There is no real will to bring about an improvement, and hence improvement is always and constantly postponed to every consideration but that which is at the bottom of the existence of all armed forces—the maintenance of the political life of the State. In India the police cannot be made to act as reserve to the Regular forces for the reason that the police has itself no reserve, and is weak to a fault. Probably nowhere, even in England, do the forces at the disposal

of the Executive bear such powerful testimony to the law-abiding character of the people as in India. Certainly nowhere else is this so greatly taken for granted, or so uniformly acted upon. With a weak police so absorbed in its daily routine, so frittered away every day in petty yet multifarious duties as to be wholly incapable of systematic drill, or the trained use of firearms,—armed moreover with smooth bores and Enfields, and leaning upon a body of spearmen and bludgeon men, the Army has no reserve in the civil force of the various provinces. It has no reserve in itself, and its pensioners are, as a rule, so thoroughly worn out as to form a reserve only on paper. The Army of India is thus a first line merely, and for years the Government has striven to make that line as thin as possible. That it has succeeded almost beyond its hopes is proved by two or three things. Its foreign difficulties have grown rapidly and steadily, its military service has become unpopular to a degree which would have seemed incredible a quarter of a century ago, and in the existing constitution of native society; and, above all, the people have lost confidence in English wisdom, and are losing confidence in English strength. We cannot to day shut our eyes to the fact that there is an increase of doubt as to English luck, and as to the deservedness of that luck. The people are alarmed, and justly, at the way in which disarmament has been carried out. The Government has proceeded without the smallest remembrance of the fact that there is a great and eager body of public opinion in India which has always to be tranquillised. It has acted as if what it did had no interest and no concern for the natives, as if India were as isolated as England herself, and as homogeneous, and as if no man amongst the vast number of native speculators and wealthy traders cared whether the Government was strong enough to be arrogant or weak enough to be timid. This most culpable mistake is working its evil effects. The people do note, and note with alarm, that England seems to be putting off her military aptitudes; they note the number of guns sent into store; they note the number of regiments broken up; they note the want of machine guns, of great arsenals, of officers, of preparedness, of reserves, and of men; and noting all these things, they are, of course, disposed, first, to believe that the Government is equal to all emergencies, and, second, to place unbounded confidence in the stability of English rule. We have sown the seeds of alarm and doubt, and of course will reap an outturn of confidence, trust, and tranquillity. The natives, to oblige the Government will abandon their inherited astuteness, will surrender their long experience of trouble, will rally to a people who are anxious to distrust themselves, and will turn all their thoughts to the curious and foreign legal and social problems they are asked to accept as the outcome of English wisdom, and the fruit of English rule. Where in the history of the nations was there a Fool's Paradise more perfect or complete? Where was there a blindness so persistent and so proud? Where was there ever such inexcusable self-deception, such a determined ignoring of the opinion upon which all authority must rest? India is no exception—peculiar as she may be in many respects—to the rule that upon the physical strength at the disposal of a Government must rest its moral influence within and without the borders of the territories it has in trust to guard and develop. The Government has sought to treat the country as an exception, and its folly has produced doubt within and danger without, and must now cease.—*Indian Daily News.*

Correspondence.

THE SAFETY OF ENGLISHWOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—By the last mail from India the report of Colonel Stanton, Royal Engineers, on Indian railways was received at the India Office: the safety of ladies and children depends upon railways to the sea coast.

An article from yourself might rouse the attention of the English public. Centres of refuge in the interior of India may be useful for a few days, but the history of Lucknow during the Mutiny of 1857 proves that at a distance from the sea coast delicately-nurtured ladies cannot be expected to survive many months of siege.

In the Mutiny river steamers were considered to be places of refuge, but the heat on board was often terrible. In future railways should take all European non-combatants to seaports, to Bombay or Calcutta, or Karachi, Madras or Karwar.

Thousands of British families are at present scattered over India. Has our Government ever consulted how they should be protected in the event of disturbances?—Your obedient servant,
February 18th. T.

THE commands of the Convalescent Depôts at Landour and Dalhousie fall in this year in July and October respectively; those at Pchamari, Dalhousie, and Naini Tal will all change their staff officers in February, March, and October.

Home News.

COUNCIL DRAFTS.—The tenders for Rs. 40,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 22,85,000, average rate 1s. 6.75d.; on Bombay, Rs. 17,00,000, average rate, 1s. 6.759d.; and Madras, Rs. 15,000, average rate, 1s. 6.75d. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 6½d. will receive about 75 per cent., and above in full. Subsequently, bills for Rs. 12,000, on Calcutta, and Rs. 1,00,000, on Bombay, were allotted at 1s. 6.25-32d. Between April 1 and the 17th inst. the remittances sold reached Rs. 13,73,78,018, and realised £11,115,163.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.—A memorial has been addressed by the Oldham Chamber of Commerce to Lord Dufferin on the subject of the extension of railways. The memorial points out that India, with adequate railway communication, could supply England with wheat, instead of this country having resource to America.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following is a list of the candidates for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on the 9th inst. Eighteen candidates competed for five appointments. All were reported qualified:—E. K. Campbell, 2,590 marks; F. J. Drury, 2,495 marks; F. A. Rogers, 2,230 marks; E. R. W. C. Carroll, 2,220 marks; and H. J. Dyson, 2,160 marks.

A PRIZE of One Hundred Guineas is offered by Messrs. Kendal and Dent, Watch Manufacturers, 106, Cheapside, through the Balloon Society of Great Britain, for the best Essay on "Universal Time, (New Style,) and our future Watches and Clock." MSS. should be sent to the Secretary of the Balloon Society of Great Britain, on or before May 1st, 1885.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.—It is quite certain that considerable changes are impending in the Indian Council, but there is much doubt as to how the vacancies will be filled. These will be three in number unless Sir Barrow Ellis is re-nominated by the Secretary of State, and it is probable that even in his case the ten-year rule will be rigidly enforced. Sir Alfred Lyall has refused the offer of a seat, and Sir Donald Stewart has apparently not yet made up his mind. But the addition of the present Commander-in-Chief would not solve the problem of providing the necessary successors to the most difficult places. Perhaps if Sir Barrow Ellis is retired, the Secretary of State would look at home and not to India for the most competent Bombay representative.—*Home News.*

H.M.S. "CROCODILE."—The Indian troopship *Crocodile* arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday from Bombay. She brought to England 332 time-expired men from various corps, 134 men belonging to the Royal Artillery, 18 to join the depots, 21 women, and 36 children. The following officers were also among the passengers:—Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli, R.A.; Lieutenants Atherton and Westropp, 12th Lancers; Lieutenant Langdale, 8th Hussars; Lieutenant Herbert, 17th Lancers; the Hon. Lieutenant White, 2nd London Regiment; Lieutenant Norton, 2nd Middlesex; Colonel Cochrane, 2nd Liverpool; Major Denny, 2nd Lincolnshire; Lieutenant M'Causland, 2nd West York; Lieutenants Sandwith and Fenwick, 2nd Leicestershire; Captain Stewart and Lieutenant Hemphill, 1st King's Borderers; Captain Corbett, 2nd South Yorkshire; Lieutenant Murray, 1st North Lancashire; Lieutenant Barton, 1st Connaught Rangers; Lieutenant Strachey, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Tyrwhitt Walker, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers; Captain Balfe and Lieutenants Williams and Pritchard, Staff Corps; Lieutenant Kelly, 20th Hussars; Lieutenant Cure, 2nd Gloucestershire; Colonel Simpson, 2nd North Staffordshire; Surgeon-Majors O'Reilly, Creyk, and Graves, and Surgeon Dawson, Medical Department; and Veterinary Surgeons Short and Savage. The *Crocodile* brought no invalids.

H.M.S. "SERAPIS."—The Indian troopship *Serapis* sailed from Portsmouth on Thursday last for Bombay, calling at Queenstown. From Portsmouth she took only a few details and the following officers:—Lieut.-Col. Westby, Bedford Regiment; Lieut. Gunning, Durham Light Infantry; Capt. Mayne, Norfolk Regiment; Rev. John Bowse, Roman Catholic Chaplain; Lieuts. Bower and Montgomery, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieut. Farquharson, East Surrey Regiment; Capt. Cliff, late Horse Artillery; Lieut. Forbes, Bombay Staff Corps; Capt. Maisey and Garbett, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Shipley, 13th Bengal Lancers; Lieut. Elliott, Royal Artillery; Capt. Carleton, Leicester Regiment; Lieut. Dyer, Middlesex Regiment; Lieut. Randolph, North Stafford Regiment; Lieut. Wilkinson, Royal Fusiliers; Quartermaster Ryan, East Lancashire Regiment; Riding-Master M'Gee, 17th Lancers; Lieut. Smith, West Riding Regiment; and Surgeons-Major Ash and Blennerhassett. The bulk of the passengers will join the *Serapis* at Queenstown. These include twenty non-commissioned

officers and 1,144 men from various corps, and the following officers:—Major Wade, Liverpool Regiment; Lieut. Power, South Yorkshire Regiment; Capt. Chancellor, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieut. De Gruyther, Suffolk Regiment; Lieut. Webb, Leicester Regiment; Capt. Brereton and Lieut. Cotton, Liverpool Regiment; Major Randolph and Capt. Randall, Lancashire Fusiliers; Capt. Mainwaring and Lieuts. Vyovan and King, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. Waterfield, South Wales Borderers; Lieut. Hope, King's Own Borderers; Major Hilliard, Durham Regiment; Major Malcolm, 1st Borderers; Lieut. Griffin, Lincolnshire Regiment; Major Denison and Lieuts. Wintle and Evans Lamb, 1st Leinster Regiment; Lieut. Johnston, 12th Lancers; and Surgeon Kelly Medical Staff.

LORD RIPON AT THE NORTHBROOK INDIAN CLUB.—On Saturday evening Lord Ripon was entertained at a banquet given in the Town-hall, Westminster, by the Northbrook Indian Club. Lord Northbrook presided, and among the company present were Lord Kimberley, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Lawrence, Lord Dalrymple, Nawab Shamsud Dowlah, Sir Louis Mallet, Sir A. Hobhouse, Sir Ashley Eden, Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., Mr. J. K. Cross, M.P., Under-Secretary for India, Sir F. J. Halliday, Hon. L. Tennyson, Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir B. H. Ellis, General Charles Foster, Sir W. Andrew, Mr. B. W. Currie, Sir George Campbell, M.P., Sir T. E. Colbrooke, M.P., Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir James Caird, Sir Richard Meade, Sir H. Maine, Sir Robert Stuart, Mr. D. P. Cama, Mr. W. H. Primrose (Lord Ripon's private secretary), and many others. The club being non-political the proceedings were strictly of a social and non-party character. After the usual toast of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen the chairman proposed the health of the guest of the evening, referring to the early career of Lord Ripon and the way in which the chairman and he were brought into immediate contact during the early period of their political life. He took occasion to name the various distinguished members of the club who had met that night to do honour to Lord Ripon. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, and owing to the great cheering Lord Ripon was not able to reply till a few minutes after his rising up to do so. After expressing his hearty thanks for the honour done him in this entertainment his lordship referred to the great advantages of the club, which he believed had a great future before it. He alluded to the fact that he was one of the original members of the club when it was first started at John-street by Lord Northbrook, with the co-operation of Sir B. Ellis and Mr. G. S. V. Fitzgerald. Being absent from England, he said, he was not able to attend the club, but now that he has returned he hoped "to mend his manners." He confined himself solely to the social aspect of the club, and avoided all political questions as regards his policy in India. After the dinner a large number of Indians were presented to his lordship, and this terminated the proceedings of the evening.

THE AFGHANISTAN FRONTIER DELIMITATION.

At a meeting of the Westminster Debating Society held last night in the Century Club Rooms, Pall-mall-place, there were present, among other visitors, to hear a discussion with regard to our interests in Afghanistan, M. Lessar, a member of the Russian Delimitation Commission, Mr. A. Kropensky, secretary of the Russian Embassy, General Sir H. Green, General Sir A. Kemball, Mr. Boulnois, late Chief Justice of the Punjab, Col. Monroe, Col. E. Johnson, and Major Durant and Mr. C. Marvin.

Mr. Griffin W. Vyse, late Field Engineer of Southern Afghanistan, opened the discussion with the motion:—"That the immediate occupation of Candahar, by friendly arrangement, is desirable, in the interests of our Indian Empire, and as a safeguard against further Russian advancement." With the aid of a large map of Afghanistan he gave an interesting account of the character of the country and its people, admitting that in some respects his views of the present situation of affairs affecting the delimitation of the frontier had been somewhat modified of late by what he had heard from his distinguished friend M. Lessar.

Mr. A. Kropensky, who spoke in excellent English, remarked during the course of the debate that Russia did not at all want a war, and had no desire to invade Afghanistan. She only wanted a frontier between her territories and Afghanistan. This he hoped England would help to obtain, in English interests as well as in those of Russia—(hear, hear).

M. Lessar, speaking in French, his native tongue, declared that this question of the marking out of a frontier between the two countries, Russia and Afghanistan, had unhappily been quite misunderstood in this country. This question had been mixed up with that of the possession of Herat, but the two were entirely distinct and different. There was no intention of going to Herat or of advancing the frontier nearer to that city than it was now proposed to do in order to include that which was absolutely necessary to Russia. The Russians, he believed, were still at Pul-i-Khatun, and he had not heard of their alleged march on Penjdeh. It must be remembered that the old line as proposed left them with nothing but sand and desert, and he urged that the lands capable of affording pasturage and the salt lakes which the line asked for would enclose were absolute necessities to them. This district, too, which was now uninhabited, was geographically a part of Russian Turkestan. That line once ascertained, they were pre-

pared to declare that they had no wish to go nearer to Herat, and his Government were quite ready to regard Afghanistan as an integral part of the British Indian Empire. With regard to the talked-of extension of the railway to Herat, he could assure them that this was a matter altogether beyond his scope, but personally he should think that the extension of the line from the British Indian frontier would conduce to the interests of both nations and be a guarantee for peace between the two Powers.

Mr. C. Marvin said that the question seemed to be at what point the two railways—the Russian one from Askabad and ours from Quetta—should join one another. One thing appeared to be certain—namely, that unless we advanced towards the Russian frontier the Russian frontier would advance towards us—(hear, hear).

NOTICES, DIVIDENDS, MEETINGS, &c.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.—At a meeting of the holders of £5 paid shares (£15 unpaid) in the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company, on Friday, held at No. 134, Palmerston-buildings, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C., the following resolution was passed *nem. con.*:—"That this meeting approves the course suggested by the circular of the 13th of February, and that the following gentlemen be requested to act as a committee to take such steps as they may think fit to protect the interests of the stock and shareholders of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company, with power to add either stock or shareholders to their number—viz.:—Samuel Gurney Sheppard, Samuel Montagu, Charles Keyser, and C. Wilkinson."

OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HERBERT STEWART, K.C.B., died on Feb. 16 at Gakdul, from wounds received in an engagement near Metammeh on Jan. 19. The deceased officer was born on June 30, 1843, the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Stewart, rector of Sparsholt, Hampshire, and was a great-grandson of the seventh Earl of Galloway. His mother was daughter of the late Charles John Herbert of Muckross, county Kerry. He was educated at Winchester College, and entered the Army as ensign in the 37th Regiment (now the Hampshire) in 1863. It is not generally known that Stewart was at one time intended for the Bar, that he kept all his terms and ate all his dinners, but in the end abandoned that life for a military career. He was gazetted lieutenant in 1865 and captain in 1868. For two years from this time he acted as aide-de-camp to the Major-General Commanding the Bengal Presidency, and the year following as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General in Bengal. In 1873 he joined the 3rd Dragoon Guards, on the lists of which regiment his name now stands as Major. In 1878 he passed the Staff College and served as Brigade Major in the Zulu War in 1879, and was present at the affair of Erzuganyan. He was specially employed on the lines of communication after the breaking up of the Cavalry Brigade, and for his services here he was mentioned in Colonel Russell's report, with brevet rank as Major, which rank he gained substantively in 1882. He served as principal Staff officer to the Transvaal field force in the operations against Secocoeni, and as Military Secretary and Chief of the Staff to Sir Garnet Wolseley, and in this capacity he gained further mention in despatches and his brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, together with a medal and clasp. In 1881 he went to South Africa on special service, and was Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in the Boer war, for which he was again mentioned. In the early part of 1882 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and later in the year he again saw active service as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General for the cavalry division in the operations in Egypt. Here he was present at all the minor engagements of that campaign, as well as at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and the capture of Cairo. For these services he was mentioned in despatches, appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, made a Companion of the Bath, gained a medal with clasp, and was decorated with the Third Class of the Osmanieh and the Khedive's Star. In the same year he gained the rank of Colonel. Last year, again, he served in Egypt. Under Sir General Graham he commanded the Cavalry Brigade, and was present at the battles of El Teb and Tamai, for which he was promoted to the rank of K.C.B. and gained additional distinctions.

THE DACCA-MYMENSINGH RAILWAY.—The construction of the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway is being pushed on with vigour, and a portion of the line from the terminus at Bairah—a place about three miles from the sudder station—to Saltee, a distance of about seventeen miles, has been so far completed that trains for the conveyance of materials have lately been running over it. The works on the remaining portion of the line from Saltee to Naraingunge, about eighty-five miles, are fast progressing towards completion. It is believed that another section of the line will be completed by April next. Some two or three bridges over small forest rivers still remain to be constructed. There will be about nine stations along the line between Naraingunge and Mymensingh.—*Indian Daily News.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA &c.

DURING the month of December last 547 emigrants left Calcutta for Demerara, of whom 483 were Hindus and 74 Muhammadans.

It is stated that Bengal will shortly receive an Educational officer of great promise in Mr. Kuechler, who was ninth Wrangler at Cambridge.

The Viceroy will, the *Pioneer* believes, according to present arrangements, leave Calcutta by March the 21st, at latest.

DON CARLOS and the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin have returned to Calcutta from Darjeeling.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD broke no bones in his fall at the Calcutta Races on the 21st ult. The injuries received are only flesh wounds and severe bruises, and his lordship is already making rapid progress towards recovery.

A **DEPUTATION** of Tirhoot planters waited upon the Viceroy on the 26th ult., and presented a memorial adopted by the Indigo Planters' Association upon the Tenancy Bill. Lord Dufferin promised to give the matter his careful consideration.

A **FAREWELL** dinner was given at M. Bansard's Hotel on the 30th ult. by the medical men of Calcutta, to Dr. D. B. Smith, who is about to leave for England to take up the principalship of the Netley College.

The Calcutta Sanitary Commission has submitted its report to the local government. The document embodies no fewer than twenty-three separate recommendations with regard to the improved conservancy of the town. It also recommends that the engineering and other establishments should be increased.

PORTABLE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN THE STREETS.—Calcutta witnessed a novel scene the other night in the way of an electric lamp lit in a marriage procession proceeding along Chitpore-road. The light was very powerful, brilliant, and steady, and the illumination was so successful that a man could see distinctly objects at a considerable distance.—*Statesman.*

The civilians in the North-West Provinces will shortly have a chance of promotion, as Mr. H. D. Willock, district judge, will retire in April, on the expiration of the furlough he is now taking. Mr. Willock entered the service in 1852.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE, and the Political Resident for the Eastern States of Rajputana, Dr. Stratton, with about a couple of hundred followers, arrived at Howrah on the 3rd inst. He was to remain a fortnight.

An annual meeting of subscribers to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund has been held at Calcutta, and the report of the directors duly adopted. The Chairman, Mr. David Sutherland, congratulated the meeting on the present peaceful condition of the fund, which was no longer agitated by burning questions or angry controversies.

A **CURIOUS** rumour obtained currency in Calcutta on the 24th ult. among a section of the native trading community. This was no less sensational a story than that the Queen was dead! Mar-ware brokers began to offer Government paper for sale, and nothing but the persistent denial of the rumour by such Europeans as they applied to would satisfy them of the falseness of the news. How the rumour arose no one can say; but it is suggested that the telegrams about the dynamite outrages in London had something to do with it, particularly as the mystic words, "The Tower of London," were mentioned.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(From the *Indian Planters' Gazette*).

MR. THOMASON, of the Possa Tobacco Farm, shortly leaves India for good and returns to the land of stars and stripes.

The Tirhoot State Railway bridge over the Dhanoutie river at Motihari has become so shaky as to necessitate the erection of a temporary one.

MR. WHITTY, executive engineer for the Jhanjhpore Extension, will probably go to the Raipore Extension in the Central Provinces.

BHAUGULPORE must have its *on dit* as well as Paris. This time it is to the effect that the Vice roy intends shooting tigers in the north of the district.

The P. and O. steamer *Mirzapore* will be a regular family-boat, as Tirhoot and his wife appear to be going home in her. Mozufferpore will, in consequence, be denuded of ladies during the coming summer.

MR. ELLIOT, assistant engineer, Jhanjhpore Extension, Tirhoot State Railway, goes home on sick leave. Mr. Pope, too, the popular traffic manager, has been ordered by the medicos to take a sea voyage, and sails shortly for Australia.

A **SENSATIONAL CASE.**—In connection with the Khankah property of Sasseram a case has been instituted against Government. Numerous witnesses on both sides will be examined, and the affair, on the whole, will take up pretty long time before it is decided one way or the other.

MADRAS.

The Governor of Madras proposes to visit Pondicherry.

ORDERS have been given by the Madras Government for the recommencement of work on the new harbour.

MADAME BLAVATSKY is seriously ill at Adyar, the headquarters of the Theosophical Society.

THE anniversary of the Madras Agricultural College was celebrated on Saturday evening, Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice of Madras, presiding.

THE suit instituted by Mr. Gompertz against Mr. Goldingham and other members of the Bellary Club, for wrongful expulsion from the club, has been dismissed.

SIR MADAVA ROW has communicated to a Madras paper his views on the subject of the reform of the position of Hindoo women, which is at present occupying so much attention.

THE case against Mr. Wilson, solicitor, by the Municipality, has been decided in his favour, the Municipality having to refund the extra amount of professional tax demanded.

THE committee which has recently been sitting to decide on the best site for the new High Court buildings, has selected a site near the lighthouse on the beach.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—The Agent of this Railway informs us by telegram that the damages to the South Indian Railway have now been so far repaired as to permit resumption of traffic by train throughout the system. Over newly repaired earthworks and temporary works the trains will be delayed a little at certain points. Revised time-tables to meet this will be issued as soon as possible.—*Mail*, Feb. 2.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS OF TANJORE.—The Princess of Tanjore died of small-pox at her home on the 31st ult. The death of the Princess of Tanjore closes the Tanjore dynasty. The Princess was married in 1859, and bore three children, all of whom died. She was in her thirty-ninth year.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—At the opening meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on the 3rd inst., the Hon. Mr. Sullivan presented the report on the Bill to provide trustees for the Harbour of Madras. Two attempts by unofficial members to amend the Bill were negatived by an official majority. The Bill is based on the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1873 and 1879. The Police Act Amendment Bill was passed, also the River Conservancy Act Amendment Bill. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie (of Arbuthnot and Co.) was to leave Madras on the 4th inst. Mr. Macfadyen will probably succeed him as member of Council.

BOMBAY.

IT has been decided to postpone the Bombay International Exhibition until the autumn of 1887.

H.E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON left Bombay for Calcutta on a brief visit to the Viceroy on the 2nd inst.

HONORARY CAPTAIN W. J. GRAHAM, Quartermaster of the Royal Lancaster Regiment, committed suicide at Poona on the 2nd inst. by shooting himself with a revolver.

A MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY was opened in Bombay on the 5th inst. to investigate the circumstances under which the mail steamer *Chusan* grounded off Perim on the 28th ult.

THE Bombay Government have issued a Resolution adopting the recommendations of the Factory Commission in regard to the application of the Steam-boiler Act to boilers of 10 horse-power and under.

THE captain of the coasting steamer *Washisti* was convicted at the Bombay Police Court on the 2nd inst. of carrying 500 passengers in excess of the proper number, and was fined Rs.2,500. The owner of the vessel was also fined.

REPLIES have been received from the Australian Government to any inquiry by the Bengal Government as to the time for holding the proposed International Exhibition. The cold season of 1887-8 appears to be the most convenient time.

THE Government of Bombay have written to the Chamber of Commerce that, as they are not in a position to advance Rs.9,00,000, the construction of the Barsi Road Railway must remain in abeyance.

At an influential meeting of natives held in Bombay on the 20th ult., under the presidency of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, it was resolved to take steps to start a new political association for the promotion and advocacy of the public interests of this country.

A PRIVATE of the Kolhapore Infantry, a corps maintained by the Kolhapore State, shot two of his comrades dead a few days since while they were going through aiming drill. The murderer was immediately arrested.

RELEASED SLAVES AT KURRACHEE.—Nine more of the slaves brought here by H.M.'s ship *Dragon* have been admitted into the small-pox sheds beyond the Lyari, all showing symptoms of small-pox. One man who was admitted into hospital a few days ago

has since died. The Harbour Magistrate has recommended that all the slaves be removed from Kurrachee, and we certainly think this advice should be acted upon immediately.—*Sind Gazette*.

SEVERAL appointments in the Bombay Ecclesiastical Department are notified. The Rev. A. G. Cane, Chaplain of Poona, acts as Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay, with effect from the 19th ult. The Rev. H. N. Midwinter, Chaplain of Ghorpoorie, acts as Chaplain of Poona. The Rev. G. H. Lewis on being relieved of the chaplaincy of Quetta by the Rev. W. W. Baillie, acts as Chaplain of Ghorpoorie. The Rev. W. Clarke, joint Chaplain of Poona, visiting Yerrowda Jail, will visit the military prison at Wanowri until the arrival at Ghorpoorie of the Rev. Mr. Lewis. The Rev. C. H. Badham, Chaplain of Nusseersbad, will act as Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay during the right reverend gentleman's tour of visitation to Neemuch.

BURMA.

MESSRS. HALLIDAY BROS., of Rangoon, have suspended payment.

THE new railway offices at Rangoon were burned down on the night of the 28th ult., and most of the office records destroyed. The efforts of the railway officials to ascertain the cause of the fire have failed.

COLONEL SPEARMAN, the Deputy Commissioner of Astyal, was entertained at a dinner by his friends prior to his departure for England.

THE Commissioner of Moulmein left for Shoaygyeen on the 23rd ult.

CAPTAIN RAIKES, Deputy Commissioner of Hanthawaddy, has recently been paying a visit to Pyabwa. On the return of Captain Parrot from leave, Captain Raikes will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Moulmein.

CAPTAIN ADAMSON, Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, paid a visit to Dallah on the 29th ult., to investigate the complaint of the Burmese residents on the water supply.

THE first shipments of rice of this season's harvest is being made by the steamers *Martaban* and *Mandalay*, which leave shortly for Port Said for orders.

MR. J. O. HUGHES has been appointed secretary to the Moulmein Municipality, he having obtained more than double the number of votes of any other candidate.

A YOUNG Custom House officer named Branson has instituted a suit against the owners of the vessel *Bay of Panama*, for injuries received by a fall on board through the alleged negligence of the master. He sues as a pauper, and claims ten thousand rupees. The lad has been seven months in hospital with broken limbs, and is crippled for life.

A DEPUTATION of Buddhist priests have waited on King Theebaw and represented the grievances under which his people are suffering, and the miserable condition to which extortion and oppression have brought them. Theebaw expressed surprise, but promised inquiry and redress.

THE Burmese troops in the Shan States are reported to be acting with great cruelty against the defenceless Shans, sparing neither age nor sex.

IT is stated that five hundred dacoits have burned and plundered the Khandoe village, about twenty-five miles south of Mandalay.

A SERIOUS rising of Shans against Theebaw's authority is reported from Minjan. Several villages have been plundered, and the inhabitants put to death. Theebaw has no soldiers to suppress the revolt.

CEYLON.

ON the 27th ultimo the Governor left Colombo on a tour through the Southern Province, journeying as far as Matara, but not visiting any of the irrigation works in that part of the island. It is thought probable that one object of his Excellency's journey is to obtain some idea of the prospects of a line of southern railway, which would be a work capable of being brought to completion during his administration.

SINCE our last despatch there has been but one brief and almost formal sitting of the Legislature, at which the business was confined to the asking of one or two questions, the presentation of a petition, the further readings of the Cemeteries, Loan, and Carriers' Ordinances; also the first reading of the bill for the appropriation of Loan Board balances. The report of the Sub-Committee on the Pradial Products Bill was brought up and read, and the Council was adjourned to the 12th February to allow of progress being made with other Committees, as well as with drafts of Ordinances not yet ready. The sitting of this Council will be unprecedented. We understand that there are yet at least five Ordinances, drafts of which have not been published in the *Gazette*, to be passed before Council finally rises and the business of the Session can be concluded. It is estimated that the work before them will occupy our legislators till about the 15th of March.

A DEPUTATION from the Chamber of Commerce waited upon the Governor in reference to the movement amongst that body for the construction of a northern arm to our breakwater. It is urged that without such an arm it is often difficult and even dangerous to land or ship cargo during the north-east monsoon, owing to the prevalence of strong longshore winds, and that, if it be taken in hand whilst the breakwater staff and appliances are on the spot, it can be constructed for £200,000, the interest and sinking fund for which may easily be raised partly by increased dues on shipping and partly by new dues on cargo boats and on goods landed and shipped. The proposal was not well received by the Governor, who declared he could not take so favourable a view of the future shipping prospects of the port as is held by the Chamber. It did not appear, however, that any proof of the necessity for the northern arm was adduced; assertions were indeed made, but to warrant a further outlay on our harbour works some facts should have been adduced, though, no doubt during two months, December and January, a northern arm in a proper position would be a great convenience. But we ourselves will agree to consider no such scheme until the sanction of the railway to Badulla has been received. The £200,000 which this northern arm is to cost does not include a sum for further dredging of the harbour, a work which is of greater importance than any northern arm, and which is estimated to cost as much as £100,000. His Excellency the Governor, however, dealt with the arguments of the deputation most feebly, asking for assurances as to what the trade of the port would be thirty-five years hence, when he had a dozen very strong arguments to his hand, which he made no use of whatever. We are not likely, however, to be called upon to pay for a northern arm, at least not yet awhile.—*Ceylon Times*.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE 9th Bombay Native Infantry arrived in Bombay from Poona on Feb. 4th. The regiment will remain in Bombay until November, and then proceed to Aden.

THE *Pioneer* says:—Some important changes are, we understand, contemplated in the organisation of the Military Works Department, which will have the effect of bringing the department directly under the Commander-in-Chief. The change is one which, we doubt not, will materially contribute to increase the efficiency of an important branch of the service in India.

COLONEL McLEOD INNES, V.C., R.E., Inspector-General of Military Works in India, reaches the age of 55 on the 5th proximo, but does not come under the 55 years' rule. He will thus be enabled to hold his appointment for the full term of five years, until March 13th, 1887, unless promoted in the meantime to the rank of Major-General, of which there appears no present likelihood.—*Times of India*.

THE responsibility of transferring married hospital assistants for duty to places on the Western coast, Sind, and the Quetta district, and of permitting their families to accompany them at the public expense when the duty is of a permanent nature, is by a recent ruling vested in the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Bombay, who is to accord specific sanction in each case as it arises.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. R. GILLESPIE, C.B., half pay, late 106th Foot, is appointed Quartermaster-General in succession to Brigadier-General Hogg, whose period on the staff expired on the 31st ult.

It is reported that the military authorities in the Madras Presidency have under their consideration a proposal for the establishment of a first-class gymnasium at Secunderabad. If sanctioned the Madras Army will, in respect of gymnastic instruction, be placed on the same footing as the Bengal and Bombay Armies, which have a first-class gymnasium at Lucknow and Poona respectively.

It has been arranged that the pension payments in the Southern Konkan Circle shall eventually be undertaken by a military officer on the unemployed list. This measure will, it is understood, be introduced when the present paymaster of that circle retires from the service.

THE Government of India have, subject to the Secretary of State's sanction, decided that officers of the Indian Army holding any regimental appointment must vacate the same on attaining fifty-two years of age. The former rule, G. O. 209 of 1882, applied to commandants only. The rule has now been extended so as to include all regimental appointments.

THE Government of India has now ruled that its former decision directing that when military officers not entitled to quarters but to presidency house-rent are supplied with quarters, and consequently are not allowed to draw their presidency house rent, the amount of the presidency house-rent was to be credited to the Public Works Department is incorrect. In future no such adjustments need be made.

THE Government of India have approved of the issue of the defective ammunition manufactured at the Kirkee Factory to regiments and batteries in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies for field practice, in the proportion of 30 rounds per soldier

of British infantry, 15 rounds for cavalry, 30 rounds for native infantry, and 20 rounds for native cavalry. In addition to the above, it has been decided to issue 800 rounds of the ammunition to each regiment of British cavalry and 1,200 rounds to each regiment of British infantry. Regiments which are at present allowed to purchase ammunition at half price for match shooting purposes may be supplied with the Kirkee-made ammunition at one-fourth the original price, in the proportion of 1,000 rounds per battery and 3,000 rounds per regiment.

THE following General Order was issued from the Adjutant-General's Office at Poona on the 29th ultimo:—In notifying to the Bombay Army the retirement of Brigadier-General A. G. F. Hogg, from the position of Quartermaster-General, which he has held for five years, H.E. the Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of recording his high appreciation of the excellent service performed by Brigadier-General Hogg and of the manner in which he has conducted the duties of his department. His Excellency feels sure that the Bombay Army, for whose welfare Brigadier-General Hogg has so earnestly and conscientiously worked, will join with him in regretting General Hogg's retirement from the Quartermaster-General's Department, and in good wishes for his future welfare and advancement.

CAPTAIN BAXTER, R.E., has invented a new field kitchen, which is likely to supersede any of those now in use, on account of its extreme simplicity and portability. It consists of a series of annular kettles, the central tubes of which, when the kettles are placed one over the other, form a continuous flue or chimney. The combustion of the wood or fuel is thus maintained by the strong induced draught; and any sort of combustible matter will burn freely. The kettles are made of diminishing size, so that they can be packed one in the other. The kitchen would be particularly useful in a boat, where a little sand strewed on the bottom would sufficiently guard against fire. A field kitchen, to cook for sixty men, measures, when packed, fifteen inches in diameter by fourteen inches high, and can be carried by one person with ease.

Miscellaneous.

SINHALESE COMPANY FOR EUROPE.—Arrangements have been made with the members who formed the Sinhalese Comedy entitled *Princess Johana* in Kotahena with great success a few weeks ago to proceed to Europe on a continental tour. The company consists of eighteen persons, who are to receive three sovereigns each a month with free board and free passage there and back. The comedy has been translated into English by Mr. J. M. Perera, of Hill-street, Colombo. A well-known schoolmaster of Grand Pass is also to accompany them as a descriptive lecturer.—*Cor.*

ARBORICULTURE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The expenditure on arboriculture in the Central Provinces during the years 1883-84 was Rs. 19,135, against Rs. 18,150 in the previous years. Of the former sum Rs. 15,585 was provided from local funds, and Rs. 2,550 was expended by the Public Works Department in maintaining avenues and groves on the roads under their charge. Most trees were planted out in the Hoshangabad district, and next comes Jabalpur, whilst no planting operations were undertaken in the Nagpur, Chanda, Seoni, Mandla, Betul, and Raipur districts. Private individuals are reported to have planted out 9,434 trees in avenues and 1,982 in groves, upwards half of which were planted in the Hoshangabad district, and the next largest numbers in Nimar. In the returns from some of the districts, however, it appears that the number of trees planted from public funds and by private individuals have been mixed up together, so that it is impossible to arrive at the exact expenditure. In fact the Chief Commissioner admits "that no safe deduction can be drawn from the returns as they stand."

TRAGIC AFFAIR AT KOLHAPUR.—One of those tragedies, which have been becoming far too frequent in India of late, was enacted there last week. A private of the local corps (familiarily known as the K. I.) shot two of his comrades dead while they were going through aiming drill. Of course, there was a woman at the bottom of it. Victim number one had been intriguing with the wife of the murderer, and on that very morning taunted the latter, who came on parade with his musket ready loaded. He fired at the distance of a few paces, the bullet entered the back, passed round the region of the heart, and being diverted by the right ribs, glanced off at a tangent, and went clean through the head of victim number two, who was about fifteen paces off. When the murderer saw the second man, who was a friend of his, fall, he too fell to the ground in an agony of remorse. He was at once secured and has been tried and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, Mr. Joshi. Directly the affair was reported to him, the Political Agent, it is said, issued orders for all the ammunition to be withdrawn from all the men in the lines. This was a most wise precaution, for it is well-known that such deeds are infectious. It is to be hoped that Government will adopt the course which was strongly urged in our columns some months ago, and not leave any ammunition with the rank and file, whether native or British.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE LAND QUESTION IN INDIA,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

LIBERTY AND PROPERTY DEFENCE LEAGUE,

AND THE

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A CONFERENCE

Of those who object to the introduction into India of Land Laws framed on the lines of recent Irish Land Legislation will be held at

WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S,

ON

FEBRUARY 25th, 1885.

THE RIGHT HON.

THE EARL OF WEMYSS AND MARCH

Will take the Chair at 2.45 P.M.

Tickets can be obtained on application to ROPER LETHBRIDGE, Esq., Hon. Sec., Indian Constitutional Association (London Branch), 3, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W., or to W. C. CROFTS, Esq., Liberty and Property Defence League, 4, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1885.

TO-MORROW'S DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

FROM an advertisement in another column it will be seen that to-morrow, Feb. 25, the "London Committee of Bengal landholders and others interested in the welfare of the agricultural community of Bengal and Behar," will hold a Conference on the Bengal Tenancy Bill at Willis's Rooms, under the auspices of the Liberty and Property Defence League and the Indian Constitutional Association. The Earl of Wemyss, President of the Defence League, will take the chair at 2.45 P.M.; and we learn that a large number of gentlemen interested, including many members of both Houses of Parliament, have intimated their intention of being present.

It is very generally felt that the interference with freedom of contract and the confiscation of the rights of property, involved in this attempt to force some of the worst features of recent Irish land-legislation on the peaceful and prosperous agricultural community of Bengal, are so unjust and impolitic in themselves, as well as so utterly subversive of all confidence in British faith, as to deserve the severest condemnation of all honest men. It is altogether idle to pretend that the Bill has been so emasculated as to be rendered innocuous. It still contains all those iniquitous clauses which invalidate all "contracts to the contrary." It still maintains in full force the monstrous theory that rents are not to be considered "fair" unless they accord with the whims and fancies of an officer of a despotic Government. It still insists on the legal presumption, as against a landlord, that every tenant has held for twelve years, and has therefore acquired "fixity of tenure"—although Mr. Justice Field and the highest judicial authorities have conclusively shown that it is often impossible for the landlord, under any circumstances, to rebut this presumption, which is therefore cruelly unjust to him. It still offers every encouragement to sub-letting, thereby creating a new class of drones—men who, by the very nature of their position, are certain to be the worst and most oppressive of rack-renters—to fatten on the toil of the poor cultivators, and to oust the original landholders from their position and interest in the land.

And the worst of it is that the new Bill—for the Bill as recast in Select Committee is virtually a new Bill—cannot be seen in the vernacular, much less considered or studied, in the more remote rural districts for many weeks to come, for its provisions were only published in Calcutta on February 13. And yet it is stated that the Bill will be brought up for final consideration, and debated until passed, next Friday, February 27! This mode of procedure, which appears to have been dictated by Lord Ripon's coercion from home, is curiously in contrast with the flaring "Resolution" put forth by Lord Ripon's Government some two years ago, when it was declared to be the intention of the Government of India that all important legislative proposals should be fully discussed in the public Press before being passed into law. That the Bill as now finally revised is entirely a novel one obviously follows from the following consideration, if from no other: the recommendations of the Select Committee of last year, and those of the Bengal Government published in the *Gazette* of October 11 last, were diametrically opposed to each other on many of the most important points, and mutually destructive—and no one, until last week, knew for certain which of these two authorities the Government of India would elect to follow as a guide for its final proposals. It seems to us absolutely impossible for the Government, with any regard for decency—putting aside all considerations of justice or equity—to rush this Bill into law without a full and due publication of its details in the vernacular *Gazettes*, and ample opportunity given for its consideration by the vast populations to whom it is a matter of life and death.

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN CRISIS.

THE crisis in our relations with Russia—the delay of which has only been a question of Russian convenience, ever since the Kandahar "scuttle" threw away all the advantages gained on our frontier by the last Afghan war—seems now to be coming on us in grim earnest. The prescience of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton indicated the events which are now occurring, as certain to occur whenever the Russian authorities might think the English

power hampered by difficulties in other parts of the world; and the criminal blunders of those who sneered at Lord Beaconsfield's political foresight, and who hounded that great man from office, have now provided Russia—at least so it is thought at St. Petersburg—with the wished-for opportunity.

We do not share the Russian belief in England's weakness, even in face of the Soudan blunders and crimes of the present imbecile Administration. If England be to England true—with Lord Dufferin in power at Calcutta, and Lord Salisbury to support him in Downing-street—there is no reason to doubt for a moment our power to retrieve even the fatal Kandahar mistake, provided the national resolution be taken at once, and with that dogged determination which characterises the English race when once fairly roused. But the time is one for immediate action. The last shreds of Ministerial hypocrisy, labouring to defend or disguise the policy of 1880 now utterly discredited by events, must be torn away. The Ameer must be strengthened by every means in our power—the railway to Kandahar pushed on with all speed—Herat fortified by the aid of our engineers—and Russia clearly shown that we have at last assumed that determined attitude which we ought never to have given up.

The demands of M. Lessar for an "ethnographical" frontier—i.e., for the incorporation in Russia of all Afghanistan north of the mountains—amount simply and plainly to a demand for the dismemberment of the dominions of our ally at Kabul. Even the most craven adherents of the present Government have always admitted that we must strive for "a strong, united, and friendly Afghanistan." Will Lord Kimberley and Mr. Cross consent to see this consummation of this purpose in the annexation by Russia of some of the fairest Afghan provinces?

DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.—A deputation of the president, vice-presidents, and members of the India Union waited on his Excellency the Viceroy on Saturday, to present an address of welcome. The presentation took place in the Throne Room at Government House. His Excellency was attended by Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, his private secretary, and Mr. Burn, A.D.C. The deputation was headed by his Highness the Maharajah of Durbhungah. His Excellency, in reply to the address, said:—"Maharajah and Gentlemen,—In the first place I must express the great satisfaction which I have experienced from the views of the deputation having been conveyed to me through the instrumentality of one of our great native nobles, who has already taken a most honourable and distinguished part in the administration of the country, and whose talents and capacity are in themselves a proof of the very great advantages which the Government of India may derive from the assistance of the leading nobles and gentlemen of the land. I have already had so many occasions of expressing my desire to meet the wishes and to satisfy the demands of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India that I need not again repeat it, but I can assure you that I regard it as a very great advantage that personages like yourselves, who are authorised to speak on behalf of large sections of the community, who exercise a legitimate and useful influence over numbers of their fellow-subjects should come to me, as you have done, with an address in which there is formulated, in a very business-like and practical manner, the various suggestions which you have to offer to the Government of India. It is by reducing your wishes to this shape that we, on our part, will be able best to comprehend in what way we can legislate for the general good of the country. I will not touch upon any of the points which you have raised, as this would not be the proper place for me to do so, but I will carefully consider every one of them in turn, and although the duration of the term of office of a Viceroy is hardly long enough to enable him to do very much for the improvement of the general legislation of the country, I still hope that by the application of my best efforts to the task, I may be able to go away with the conviction that at all events my term of office shall not have been barren of results. I thank you heartily for those personal expressions of good-will contained in your address, and I can assure you that I have no higher ambition than to merit your confidence and to discharge my duty faithfully to the Queen-Emress and to the people of India. The Maharajah of Durbhungah then introduced the members of the deputation severally to his Excellency, and shortly afterwards the deputation took their leave and withdrew.—*Indian Daily News.*



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 31.)

WARD, Mr. W. E., M.A., C.S., to officiate as chief commissioner of Assam during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. A. Elliott, C.S.I., or until further orders.

WRIGHT—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. H. Wright an attorney-at-law in the Madras Presidency, to perform the functions of a notary public under that Act.

STONE—The services of Mr. S. J. Stone, district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from Dec. 15.

WIMBERLEY, Major R. J., first assistant superintendent, Port Blair, and the Nicobars, to be deputy superintendent, vice Lieutenant-Colonel M. Protheroe, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The following substantive appointment consequent on Major Wimberley's promotion are made provisionally for one year:—

BIRCH, Major W. B., second assistant superintendent, to be first assistant superintendent.

MAN, Mr. E. H., third assistant superintendent, and officiating first assistant superintendent, to be second assistant superintendent.

TUSON, Mr. F. E., extra assistant superintendent, 1st class, to be third assistant superintendent.

GODWIN-AUSTEN, Mr. H., extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, and officiating third assistant superintendent, to be extra assistant superintendent, 1st class.

JESSOP, Mr. W., officiating extra assistant superintendent, 1st class, to be extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class.

HUBBARD—H.M.'s Secretary of State for India has permitted the Rev. E. J. Hubbard, a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from Nov. 18.

The undermentioned temporary promotions and changes are made among conservators of forests, consequent on the deputation to England, on special duty, of Dr. W. Schlich, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India:—

RIBBENTROP, Mr. B., conservator of forests in the Punjab, to act as Inspector-General of Forests until further orders.

HILL, Mr. H. C., officiating conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, in charge of the Pegu Circle, British Burmah, to act as conservator of forests in the Punjab, and to continue to officiate in the 3rd grade of conservators until further orders.

POPERT, Mr. E. P., deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in British Burmah, and officiating in the 1st grade of deputy conservators, to act as conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in charge of the Pegu Circle until further orders.

HOME, Mr. A. L., conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in Bengal, to act in the 2nd grade of conservators, with effect from the date on which Mr. Ribbentrop assumes charge of the office of inspector-general of forests, and until the return from leave of Major Dove-ton, conservator of forests, or until further orders.

SCOTT, Mr. G. B., surveyor, 1st grade, Survey of India, is appointed to be an assistant superintendent of survey, 2nd grade, with effect from Nov. 10, vice Mr. F. W. Kelly, promoted.

BARCKHAUSEN, Mr. C. A., Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on Jan. 9.

The following grade reversions and promotions of officers of the Financial Department are notified:—

With effect from Dec. 18, in consequence of the return from furlough of Mr. S. Jacob:—

COX, Mr. A. F., to revert to his substantive appointment of enrolled officer, Class III.

BARROW, Mr. O. T., to cease to officiate as enrolled officer, Class III., and to officiate as enrolled officer, Class IV.

ATKINSON, Mr. F. J., to revert to his substantive appointment of enrolled officer, Class V.

CHAPMAN, Mr. R. C., to revert to his substantive appointment of enrolled officer, Class VI.

With effect from Dec. 27, in consequence of the departure of Mr. C. G. Vansittart on leave on private affairs:—

CHAPMAN, Mr. R. C., to officiate as enrolled officer, Class V.

With effect from Jan. 6:—

KEENE, Mr. H. G. H., to be enrolled officer, Class V.

With effect from Jan. 20, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Mr. J. E. O'Connor:—

DONALD, Mr. W., to revert to his substantive appointment of enrolled officer, Class III.

TAYLOR, Mr. J., to revert to his substantive appointment of enrolled officer, Class IV.
 GROVES, Mr. H. S., to revert to his substantive appointment of enrolled officer, Class V.
 CHAPMAN, Mr. R. C., to revert to his substantive appointment of enrolled officer, Class VI.
 MILNE—The services of Surgeon A. Milne, M.D., of the Indian Medical Department, Bombay Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from Jan. 25.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

STRETTELL, Mr. F. D. C., to be acting agent at Akyab, vice Mr. A. M. Lindsay, appointed acting agent at Moulmein in place of Mr. Fred Burns, who has obtained leave to Europe.
 MICHOD, Mr. C. J., from Head Office, to be acting agent at Lahore.
 COLVIN, Mr. E. G., C.S., assumed charge of his duties as assistant to the agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, on Jan. 13.
 CORNISH—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Lieut. W. H. Cornish, assistant commissioner and magistrate of the 2nd class, Merwara, with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.
 RAMSAY—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to appoint Lieut. H. L. Ramsay to be a magistrate of the 1st class, in the Ajmere district, with effect from the date of Lieut. Ramsay's appointment as cantonment magistrate of Nusseerabad.
 GALE, Lieut. W. A., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the departmental standard examination as required by P.W.D. Code II. i., on Jan. 10.
 SHELLY, Lieut. A. D. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, joined the military works department on Jan. 6, and is hereby posted to the Beloochistan Circle, military works, which he joined on that date.
 PRICE, Mr. W. H., assistant traffic superintendent, Class IV. of Superior Revenue Establishment, was granted an extension of leave on m.c. for fourteen days.
 GILES, Mr. W., assistant engineer, having been posted to the Bengal-Nagpore State Railway by the director-general of railways, reported his arrival on Dec. 30.
 ROGERS, Mr. P. P., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Director-General and placed in charge of the works above ground at the Omeria Colliery.
 HANDLEY—The notification transferring Mr. J. H. Handley, assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporarily, from Hyderabad to State Railways, and placing his services at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways, is cancelled.
 MITCHELL, Mr. F. J., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Assam, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Jan. 1.
 DYSON—The notification transferring Mr. S. P. H. Dyson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to State Railways, and placing his services at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways, is cancelled.
 DANGERFIELD, Mr. H., Class I, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the control of the Director-General of Railways, and placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.
 GARDNER, Captain R., R.E., 2nd class, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the control of the Government of Bombay and placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.
 BROOK-FOX, Mr. F. G., executive engineer, 3rd grade, British Burma, is transferred temporarily to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.
 PETERS—The services of Major E. N. Peters, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, British Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
 CHEW, Mr. A. J., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is promoted to the rank of assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Nov. 16.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following permanent promotions or executive and assistant engineers attached to State Railways, from Jan. 1:—

J. R. Bell, H. W. Clift, Major J. B. Sparks, S.C., and B. W. Blood, executive engineers, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineers, 1st grade.
 Major W. H. Coaker, R.E., C. Swappe, Major J. A. Little, S.C., and C. H. Croudaee, executive engineers, 2nd grade, to be executive engineers, 1st grade.
 H. W. Warden, J. P. Vansittart, R. E. Wright, W. Wiseman, and T. W. Bartlett, executive engineers, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineers, 2nd grade.
 W. J. Gilchrist, P. W. Dangerfield, C. Thomson, Captain A. S. W. Connor, B.S.C., M. C. Mackinnon, Captain W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., and J. E. P. Lincke, executive engineers, 3rd grade, to be executive engineers, 2nd grade.
 G. V. Martyn, A. S. Gerrard, T. W. Grant, C. W. Hodson, Captain H. O. Selby, R.E., B. P. Milson, and J. Elston, executive engineers, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineers, 3rd grade.
 B. Baxter, Captain W. Pitt, R.E., D. Morris, F. H. W. Morse, F. R. Bagley, J. M. Harman, F. E. Braham, T. J. Dumayne, G. Humfress, T. Ker, P. Duncan, H. H. Gahan, Captain B. Scott, R.E., and E. W. Arundell, executive engineers, 4th grade, to be executive engineers, 3rd grade.
 H. S. Harington, T. Mitchell, G. Moyle, and C. H. C. Bickerton, executive engineers, 4th grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineers, 4th grade.
 V. E. de Broe, J. E. Gabbett, H. S. Talbot, Babu Mal, R. J. Woods, W. Chadwick, L. G. Prickett, J. W. Parry, A. Greenles, H. P. Burt, F. D. Fowler, A. Morse, F. J. Pope, and R. W. Egerton, assistant

engineers, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be assistant engineers, 1st grade.

A. S. Trevor, J. R. Tickell, E. C. Elliott, H. W. Bennett, P. P. Rogers, E. H. Tuck, H. G. S. Savory, A. R. Macdonald, C. J. Cole, H. A. D. Wathen, C. E. C. Montresor, Siva Datta Pande, J. F. H. Jollet, J. Wilcocks, E. J. Alexander, J. Manson, A. V. Health, W. R. Shaw, W. A. Johns, H. S. Guinness, R. D. Perceval, R. Woolcombe, and C. S. Rennick, C.S., assistant engineers, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineers, 1st grade.

T. W. Miles, Major W. Sedgwick, R.E., H. S. Monk, F. E. Robertson, and E. L. Hunt, executive engineers, 2nd grade, to be sub pro tem. executive engineers, 1st grade.

E. H. Stone, F. J. E. Spring, W. K. Stent, A. Brereton, P. P. Dease, and Captain H. G. Kunhardt, R.E., executive engineers, 3rd grade, to be sub pro tem. executive engineers, 2nd grade.

J. Tait, E. J. Shadbolt, W. G. Allen, Major S. Smith, R.E., F. B. Hebbert, H. Luckstedt, and J. M. Salmond, executive engineers, 4th grade, to be sub pro tem. executive engineers, 3rd grade.

Captain J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Sheo Dyal, and W. McHutchin, assistant engineers, 1st grade, to be sub pro tem. executive engineers, 4th grade.

M. J. Cabral, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be sub pro tem. executive engineer, 4th grade.

F. Wolley-Dod, R. W. Roberts, W. Michell, J. M. Montague, E. Baker, F. Lang, J. E. Dallas, R. Sivewright, R. S. J. Routh, R. W. L. Toozs, H. G. F. Smith, H. T. Gwyther, E. F. Gordon, F. Reilly, S. de W. E. Newnham, and F. R. Tebbs, assistant engineers, 1st grade, to be temporarily executive engineers, 4th grade.

FURLOUGH.

ELLIOTT, Mr. C. A., C.S.I., chief commissioner of Assam, has been granted furlough for one year, with effect from Feb. 27, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY.

DAVIDSON, Lieutenant A. G., Hyderabad Contingent, 5th Infantry, officiating squadron officer 5th Punjab Cavalry, on probation, to officiate as wing officer, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

HATTON—Volunteer Corps—Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles—Lieutenant A. Hatton, Madras S.C., wing officer and adjutant 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be adjutant.

SHAW—Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—Mr. James Shaw to be lieutenant, vice Lieutenant R. D. Morrison, who has resigned.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

OSTREHAN—To be colonel in the army—Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Ostrehan, Bombay S.C., from Jan. 31.

FAGAN—Bengal Staff Corps—To be major—Captain C. Fagan, from Jan. 2.

SALTS, Sub-Assistant Apothecary F. J., to be a 2nd grade assistant apothecary, with effect from Dec. 2, vice 1st grade Assistant Apothecary L. Pereira, deceased.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

NOVERRE, Lieutenant-Colonel W. L., Bengal S.C., Jan. 1.

PATNE, Deputy Surgeon General A. J., M.D., Feb. 1.

FURLOUNDS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

STEWART, Colonel J. M., Infantry, deputy judge advocate (p.a.), for two years.

BORGMAN, Colonel C. H., Infantry, wing commander and second in command 19th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

VAUGHAN, Captain E. B. J., Bengal S.C., wing officer 6th Punjab Infantry (p.a.), for two years.

ADAMS, Lieutenant R. B., Bengal S.C., wing officer and adjutant (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides (p.a.), for one year.

DOWSON, Surgeon L. R., M.D., medical officer, 22nd Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

MAITLAND, Major F. J., Bengal S.C., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India, as a special case, an extension of furlough (p.a.) without pay for six months.

SHIPLEY, Lieutenant M. L., Bengal S.C., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (u.p.a.) without pay for three months.

INGRAM, Sub-Conductor C., Military Works Department, is granted leave in India (p.a.) from the date of his availing himself of it to that of his transfer to the pension establishment.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 28.)

JEFFEREY, Mr. J. B., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mymensingh, is transferred to Hooghly, and posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

CLAY, Mr. W. M., magistrate and collector, Khoolna, to act in first grade of magistrates and collectors from Dec. 1.

MANSION, Mr. A., magistrate and collector, Chittagong, to act in second grade of magistrates and collectors from Dec. 1.

McLAUGHLIN, Mr. F. H., district and sessions judge, Pubna, to act as

district and session judge, Jessore, during the absence on furlough of Mr. F. W. V. Peterson.

DEY, Mr. G. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Nuddea, to act as district and session judge of Pubna, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. H. McLaughlin.

MERES—The services of Mr. W. F. Meres, district and session judge, Midnapore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

REYNOLDS—With the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieut.-Governor reappoints, from the 3rd inst., the Hon. H. J. Reynolds to be a member of the Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal division of the Presidency of Fort William.

BIRCH, Mr. H. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Monghyr, to be also sudder sub-registrar of Monghyr, from Sept. 22, vice Mr. W. O'Reilly, transferred.

MANSON, Mr. J. R., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, to act as sub-deputy opium agent of Sitapore from Nov. 24.

CAREW, Surgeon-Major R. H., to act, in addition to his own duties, as civil surgeon of Darjeeling, during the absence of Surgeon-Major F. C. Nicholson.

OWEN, Mr. C., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Beerbhoom, is vested with powers of a magistrate, 1st class.

FURLONGS.

PETERSON, Mr. F. W. V., district and session judge, Jessore, furlough for nine months from 19th prox.

DUTT, Mr. R. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Backergunge, furlough for twenty months from March 15.

MUNRO, Mr. H., district superintendent of police, Mozufferpore, furlough for twenty months from March 30.

CAMPBELL, Mr. H. F., sub-deputy opium agent, Azamgurrh, Benares agency, furlough for six months from March 15, or subsequent date.

STRETTELL, Mr. G. W., deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, Bengal, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

NICHOLSON, Surgeon-Major F. C., civil surgeon of Darjeeling, leave for thirty days from Feb. 1.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Jan. 28.)

LAVILLE, Mr. L., assistant secretary to the Government of the Punjab, in the Financial Department, is placed temporarily on special duty in the Civil Secretariat, from Jan. 22.

MAITLAND, Mr. F., is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary to the Government of the Punjab, in the Financial Department, from Jan. 22.

PIGOT, Mr. J. L., assistant conservator of forests, passed the examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard, held in Oct., 1884.

HAWKINS, Mr. O. R., deputy commissioner of Rawalpindi, is appointed to be district judge of the Civil District of Rawalpindi, temporarily, from Jan. 17, vice Major H. J. Lawrence, transferred.

LAWRENCE, Major H. J., is appointed to be an additional sessions judge within the limits of the sessions divisions of Amritsar and Sialkot, from Jan. 26.

BODDAM—The Lieut.-Governor is pleased to appoint Colonel W. W. Boddam, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, to officiate as Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, and to act as under-secretary to Government in the Home (Police) Department, from such date as he may relieve Colonel A. H. Bamfield, proceeding on furlough.

COOPER, Honorary Surgeon-Major J. A., resumed charge of his duties as civil surgeon of Hissar on Dec. 17 on return from the privilege leave of absence.

DICK, Lieut. A. R., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, being absent on language leave at Bombay, and having been permitted to join the 9th Queen's Lancers for instruction in equitation, is authorised to proceed to Umballa for this duty direct, without first rejoining his own regiment at Dera Ismail Khan.

COSTELLO, Surgeon-Major C. P., 6th Punjab Cavalry, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, in addition to his other duties, during the stay at Dera Ghazi Khan of the brigadier-general commanding, from Jan. 9.

SHEPHERD—Regimental Order, dated June 12, with effect from the 1st idem, appointing Major A. I. Shepherd, wing officer 4th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, vice Major A. Gaselee, who reverts to his regimental duty.

RADFORD—Regimental Order, dated Jan. 1, appointing Captain O. C. Radford, wing officer 4th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Bruce, who has been reported one month on the sick list, and no subaltern officer being available for the duty.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 31.)

POYNDER, Surgeon J. L., transferred to Sambalpur, made over charge of the Civil Surgency of Wardha, and executive charge of the jail of that district to Apothecary W. M. Mitchell, on the 21st idem.

DUFF—Notification appointing Mr. A. B. Duff, C.S., to officiate temporarily as judge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpore, is cancelled.

FURLONGS.

Eighteen months' furlough is granted to Mr. F. C. Berry, C.S., C.I.E., political agent at Bhowani Patna, from April 15.

Eighteen months' furlough is granted to Mr. T. Drysdale, judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpore, on special duty in the Sarangarh State, from May 1.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Jan. 31.)

NIBLETT, Mr. R. H., M.A., hon. deputy collector, to officiate as a deputy collector, 1st grade, as a temporary arrangement, and to be posted to the Allahabad district, from Jan. 19.

FURLOUGH.

BERESFORD—Furlough for one year and eight months is granted to Mr. J. S. Beresford, executive engineer, 1st grade, and personal assistant to chief engineer, Irrigation Branch, from March 1.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 27.)

HENRY—HOUGHTON—The following gentlemen, who have been admitted into the Civil Service, reported their arrival at Madras on the date specified opposite their names:—Mr. C. Henry, Jan. 17, and Mr. B. Houghton, Jan. 23.

O'SULLIVAN—The Right Hon. the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint P. O'Sullivan, Esq., advocate-general, to be an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George, for making laws and regulations.

JONES, Rev. A. J., A.K.C., to act as chaplain of Mangalore.

HUNTER, Lieutenant F. C. K., South Wales Borderers, to be a lay trustee of St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Poonamalee.

McHUTCHINS, Mr., probationary assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, leave on medical certificate for eleven months.

ROMILLY, Captain F. J., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to hold charge of the Coimbatore division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Davidson, executive engineer, 4th grade, on privilege leave, or until further orders, with effect from Jan. 5.

The following transfer is ordered:—

SMITH, Sub-Conductor T. B., supervisor, 1st grade, sub pro tem., from the Nellore to the No. 1 Tank division.

MILITARY.

KENNY, Captain E. E., Staff Corps, acting deputy assistant commissary-general, is posted to Fort Blair, in relief of Captain B. T. M. Gompertz.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., C.B., commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

ALDORTH, Captain W., 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, to be aide-de-camp, dated Jan. 14.

PELLY, Lieutenant S. H., Duke of Cornwall's L.I., and a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, has been transferred to the Bombay Presidency.

McMAHON, Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) C. A., Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, dated Feb. 4.

McMAHON, Colonel, is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe from the date of his succession to the colonel's allowance.

SMITH—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted Deputy Surgeon-General C. Smith, M.D., C.B., to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval, dated Sept. 29.

(*Adjutant-General's Office*, Ootacamund, Jan. 29.)

The following officers, just commissioned from the Royal Military Academy, have been posted to the batteries stated against their names:—

HARDY, Lieutenant W. K., D battery, 1st brigade, Royal Artillery.

CAMERON, Lieutenant E. C., No. 4 battery, 1st brigade, Welsh Division Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned Royal Artillery officers would be placed on the Seconded List from Jan. 1, while going through the long course of instruction in gunnery:—

HICKMAN, Captain H. P., No. 8 battery, 1st brigade, London Division.

STUART, Lieutenant A. R., Q battery, 1st brigade.

BAKER, Lieutenant G. D., R battery, 1st brigade.

And that the following officers would be absorbed from the Seconded List from the same date, on completion of the long course, and stand posted to the batteries stated against their names:—

WATSON, Captain S., No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division.

MURCHISON, Lieutenant K. J. W., Q Battery, 1st Brigade.

KERBICH, Major-General W. D. O., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, unemployed, is permitted, at his own request, to leave India, for the purpose of residing in Europe.

FURLONGHS.

WRIGHT—The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted privilege leave to the Rev. C. H. L. Wright, chaplain of Trevandrum, for three months, from March 2, or date of departure.

FRASER—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major E. A. Fraser, Staff Corps, assistant secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (p.a.), for one year and sixty days.

TWOBIG, Officiating Conductor P., Commissariat Department, is granted leave in India (m.c.), for four months, with effect from Jan. 18.

BOMBAY.**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL*(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 5.)*

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, which shall have effect on the return to duty from leave of the first-named officer:—

NUTT, Lieut.-Colonel H. L., to be substantive pro tem. 2nd assistant police agent, Kathiawar.

FENTON, Captain L. L., to be substantive pro tem. 3rd assistant police agent, Kathiawar.

FORDYCE, Captain A. L. D., to be substantive pro tem. 4th assistant police agent, Kathiawar.

BROWN—The services of Lieut. Colonel W. T. Brown, district superintendent of police, Thana, are replaced at the disposal of Government in the military department from the 20th inst.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect from the 20th inst., the date from which the services of Lieut. Colonel W. T. Brown, district superintendent of police, Thana, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department:—

MACPHERSON, Captain T. R. M., to be 3rd grade district superintendent of police, vice Lieut.-Colonel Brown.

COLES, Mr. C. E., to be 4th grade district superintendent of police, vice Captain Macpherson.

YATES, Mr. F. B., to be sub pro tem. 4th grade district superintendent of police, vice Mr. Coles, on special duty.

ADAMS, Mr. J. F. D., to be 4th grade district superintendent of police, vice Mr. Coles, and to be district superintendent of police in the Thana District, vice Lieut.-Colonel Brown.

GIBBS, Mr. H. M., to be sub pro tem. 5th grade district superintendent of police, vice Mr. Yates.

MACRAY, Mr. E. V., to be 1st grade assistant superintendent of police, vice Mr. Adams.

AUSTIN, Mr. F., to be sub pro tem. 1st grade assistant district superintendent of police, vice Mr. Gibbs.

COTGRAVE, Mr. G. W., to be 2nd grade assistant district superintendent of police, vice Mr. Mackay.

LARSENT, Mr. J. M. de H., to be police probationer, vice Mr. Cotgrave.

FERGUSON—The services of Surgeon A. F. Ferguson, M.B., C.M. (Aberdeen), have been replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

KEMBALL, Mr. H. V. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has passed an examination in the Gujarati Language according to the test prescribed in paragraph 20, Chapter II. of the Public Works Code.

CAMPBELL, Mr. F. D., is appointed executive engineer, Ratnagiri, on the completion of the special duty on which he is employed.

FURLOUGH.

POLLEN, Dr. A. D., special judge under Act XVII. of 1879, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from April 8.

MILITARY.*(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Jan. 30.)*

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ANDERSON, Lieutenant H. R. F., 1st N.I., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated 22nd Jan., 1885.

WHYTE, Lieutenant C. W. F., 17th N.I., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

MAITLAND, Surgeon C. B., 19th N.I., to officiate in medical charge.

HATHERELL, Lieutenant W. G., 22nd N.I., 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated 23rd Jan., 1885.

GODFREY, Lieutenant S. H., 24th N.I., wing officer (officiating quartermaster), to be quartermaster.

SHAKESPEAR, Lieutenant L. W., 25th L.N.I., 2nd battalion Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated Jan. 27.

BROOM, Lieutenant G. S., 29th N.I., 2nd battalion Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, on probation, dated Jan. 16.

MARTER, Lieutenant R. A. F., Colaba Depot, 1st battalion Rifle Brigade,

to be staff office, vice Lieutenant J. I. Brinkley, 2nd Battalion N.S. Regiment, resigned.

HARRIS, Lieut.-Colonel A. H., B.A., is appointed to command the R.A. in the Northern Division, temporary.

WARD, Surgeon-Major E. C. K., medical staff, is placed on general duty, Mhow Circle.

TAYLOR, Surgeon-Major W., Medical Staff, is transferred from general duty, Mhow Circle, to general duty, Poona Circle.

BROWN, Surgeon-Major D. B., Medical Staff, is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Poona Circle.

FRANKLIN, Surgeon D. F., Medical Staff, is transferred from general duty, Sind Circle, to general duty, Mhow Circle.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

MALDEN, Lieutenant-Colonel R. V., commandant, 1st Sind Horse, Jan. 20.

JACOB, Lieutenant-Colonel J., Staff Corps, commandant, 17th N.I., Jan. 28.

BROOME, Lieutenant G. S., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from Jan. 16.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MCKENZIE, Lieutenant S., to be captain of Sind Rifle Volunteer Corps.

CROFT, Mr. J., to be lieutenant of Sind Rifle Volunteer Corps.

ANDERSON, Lieutenant H. R. F., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from Jan. 22.

SHAKESPEAR, Lieutenant L. W., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from Jan. 27.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

MONTGOMERY—SWINHOE—Lieutenant T. R. A. G. Montgomery, S.C., and Lieutenant-Colonel C. Swinhoe, S.C.

PARTRIDGE—The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Brigade-Surgeon W. P. Partridge, from Feb. 7.

BAIRD—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—Mr. J. P. Baird to be captain, vice Brebner.

BALFE—The following appointment is made, with effect from Sept. 10:—Captain E. Balfe, Staff Corps, wing officer 8th N.I., officiating deputy judge advocate, Mhow Circle, to be deputy judge advocate on the Establishment, vice Colonel C. M. Ducat, retired.

PRICE—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Lieutenant C. H. U. Price, of the 1st Battalion the Welsh Regiment, officiating wing officer 27th Regiment N.I., from June 16, 1883.

BAKER—The services of Surgeon R. J. Baker, M.D., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment temporarily in the Civil Department.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

DOVETON, Major H., R.E., 6 months, medical certificate.

CALDECOTT, Surgeon-Major R., 92 days, medical certificate.

YATES, Major C. J. A., Infantry, 3 months, medical certificate.

KENNEDY, Captain W. P., S.C., 6 months, private affairs.

SWINHOE, Lieut.-Colonel C., S.C., 9 days, private affairs.

DEANE, Conductor F., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for 12 months on medical certificate.

HOGG, Colonel A. G. F., Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for 6 months on urgent private affairs.

COLLIE, Surgeon M. A. T., Indian Medical Department, is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bombay, during the absence of Surgeon-Major P. S. Turnbull, M.D., Indian Medical Department.

INDIA OFFICE.

FEB. 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. W. Jeffreys, R.E., Surg. W. Coury.

Madras Estab.—Maj. R. Stokoe, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Col. T. W. W. Pierce, S.C., Lieut.-Col. W. North, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. W. Trafford.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. G. C. Jackson, Cav., 92 days; Col. A. N. Phillips, Inf., six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. J. Winter, R.A., 183 days.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. C. Cox, S.C., 61 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. R. H. T. Hill, Inf., Lieut. W. L. Boswell, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. W. Coningham, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Hon. Lieut. John Burchell, Ord. Dept.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. E. Heath.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. H. Butterworth, s.c. six months; P. W. Dangerfield, s.c. six months; P. Grey, s.c. six months; C. L. Biscoe, s.c. six months.

Bombay Estab.—F. Pont, s.c. three months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 17, Blythwood, Calcutta; City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta; Thames (s), Calcutta.—18, Navarino (s), Calcutta; Merton Hall (s), Bombay; Sierra Morena, Rangoon.—19, Peverill (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 30, Canara (s), Calcutta; Knight of St. Patrick (s), Cardiff; Khersonese, Penarth.—31, Abana (s), Penarth: Eudymion (s), Cardiff; I.M.S. Canning, Vingorla; Sheikh (s), Cardiff.—Feb. 1, Bancoora (s), Calcutta.—2, Huzara (s), London; Belgravia (s), Glasgow.—3, Commilla (s), Kurrachee; Albula (s), Shields.—4, Inchborva (s), Cardiff; Clan Cameroan (s), Liverpool; Chusan (s), London.—5, Winchester (s), Newport; Stratherly (s), Honolulu.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 27, Shahzada (s), Calcutta.—28, Scindia (s), Rangoon.—30, Sirsa (s), Bombay; Ecclefechan, Liverpool; Sir Lancelot, Bombay.—31, Nevasa (s), Bombay; Armenia (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Jan. 29, Rewa (s), London; Agra (s), Bombay.—Feb. 2, Ancona (s), London; Clan Bucknan, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 17, Lesseps (s), Colombo; Haddington, Zanzibar.—18, Aretas, Mauritius; Venetia (s), Bombay; City of Carthage (s), Bombay; Empire (s), Bombay; Bianca, Calcutta; Riversdale (s), Bombay; Manora (s), Calcutta.—19, H.M.S. Serapis, Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 30, Sutlej (s), London.—Feb. 1, Clan Macdonald (s), Liverpool; R. Rubattino (s), Genoa.—3, Eden Hall (s), Kurrachee.—4, Java (s), Persian Gulf; F. Primavesi (s), Genoa; Inchmaree (s), Marseilles; R.S.S.F. Venadis, Aden.—5, Angerton (s), Hull; Booldana (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 27, Ellora (s).—29, Cyprus, Mountaineer, and Fatel Currin.—30, Clan Buchanan (s), Benmore, and Stratton Audley.—31, City of London (s), Australia (s), Justitia (s), Peshwa (s), Ethiopia (s), Fattel Barry, Hahnemann, and Joinville.

MADRAS.—Jan. 27, Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta.—28, Himalaya (s), Rangoon.—29, Tug Madras (s), Negapatam.—Feb. 1, Rohilla (s), London; Avocet (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Feb. 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, March 5; from Brindisi, March 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Palmer and three children, Mr. D. Brough, Mr. and Mrs. Perrean, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Shields, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Percy and child, Mr. J. Wedderspoon, Mr. W. Arthur, Mr. Mindcall, Mr. and Mrs. Bulsteed, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Walter and child. *From Venice*: Dr. R. G. Chandra.

For Colombo: Rev. J. Alcock, Miss Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Reeves and child, Mr. J. Dalgarns, Mr. J. M. Dighton, Mr. Boyd, Mr. W. R. Waller, Paymaster Bradley, Dr. Treby. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Matheson.

For Bombay: Major Kerr, Major and Mrs. Hutchinson and child, Mrs. Tupper and two children, Miss Money, Mr. Wise, Mr. S. B. Tritton, Mr. T. J. Presswell, Miss Maitland. *From Venice*: Mrs. Leppee Cappel, Miss Bayley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. Bigge, Colonel Cunningham, Deputy Surgeon-General Moore, Mrs. Corrie Bird, Mr. Palet.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Miss K. M. Lys, Miss Lyth, Mrs. and Miss Melvor, Mr. Rae, Mr. Pascoe, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Surgeon-Major W. Price.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Dalton, Mr. Gill.

For Malta: Mr. R. Ellison and two daughters, Mr. Mulloy.

For Suez: Mrs. Saunders Davis, son, and daughter, Mr. C. Routh, Messrs. W. Evans and Wright, Mrs. Hunter and family.

For Aden: Lieutenant Preedy.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London, Feb. 26; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, March 5; from Brindisi, March 9.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Dougharty, Mr. Alder, Mr. Blake, Miss Wyatt, Miss Carlisle.

For Malta: Hon. E. and Mrs. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie.

For Suez: Mr. G. Turley, Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell-Wall.

For Colombo: Mr. H. Harley.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, March 4; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 12; from Brindisi, March 16.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. McMillan, Mr. Henderson, *From Brindisi*: Mr. Sturrock.

For Bombay: Lord and Lady Reay, Mr. R. W. Campion, Mr. F. J. Preston, Mr. A. P. Davis, Mrs. Bigg Wither, Mrs. Rodger, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Duncan and two children. *From Malta*: Mrs. Alexander. *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. S. Symes, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, Mr. H. Tremehere, Mr. W. Tyrrell, Mrs. Corrie Bird.

For Malta: Mrs. Baxendale.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, March 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 19; from Brindisi, March 23.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Harman Tyndal.

For Madras: Colonel H. P. Crawford. *From Venice*: Major and Mrs. Hill.

For Malta: Capt. R. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. Torr, Mr. Clark.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, March 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 19; from Brindisi, March 23.

For Bombay: Mr. W. S. Haig, Colonel Prendergast. *From Brindisi*: Major C. B. Cooke, Deputy Surgeon-General D. Fraser.

For Port Said: Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Smith.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, March 18; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, March 26; from Brindisi, March 30.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Dr. J. C. Penny.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, March 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 2; from Brindisi, April 6.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. W. Reynolds.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, April 1.

For Bombay: Miss Willshire. *From Gibraltar*: Lady Lyall, Miss Lyall. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. E. Day.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail March 4.

For Madras: Major and Mrs. Godfrey, Miss W. Strachan.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. J. Green.

For Colombo: Mr. F. A. Payne.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail March 18.

For Aden: Dr. M. L. Hearn.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 18.

For Colombo: Mrs. McMarthy and children.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. H. Jones, Mr. Gilman.

For Madras: Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Curtol, Miss Ranking, Mr. and Mrs. De Morgan.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorikha*, to sail April 1.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Nicol and two Misses Nicol.

For Madras: Messrs. Newport.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, to leave Liverpool Feb. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. G. Carpenter, Mr. Hubert A. Fellowes, Mr. J. Gannon, Mr. R. S. Irwin, Mrs. W. M. Lawrie, Mr. J. Laurence, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mein, Miss Edith Reed, Mr. A. E. French.

For Colombo: Mr. John R. Anderson, Miss A. B. Dumbleton, Mr. W. Ferguson, jun., Mr. Herbert F. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. E. Grimston, Mr. Sydney Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Vigors, Mr. W. G. F. Walters.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, leaving Liverpool, for Bombay, Feb. 28.

For Bombay: Mr. S. Smith and wife, Mrs. Greenaway, infant and ayah, Mr. H. Garbett.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, leaving Liverpool, for Bombay, March 14.

For Bombay: Major Cunningham.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Chusan*, Feb. 4.

From London: Colonel and Mrs. Martin, Miss Brandreth, Mr. and Mrs. Shuttelworth and two children, Mrs. Beetham, Miss Beetham, Miss Ward, Miss E. Watkins, Mr. A. E. Linton, Commander and Mrs. Bunbury, Mr. Liddell, Mrs. Lowther, Major Tinling, Miss L. Sharp, Apothecary Maloney, Mr. J. Hopkins, Mr. R. Henderson, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Fanning, Capt. Airy, R.N.

From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Cook, Mr. Lang, Mr. F. Newman, Mr. J. A. Jamieson, Mr. Greenway, Mr. Bourdillon, Colonel Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Liewhellen, Mr. Wilson, Rev. Hastie, Mr. Low, Mr. Beauclerk, Lord Norbury, Mr. Beresford, Mr. Spencer Stanhope.

From Venice: Colonel and Mrs. Willoughby, Mr. Coomber, Mr. Haughton.

From Aden: P. C. Pedder, M. de Souza, F. Fernandez.

At SUEZ, Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Feb. 16.

From Bombay: Colonel Pottinger, Lieut. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Menzies, Miss Menzies and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pockajee and three children, Ally Hossain, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. W. S. Churchill, Mr. Mander, H.R.H. Prince Charles of Sweden and Norway, Mr. C. Adelberg, Capt. Rihbing, Mr. Sturges, Mr. Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. Craig, Mr. J. C. Mitchell, Mrs. Phelps, Mr. T. G. Hill, Mr. T. B. Cass, Mr. Brown, Mr. Schwartz, Bishop Hurst, Mrs. Horsford and infant, Rev. H. H. Dighum, Major J. Hay, Mr. Dunsterville, Major C. Fraser, Colonel A. Connolly, Mrs. J. B. Richer, Colonel Hogg, Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. Hastings, Mrs. Urquhart, Dr. W. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and two children.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. Harvey, from London, Feb. 11.

For Madras: Mrs. Martin and two children, Mrs. Orr, Rev. W. C.

and Mrs. Gib, Rev. F. E. Cameron. *From Gibraltar*: Major and Mrs. Maltby, Messrs. W. Morrison, G. Stewart, E. Rushton, Francis, Maddox, Falconer.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Claude White, Mrs. Short and three children, Mr. J. Hadden, Mrs. R. Sayers. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Major and Mrs. Eliot, Mr. W. P. Keith, Mr. Wyld, Mr. Burgess, Mrs. Holmes and child, Mr. McNeill, Dr. Busheeroodeen, Dr. Godlang-Karden.

For Colombo: Lady Burnside, two daughters, and son, Mr. Burnside. *From Venice*: Mr. J. Mulholland, M.P. *From Brindisi*: Hon. W. H. Ravenscroft.

For Malta: Mr. Rennie, Mr. W. Harvey, Capt. and Mrs. Lynch Staunton.

For Suez: Dr. C. R. Elgood, Mr. Berwick, Mrs. Stuart Menzies. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. C. H. Bell, Mrs. Gray, Mr. Walker.

For Port Said: Mr. Adams, Mr. Walker. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. and Mrs. Clough and two children.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Carthage*, Capt. Hector, from London, Feb. 11.

For Bombay: Miss Gwynne James, Mr. H. B. Gwynne James, Colonel H. M. Wemyss, Lieutenant and Mrs. Spilsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Sprot, Miss Thorp, Mr. E. Sparks, Mr. Kingshott, Colonel and Mrs. W. A. Lawrence and maid, Mrs. Reay, children and maid, Major and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Sconce, General Gott, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Layton, Dr. A. S. Faulkner, Mr. Payne, Mr. Newman, Mr. Ertel, Mr. W. Quin, Mr. J. L. Kustein, Mrs. S. B. Home and Miss Hart, Mr. Wilton. *From Suez*: Hon. G. C. Paul, C.I.E., Mrs. Paul and two children, Miss Paul, Miss Violetta, Mr. Valetta.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Birkbeck, Deputy Commissary-General and Mrs. Raven and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hardman and child, Mr. W. A. Milliard, Mr. and Mrs. B. Piercy, Mr. G. F. Harding, Mr. W. Malone, Mr. F. F. Tower, Mr. Rust, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hart and child, Mr. and Miss Carpenter, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Strangman.

For Port Said: Lady Ross, son and two friends.

For Suez: Mr. Elliott and two children, Mr. R. Jones.

For Aden: Dr. Johnson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Venetia*, Capt. Daniell, from London, Feb. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. R. K. Williams, Mrs. A. A. Bayly, Miss Bayly, Mr. W. H. Heath, Mrs. F. C. Daukes, children, and servant, Major and Mrs. Marshall and child, Rev. H. C. Moore, Mr. F. Jardine, Mr. Acton, Mr. Baksh, Mr. Eccles, Mr. A. Lalknar, Mr. Mohammed, Mr. W. Quin, Mrs. Vullmas, Mrs. R. Worsley.

For Malta: Capt. Gompertz, Surgeon Dundon, Hon. G. W. H. Hutchinson, Mrs. Wilmott, Mr. Meyers, Mr. Thomas.

For Port Said: Mr. Davidson, Miss Davidson.

For Suez: Mr. Holland, Mr. Paget, Chief Engineer W. Siddorn.

For Aden: Mr. Barnes, Mr. Gyser.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mongolia*, Capt. Fraser, from Venice, Feb. 19.

For Colombo: *From Brindisi*: Hon. W. H. Ravenscroft, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Mulholland, M.P., Mr. Edwards, Messrs. Bartlett.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Miss T. M. Rideout.

For Bombay: Mr. R. A. Campbell. *From Brindisi*: Capt. Money, Mr. Hight, Major Maygh, Colonel Cherry, Mrs. Winter, Mr. H. F. Blanford, Mr. Clark, Mr. Donaldson, Surgeon Hancock, Mrs. Gott, Mr. R. Williamson.

For Aden: Surgeon T. Johnson.

For Alexandria: Mr. Roberts, Colonel Lascelles, Mrs. Lloyd and friend, Messrs. Cummins, W. Newman Cowen, General Sir G. Graham, V.C., Lieut. Hon. J. Stopford, General Greaves, Messrs. Oppenheim, Rodomachi, Wakefield, W. B. Walker, Commissary-General Robertson, Dr. Johnson, Surgeon Hinz, Capt. Davenport, Colonels Warren, Gildea, Nicholson, Edwards, Major Anstruther, Messrs. H. B. and F. Tarry, Beale, Blue, Stanard, Lieutenants Higgs, Francis, and Stobart.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Siam*, Feb. 6.

For London: Bishop Hurst, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and child, Dr. W. Gray, Mr. J. Dunsterville, Mr. Browne, Mrs. Urquhart and maid, Col. A. G. F. Hogg.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Craik, Mr. Hill, Mrs. J. Phelps, Mr. C. E. R. Schwartz, Mr. J. B. Cass.

For Suez: Col. and Mrs. Henley Smith, Miss Mullen, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and child, Mr. and Miss T. Weed Barnes, H.R.H. Prince Charles of Sweden and Norway, Mr. Chamberlain Adelborg, Capt. Ribbing, Mr. F. J. Mandell, Mr. W. C. Sturgis.

For Venice: Mr. Pineo, Mr. G. H. Peake.

For Aden: Colonel B. H. Pottinger, Lieut. Grahame, Mr. W. J. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Menezes and six children.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Peshawar*, Captain J. C. Babot, sailing on Feb. 13.

For London: Mrs. Webster, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Slater and four children, Miss Henderson, Mr. Boulton.

For Suez: Hon. F. F. and Mrs. Low, Miss Low.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Syristi, Rev. J. Barton, Mr. C. Carne.

For Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. French, Dr. C. R. Stulpnagal, Master Paul.

By the s.s. *Assam*, Captain S. F. Cole, sailing on Feb. 20.

For Brindisi: Mr. Birkmeyer, Mr. E. C. Morgan, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, Mr. C. Sharp.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Parsons.

By the s.s. *Tasmania*, Captain G. C. Perrins, sailing on Feb. 27.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Lonsdale, Miss Lonsdale, Mr. A. Pellis, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Glover, Dr. Cackerill, Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. J. T. Murray and child, Mr. E. Morrison.

For Venice: Mr. W. Schliss, Mr. H. B. Baden-Powell, Col. and Mrs.

McMahon, Mr. W. M. Grant, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. Pineo, Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. Eck.

For Suez: Mr. C. A. Elliott, Colonel and Mrs. C. M. Browne, Mr. T. J. Coleridge.

By the s.s. *Cathay*, Captain T. Fairtlough, sailing on March 6.

For London: Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas and two daughters, Mr. J. C. Vertannes, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Anson, Mrs. Horsford, Mrs. Wilson and three children, Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. Broughton, Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Mrs. McMaster, Miss Carmichael, Mrs. Hooper and child, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Miss Spence.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Mrs. Ashhurst and two infants, Mr. T. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Mrs. A. M. Pearson and maid.

REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	To Leave Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Malabar ...	—	—	—	25 Feb.	27 Feb.	12 Mar.
Serapis ...	—	—	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	22 Mar.
Crocodile...	3 Mar.	—	12 Mar.	16 Mar.	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
Jumna.....	12 Mar.	—	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	9 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Jumna.....	—	—	—	—	5 Mar.
Malabar	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	4 Apr.	8 Apr.	17 Apr.
Serapis	1 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.
Crocodile.....	10 Apr.	22 Apr.	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	7 May
Jumna.....	19 Apr.	1 May	3 May	7 May	16 May

PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. G. White and Co. report as follows on the Tea Market, from the 12th to the 19th inst.:—The inquiry for good useful to finest kinds continues fairly steady, but there has been considerable irregularity in the biddings for undesirable parcels, which have in some instances ruled in buyer's favour. The quality, as a rule, is good, especially the Cachars and Sylhets, whilst some of the Darjeelings, possessing the full, cold weather flavour, have realised high rates, notably the Selimbong Mark, the Broken Pekoe of which sold at 3s. 5d., and the Pekoe at 2s. 5½d. per lb. Many of the Assams, though well made in leaf, are still light in the cup, and consequently sell at comparatively low prices, but strong and pungent kinds command high rates, especially an invoice of the Jorehaut Company's growth. Ceylon.—There has been some fine flavoured parcels sold, which show a little improvement in quality on previous shipments of the same marks, and they have commanded good competition. In some instances higher prices have been obtained owing to the small supply on offer, but it is disappointing to notice that the proportion of small breaks is still so large.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CLIFT—Feb. 18, at 10, Friends-road east, Croydon, the wife of H. W. Clift, Indian Public Works Department, of a daughter.

FOX—Feb. 14, at 13, Caledonia-place, Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Charles Edward Fox, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at Law, and of Bombay, of a daughter.

GARRETT—Feb. 18, at 35, Fountayne-road, Upper Clapton, the wife of F. Garrett, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GOMPERTZ—ROGERS—Feb. 17, at the parish church, North Kensington, by the Very Rev. R. Butler, D.D., Captain Alfred C. M. Gompertz, 1st Hampshire Regiment, youngest son of Colonel S. Gompertz, late Madras Army, to Kate, second daughter of Colonel H. T. Rogers, Royal Engineers, of Basset-road, W.

GRACE—LINDSAY—Feb. 17, at the College Church, St. Andrews, by the Rev. M. Rodger, Minister of St. Leonard's, Charles Stuart Grace, Writer to the Signet, to Ella Mary, eldest daughter of William Francis Lindsay, of Fairland, Ceylon.

GROUNDWATER—HUNTER—Feb. 16, at St. John's, Richmond, by the Rev. W. A. Miller, John Groundwater, second son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Groundwater, Bombay Royal Horse Artillery, to Hannah Amelia, widow of the late J. M. Hunter, Staff Surgeon, R.N.

HILL—GRAY—Feb. 17, at St. Stephen's, Gloucester-road, by the Rev. W. Chartres Safford, Rector of Attleboro, Norfolk, assisted by the Rev. W. Reynolds, Vicar of East Moulsey, Surrey, James Gray,

eldest son of Thomas G. Hill, of Pendleton, Manchester, to Christiana Beatrice, youngest daughter of George Gray, of 4, Palace-gate-mansions, W.

PARKER—SHAW—Feb. 17, at the Church of St. Barnabas, Addison-road, Kensington, by the Rev. R. C. Billing, Rector of Spitalfields, John William Parker, 26th Regiment M.N.I., to Harriet Margaret, youngest daughter of the late W. D. Shaw, Esq., Solicitor, Supreme Court, Calcutta.

RYVES—YOUNG—Feb. 17, at St. Stephen's, Talbot-road, by the Rev. Harvey Brooks, William Theodore Ryves, fourth son of the late Brigadier-General W. H. Ryves, Bengal Staff Corps, to Elizabeth (Lizzie), only daughter of C. A. Young, Esq., 15, Talbot-road.

WINTLE—DINNIS—Feb. 14, at Saint Simon's Church, Southsea, by the Rev. F. Baldey, Vicar, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Tritton Wintle, late Royal Artillery, son of the late Major-General Wintle, Bengal Army, to Lucy, second daughter of Thomas Ramsey Dinis, Paymaster H.M.'S *Minotaur*.

DEATHS.

AITCHISON—Jan. 27, at Sudbury, Suffolk, W. M. Aitchison, Esq., late Lieutenant 15th Madras N.I., aged 45.

ANDERSON—Feb. 19, suddenly, at 88, Inverness-terrace, Hyde-park, Anne Grace Agnes, widow of the late Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, K.C.S.I., and daughter of the late Hope Stuart, Esq., of Ballechine, Perthshire.

LUMSDEN—Feb. 15, at Colyton, Axminster, Lady Mary, widow of the late James Grant Lumsden, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., aged 71.

MORICE—Dec. 23, drowned at Port Molyneux, the Rev. George Morice, Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Balclutha, New Zealand, and eldest son of the late James Morice, M.D., H.E.I.C.S.

ROCHFORD—Feb. 13, at Brookfield, Shaftesbury-road, Southsea, Anna Matilda, widow of the late Colonel Cowper Rochford, 27th Regiment M.I., aged 75.

SHAW—Feb. 18, in Edinburgh, Henry Sissmore Shaw, of Louth, Lincolnshire, son of William Dalrymple Shaw, late of Calcutta, aged 40.

STEWART—Feb. 19, at his residence, Hawke-road, Upper Norwood, William Charles Stewart, late of Calcutta, aged 63.

TIERNY—Feb. 14, at Kensington, Jane, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Thomas Tierney, late 28th B.N.I., aged 82.

WOOD—Feb. 9, at Keslington-road, York, William Wood, formerly of Scarborough, in his 82nd year.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.**BIRTHS.**

BIGNELL—Jan. 24, at Woodlands, Alipur, the wife of R. Bignell, of a son.

BROUGH—Jan. 28, at Khajole, Dinapore, the wife of James Brough, medical officer, E.I.R., of a son.

BUCKLEY—Jan. 29, at Barrackpore, the wife of R. B. Buckley, of a son.

CABRAL—Feb. 3, at Grant-road, the wife of E. G. Cabral, of a son.

CLEGHORN—Jan. 27, at No. 23, Park-street, Calcutta, the wife of James Price Cleghorn, Esq., of a daughter.

CLARKE—Jan. 26, at Allahabad, the wife of P. J. Clarke, of a son.

CUMBERLEGE—Jan. 24, at Dorunda, the wife of Major H. O. Cumberlege, 33rd Bengal Infantry, of a son, prematurely.

DEMPSTER—Jan. 31, at Sholapur, the wife of F. E. Dempster, Government Telegraphs, of a son.

EDDIS—Jan. 26, at 7, Wood-street, Calcutta, the wife of W. K. Eddis, of a daughter.

HEADLAM—Dec. 22, at Steamer Point, Aden, the wife of Mr. Arthur Slade Headlam, P.W.D. Accounts, of a son.

IZAT—Jan. 25, at Gorakhpore, North-West Provinces, the wife of Mr. A. Izat, of a son.

LLEWELLEN—Jan. 23, at Chubrach, the wife of P. M. Llewellyn, of a son.

MORE—Jan. 27, at Agra, the wife of W. H. More, of a daughter, still-born.

ONSLOW—Jan. 25, at 5, Harrington-street, Calcutta, the wife of Lieut. R. C. Onslow, Viceroy's Body Guard, of a daughter.

SYLK—Jan. 28, at Ootacamund, Ellen, wife of John Sylk, of a daughter.

WINTERBOTHAM—Jan. 26, at Anda Jode Estate, South Wynaad, the wife of H. R. Winterbotham, of a son.

WHITE—Jan. 25, at Allahabad, the wife of P. J. White, Deputy Commissioner, Jalaun, N.W.P., of a daughter.

YATES—Jan. 27, at Wellington Depot, the wife of Captain H. T. S. Yates, Royal Artillery, of a son.

YOUNG—Jan. 22, at Amrail Division, South Sylhet Tea Company, Limited, the wife of J. B. Young, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUCKLEY—GAFFNEY—Jan. 22, at Seoni, C.P., Lieut. G. A. Buckley, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regt., to Anastasia M. C. Gaffney, sister of Surgeon-Major J. B. Gaffney, civil surgeon, Seoni, C.P.

DONALD—BOILEAU—Jan. 20, at Rangoon, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Rangoon, Captain Colin G. Donald, Royal Fusiliers, A.D.C., to Fanny, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Boileau, B.S.C., Commandant Deoli Irregular Force, Rajputana.

DANE—YATE—Jan. 27, at Morar, Arthur Henry Cole Dane, M.D., I.M.S., to Isabella Frances, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Yate, Vicar of Holme, Yorkshire.

GUIDER—MORRAIS—Jan. 29, at the Church of "Our Lady of Mount Carmel," Fort, by the Rev. G. T. Bridges, S. J. James Adolphus

Guider, Inspector of Police, to Maria Louisa Morrais, daughter of the late F. Morrais, Esq., of Dharwar.

HARRINGTON—KNIGHT—Feb. 2, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Ven. Archdeacon Atlay, Beaumont Richmond Harrington, Esq., of Bury St. Edmunds, to Alice Catherine, eldest daughter of Robert Knight, Esq., of Calcutta.

HARRISON—STOKES—Jan. 26, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. A. O. Hardy, M.A., Alfred George Harrison, Esq., P.W.D., son of the late William Harrison, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Elise, daughter of Colonel O. R. Stokes, Royal Artillery, of Sassinagh, County Kerry, Ireland.

PARSONS—LANG—Jan. 20, at Christ Church, Cantonment, Rangoon, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rangoon, assisted by the Ven. the Archdeacon of the Diocese, and by the Rev. T. Fairclough, James Henry Parsons, Lieutenant B.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah, to Nellie, daughter of Colonel A. M. Lang, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, D.P.W.

SAUNDERS—CRAM—January 31, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Arthur Morrell Saunders, Agent and Manager Madras Railway, to Frances Weyburn Cram, widow of the late Major George Clarence Cram, United States Army.

WORKMAN—WOODSIDE—Feb. 12, at Rakha, Fatehgarh, N.W.P., by the father of the bride, Henry Workman, of London, seventh son of the late Robert Workman, of Ceara, Belfast, to Emma Morgan Woodside, younger daughter of the Rev. J. S. Woodside, D.D.

DEATHS.

BAILEY—Jan. 29, at Strathendale, Egmore, Margaret Anne (Daisy), the seventh daughter of the late Captain Henry Bailey, D.P.W., aged 9 years.

CRAWFORD—Jan. 30, at Old Byculla Hotel, Mr. F. R. Crawford, late of Vengurla, aged 53 years.

DIGNUM—Feb. 1, at Gooty, Orpah, wife of the Rev. Arthur A. Dignum, of the London Missionary Society, aged 23 years.

HIGGINS—Jan. 14, at Lupin Villa, Ootacamund, of congestion of the liver and lungs, George Stephen Higgins, aged 44 years and 6 months.

JAMES—Dec. 27, at Dehra Dun, Stella Mabel, child of Reginald and Bessie James, of Tehete Factory, Chuprah, aged 9 years and 2 months.

KILGOUR—Jan. 26, at 8, Old Court House Corner, Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. H. Kilgour, widow of the late T. M. Kilgour.

MACBRAIR—HENDERSON—Jan. 27, at Vellore, from heat apoplexy, James Macbrair-Henderson, late Madras Commissariat Dept., aged 58 years.

RYVES—Dec. 21, at Hajepore, [Nevile Ryves, late of the Opium Department, aged 37 years.

STEWART—Feb. 19, at Poona, the dearly-beloved wife of Surgeon A. R. Stewart, of H.M.'s Indian Medical Service, in the 26th year of her age.

SYLK—Jan. 28, at Ootacamund, Ellen, wife of John Sylk, aged 29.

CAPTAIN MASSY, R.E., was entertained by a few friends at the Colombo Club on the evening of Tuesday, the 27th ult., at a dinner previous to his departure for Trincomalee. Mr. F. H. Price, who took the chair on the occasion, gracefully proposed Captain Massy's health, and alluded to the extraordinary success of the Jymkhana Club, due in a great measure to Captain Massy's efforts. The latter briefly responded.

LIGHTS AT THE SANDHEADS.—Sailors coming to the port of Calcutta should direct their attention in an especial manner to the alterations in the lights shown at the Sandheads. The object of the changes which are being introduced is to afford sailors the benefit of each light possessing a distinctive character, so that if any one of them be sighted, all doubts as to the position of a vessel may be set at rest. At present this can only be ascertained by going close to the light ships. We need not point out to sailors how great an improvement this will be.—*Indian Daily News*.

The *Gazette of India* this week contains the treaty of friendship and commerce made between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and his Majesty the King of Corea. The treaty was signed in November 1883, and is now published for general information; shortly after a revolution which makes it worth very little more than the paper on which it is written. With the sanction of the Secretary of State, an improved scale of ordinary pensions has been adopted for the superior officers of the Indian Telegraph Department.

DINNER TO COL. C. J. BURNETT.—This popular officer was entertained at a dinner at the Club of Western India on the 3rd inst., the occasion being his retirement from the office of secretary of that institution, which he has held since May, 1881. He has made many improvements in the club during the time he has been connected with it. He has superintended the recent enlargement and additions to the billiard, card, and dressing-rooms, and many other minor improvements, and he has spared no pains to make the club what it really is—a financial and social success. Col. Burnett has been succeeded as secretary by Captain Elliot, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and an exceedingly popular officer in the station. We understand that Col. Burnett is to be married shortly, and we take this opportunity of wishing him "all the good that good can give him."—*Poona Observer*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 98½	to 99½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	101	to 100½
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan	—	to —
Port Trust Bonds, 4½ per cent.	100 nom.	
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds	104½	

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cashrates
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	all	765
Bank of Bengal	all	850
Bank of Madras	all	640
Agra	all	120
Chartered of India and China	all	330
Hong Kong and Shanghai	17½	700
National of India	12½	99

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	700	765
Frere	150	1
Mazagon	700	765
Port Canning Co.	1,400	315

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	955
Albert Ginning	all	495
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1,135
Apollo (small shares)	400	375
Bellary	1,000	505
Berar Cotton Ginning	all	560
Broach Cotton Ginning	all	44
Carwar	—	—
Colaba	1,830	900
Dhollera Ginning	all	130
East India	1,000	1,190
Fort	8,500	2,325
French	all	610
Mofussil Co.	400	490
New Behar Cotton and Press	—	—
New Indian Press	125	200
Prince of Wales	560	580
Sassoon Press Co.	500	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton	1,000	1,250
Sind Press Co.	750	580
Volkart	1,000	800

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	500	1,425
Anglo-Indian	100	105
Alfred Manufacturing	500	505
Alliance Spinning	1,000	710
Bhownuggur Mills	100	28
Bombay United	1,000	930
Central India S. and W. Co.	500	690
Coorla Mills	1,000	650
D. Spinning	all	340
Empress Co.	all	770
Golam Baia Spinning	400	660
Hindustan	1,000	740
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1,220
Jaffer Ali Spinning	500	680
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,165
Khandesh	1,000	775
Khatiao Mackenzie	1,000	890
Madras United	1,000	3,000
Manockjee Pettit's	all	1,230
Mazagon Ginning	250	250
Morajee Gouldas	1,000	1,490
National Spinning	1,000	700
New Great Eastern	1,000	970
Oriental	625	525
Parell Mill	nil	210
Prince of Wales' Spinning	500	160
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,450
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,380
Somderdas	1,000	790
Southern India	500	420
Victoria Mills	1,000	590
W. I. S. & M. Co.	1,000	680

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock.	218-3-0 each	350
Do. New £20 Shares	100-14-6	"
B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares)	190-15-5	350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	400
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	4,250
New Issue	—	—
Bombay Ice Co. (A.)	600	106
Do. (B.)	1,500	4,250
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	11
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	350
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co.	all	1,185
Thacker and Co.	all	160

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.C.		
4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 98 5 to	
4 of 1870 (1885)	98 8 to	
4 of 1878-79 (1893)	100 10 to	
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	101 10 to	
4 of 1880 (Coupon)	— to	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 100 4 to	—
6 of 1865 (1885)	101 0 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886)	101 12 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887)	102 0 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889)	103 0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	103 8 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908)	102 12 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to
Agra Savings	100	125 to
Allahabad	100	190 to
Alliance of Simla	100	136 to
Bank of Bengal	500	835 to
Do. o Upper India	100	135 to
Delhi and London	£25	175 to 130

Himalaya	100	125 to
Mussoorie	100	110 to
National of India	£12½	94 to 95
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation	500	480 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	92 to 93

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	15 to
Bally Paper Mills	£10	150 to
Barnagore Jute	£10	69 to 70
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,340 to
Bengal Ironworks	100	— to
Bengal Mills	£100	1,300 to
Bengal Silk Co.	100	98 to 99
Bonded Warehouse	445	345 to 350
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	45 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	70 to 71
Burrakur Coal	100	160 to
Calcutta Docking	700	— to
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	130 to
Calcutta Steam Co.	85	68 to
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	120 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	75 to 80
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway	100	98 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	46 to 47
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	— to
East Indian Railway	£20	— to
Equitable Coal	250	215 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	38 to
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	207½ to
Gouripore	100	71 to 72
Great Eastern Hotel	100	95 to 96
Howrah Docking	500	120 to
Howrah Mills	100	69 to
India General Steam Navigation	100	138 to 139
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	125 to
Labour Transportation	100	— to
Landing and Shipping	100	100 to
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	— to
Murree Brewery	100	140 to
Naini Tal Brewery	100	99 to 100
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	98 to 99
Nanthopore Indigo	80	— to
New Beerboom Coal	100	85 to
Oriental Jute Manufactory	100	— to
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	— to
Rajmahal Stone	100	— to
Ramkistore Press	100	67 to 68
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	64 to 65
Riverside Press	94	62 to 64
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	—	— to
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	260 to 262½
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail.	—	— to
Seapore Jute Manufactory	100	40 to
Strand Bank Press	100	97 to 96
Watson's Patent Press	100	106 to

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpure Terai (Darjiling)	100	70 to
Amicable (Assam)	100	50 to
Amuckie	100	95 to
Arcutipore (Cachar)	100	91 to
Assam	£20	540 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	98 to
Bengal (Cachar)	100	30 to
Do. contributory	80	24 to
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	167 to 168
Do. contributory	100	79 to 80
Borelli (Assam)	£10	— to
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar	200	146 to
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	100 to
Chota Nagpore	100	65 to
Cinnatollah	100	— to
Colonial (Assam)	100	45 to
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	40 to
Cutcheherra (Cachar)	100	— to
Darjiling	100	110 to
Dehing (Assam)	90	35 to
Dehra Doon	100	50 to 55
Dessal and Parbut (Assam)	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam)	100	30 to 31
Eastern Cachar	100	41 to 42
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	36 to 37
Gelle (Darjiling)	100	74 to
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	25 to 30
Grob (Assam)	100	50 to
Holta (Kangra)	100	58 to
Hoolmuree (Assam)	100	100 to
Hoolingore (Assam)	100	79 to
Indian Terai	500	550 to
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	— to
Jheri Ghat (Cachar)	100	— to
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	40 to
Kangra Valley	100	— par
Kornafull (Chittagong)	100	50 to
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	30 to
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	125 to
Do. contributory	200	100 to
Kurseong and Terai	100	— to
Kutail (Cachar)	100	212 to
Lakatorra (Sylhet)	100	60 to
Longview (Darjiling)	100	85 to
Loobah	100	140 to
Lower Assam	£7½	23 to
Luckinapore (Assam)	£10	20 to
Majagram (Cachar)	100	26 to
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	35 to
Do. contributory	80	25 to
Moran (Assam)	90	— to
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to
Do. contributory	90	71 to
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— to
Mutuck (Assam)	200	— liquidation
Do. contributory	125	— to
New Falloodhi (Darjiling)	100	— to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	20 to
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	120 to
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	— to
Phoenix (Cachar)	85	60 to 61
Punkabare (Darjiling)	100	76 to 77
Puttara (Sylhet)	100	60 to
Rajabare (Assam)	100	— to
Sapakati	100	130 to
Second Mutual Cachar	56	— par
Beemah	100	— to

Singbulli and Murmah	100	96 to
Singell (Darjiling)	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling)	100	85 to
Springside (Darjiling)	100	100 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	50 to
Tundarra (Darjiling)	100	76 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	123 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	115 to
Takvar (Darjiling)	200	175 to
Upper Assam	£10	15 to 25

MADRAS.—Feb. 2.

Four per cents	1½ dis.	to 1 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	3½ pre.	to 3½ do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)	3½ to 3	do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	3½ to 3	do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	— to —	do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	— to —	do.
Bank of Madras Shares	28 to 29	do.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 7d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 7 18d.
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7 1-14d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7 1-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7 3-4d.	1s. 7 3-4d.	1s. 7 3-4d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7 3-4d.	1s. 7 3-4d.	1s. 7 3-4d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7 3-4d.	1s. 7 3-4d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 3-4d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	—	1s. 7 3-4d.	1s. 7 3-4d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 3-4d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7 15-16d.

LONDON.—Feb. 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd.	90 to 91
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1831	101 to 102
4 Do. October 10, 1888	100½ to 101½
4 India Enforced Paper	75 to 76
4 Do. do. 1885	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893	77 to 78
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	101 to 103
4 Do.	98 to 100
4 Mauritius, 1881	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96	110 to 114
4 Do.	99 to 101
4½ Straits Settlements Government	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.	100
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c.	100
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm.	6	4½ to 4¾
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs.	5	4½ to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	140 to 144
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	— to —
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1893	—	23 to 24
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4)	—	23 to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c.	—	116 to 118
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c.	100	132 to 134
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	119 to 121
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	120 to 122
Rohilka and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	4½	4 to 4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c.	100	118 to 120
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	119 to 121
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld.	20	19½ to 20
Do. do.	5	4½ to 4¾
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	20	16½ to 17½
West of India Port., Ld.	20	19 to 20

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited	10	11½ to 12½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	10	13½ to 14½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	100	100 to 103
Do. 6 p.c. do. 1890	100	105 to 108
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	100	100 to 102
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	10	12½ to 13
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	100	107 to 110
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	100	101 to 104
Indo-European, Lim.	23	32 to 33

BANKS.

Agra	1
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, February 13th; Madras and Allahabad, February 11th; Calcutta, February 10th; Ceylon, February 8th; Burma, February 6th.

"MILITARY opinion is unanimous as to what should be done" to strengthen our position on the Russo-Afghan frontier—so telegraphs the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*; and most of our readers will know that that statement is true of military opinion in England as in India. And will our tottering and "disparaged" Government have the courage and the honesty to do that which military opinion demands? It is a case of the Sibylline Books. Lord Ripon and the Gladstone Ministry have been obstinately refusing to retrace the mad scuttling that was born of the Midlothian frenzy; and they endeavour to palter with fate, by taking up, now one part, now another, of Lord Beaconsfield's and Lord Lytton's statesmanlike policy, stealthily and with every protest against its being recognised as in any way anti-Midlothian. But fate is bitter, and will not be refused; and every time they refuse, the price to India and to England increases. We entirely agree with the *Times* correspondent that the question, if left open much longer, will cost us millions of money, and, what is worse, thousands of valuable lives.

THE speech of the Maharajah of Darbhanga, against the Bengal Tenancy Bill *in toto*, upon the introduction of that sinister measure into the Viceroy's Council last Friday, ought to be read side by side with the speeches at Willis's Rooms last Wednesday. We cannot help hoping even at this late hour that the Government of India will consent to do what everyone except Lord Ripon now urges it to do—withdraw the Bill.

POSSIBLY Lord Dufferin, himself a magnanimous man, is waiting for Lord Ripon to do the magnanimous thing, and cease that veiled agitation in support of the Bill which has been so energetically prosecuted at the National Liberal Club and elsewhere. But, unhappily, Lord Ripon, with all his many amiable qualities, is almost the very reverse of a magnanimous man. As long as he can get men to come together, and valiantly earn a good dinner by listening to the outpourings of the Radical heart in the direction of India, so long will he not cease to say to Lord Dufferin, "If you do not do as I did, you are no friend to Cæsar."

PROBABLY no other public man in England would have consented to rend asunder a non-political Club like the Northbrook Indian Club—a Club that was doing a really valuable social work—rather than forego the petty vanity of being entertained by it at dinner. After the letters on the subject that appeared in the *Times*, showing that Sir Trevor Lawrence, Mr. Maclean, and others had actually been forced to retire from the Club by the action of the Committee in inviting Lord Ripon to dinner, most men would have felt it necessary to decline accepting hospitality offered under such distressing circumstances.

BUT Lord Ripon was never magnanimous. Like your true Radical, always a despot at heart, he could not suffer anyone in his *entourage* at Simla or in Calcutta to entertain strong political views opposed to his own; and it is, of course, notorious that more than one broken career in India was caused by this imperious spirit of intolerance.

WHY will Reuter's Agency persist in calling official members of the Viceroy's Council "independent" members? Surely Mr. Quinton is an official member, if anyone is. Was he not chosen as one of the elect by Lord Ripon himself? Why, then, call him "independent?"

If he had been independent in the full sense of the word, he would hardly have been selected by Lord Ripon. We do not mean for one moment to imply any doubt of the perfect honesty and sincerity with which his vote would be exercised, but in all Lord Ripon's appointments to the Legislative Council, save those made for appearance's sake on the recommendation of the British Indian Association, it was virtually a *sine qua non* that the nominee should be "sound upon the goose"—that he should always be ready, first of all, to vote for Lord Ripon, and, secondly, to vote for the abolition of landlords.

THE following letter from the Right Hon. the Earl Fortescue on the subject of the Bengal Tenancy Bill appeared in the *Standard* of Saturday:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

SIR,—I should be much obliged by your kind insertion of this letter, to correct an error in your report of what I said at the Bengal Tenancy Bill meeting on the 25th.

I did not say then that "the Bill had united Zemindars and Ryots against the landowners"; for the Zemindars are practically, what they are often called, the landowners of Bengal, and the ryots are their tenants; nor did I say, as reported in some other papers, that the Ilbert Bill had planted the seeds of the Tenancy Bill.

What I did say was, that the Ilbert Bill, the mischievous effects of proposing which had been by no means undone by its extensive later modification, had strongly revived the antagonism of races, which had been gradually subsiding since its fullest development during the Indian Mutiny; but that the Bengal Tenancy Bill had apparently united the Native Zemindars and Ryots with almost all the English there in cordial opposition to its present provisions.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FORTESCUE.

40, Belgrave-square, S.W., Feb. 27.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Robert Henry Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., to be a member of the Council of India, in succession to the Hon Edmund Drummond, whose term of office has expired.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD has consented to preside at the meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts on the 13th inst., when a paper will be read by Mr. Mancherjee M. Bhownagaree on "The Present Condition and Future Prospects of Female Education in India."

THE silver medal of the Cobden Club for Political Economy in the University of Bombay has been awarded this year to Pestanje Jamasji Padshah, of Elphinstone College.

THE Marquis of Ripon presided at the annual meeting of the National Indian Association, which was held at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, on Saturday last.

GENERAL J. T. WALKER, C.B., F.R.S., LL.D., late Surveyor-General of India, read a paper making special reference to the present position of affairs on the North-west frontier of India, before a large and influential gathering at the Royal United Service Institution on Friday last.

WE take the following items of Personal Intelligence of our Indian visitors from the *Journal of the National Indian Association*:—

The Examiners for the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship have provisionally elected (subject to receiving satisfactory proof of age) L. G. Bhadbhade, commoner of Balliol College, Oxford.

THE following gentlemen were called to the Bar on January 27th:—Kumar Shri Harbhamji Ravaji of Morvi, B.A., Cambridge (Lincoln's Inn); Khurode Behary Dutt, Calcutta University (Lincoln's Inn); Jijibhai Edalji Modi, B.A. Bombay University (Lincoln's Inn); Mohammed Rafique, B.A. Cambridge (Middle Temple); Jitendra Nath Palit, Campbell Foster prizeman, Common Law prizeman and scholar (Middle Temple); Mohammed Abdul Majid (Middle Temple).

Mr. Ardasir C. Homji, of Bombay, who is studying engineering at the Hendon Institute, Sunderland, has been elected a Member of the Institution of Engineers and Ship-builders.

Mr. Abu Reza has joined the Inner Temple.

Departure.—Mr. Mohan med Abdul Majid, for Allahabad.

THE *Englishman* has the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to February 10 :—

A very fair amount of business has again been done in our freight market since last mail, both in steam and sailing vessels. Rates have been throughout very firm, and may be quoted slightly better for steamers during the last few days. Our unfixed tonnage has somewhat decreased, and amounts to 22,000 tons to-day.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, February 13 :—

Mr. E. Ashworth, Bengal Civil Service; the Rev. J. D'Erceville, S.J., Tanjore.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following telegrams have been received from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Jan. 26 :—

"It may now be asserted rather confidently that if nothing unexpected happens the Ameer will meet the Viceroy somewhere in the Punjab during the latter's journey to Simla. The place and details of the meeting are not yet settled.

"It is a matter for regret that the meeting could not be arranged to take place earlier in the year, in Calcutta, as the journey hither and the sights of the capital could not have failed strongly to impress the Ameer.

"The difficulty hitherto has been the danger of a revolution in Cabul during his absence, as his sons are still very young, while Parwannah Khan, his only devoted adherent, is a man of little influence.

"It is rumoured that Sir Leppel Griffin will proceed to Jellalabad for the purpose of escorting the Ameer to India."

"So far as is known here, the position on the Afghan frontier is this :—The Russians have advanced up to the Afghan outposts at several points, but no conflict has occurred. The further development of the question depends on the negotiations proceeding between London and St. Petersburg."

The following telegrams have been received from Calcutta, through Reuter's Agency, dated Feb. 27 :—

"Sir Stuart Bayley to-day laid before the Viceroy's Council the report of the Select Committee upon the Bengal Rent Bill. He explained at great length the various amendments, and expressed the opinion that the Bill as amended dealt perfectly fairly with all the interests affected. Under the circumstances he thought the measure might with advantage be passed. The Maharajah of Durbungah, representing the landed interests, then spoke strongly against the Bill, and was followed by Mr. Quinton and Mr. Evans, independent members, who approved its general principles, but criticised adversely some of its details. They thought there was no necessity for the republication of the Bill. The debate was afterwards adjourned until Monday. The newspapers are unanimous in urging the Government to abandon the measure, which, they say, if carried through is likely to lead to grave consequences.

"Monster meetings are being held against the Bill in all parts of Bengal."

"The Nizam and the Punjab Chiefs have offered to furnish a contingent for service in the Soudan."

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated March 1 :—

"The debate on the Tenancy Bill began in the Legislative Council on Friday. Sir Stuart Bayley, in a long speech, moved that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration. After premising that the question of the necessity of the proposed measure had been decided on the second reading, he proceeded to explain and justify the alterations made by the Committee, and asserted that the Bill would benefit the ryots. By facilitating acquirement and proof of occupancy rights, by preventing occupancy ryots contracting themselves out of status, by checking incessant enhancements, by securing improvements, and by preventing multiplication of rent suits, it would give reasonable security to the tenant without injustice to the landlord. He strongly protested against further delay, and asked the Council to reject the amendment of Peary Mohun Mookerjee, which is that the Bill be republished, and consideration of it postponed for three months. There was, Sir Stuart Bayley said, ample evidence from all parts of the province that agitation on the subject could not be safely prolonged, and that whatever was done with the Bill should be done finally, and at once. Mr. Quinton followed on the same side.

"Then came the speech of the principal opponent of the Bill, the Maharajah of Durbungah, who described the measure as disapproved and discredited by all parties, as opposed by the ryots as well as by the zemindars. There was not, he said, a

single ryot or zemindar who desired to see it passed. Surely they knew their own interests. He looked upon the Bill as disastrous from every point of view. As a flagrant breach of permanent settlement it would shake the confidence of zemindars in the Government. It would be disastrous to the zemindars as depriving them of rights, and rendering the zemindary management impossible; and it would be disastrous to the ryots because it would give rise to endless disputes and litigation. He was strongly of opinion that the Bill should be withdrawn. Mr. Evans then spoke shortly, devoting himself chiefly to a telling attack on the clauses restricting enhancement of rent by private contract. The debate was then adjourned to Monday. It was announced that the Council would sit daily (except on Tuesdays and Saturdays) till the debate was finished. As the amendments number about 130, it may be expected that the debate will be long.

"I have said more than once that the original Bill has been greatly cut down by the Select Committee, and that in its present form it appears to outsiders comparatively innocuous. But it is impossible to ignore the fact that it has pleased none of the classes affected, and has been received with a storm of disapproval hardly less violent than that which met the original sweeping proposals. The small knot of ardent reformers to whom it owes its birth complain that it is reduced to a practical nullity. The Maharajah of Durbungah did not overstate the case in saying that zemindars and ryots alike disapprove it. The Press of every shade of politics is all but unanimous in attacking it. It is hardly too much to say that it has not a single real friend. Yet, if the Government insist on passing it, it is absolutely certain that the obedient official majority in the Council will carry it into law within the next few days, and will once more present the spectacle, too often presented by the Indian Legislature, of forcing, for the sake of an idea, a needless and irritating measure upon a reluctant people. The matter now rests with Lord Kimberley, and although I have no authority for the assertion I think I may safely hazard it—that the Indian Government would hail with pleasure a word which would enable it to drop this unhappy measure, and turn its undivided attention to graver affairs now springing up on all sides.

"The recent resolution of the Bengal Government on the subject of alleged cruelty in the Calcutta gaol is being violently attacked by the native Press. It may be remembered that the Committee of Inquiry found the charges of cruelty wholly false or grossly exaggerated; but also found that the superintendent had introduced some illegal punishments. For this offence he was severely censured, and informed that any repetition of them would lead to forfeiture of his appointment. The native Press considers that the penalty should have been heavier, and abuses the Lieutenant-Governor for his leniency in a fashion peculiarly its own. Scurrility and personal abuse are unfortunate characteristics of the Bengal native papers whenever they have occasion to mention the Lieutenant-Governor. They have never forgiven his honest, outspoken condemnation of the misdirected aspirations of a small section who control their policy; and it is evident they are now trying to discredit him with the new Viceroy and commit the latter to that career of popularity-hunting which proved fatal to the success of his predecessor. It is hardly likely, however, that Lord Dufferin will fall into the trap.

"A memorial signed by almost all the mercantile firms in Calcutta has been presented to the Government praying it to stop further work on the new docks until the matter has been fully reconsidered. Every day makes it clearer that the opinion of the mercantile community is all but unanimous in opposition to the scheme.

"The Lieutenant-Governor on Wednesday laid the foundation of the new buildings for the Calcutta Girls' School, and took the opportunity to deliver a speech urging the claims upon the charity of the community of a large number of Eurasian children in the city, who without such help must grow up in poverty and ignorance.

"The scarcity in portions of Madras and Mysore is increasing, and is causing considerable suffering. Relief works are opened, and every effort is being made to alleviate distress. There is also some distress in portions of Burdwan and adjoining districts.

"Orders have been issued to stop the work on the Jhansi and Manickpore Railway. About 40,000 men have been dismissed. It is believed that this is owing to the necessity of applying the funds to the pushing on of the frontier railways."

"Telegrams received at Rangoon from Mandalay state that Bhamo has been recaptured by the Burmese, and that the Chinese leader is killed.

"The *Irrawady* gunboat, belonging to the Indian Government, leaves Rangoon for the frontier to-morrow, taking Captain Anson, of Her Majesty's ship *Dragon*, and a party of blue jackets. She has been strengthened and armed with Nordenfeldt guns and two 25-pounders.

"This evidently is only a measure of precaution, as it is now clear that the Indian Government does not intend to proceed immediately to active measures. King Theebaw must wait. It is fortunate for him that the Madhi at Khartoum and the Russians at Sarakhs have given full occupation to the English and Indian

Governments. However desirable it may be to settle the Burmah question, that question has not yet become immediately pressing, and, unless Theebaw bursts all bounds, its solution may well wait."

"Nothing is yet definitely settled as to the details of the meeting between the Viceroy and the Ameer. Indeed, it is still possible that events may take some turn to prevent the occurrence of the meeting. Various places have been mentioned as likely to be the scene of the interview—Rawulpindee, Umballa, Lahore, Peshawur, and Campbellpore. Of these the first is considered the most probable. It is doubtful also whether Sir Lepel Griffin will meet the Ameer at Jelalabad, as rumoured. The Viceroy will probably leave Calcutta about the 20th, and, unless something unexpected occurs, the meeting will come off about a week later.

"The general feeling is that this is a step in the right direction. Such a meeting should have taken place at least a year ago, but it may be hoped that it is not yet too late. There can be no doubt that the Russo-Afghan question is rapidly approaching a critical stage. The Russian advance is a common topic of talk in every bazaar in Northern India, and the subject of discussion in every native paper. The *Lahore Civil and Military Gazette* states that merchants of Shirkapore, men who have extensive dealings with Central Asia, believe that Russia is massing a large army on the frontiers of Herat. The *Pioneer* hears from Persia that the Cossack outposts have advanced considerably south of Pul-i-Khatun. Even in the Calcutta bazaars alarmist rumours have been rife for the last fortnight, and many natives firmly believe that Russia is threatening not only Herat, but also Balka and Chitral.

"That a deep-seated feeling of uneasiness and expectation pervades all classes is a fact beyond all doubt. It is equally beyond doubt that nothing short of a bold declaration of policy and decided action on our part will put an end to that feeling. Military opinion is unanimous as to what should be done. The fullest confidence is felt that Lord Dufferin will take the wisest view of the situation and give the soundest advice to the Ministry. If only the Ministry will follow his advice and face the position boldly, there is still a fair prospect of settling, at a small outlay of money and without the loss of a single life, a question which, if left open many months longer, will certainly cost India and England many millions of money and many valuable lives.

Home News.

COUNCIL DRAFTS.—The tenders for Rs. 40,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—in bills on Calcutta, Rs. 22,01,000, average rate 1s. 6'882d.; Bombay, Rs. 12,64,000, average rate 1s. 6'888d.; and Madras, Rs. 5,35,000, average rate 1s. 6'878d.; in telegraphic transfers—on Calcutta, Rs. 3,00,000, average rate 1s. 6'968d.; on Bombay, Rs. 1,00,000, average rate 1s. 7d.; and on Madras, Rs. 1,00,000, average rate 1s. 6'968d.; making a total of Rs. 45,00,000. Tenders for bills on all presidencies at 1s. 6½d. will receive about 47 per cent.; above in full; and for telegraphic transfers on all presidencies at 1s. 6 31-32d. and above in full. Forty-five lakhs are to be offered next week. From April 1 to February 24th inclusive, remittances for Rs. 14,33,78,018 were sold realizing £11,584,759. To the corresponding date last year, Rs. 19,11,74,150, realizing £15,549,378, had been disposed of.

H.M.S. "CROCODILE."—The Indian troopship *Crocodile*, which will leave Portsmouth this (Tuesday) afternoon, will take out to India 53 officers and a total of 898 men, principally drafts from the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders and the 2nd Warwickshire, 2nd Somersetshire, 1st Worcestershire, and the 2nd Devonshire Regiments. One hundred and three men of the 2nd Hampshire Regiment will join at Malta.

INDIA AND ZANZIBAR.—On Friday next a paper, "Trade between India and East Africa," will be read by Mr. Frederic Holmwood, British Consul at Zanzibar, before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. Major-General Sir Frederic Goldsmid will preside. Cards of admission can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Indian Section, John-street, Adelphi.

THE STATE OF BURMAH.—At the meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce held on Wednesday last it was resolved, on the suggestion of the East India and China Committee, to send a resolution to the Secretary of State for India declaring that, the trade of British Burmah being injuriously affected by the lawless condition of upper native Burmah, the Chamber ventured to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the importance of taking immediate steps for the protection of British commerce in the said country. In support of this resolution, Mr. Robert Gladstone stated that at the present moment the trade of Rangoon was practically ruined. By far the greater number of rice millers were in great trouble and distress. Those who had business with the upper country found that they could not carry out their con-

tracts, because dealers were so much harassed by the King of Burmah, and there was great danger even to the lives of those who were engaged in the trade. Bands of robbers crossed the frontier, and after destroying property escaped back to the interior.

We are informed that Major-General John C. Hannington, late of the Bengal Army, Assistant Financial Secretary at the India Office, has retired.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL ANDREW WILLIAM M'INTYRE, of the Royal (late Madras) Artillery, died on Thursday, at his residence in Leinster-square, aged seventy years. He served in the China expedition, and commanded the 2nd Hyderabad Cavalry in the Rohil a campaign of 1851-52, the South District Brigade in Madras from 1869 to 1874, and the Hyderabad subsidiary force from 1874 till 1881. General M'Intyre was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (military division) in 1858.

Correspondence.

THE SAFETY OF ENGLISHWOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Permit me to make a few more observations regarding the necessity of providing for the safety of English ladies in India during a time of disturbance.

When the Mutiny of 1857 broke out all the Europeans at my station were invited to meet in the billiard-room to consult, and to adopt measures for the safety of the European community. The civil and sessions judge was voted into the chair, and the joint magistrate was made secretary. All of the resolutions were agreed to with two exceptions.

1st. It was proposed to detain a steamer at the landing place in readiness to carry away the Europeans.

2nd. It was proposed that the chief magistrate should write to Government for European soldiers to defend the station.

The chief magistrate was obliged to refuse both requests, as the detention of a steamer might cause irreparable mischief, and as Government was the best judge where our few European soldiers should be stationed.

Now the same thing is sure to occur on another outbreak. The Europeans in small stations, in factories, and in commercial towns will cry out for protection by English soldiers. Will our Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief have the nerve to refuse to comply with these cries, and to incur the blame of not preventing the murder of ladies and children? If our Government should be so ill-advised as to disperse and scatter our European army, we shall lose the empire.

Lord Canning was so conscious of the difficulty that he issued a circular, requiring that European ladies should be sent down to Calcutta for safety: I am sorry to write that this order was disobeyed by many: even the brave Chunar pensioners I understand refused to obey, so obstinate are Englishmen in the desire to have their own way.

I hope that Lord Dufferin will be ready on an emergency to proclaim that Her Majesty's Forces in India cannot be scattered about at the cry of the helpless, and that he will offer to pay the travelling expenses of non-combatant Europeans to the nearest seaport, and that he will advise all combatant Europeans to volunteer for temporary service under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

For the protection of native Christians special arrangements must be made in various parts of India: centres of refuge will be of vital use to them. Numbers of them will volunteer to fight as they did in 1857. In our levy of 150 natives thirty were Christians.—Your obedient Servant,

February 25th.

ANOTHER MOPLAH DISTURBANCE APPREHENDED.—We hear that the Madras Railway authorities have been requested to have a special train, consisting of ten vehicles, in readiness for troops at any time, either day or night, as these may be required to be despatched to Malliapooram in the event of a disturbance occurring there.—*Times*.

MR. WILLIAM DIGBY, C.I.E.—The *Jam-e-Jamshed*, commenting upon the letter written by Mr. William Digby to the *Times of India*, says that Mr. Digby is one of the few Englishmen who have the welfare and well-being of the inhabitants of India at heart. Mr. Digby's services to India during his journalistic career as well as in connection with the last famine in Madras are still fresh in the minds of the people. He has not forgotten the poor Indians even after his retirement to enjoy higher honours in England. His comments on Mr. Justice Scott's letter are worth their weight in gold, and will, no doubt, be taken to heart by those who have not, from various reasons, been able to fathom the Indian mind. It is only when men like Mr. Digby drive deep into the human heart that they are able to perceive the merits and the capacities of the inhabitants of this country.

Selected Articles.

WIDENING AND DEEPENING THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Grand Technical Commission having arrived at a decision on the question of widening and deepening the existing canal, or constructing a second or parallel passage, we may now consider this vexed question as practically settled. The conclusion arrived at will be disappointing to those who worked with so much vigour for the making of a second, or British parallel canal. The existing canal has occasioned a great sacrifice of British life and money; but a duplicate water-way under the jurisdiction of Her Majesty would have complicated the diplomatic relations of this country with the other Governments of Europe. Russian writers say that if the British authorities retain possession of Egypt, and place themselves in a position to close the canal in the event of a war, they must have roads opened elsewhere, even though they have to occupy the provinces between the Danube and Constantinople; or, should that be impossible, they will annex Persia and open communication by the Persian Gulf. The Germans advocate absorption of Luxembourg and Holland; and Austria is to be compensated by advancing to the Sea of Marmora, including the Dardanelles. None of these events may happen; but, as a German writer remarked last year, "The English are seizing territory, and converting the Mediterranean into a British lake by holding Egypt, and we must follow her example and tread on her heels everywhere." That was written before Prince Bismarck began his colonising theories, and it may have expressed the national feeling of the Germans, who declare that when one State possesses Gibraltar, Malta, and Egypt it is the duty of others to look after their own interests. Jealousies have been created by British interference in Egypt, and a scramble for land has resulted therefrom. The end has not yet come to these international conflicts. Whether Her Majesty's forces remain in the land of the Pharaoh's, or the French "hunger after the flesh-pots of the Egyptians" the canal will remain; and, as it needs improvement, we think that the Grand Technical Commission have chosen the best plan for achieving the object which all desire to see accomplished. The reasons advanced for enlarging the canal instead of making another agree so closely with those enunciated through these columns on December 6th, 1883, and 28th July, 1884, that they read like a paraphrase. We pointed out the advantages a broad canal would possess in which ships could pass each other with ease and safety to too narrow water-ways. The Grand Technical Commission have recommended that the channel of the canal be made eighty-two metres wide at the top, and seventy metres wide at the bottom. A metre is 39·37 inches. Throughout its entire course the canal is to be given a depth of eight and a half metres below low-water mark. It is proposed that its depth should be ultimately increased to nine metres. The Technical Commission are of opinion that when the projected improvements have been executed the canal will be capable of carrying an almost indefinite traffic. The width at the bottom will be trebled, and with deeper water the largest ships will be enabled to pass through without lightening. A commencement has been made by dredging to deepen the depth of water by half a metre. The cost of the entire improvements will amount to an estimated sum of £8,120,000; but there cannot be the least difficulty in finding this increased capital. Shares bearing interest with the original issues could be placed on the market at a premium. It was proposed that the new bonds should be guaranteed by the British Government, in which case they would bear a low rate of interest. As Sir John Coode said, a canal that could double its traffic in five years had a great future before the holders of its stock. The directors of the Suez Canal believe that if proceedings are pushed forward with spirit the improvements may be completed in about two years. There will be no impediments placed in the way of navigation during the progress of the works. The canal proper and the Bitter Lake will be widened, as also Lake Timsah, by dredging, and the marks and buoys removed to the sides of the deep water. After all the stir that was made about the Suez Canal and its management it is pleasant to learn the issue. The dues may be paid in England; the British have more representatives on the board of direction; and the canal is to be adapted to quicker movements. No time will be lost when the enlargements are finished in stopping at sidings to allow vessels coming in an opposite direction to pass; and if a proper system of lighting is inaugurated there should be no insuperable obstacles to night navigation. There have been suggestions for illuminating the channel by electricity. Pilots and masters of ships did not approve of taking big steamers through a narrow canal between sunset and sunrise, aided by electric lights. The deviation of a few feet would drive the bows of ships on the slopes where they would have to discharge a large quantity of cargo to reduce their draught. There are ships that steer badly, and such vessels want a little more room than those that answer their helms readily. Besides which in strong winds, and easterly gales particularly, steering in a confined space has its disadvantages. It would be possible to connect the rows of red and black

buoys with electric wire, and thus present an unbroken guide. These, however, are matters of detail which are capable of being solved by the staff of the company. We congratulate shipowners, therefore, in a prospective reduction of expenses, and flatter ourselves that we have materially contributed in the final development of the scheme.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce.*

LORD LAWRENCE MEMORIAL FUND.

It may interest those who have contributed to this fund to know that the executive committee have given orders for the final winding-up of the accounts. It will be remembered that in July, 1879, very shortly after Lord Lawrence's death, meetings were held at which it was resolved to make public appeals for funds to erect a suitable memorial to him. The appeal was made on two main points; first, that by his wisdom and justice he attached the Indians to our rule; and, secondly, that in the crisis of the Mutiny his qualities and conduct played a very large part in maintaining the connection between England and India. And two main objects were proposed; first, to erect a statue in London; and, secondly, to promote the education of young Indians.

The appeal was largely answered in England and in India, and somewhat upwards of £7,000 was collected.

The sculptor selected for the statue was Mr. Boehm, and his work was set up in Waterloo-place in the autumn of 1881. The figure was one of great power, and in its massive face and neck was faithful to the original, but its carriage and attitude were not those of Lord Lawrence, and, after it had been put up, the sculptor himself became highly dissatisfied with it. With great public spirit and ardour for his art he requested the committee to be allowed to make a new statue, and the result is the noble figure now to be seen in Waterloo-place. Mr. Boehm intended himself to bear the whole burden of this substitution, but the committee thought it would hardly accord with Lord Lawrence's honour to allow that, and they accordingly requested his acceptance of a further sum of £500 in addition to the £2,000, which was the original cost. The surplus is to be handed over to the Government of India for the establishment of Lawrence Studentships for young natives of the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central Provinces, and Oude. The Government of India have a very large discretion given them as to the modes of applying the fund, provided that they apply it "in some manner which shall at the same time be commemorative of Lord Lawrence and beneficial to the people over whom he ruled."

Each Lawrence Student is also to receive a gold medal stamped with a striking likeness of Lord Lawrence, after a design by Mr. Woolner. The only other person who will possess a gold medal is Lord Lawrence's widow, for whom the committee ordered a single one to be struck.

Detailed accounts of the fund have been published from time to time in the newspapers, and a final notice will be published when the last arrangements have been completed. In the meantime, the subscribers may like to know that, somewhat over £2,600 having been spent on the statue and the medals, the surplus for education will be about £4,500.

THE AFGHAN DIFFICULTY AGAIN.

The visit of the Ameer of Afghanistan to India, which is now officially announced, affords Ministers an opportunity of repairing in some measure the grave mistake they made in evacuating Candahar, and reversing the policy of the late Government in regard to Afghan affairs. It is useless now to inquire whether the deposition of Shere Ali and the war in Afghanistan were justifiable or not. In any event, when Ministers came into power five years ago, they found that the country had expended much blood and treasure in establishing its authority in Afghanistan, and that, in fact, a position was then occupied which barred the advance of Russia upon India. But Mr. Gladstone and his more prominent followers not only denounced the original invasion of Afghanistan as unjustifiable, they also declared that the suspicion of Russia was unjust, and that the true policy of England in regard to Central Asia was to welcome the extension of Russian authority. Consequently, Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet proceeded to reverse in every particular the policy of their predecessors. At the time we strongly declared our opinion that Mr. Gladstone was preparing calamities for the Empire, and time has not been slow in verifying our prediction. Already the Russians have advanced close to Herat, Russian and Afghan troops are face to face with one another on the frontier, and the indiscretion of a Russian officer or an Afghan chief may plunge the two countries into war. So serious has the aspect of affairs become, that Russia has despatched a commission to London to endeavour to come to an arrangement; but she has put forward such exorbitant claims that even Lord Granville is obliged to resist. The approaching visit of the Ameer is an indication, we hope, that at last Ministers have awakened from their dream, and that a resolute determination to allow no further advance of Russian territory has been arrived at. If Ministers will allow free scope to Lord Dufferin we have little doubt that proper measures will be taken. Fresh from St. Petersburg, he is thoroughly acquainted with Russian designs, and may be trusted to checkmate them, if

his discretion is not interfered with. As he has arranged to meet the Ameer, we must presume that in addition to the subvention which has been regularly given to the Ameer, and to the promise that we shall stand by him in case of unprovoked aggression, Lord Dufferin will pledge himself in distinct terms to protect Afghanistan against Russia, and will provide the Ameer with the means of effectually aiding in maintaining the independence of his country. But he must not be prevented from doing what he deems necessary. Nor must considerations of expense be permitted to hinder him from doing it efficiently. Indecision and division upon this question would be disastrous. The country will not tolerate such an advance of Russian troops as would imperil India; and if the Russians are allowed to think that they can frighten Mr. Gladstone's Government, and carry their own measures with a high hand, it is almost certain that we shall find ourselves quickly at war with them.—*Statist.*

GOVERNMENT AS A LANDLORD.

As yet the public mind has not recovered the calmness which was ruffled by the horrors brought to light in the Midnapore Khas Mehal ryots' cases, and here is another case in which also Government as a private landlord figures not at all creditably, to say the least of it. "The liberal policy which this Government," we quote from our Lieutenant-Governor's famous letter of the 15th September, 1884, on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, "has inaugurated in all its dealings with ryots, and in all questions connected with land—a policy which, in harmony with that recently enunciated by the Government of India in regard to Land Revenue Settlements, has, to some extent, anticipated the Bill"—could not have developed itself better in the interest of Khas Mehal ryots than in the enhancements of their rents *per saltrum* from 40 to 400 per cent., not in one or two cases, or in one or two places, but in hundreds of cases, and in twenty different places. It is, of course, good for Khas Mehal tenants to have their rents enhanced two hundredfold by a single stroke of the pen; it stimulates them to increased industry, and familiarises them with some of the sweet uses of adversity; while Government, but for such enhancements, would be false to its professions of philanthropy, and open to the charge of inconsistency. It would be certainly dishonest for the authors of the Bengal Tenancy Bill to interdict zemindars from enhancing the rents of their tenants more than 12½ per cent. for 15 years, and not make it incumbent upon Government to enhance the rents of Khas Mehal tenants four hundred fold in as many minutes. Khas Mehal tenants, we know, are different specimens of human anatomy from those we see around us in private zemindaries; and, moreover, the private zemindar is a bloodsucker, and the Government, as a zemindar, is a philanthropist, and so there is absolutely no grounds of comparison between the two; and as a philanthropist Government is bound to raise rents four hundredfold, and must prevent the growth of occupancy rights, and must not have the slightest objection to enhance the rent paid at a fixed rate by a tenure-holder whose tenure may be sixty years old. It is most foolish for the zemindars to raise the charge of inconsistency against our Government. First, let the zemindars learn to treat their ryots in the same way as Government treat theirs; first, let them cultivate the philanthropy capable of sending ryots to penury and perdition at a moment's notice, to enable them to accumulate experience, which is the basis of success in life, and then let them aspire to the certificate procedure, or ask for the introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Bill into the Khas Mehal of Government. And, as the Lieutenant-Governor truly observes in the same letter from which we have quoted above, the moral of such cases as the Midnapore Ryots' cases, or the case of which the particulars we will give presently, is, that there is "an urgent necessity for the revision of the Tenancy Law throughout these provinces," for the zemindars, of course. What else can show greater necessity and urgency of checks being imposed upon the zemindars than the excesses of Government? Unable to understand or follow the sublimity of the Bengal Government's "liberal policy" in its dealings with Khas Mehal ryots—that liberal policy which was so beautifully illustrated in the Midnapore Ryots' cases—the zemindars must have some of their rights curtailed, as a matter of logic and law. And is it not praiseworthy, blushing, maidenly modesty on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor to give away some of the credit of this "liberal policy" to his subordinates? "There are officers," we are told, "who take far more extreme views of Government than the Government itself does," and the Lieutenant-Governor generously allows the credit of the "liberal policy" above referred to, or, at least, of its practical introduction, to such officers; he only patted such officers on the back, or occasionally rewarded their successes by promotion; he did and does nothing else.

The above remarks have suggested themselves to us on the perusal of a memorial submitted by certain resident cultivators of Dearah Kurji Deegha, which is a *khas* property of Government. This Dearah Kurji Deegha was an accretion to a permanently settled estate, by name Kurji Deegha, and was made *Towfeer* (Khas Mehal) after a measurement of the parent estate. Previous to this measurement, and the declaration of the Dearah land as *Towfeer* (excess over the area of the permanently settled

estate), and its being made *khas mehal*, the Dearah has been in possession of the owner of the parent estate who, in order to induce the ancestor of the memorialists to cultivate these Dearah lands, gave him a permanent lease thereof at a fixed rate of 2 rupees 2 annas per bigah, by a document dated 6th Kartik, 1219. Ever since that date the lands have been in possession of the ancestor of the memorialists, and at his death of the memorialists, on payment of the fixed rent of 2 rupees per bigah to the parties with whom temporary settlement of revenue has been made by Government from time to time. The temporary settlement holder of Government revenue, on some occasions, questioned the memorialists and their ancestor's right to hold at all under the document, or to hold at a fixed rate of rent; but the rights have been always confirmed by the courts. Thus so late as 1833 this right was questioned by the farmer of Government revenue, and the Fouzdary Court, before which the deed of permanent lease was produced, confirmed the right to hold as a ryot on a fixed rent under the lease, by a *Robokari* dated June 5, 1833, until ousted by due course of law. In 1877 or thereabouts the then farmer of the Government revenue brought a suit for a higher rate of rent, but it was decided against him by the *Muniff* on Feb. 20, 1878, and this decision confirmed in appeal. Shortly before this the question of the right of the memorialists to hold at a fixed rent had come before the courts, and the *Zillah* Court decided in favour of them on June 30, 1874, and the decision of the Lower Courts was confirmed by the High Court on April 13, 1876. In proof of payment of a uniform rate of rent the memorialists have in their possession rent receipts for more than twenty years, *i.e.*, from 1261 to 1285, F.S., the earlier ones being destroyed. On the expiry of the term of the last settlement the *Towfeer* Dearah Kurji Deegha is being managed *Khas*, and proceedings of a most harassing nature, the details of which had better be given in the words of the memorialists themselves, have been commenced by the local authorities under Act VIII. of 1879 (B.C.) and the certificate procedure, Act VIII. of 1868 (B.C.) to destroy the right to hold at fixed rent under the document of 1819 referred to above, and to enhance the rate of rent *per Saltrum* from rupees 2 per bigah to rupees 5½; in other words 175 per cent.

First a *jumma-bundi*, purporting to have been prepared under section 4 of Act VIII. of 1879, Bengal Council, but which has been found by the concurrent judgment of the Subordinate Judge and the District Judge to be contrary to the provisions of the law (in witness whereof your petitioners beg to refer to judgments dated 27th February, 1884, and 4th August, 1884, copies of which are herewith filed) was published in the village on the 8th September, 1882; your petitioners, who had no previous knowledge of the preparation of the *jumma-bundi*, and of the special and exceptional procedure provided by the law, immediately put in a petition to the collector who rejected it; then served him with a notice of suit under section 10 of the Act on the 25th October of the same year, and ere long brought a suit on the 7th January of the following year; this suit was dismissed by the Subordinate Judge (judgment dated 4th January, 1882), on the ground that it was not brought within four months of the publication of the *jumma-bundi* as section 10 provided, though under the Civil Procedure Code, section 424, it was necessary for your petitioner to give two months' clear notice to the collector of such suit. The district judge, however, held that your petitioners' suit was in time (judgment dated 19th March, 1883), and remanded that case for retrial. It will appear from the statement of the case as given in this last-mentioned judgment that the collector on behalf of Government did not deny the existence of the permanent lease, but pleaded that the permanent lease was not binding on Government.

On remand, the Subordinate Judge held that the permanent lease was not binding on Government; but that the *jumma-bundi* was contrary to the provisions of sec. 6 of Act VIII. of 1879 (B.C.), and while he dismissed the Government claim for *jumma-bundi* rate of 5 rupees 8 annas for the present, decreed the same rate for the further under sec. 11 of the Act on some evidence of alleged prevailing rate of rent adduced by Government. The judge on appeal by your petitioners reversed this last portion of the judgment. Since then a fresh *jumma-bundi* has been published at the rate of 5-8 rupees. The ground on which the enhancement of rate of rent from 2 rupees per bigah to 5 rupees 8 annas has been made is the alleged prevailing rate of the neighbourhood, a ground the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to do away with. We make no further comments, but we do hope the Lieutenant-Governor will see that while the tales invented to accuse the zemindars of rackrenting and oppression are being proved to be mere tales, more and more instances of the inquisitorial proceedings under the guise of philanthropy in the Khas Mehal of Government are coming to light in an irresistible manner to confront and confound the authors of the Bengal Tenancy Bill.—*Indian Chronicle.*

LORD REAY, Mr. James Walker, Manager of the Alliance Bank, Simla, and Commander of the Simla Volunteer Rifles; Major Frank Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps; Colonel Boyle, Bengal Staff Corps; Mr. F. Hewson, Bengal Civil Service; and Mr. C. E. Mance were presented to the Prince of Wales at yesterday's levée.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA &c.

THE HON. C. P. ILBERT has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University in succession to the Hon. H. J. Reynolds.

It has been decided to spend £40,000 on additions to the Viceregal residence at Simla.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL arrived in Calcutta on Feb. 7th, and is the guest of the Viceroy. His Lordship has declined to accept an invitation to be present at a public dinner which it was proposed to give in his honour in Calcutta.

MR. H. L. HALLETT, the Siam explorer, has had an interview with the Viceroy, and explained the Burma-Siam Railway project, pointing out the material advantages to trade which would follow the construction of the line and the important political effects likely to be produced.

THE scheme for the reorganisation of the Volunteers in India is rapidly maturing, and will in due course be forwarded to the home authorities for consideration and approval. The Commander-in-Chief and the Military Department are quite agreed as to the necessity for improving the status and efficiency of India's Auxiliary Forces.

THE HON. Sir Charles Aitchison, Chancellor of the Punjab University, has appointed Mr. Commissioner Elsmie Vice-Chancellor, in the place of Mr. Baden Powell.

THE adjourned meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association was held on the 7th ult., when the annual report was unanimously adopted. Mr. C. F. Larmour, of Lazarus and Co., was elected Master, vice Mr. Wallis, retired.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay arrived at Howrah by the mail train on the 5th ult. He was met at the station by Dr. Findlay, and proceeded immediately to Government House.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Calcutta District Charitable Society on the 4th ult. it was resolved to appoint a paid secretary. The subject of the recent frauds is still under investigation.

THE Calcutta District Charitable Society obtained a warrant against their late auditor, Mr. Charles Palmer, on Feb. 7th. There was some difficulty in executing the warrant, and it was not till late on Saturday night that Palmer was discovered by an officer of the charitable society, and made over.

DR. RAJENDRALAL MITTA has been elected president of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His connection with the society dates forty years back.

THE Bishop of Calcutta delivered his visitation charge to the clergy at Allahabad on the 4th inst. The main subject of his discourse was "the unity of the body and how to promote it." At the conclusion of the charge, the clergy were asked to give their assent to the resolution passed by the Bishops in Calcutta in 1883. Several questions were asked and explanations made, but all the resolutions were agreed to by a large majority of the clergy present.

LIEUTENANT PETLEY R.N., Deputy Conservator of Calcutta, and Mr. R. Bushby, Surveyor Engineer of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, left Calcutta for Bombay on the 5th ult., for the purpose of inspecting a vessel which the Bombay Port Trust has offered to loan to replace the lightship that was destroyed by fire in the Hooghly a few days ago. Mr. Meade, Assistant to the Deputy Conservator, performs the duties of Lieutenant Petley during his temporary absence.

AGITATION AND COUNTER-AGITATION.—We understand that a telegram has been received by the Government of India from the Tirhut Landholders' Association praying that the memorial recently presented by the Bihar indigo planters shall not be considered until a counter-memorial has been submitted by the Association. By the end of the present month, it is said, a deputation from the Association will be prepared to submit the fresh memorial.—*Englishman*.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CALCUTTA JAIL.—The local Government Resolution on the management of the Presidency Jail was published on the 12th. Although the very grave charges could not be established yet the superintendent of the jail does not come scatheless out of the injury, and is strongly condemned on some points. He is made to understand that any repetition of the fault will carry with it forfeiture of his appointment.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(From the *Indian Planter's Gazette*).

THE refreshment-room at Bara Station, where *Chota hazaree* was supplied to passengers by the three up-train, has been closed.

MR. NORMAN, Collector of Mozufferpore, takes three months' leave to England shortly. It is not yet known who will temporarily officiate for him.

MR. W. B. HUDSON takes his first spell of well-earned holiday since he has acted as Secretary to the Behar Planters' Association, and leaves for England by the P. and O. Steamer *Mirzapore* early in April. He will probably be away for six months.

A SLIGHT fall of rain fell in Bhagulpore last week, benefiting

the *rabi* and young indigo crops considerably. The Singhessur *Mela*, which commenced to-day, is expected to be larger than usual. The indigo seed crop is being harvested, and the yield promises well, but prices will rule lower than last season.

MR. G. TOOMEY does not make a long stay in Tirhoot, but returns very shortly to England, Mr. F. Shaw taking over charge of Kantai while Mr. Canning relieves the latter gentleman at Pursah. Mr. G. Llewellyn has come out but for a few weeks only, and returns ere the hot weather sets in.

MADRAS.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS and Mrs. Grant Duff embarked at Madras on the 8th ult. for Pondicherry.

MR. JOHN ALEXANDER BOYSON, of Messrs. Binny and Co., has been appointed to a seat in the Madras Legislative Council in place of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, resigned.

MR. HOWARD VINCENT, late Director of Criminal Investigations, London, has been compelled to relinquish his intention of visiting Madras. He is now in the north of India.

THE THEOSOPHISTS.—Colonel Olcott has returned to the Adyar. Madame Blavatsky is better and is now able to resume her duties. Her medical advisers are, however, still anxious about her.

THE MADRAS WATER SUPPLY.—The supply of water from the Keratoor lake is now being supplemented by water from the Red Hills tank, in order to delay pumping as long as possible.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. SHAW, 22nd M.N.I., was to proceed by the mail of the 10th ult. to Rangoon, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate in relief of Major Chaplin, proceeding on furlough.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie has left Madras for England. Mr. Macfadyen returned to Madras from England on Saturday, after three years' absence, and will probably succeed Mr. Mackenzie in the Legislative Council.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE.—The remarriage of two Daisusta Brahmin virgin widows, aged fifteen and twelve respectively, was duly solemnised with *elot* on the 12th ult. by the Madras Remarriage Association. Mr. Sabapathy Moodellyar and other Bellary gentry attended the ceremony.

SIR VERE HENRY LEVINGE, who although he has succeeded to the baronetcy has remained in India, has arrived in Madras from the Pulneys in a very unsatisfactory state of health. The Governor has instructed his private surgeon, Dr. Mackenzie, to meet Sir Vere at the station.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINES.—A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail* from the Wynaad:—"I fancy you may shortly expect a rise in Wynaad mining shares, as some of the Devallah Companies have been obtaining fair results with quartz taken from a lower level than hitherto reached; as much as eleven cwt. to the ton in one case. I of course cannot say whether stone was picked or not, or if the improvement is likely to be permanent."

THE DISARMAMENT OF THE MOPLAHS.—A proclamation by the Government of Madras ordering all the inhabitants of South Malabar to give up their fire-arms has been published. The fanatical and ignorant inhabitants of the wild and hilly district situated at the foot of the Nilgiris will not, it is expected, comply with the order, and it will be probably be necessary to employ the military to disarm them.

THE *Times* says:—"We may spare a few thousand men for Egypt, but that should be followed by extensive recruiting in India."

THE *Mail* fears we cannot spare men if we are to be safe against external and internal foes, but officers experienced in Oriental warfare can be spared.

BOMBAY.

WE hear that the Theatre Royal at Grant-road is to be converted into a flour mill.

THE Byculla Club will entertain H.E. the Governor at a farewell dinner on March 26.

MR. C. H. B. FORBES has again accepted the captaincy of his old company (C) of the Bombay Volunteers.

THE Bombay Government have issued a resolution approving in the main the report of the Factory Commission which recently sat in Bombay.

A NOTIFICATION appears in the *Gazette of India* empowering the Government of Bombay in Council to exercise in the Government of Deesa, in the Palanpore State, the same executive powers as are exercised in the presidency of Bombay.

A SUIT brought by the youngest son of the well-known Hindoo knight Sir Munguldas Nathooobhoy, for a partition of the ancestral property of the family, was commenced at the Bombay High Court on Saturday. The case involves some important

questions of Hindoo law, and is attracting a good deal of attention locally.

COLONEL SARTORIUS, late chief of Baker Pasha's staff at Suakin, delivered a lecture on the Soudan in Bombay on Feb. 11th, in the course of which he expressed his approval of the action of the Government in despatching a body of Indian troops to Suakin to open up the route to Berber.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Brown, District Superintendent of Police, Tanna, were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the 20th ult.; and from that date Captain T. R. M. Macpherson was appointed third grade District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. C. E. Coles fourth grade District Superintendent.

DURING the absence of Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Mr. T. B. Kirkham acts in the second grade of the Educational Department, Mr. F. G. Selby in the third grade as Principal and Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College, and Mr. Vittal Narayen Pathak in the fourth grade as Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Deccan College.

REFERRING to the postponement of the Bombay International Exhibition, the *Pioneer* says:—Looking at the matter purely from the Indian point of view, we have always maintained that the date fixed upon was a mistake, and that a year later would have been far more suitable. By coming at the tail of the Indo-Colonial Exhibition the Bombay enterprise must have suffered intrinsically and in interest.

THE Governor of Bombay was expected to return from Calcutta on the 14th ult. A public meeting is to be held in the Town Hall to consider what steps should be taken to honour his Excellency previous to his departure from Bombay.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine held on Feb. 7th, at the University Buildings, Dr. H. Cook and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee were elected Dean and Syndic of the Faculty, respectively, for the ensuing year. The nomination of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, who is the first Parsee Syndic of the Faculty elected, was made by Dr. Hojel, and supported by Dr. Cook and Dr. Blanc. The proposer and seconder spoke in high terms of Dr. Cowasjee's professional abilities and experience and of his public career.

BURMA.

MR. BURGESS, the Commissioner of Tenasserin, with a portion of his office establishment, left Moulmein by land on the 23rd of January, on tour through the Northern portion of his division.

CHOLERA still continues severe in the Akyab and Prome districts, British Burma, and slight in half-a-dozen other districts, but elsewhere the public health is good.

THE newly-concluded Franco-Burmese treaty is, a contemporary believes, primarily a commercial one, being the outcome of the late Burman Mission to Paris; but it may lead to the extension of French influence, of course, as effectually as any offensive-defensive alliance.

THE committee appointed to give effect to the wishes of the great public meeting held at Rangoon in October, to protest against King Theebaw's misgovernment and cruelty, have addressed a letter to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, expressing alarm at the condition of affairs in Upper Burma and invoking the interference of the Government of India.

COLONEL OLCOTT delivered an address while at Rangoon, and announced himself a staunch Buddhist. The Colonel was followed by a Mr. Miller. Superintendent of Gardens, who told the natives generally that they would do well to give up education, and the habits they had contracted, and go back to the plough. In the course of his harangue he used the expression, "ye beef-eating Hindoos," which a local paper says, would probably have led to his being assaulted but for timely interference.

WITH a view to the preservation of articles of antiquarian interest in the province the Chief Commissioner has authorised the Government Archaeologist, British Burma, to arrange for removing to the Phayre Museum ownerless objects of interest which are worthy of preservation, and which cannot satisfactorily be preserved *in situ*. The consent, however, of the people living in the neighbourhood where the objects lie must be obtained before they are removed. To meet the cost of such removals a sum of Rs. 500 a year has been sanctioned.

A MANDALAY correspondent of a Rangoon paper says that delegates were lately sent to the capital from the various districts of Upper Burma to represent to the king the distress and misery prevailing amongst the people owing to extortion and oppression. Theebaw is said to have received the hpoongyees, and expressed great surprise at their tales of distress and discontent, and to have promised to "do all in his power for the welfare of his people." The correspondent adds, however, that "meantime, feasting and rejoicing are the order of the day in the palace, within which everyone appears happy, regardless of the misery they inflict on the poor creatures outside, from whom they extort the money to gratify their whims and maintain their extravagance."

CEYLON.

MR. JUSTICE CLARENCE has been compelled to leave for Europe on sick leave.

ON Feb. 4th, Lieutenant Triseott, of the 102nd R.D.T., was released from the custody of the Colombo police court, after a long pending case against him of obtaining money under false pretences.

CLOSELY following on the completion of the new flashing light in Colombo has been the erection and working of the light on Minnicoy, just inspected by Sir James Douglass, Inspector of Lights for the Trinity House.

A DINNER was given to Mr. W. Forsythe, of Dunedin, on his leaving the district, by his numerous friends, at the Ruanwella Rest House, on the 31st Jan. About twenty-five sat down to dinner, including nearly all the planters in the district.

AT the time of the departure of the mail the Governor was still on tour in the Southern Province, receiving deputations and addresses and seeing into matters generally, but extremely cautious in his replies, promising nothing more than attention to all their requests. He was expected to return to Colombo by the 11th ult. to preside at the adjourned meeting of the Legislature.

THE incident of most interest looming in the near future at the annual meeting of the Central Planters' Association fixed is the usual date, the 17th of February. There is an additional interest imparted to this annual gathering in the necessity for the selection of some prominent member to occupy the seat of chairman, Mr. Wall's failing health and approaching departure for England rendering such a step a matter of necessity. The only name before the public as a successor is that of Mr. T. N. Christie, though there are others who would be excellent chairmen were they to consent to stand. A vice-chairman will in future be appointed, and a change made in the rules regulating the convening of meetings.

HALF-YEARLY meetings of shareholders in local companies have been held, showing that, whatever the condition of planting and commercial matters generally, careful management has brought the working of the Colombo Hotels Company, the Wharf and Warehouse Company and the Horrekelly Estate Company into a sound and business-like state. Good dividends have been in one case, and will be in another, declared, and the Hotels Company, so long handicapped by a heavy first outlay, and early mismanagement, will very shortly be able to declare a dividend.

THE subject of a northern arm to our breakwater is again causing discussion in the local journals, one portion of the press putting forward most extravagant and unfounded statements as to the risk of property and life during the north-east monsoon without the northern arm. As correspondents point out in our paper, the disturbance within the harbour is caused by wind, and no rubble northern arm a few feet above the level of the sea could possibly give us smooth water during the prevalence of the long-shore wind, which, after all, lasts only during about two and a half months. So far as any evidence has been adduced, we are not aware of any damage to cargo landed or shipped during the months of December and January, though we have heard of a boat-load of coals having been swamped owing to overloading. But the sinking of half-a-dozen boats of coal would scarcely seem to warrant an outlay of from £200,000 to £250,000.—*Ceylon Times*.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

—o—

THE Commander-in-Chief's visit to Quetta has been postponed.

IT is officially notified that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1885 will be held at Poona in September on a date to be notified hereafter.

A CONTEMPORARY states that the condition of the warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Commissariat Department is now engaging the attention of the Government of India.

GENERAL WILSON, Military Member of Council, will probably proceed to Quetta early in March, his visit being in connection with the housing of the troops there and other arrangements connected with the comfort of the garrison. The new buildings are not progressing so rapidly as could be desired, and the visit of the Military Member will, doubtless, serve to ensure the works being carried to completion with greater despatch. General Wilson will be able to see for himself what is really wanted to make Quetta a thoroughly comfortable cantonment, which it certainly is not at present.

THE Jackson Cup, value Rs. 350, presented to the Oudh Volunteer Rifles, has been won by Corporal G. Martin, of the Fyzabad Company.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will be inspected by Lord Dufferin on the 7th March, when the prizes won at the late rifle meeting of the corps will, it is expected, be presented by Lady Dufferin.

IT appears that some doubts have existed regarding the title of schoolmasters, British Army, to deferred pay. Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, it has been ex-

plained that these schoolmasters are eligible for deferred pay on the same conditions as apply to non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British Army.

It has been decided to delegate to local Governments the power of sanctioning reduced pensions to soldiers of the native army who are discharged in the fifteenth year of their service, on account of incurable diseases, provided they are of good character and are recommended for the indulgence by the Commander-in-Chief of the armies concerned. The rate of pension is fixed at Rs. 3 a month without reference to the rank held by the soldier, and this rate will be admissible to men who are not capable of earning their own living.

LADY DUFFERIN will present new colours to the 2nd King's (Liverpool) Regiment at 4 P.M. on the 17th ult., in Fort William.

The regulations under which medals and gratuities for long service and good conduct are issued to non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Indian army departments and of the late local service have during late years undergone some important modifications, which will probably tend to render these rewards less attractive to the recipients. Prior to the year 1876 a non-commissioned officer, awarded a medal, received in conjunction therewith a pecuniary reward ranging from £10 to £15, and a private a reward of £5. By the Government of India General Orders No. 992 of 1876, the provisions of Her Majesty's Royal Warrant, dated the 14th August, 1875, were declared applicable to the above-mentioned classes, the result being a reduction of the gratuity or reward to £5, irrespective of rank, which was notified in Government General Order No. 977 of 1877. The latest Royal Warrant on this subject goes a step further, and directs the discontinuance of the gratuity altogether, with effect from the 1st July next; that is, those soldiers of the British army who may, under the regulations in force, be awarded medals for long service and good conduct, up to the 30th June, 1885, will receive the gratuity of £5 in addition, while those awarded medals after that date will receive no gratuity at all. The reasons which have induced the Home authorities to abolish this small pecuniary reward are not known, but as it is usual to conform to home rules and practice in such matters, it is very probable if not already decided that the gratuity will also be abolished in India.

The rate of exchange which is to govern the issue of pay to the British army in India during the coming official year has been fixed at 1s. 7½d. the rupee, which is one halfpenny per rupee better for the soldiers than the existing rate, fixed by the Government of India's Special Army Circular, dated the 13th February, 1884. The new rate of exchange will of course apply to the issue of good-conduct pay, prizes for good shooting and swordsmanship, extra duty pay, annuities for meritorious service, and all other items fixed in sterling money. It will likewise apply to soldiers' remittances, in which respect the rate will be less favourable than the existing rate. Officers who receive British pay only without the Indian allowances of their rank will benefit by the new rate of exchange. The Government of India will no doubt publish revised tables of pay, converted at the new rate of exchange, for the various arms of the British army serving in India.

By a recent Army Circular order laying down revised rules for the admission of officers of the British army as probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, it is provided that such probationers may be allowed leave on medical certificate out of India to the extent of six months. This is a concession which was not made by former rules, under which leave was restricted to Indian limits, i.e., to places situated to the east of the 40th degree of east longitude; while on this leave the officers were allowed full pay and half staff salary. Now that leave may be taken to Europe, the question arises what pay are they to receive? On this point the order is silent. It is very improbable, however, that Staff Corps probationers will be allowed, under such circumstances, more than officers received under the furlough regulations of 1868 and 1875, viz., half their Indian emoluments.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT DELHI.—The Duke has had the European and Native Infantry in garrison out for a sham fight. The Suffolks, under Major Morris, were supposed to be in possession of Metcalfe House, and the 22nd were supposed to attempt to dislodge them. At the outset of the fight the Duke decided that the 22nd were out of action or "killed," and they had to retreat to reform. Afterwards, having reconnoitred, they again advanced, and succeeded in forcing the bridge, which had been ingeniously barricaded by the officer in charge, who, finding an empty carriage, a bullock cart, and a fallen tree in his vicinity, had them all placed across the bridge. The troops engaged returned to barracks about 3.30 p.m., after pretty hard work for six or seven hours. We noticed that the officers had refreshments on the ground, a proceeding which one can quite understand. But why were not similar arrangements made for the men? The Duke noticed the omission, and we believe that it will not occur again in any parades of the kind. The Duke expressed himself highly satisfied with the day's proceedings. Their Royal Highnesses left Delhi for Meerut by the Punjab mail train at noon to-day.—*Punjab Herald*, February 5.

Miscellaneous.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. H. H. BRENNAN.

On Feb. 5th a goodly company of the parishioners and friends of the Rev. H. H. Brennan assembled at the temporary All Saints' Church, Allahabad, to present that gentleman with an address and a silver tea and coffee service on the occasion of his departure from this station to Indore, whither he has been transferred. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Graham Peddie, Colonel Dodd, Dr. Deakin, Rev. A. Etty, Major Greenstreet, R.E., Rev. O. D. Watkins, Rev. J. W. Adams, V.C., Mr. E. Howard, Rev. H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. C. Eborall, Mr. and Mrs. Boutflower, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Anning, Rev. H. Brennan, and a large number of ladies.

The address was engrossed on vellum and mounted, and ran as follows:—

"To the Rev. W. H. Brennan, R.A., Incumbent of All Saints' Parish, Allahabad.

"DEAR AND REVEREND SIR,—We, your Parishioners and friends residing at Allahabad, Chupar, and Sutna, having heard of your intended departure from Allahabad for Indore, cannot allow you to leave us without presenting to you a few words expressive of our appreciation of the manner in which you have conducted the duties of your office.

"It is now upwards of three years since you came among us as Incumbent of All Saints' Church, Allahabad, and the increasing prosperity of your Sunday and day-schools shows how completely you have succeeded in gaining the confidence, not only of your parishioners, the members of the Church of England, in Cannington, but even of those who do not belong to her communion. Your prompt attention to every case of sickness, and your courageous self-sacrifice during the late visitations of cholera and confluent small-pox have elicited our warmest admiration. The dying moments of many dear friends have been soothed and comforted by your sympathy and prayers, while you brought consolation to the hearts of those who mourned their loss. Nor can we ever forget that it is to your offices as a Christian priest (discharged in fearless and loyal conformity with the teaching of the Church) that we are indebted under Providence for that timely act of munificence on the part of a stranger which has provided a large part of the funds required for the completion of Cannington Church. We regret that this gift to the Church, of which you were the channel, should have been followed by your removal from Allahabad, and the severance of those ties which have hitherto united us, but, wherever in the future your sphere of work may be, we are confident that you will secure the esteem and affection of many sure friends.

"We now offer for your acceptance the accompanying tea and coffee service and salver.

"That Providence will bless you and Mrs. Brennan and your little ones with health, long life and much happiness is the heartfelt prayer of your affectionate friends.

"Allahabad, January, 1885.

Mr. and Mrs. Brennan left the same night for Khundwah amid the hearty good wishes of a large number of warm friends who had assembled at the railway station to bid them farewell and wish them God-speed.

GENERAL SIR ORIEL TANNER.

"An Observer" writes to the *Pioneer*:—"In your issue of the 23rd January there appears a letter from 'Veritas,' which states that the lives of a number of men of the 98th Regiment (attacked with cholera) were 'sacrificed for the most part to the ignorant obstinacy of the general officer commanding at Quetta.' Now I have no hesitation in saying that this statement is as utterly false as it is vindictive and abominable; consequently I beg you will give me space to show the treacherous and cowardly character of that foul accusation. The facts are as follows. For three months before the 98th left Beluchistan they filled the hospital with sick. Out of a strength of about 900 men only 500 were found fit to proceed on active service to the Zhob country. The remainder stayed in Quetta in a pitiable and most wretched condition. They crowded the hospital. Deaths were of constant occurrence, and such was the state of affairs that some of the ordinary guards had to be stopped. Consequently it was decided, at the recommendation of the Principal Medical Officer, to send the regiment on as quickly as possible to India. Nothing else that could be done would prevent further suffering and severe loss to the regiment at Quetta. Accordingly this step was taken at a time when nobody even suspected that cholera was lurking in the pass. And as a matter of fact the first case of cholera occurred in the train and not at Rindli, as is falsely stated by 'Veritas.' Therefore, without speaking of the madness of halting a large body of troops in a narrow and confined pass like the Bolan, I ask what could justify your correspondent 'Veritas,' in hurling such disgraceful language at the head of a gallant, highly respected, and popular gentleman? He has acted under the

very best medical recommendations, and therefore he can calmly treat his base maligner "Veritas" with the highest contempt.

The *Pioneer* adds to the letter the following editorial note:—"The above letter would be quite as convincing and more impressive had the writer moderated his expletives. But under the circumstances, and as we altogether accept his estimate both of the inaccuracy of the statement made by "Veritas" and of the high professional character of Sir Oriel Tanner, we do not hesitate to publish it.

"Veritas" himself writes to the *Pioneer*:—"It is with much regret I find that I was misinformed relative to the cases of cholera that occurred in the North Staffordshire Regiment, to which I drew attention in a letter signed "Veritas" in your paper. So far from two cases of cholera having occurred at Rindli, and such having been reported to Colonel Simpson at South Kirta, and by him to Sir Oriel Tanner, the two cases of disease so reported were not cholera. Sir Oriel Tanner, therefore, is entirely relieved from the charge of ordering Colonel Simpson's party to Rindli in the face of cholera having broken out at that place. I beg, therefore, to withdraw the remarks made in a former letter on the subject in question, and I regret exceedingly that, through being misinformed, I should have written what I did, and so, doubtless, given cause for annoyance to a distinguished and gallant officer like Sir Oriel Tanner, to whom I beg to offer my most humble apologies for having made the erroneous statement in question."

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER.—A sad sensation was experienced yesterday at Wanowrie by the intelligence that Quartermaster and Honorary Captain William John Graham, of the Royal Lancaster Regiment, had committed suicide by shooting himself. The deceased was appointed Quartermaster on March 28, 1874, and was made Honorary Captain on March 18, 1882. For some time back the deceased had been extremely distressed by certain debts which he had contracted, and for the liquidation of which he saw no immediate means. His creditors became more pressing of late, and their importunate demands appear to have led him to destroy himself. His conduct up to the end, however, was such that no one would have entertained an idea as to what was working in him, for he attended to his duties as usual, and was in his customary spirits. The night previous, however, he seems to have been exceedingly restless, and yesterday morning, at a little after eleven o'clock, he proceeded to the officers' mess armed with a revolver, concealed about his person. With the exception of a few servants, who were knocking about the place, there was hardly anybody in the mess-room, which is generally about this hour almost deserted. Repairing to one of the inner rooms of the building the deceased shot himself through the heart. An hour or so later Colonel La Touche, the cantonment magistrate, was informed of what had occurred, and an inquest was held. Several officers were present, and a verdict was returned that the deceased had committed suicide by shooting himself while in a fit of temporary insanity. We sincerely sympathise with the disconsolate wife and children of the deceased, and we are sure that there will not be a few who will feel for them in their misfortune. The deceased will be buried this morning with military honours.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 3.

THE INDIAN CIVIL LIST.—Mr. A. C. Tupp, C.S., Accountant-General, North-West Provinces and Oudh, has brought out a third edition of his *Indian Civil Service List*, corrected up to January 1st, 1884. The list is very complete. It shows the covenanted civilian how and when he entered the service, how he has been graded and distributed, how he dies and retires, the salaries and pensions he gets, and by a nice and accurate computation, how far he is justified in cursing a parsimonious Government, and bemoaning the intelligence or good fortune which enabled him to pass the competitive examination. In various appendices, Mr. Tupp gives us his views about the constitution of the Indian Civil Service; and as what he says is the result of a very careful investigation, his opinion is entitled to considerable respect. Amongst other things, he proposes an open examination for a conglomerated Indian Civil Service; those who pass highest to get appointments in the executive and judicial line; the next batch, education appointments; and the next, financial; while batches of less successful candidates might be drafted to the Forests, Police, or Public Works. Thus, if a candidate passed high, he would be admitted to one of the more favoured departments, while those below him on the list would, if there were vacancies, get into the less remunerative branches. Mr. Tupp's plan is certainly a logical deduction from the competitive theory; but the perfection of that theory, when reduced to practice, has still to be demonstrated.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—At a meeting of the Faculty of Arts of the University held in the Convocation Hall on Saturday, Mr. Principal Wordsworth was unanimously elected Dean of the Faculty in the place of the Hon. J. B. Peile, appointed to be Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Wordsworth's election was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, in a brief but felicitous speech. Mr. Latham said Mr. Wordsworth would no doubt appreciate the honour the more as it was the highest which the Faculty had it in its power to confer. Mr. Words-

worth returned thanks: and Messrs. Wordsworth, Birdwood, Telang, and Lyon were then elected syndics for the year, the last-named being appointed specially to represent the physical and experimental sciences. The Faculty then proceeded to take up the adjourned discussion of the report of the committee on middle-class examinations. The Registrar read a letter from Mr. K. G. Oxenham, the chairman of the committee, explaining that he had never signed what purported to be the unanimous report of the committee, and that he considered it a "grave and even dangerous irregularity" that signatures should be attached to documents which the supposed signatories had never seen. The registrar, Dr. Peterson, explained that Mr. Oxenham was quite in error in supposing that he had not seen the Report substantially in the form which it subsequently assumed. As a matter of fact, he said, Mr. Oxenham had dictated the first two paragraphs of the Report, and had given him verbal instructions to draft a paragraph explaining the cause of delay in the sense of the closing portion of the Report. He therefore considered that though it was a hard thing to say of a man who was in the Red Sea, it was ungenerous of Mr. Oxenham to leave such a letter behind him. After an animated discussion, it was proposed by Mr. Jardine, and seconded by Mr. Kirkpatrick, to remand the Report for the reconsideration of the committee who were supposed to be the authors of its being though the several members seemed particularly anxious to repudiate its paternity. Professors Macmillan and Hathornthwaite advocated immediate discussion of the question by the Faculty, on the ground that the opinions of the committee were embodied in the Report, and that they seemed little likely to shed further light upon it. Mr. Kirkham supported Mr. Jardine's motion, stating that the draft report did not, in his opinion, fairly summarise the answers made by employers of labour to the Committee's Circular of Inquiries. Mr. Geary said that he had not seen, and that the Report which bore his signature had surprised him. The Report, he said, was a mistake for which the Committee was not responsible. On the motion of Professor Forrest, the names of Messrs. Hathornthwaite and Peterson were added to the Committee. The proposition of Mr. Jardine was then adopted by the Faculty, which will now await the revised Report of the revised Committee.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE PUBLIC MEETING IN BRITISH BURMA.—The Rangoon correspondent of the *Englishman* telegraphs on the 5th ult.:—"The committee appointed to give effect to the wishes of the great public meeting of the citizens of Rangoon have addressed the following letter to the Chief Commissioner:—"Sir,—On the 16th of October last year we presented to you a memorial submitting the resolutions which had been passed at a public meeting held in this city on the 11th of October, calling the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the misrule in Upper Burma. It was then pointed out that the tranquillity and prosperity of the two countries are intimately associated with and bound up in each other, and the immediate interference of Her Majesty's Government was then urged. Subsequent events have only tended to confirm the opinion then expressed. Nothing was done by Government to arrest the evils then complained of, and matters have gone from bad to worse. Trade, which was then threatened, has now become paralyzed, mercantile failures are of daily occurrence, and traders see nothing but ruin before them. No hope of any revival of trade can be entertained until order is restored, and a firm and just rule is established in Upper Burma. Property in Rangoon is rapidly declining in value, the municipal revenues show a marked falling off, and that the decline in revenue receipts will soon extend to the whole province we have no doubt whatever. This state of affairs fills us with alarm and dismay. We are, therefore, impelled to address you once more in the hope that something may yet be done to save the trade of this province from complete ruin. No reply or acknowledgment has yet been vouchsafed to our former representations on this subject. We feel that the case is serious, and demands immediate attention, and we respectfully pray that the Provincial Government will speedily inform the Government of India of the urgency of our case, in the hope that action, however late, may still be taken. The form that action should take was suggested in our memorial of the 16th of October, and the events of the past three months have more strongly confirmed the opinion that annexation is the only effectual remedy. The capture of Bhamo by banditti, the prevalence of dacoity both in Upper and Lower Burma, the disturbed condition of the Shan States, and the political interference of France distinctly show that unless the British Government interfere promptly, Upper Burma will either become the prey of dacoits or the apapane of some other Power." The following reply to the above has just been received from the local Government:—"Gentlemen,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 4th February, drawing attention to the memorial of October last, and to subsequent events in Upper Burma. I am to say that a copy of your letter will be submitted by the outgoing mail to the Government of India. Copies of the October memorial were forwarded for the orders of his Excellency the Viceroy in Council by the last mail of that month."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1885.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT WILLIS'S ROOMS
AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

It is probable that on no former occasion have so many Peers and Members of Parliament, and other gentlemen of influence, come together to discuss any Indian question as on Wednesday last. We devote a Special Supplement to-day to a report of these most important and interesting proceedings; and, by the courtesy of the Indian Constitutional Association, we are enabled to publish a list of the more prominent promoters of the meeting, which will show how deeply and widely a feeling of anxiety is spreading as to the measures which Lord Ripon left as a legacy to Lord Dufferin, and which he is now endeavouring to force down Lord Dufferin's throat by dining at him. We sincerely hope that the Association will be able to hold together this band of sympathisers and supporters as a sort of Vigilance Committee to look after the sparks, still smouldering here and there, of Lord Ripon's incendiary legislation. And of one thing we feel sure—though, of course, it would be vigorously denied on the best official authority—and that is, that no one will be really more grateful for this reinforcement to the cause of honesty and common-sense than the Statesman who has to pay the penalty of succeeding Lord Ripon, not only in having to deal with a heritage of woe, but also in being preached at from every Radical platform wherever Lord Ripon can induce men to come together to be *'fed*, and to listen to the story of his virtues and his wrongs.

It was once said of Lord Bramwell that it is an absolutely hopeless task to attempt to rehabilitate a case when once Lord Bramwell has stamped upon it. This power of smashing and pulverising a fallacious argument was never better exhibited than in the masterly speech with which his lordship last Wednesday exposed the folly and hypocrisy of "fair" rent; and, as he well pointed out, if such principles were applicable to Bengal they would surely be equally applicable to England. If the Bengal

Tenancy Bill be passed for Bengal, its provisions ought to be applied to England; and it will form an admirable precedent for the general introduction of Mr. Chamberlain's theory, that property must pay a "ransom" to Mr. Chamberlain's friends for the privilege of not being transferred to their pockets *en bloc*. Whether they will be contented with securing only a portion, in the form of a "ransom," when they might, with much less inconvenience and with equal morality, take the whole, remains to be seen. But it is well that men who speak with the weight of Lord Bramwell should warn the honest, law-abiding people of England—those who are not consumed with the desire, which Mr. Chamberlain supposes to be universal, of getting their hands into their neighbours' pockets—of what it is to which such measures as this Bengal Tenancy Bill will really lead us. *Proximus ardet Ucalegon*. There is not a thrifty, prudent working man in England whose future is not threatened by the dreams of Socialists as much as that of the richest in the land; and Lord Bramwell, and Lord Wemyss, and Lord Fortescue, and the other members of the Liberty and Property Defence League are doing a great and notable service to the State when they make it clear to the public that the morality of the Tenancy Bill, as of Chamberlainism in general, is that of the footpad or the area sneak, whose nature it is to appropriate portable property whenever opportunity offers.

Lord Fortescue made an admirable point, which we notice elsewhere to-day, on the connection—first discovered by Lord Stanley of Alderley, and now generally recognised—between the Ilbert Bill and the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The latter Bill is the real business, the real aim, of Lord Ripon and his Radical friends; the Ilbert Bill was a mere *ruse de guerre*, a device introduced simply for the purpose of sowing dissension between those who were likely otherwise to be strongly united in their opposition to the Tenancy Bill. The wickedness of sowing race hatred broadcast throughout India merely to improve the chances of an "attack in force" on the property of the Bengal zemindars is on a par with that of sacrificing Gordon's life in order to keep Mr. Gladstone's Government in office a few months longer. It was rightly called by Lord Stanley last year "a Machiavellian policy"; and, as Lord Fortescue well observed last Wednesday, the only good thing about the Bengal Tenancy Bill is that it has served to draw together once more those whom the intrigues of Lord Ripon's partisans had grievously estranged.

We would earnestly commend to Lord Dufferin's notice the fact, insisted on by Sir Herbert Maxwell in his remarkably brilliant and effective speech, that an attack on Indian property by a British Government is more disgraceful even than an attack on Irish property; for in the latter case it is a party (the Radical party) that is responsible—whereas in the former the discredit and the resentment will attach to the English Government and the English name.

THE WAGHORN MEMORIAL.—Sir William Andrew, chairman of the committee for the above memorial, entertained at luncheon on Saturday, at 29, Bryanston-square, the High Constable of Chatham and several members of the local committee. Amongst others who were present at the luncheon were Sir Arthur Otway, M.P., Mr. Gorst, M.P., Major-General Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., Colonel Stuart, R.E., Mr. Murray Smith (Agent-General for Victoria), Mr. Armstead, R.A. (the sculptor selected for the proposed statue, and Mr. G. Winch (the honorary secretary). The party subsequently proceeded to Mr. Armstead's studio, where they inspected the small clay sketch for the statue, which met with universal approval on account of its spirited and appropriate character.—*Morning Post*.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 7.)

- DALY, Lieutenant H., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating squadron officer 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, from Nov. 9.
- BAYLY, Mr. G. H., executive engineer, P.W. Department, Mysore, is granted furlough to Europe for eleven months, from Feb. 1.
- MASOTTI—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. F. Masotti as acting consul-general for Belgium in British India has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.
- BAYLAY, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A., political agent of the 2nd class, having resumed charge of the Kotah political agency, is reappointed an additional political agent of the 1st class, from Dec. 24.

The following substantive promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department consequent on the seconding of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Baylay as an additional political agent of the 1st class, from Dec. 24.

- WILSON, Major F. A., political agent of the 3rd class, to be a political agent of the 2nd class.
- LAW, Lieutenant-Colonel V. E., political assistant of the 1st class and political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., to be a political agent of the 3rd class.
- ROBERTSON, Mr. P. J. C., political assistant of the 2nd class and political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem., to be a political assistant of the 1st class.
- RAMSAY, Lieutenant H. L., political assistant of the 3rd class and officiating political assistant of the 1st class to be a political assistant of the 2nd class, but to continue to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class.
- MACIVER, Captain I., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, to be a political assistant of the 3rd class, but to continue to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class.

The following temporary promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department :—

- LAW—Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel V. E. Law, political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., to be a political agent of the 3rd class from Dec. 24.
- HOPE, Captain T., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, to be a political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.
- ROBERTSON—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem., to be a political assistant of the 1st class, from Dec. 24 :—
- RAMSAY, Lieut. H. L., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, to be a political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem.
- COLVIN, Mr. E. G., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed a political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., from Jan. 13.
- CLOSETS—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. de Closets as Consul for Denmark at Madras.
- BOILEAU, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed cantonment magistrate of Deoli, from Dec. 31.
- HUDSON—The services of Surgeon H. C. Hudson, Indian Medical Service, lately on duty with the camp of the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, are replaced at the disposal of the military department.

The following promotions are made, with effect from Nov. 28 last, vice Major-General W. M. Campbell, R.E., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, retired :—

- PULLAN, Lieutenant-Colonel A., S.C., officiating deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.
- COLE, Mr. W. H., M.A., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.
- WOODTHORPE, Brevet-Colonel R. G., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.
- JACKSON, Lieutenant H. M., R.E., officiating assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.
- CARTER, Major T. T., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, having proceeded on subsidiary leave on Dec. 3 last, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted to him, the following temporary promotions are made :—
- STRAHAN, Major C., R.E., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 1st grade.
- HOLDICH, Major T. H., R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.
- COWAN, Major S. H., S.C., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

LONGE, Lieutenant F. B., R.E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

SCOTT, Mr. G. B., who has been appointed an assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of assistant superintendents, from Nov. 10.

BELL—BOILEAU—Lieutenant J. A. Bell and Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Boileau, respectively, made over and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Deoli, on Dec. 31.

BROWNE, Lieutenant C. A. R., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties in the Military Works Department on Jan. 9.

GARDINER, Captain R., R.E., Class II. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is posted to the office of the director-general of railways.

DANGERFIELD, Mr. P. W., executive engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on sick certificate for three months, in continuance of the leave previously granted him.

CARDEW, Mr. C. E., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave on sick certificate for six months, in further extension of the furlough previously granted him.

WALTON — MACDONALD — CRASTER—The undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section :—Lieutenant E. W. Walton, Lieutenant J. R. L. Macdonald, and Lieutenant S. L. Craster.

SHEPHERD, Major W., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

BROOK-FOX, Mr. F. G., executive engineer, 3rd grade, British Burma, is posted to the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

The following temporary changes in the classes of superintending engineers are ordered from the dates specified :—

DIBBLEE, Mr. F. L., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, to be executive engineer, 1st grade, from Dec. 6.

O'CALLAGHAN, Mr. F. L., O.I.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, to be superintending engineer, 1st class, from Jan. 12.

SKIPWITH, Major G. T., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to be superintending engineer, 3rd class, from Jan. 12.

LARGE, Mr. P. T. S., executive engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to that under the Director-General of Railways.

LESMOND, Mr. W. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Director-General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.

ADDIS, Mr. H. B., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways on being relieved of his duties under the Bengal North-Western Railway Company.

BILLINGS, Mr. H. G., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, British Burma, is promoted to the 2nd grade, from Sept. 1.

FURLONGS.

PHILLIPS, the Hon. A., barrister-at-law, standing counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and officiating advocate-general, Bengal, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year from March 8.

MILITARY.

The following promotions and alterations of ranks are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

TO BE COLONELS IN THE ARMY.

- GALLOWAY, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. C., Madras Cavalry, from Dec. 15.
- STEWART, Lieutenant-Colonel A., Bengal Staff Corps, from Feb. 4.
- POWELL, Lieutenant-Colonel P. W., Bengal Staff Corps, from Feb. 4.
- CONNINGHAM, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E., Madras Staff Corps, from Feb. 5.
- RICKETTS, Lieutenant-Colonel M. P., Bengal Staff Corps, from Feb. 4.
- BRIDGES, Major C. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel, from Feb. 4.

The promotion of the undermentioned officers to the rank of colonel by brevet to be antedated as follows :—

- STORY, Lieutenant-Colonel P., Bengal Infantry, from April 1, 1879.
- IREDELL, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S., Bombay Infantry, from Feb. 13, 1880.
- SPARLING, Lieutenant J. P., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, from Oct. 15, vice Captain H. R. Marrett, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, who has been seconded on appointment as superintendent, Hissar Cattle Farm.
- MARRIOTT, Major E. M. L., assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be assistant commissary-general, 1st class.
- THOMAS, Major F. H., deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.
- BARTON, Lieut.-Colonel H. J., deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class.
- WINGATE, Captain G., sub assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.
- WILLIAMSON, Lieut. C. V. W., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, from Jan. 15, vice Colonel J. B. Cox, assistant commissary-general, 1st class, who has resigned the appointment.
- PRINGLE, Surgeon-Major R., M.D., has been permitted to retire from Dec. 8, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—PARKER, Lieut.-Colonel W. J., Bengal Staff Corps, district judge, 2nd grade, Punjab (p.a.), for 243 days.

BOILEAU, Captain L. M., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 6th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for two years.
 YOUNG, Lieutenant C. W., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 17th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.
 PIRIE, C. P. W., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for one year.
 FAYRER, Lieutenant J. O. S., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 5th Goorkha Regiment (m.c.), for one year.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Jan. 28.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

RAE, Captain V. R., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, to be paymaster, dated June 10, 1884. Captain RAE is posted as paymaster to the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, Army Pay Department.
 MEREWETHER, Lieutenant H. A., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 7th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated Jan. 7.
 WOODWARD, Lieutenant J. A. H., Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 10th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Dec. 18.
 WARREN, Lieutenant R. P., Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 43rd Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Dec. 24.
 WILSON, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel C. W., R.A., having been allowed to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th Jan, 1885, that officer is permitted to proceed to England on that date.
 ABBY, Captain A. J., R.A., is directed to proceed from Jubbulpore to Meean Meer, and join N Battery, 3rd Brigade, into which he has been promoted.
 CHRISTIE, Lieutenant R. A. C., 12th Lancers, is qualified for promotion to the rank of captain.
 POLLOCK, Lieutenant E. Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Morar to England and join K Battery, A Brigade, to which he has been appointed.
 HEAD, Lieutenant C. T., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Nowgong, for duty with C Battery, 4th Brigade.

The following corrections are made in the list of officers detailed to attend garrison classes in G.O.C.C., dated Jan. 17:—

MONEY, Captain G. A., Staff Corps, will attend the class at Rawal Pindi.
 TEMPLE, Lieutenant G. E., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, will attend the class at Lucknow, vice Lieutenant T. H. Standbridge, 17th Lancers, withdrawn.

(January 29.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

JOHNSON, Paymaster and Honorary Captain (who has passed by the higher standard in Hindustani), to be acting interpreter 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, there being no qualified combatant officer available, dated Oct. 29.
 BORTON, Lieutenant C. E., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, to be adjutant, vice Captain H. J. Shuckburgh, whose tenure of appointment has expired, subject to the appointment of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief, dated Jan. 13.
 FRY, Lieutenant W., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, to be adjutant, vice Captain F. W. Kitchener, who resigns, subject to the approval of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief, dated Jan. 1.
 KING-HARMAN, Major M. J., Bengal Staff Corps, on return from furlough, is transferred from Umballa to Delhi for general duty.
 BROWNE, Lieutenant S. D., Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Calcutta to Lucknow, and join E Battery, A Brigade, to which he has been appointed.

The undermentioned candidates passed the examination in Punjab on Jan. 10:—

Lieutenants G. A. Williams, A. H. Wilmer, M. A. Kerr, A. V. Hatch, and F. W. P. Macdonald, Staff Corps.

DAVIS—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Surgeon-Major J. N. Davis, M.D., Medical Staff, is permitted to proceed to England, in anticipation of his retirement from the service.

MULVANY—HICKMAN—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian roster of service between the undermentioned officers of the Army Medical Staff:—Surgeon P. Mulvany and Surgeon J. Hickman.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

TAYLOR, Lieut. R. H. B., 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

HARRISON, Captain S. H., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

VOYLE, Major F. R. C., 29th Bengal Infantry (Staff Corps), to Bombay, on private affairs, from Feb. 1 to March 1, 1885, pending retirement.

PANK, Surgeon P. D., Indian Medical Service (in medical charge of Doaba outpost), to Cashmere, on private affairs, for six months, from date of availing himself of it.

HAMMOND—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieu-

tenant T. Hammond, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, is extended to Feb. 24.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

MASSY-WESTROPP, Lieutenant J. H., 12th Lancers, for fifteen months on urgent private affairs.

BROADHURST, Lieutenant A. R., 14th Hussars, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

MUGFORD, Quartermaster F., for eight months, on private affairs.

CORBETT, Captain F., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

M'CAUSLAND, Lieutenant G. H., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

GRAVES, Surgeon-Major W., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 4.)

WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Pooree is transferred to Balasore, and to have charge of the Bhudruck sub-division of that district, during the absence of Mr. J. S. Davidson.

RISLEY—The services of Mr. H. H. Risley, officiating under secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the revenue and general departments, are placed at the disposal of the financial department of this Government for special duty, from date he was relieved of his appointment as officiating under secretary.

FASSON, Mr. H. J. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, to act, in first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, from 23rd Jan., 1885.

NORMAN, Mr. T., collector, Mozufferpore, is vested with the powers of a collector under sec. 3 of Act II. (B.C.) of 1882 in Durbhunga.

PARGITER, Mr. F. E., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs and commissioner of the Sunderbuns, to act as under secretary to the Government of Bengal in the revenue and general departments from date he joined his appointment.

HEYSHAM, Mr. W., junr., special deputy collector, is vested with the powers of a collector, under Act X. of 1870, in Furreedpore.

STACK, Mr. O. C., district superintendent of police, Midnapore, to act as deputy inspector-general of police, during the absence of Colonel W. L. N. Knyvett.

THOBURN, Mr. J. M., junr., pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Calcutta, is granted licence authorising him to solemnise marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christian or Christians.

HARRISON, Mr. J. F., second inspector of registration offices, to act as first inspector of registration offices, during the absence on deputation of Mr. F. F. Handley.

GIBBONS, Surgeon J. B., officiating resident physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, to act as civil surgeon and superintendent of the Medical School, Dacca, during the absence of Surgeon-Major A. Crombie.

LIVESAY, Mr. G. H. P., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the Sungoo sub-division of the Chittagong Hill Tracts District, is vested temporarily with the powers of a magistrate, 2nd class.

SAVAGE, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dinagepore, is vested with powers under sect 110 and 113 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

JOHNSTON, Mr., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, to officiate in 4th grade of deputy conservator of forests, from Dec. 11.

FURLOUGHS.

MARTIN, Mr. E. J., superintending engineer, Class I., on special duty, furlough for twenty months, from Jan. 31, or subsequent date.

OWEN, Mr. T. E., divisional superintendent of Works, Bhagulpore, three months' privilege leave, from Jan. 25.

WHITWELL, Surgeon-Major H., made over charge of the Beerbhoom Jail to Surgeon-Major G. C. Roy on July 14.

BEIGHTON, Mr. T. D., officiating district and sessions judge, Patna, furlough for seven months, from April 3.

BRETT, Mr. C. M. W., C.S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. S., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Bhudruck, Balasore, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

MARTIN, Dr. C. A., inspector of schools, Eastern Bengal Circle, leave for three months, from Nov. 7.

EMERSON, Mr. M. S., assistant superintendent of jails, Alipore, leave for one month.

BRANDER, Surgeon E. S., officiating civil surgeon, Rungpore, leave for one month, in extension of leave granted Dec. 5.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Feb. 5.)

ANDERSON, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, on return from furlough, resumed charge of the office of forest settlement officer, Kangra, on Nov. 1, relieving Mr. L. W. Dane.

CLARKE, Mr. R., on transfer from Lahore, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Delhra Ghazi Khan district, from Jan. 10, vice Major T. J. C. Plowden, C.I.E.

UDNY, Mr. R., officiating deputy commissioner, Amritsar, is posted to Kohat, from Jan. 24, vice Mr. H. A. Anderson, who remains attached to Kohat district, temporarily.

TROWARD, Mr. T., district judge, Mooltan, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, in addition to his duties, from Jan. 24, vice Mr. E. Brien, proceeding on leave.

SPENS, Rev. A. N. W., on return from privilege leave, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Kohat, temporarily, from Jan. 20.

SMITH, Mr. T., district superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as deputy inspector-general of police, Rawalpindi Circle, vice Colonel W. W. Boddam, appointed to officiate as inspector-general of police.

LAKE, Mr. W. A. E., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Lahore, vice Mr. T. Smith, officiating as deputy inspector-general of police.

JAMESON—Regimental order confirmed, dated Jan. 10, making the following temporary appointment, consequent on the return of Captain R. F. Jameson from furlough:—Captain R. F. Jameson, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander 5th Punjab Infantry.

BENSLEY, Mr. B. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Peshawar Provincial Division, passed on Jan. 9 the departmental standard examination in Hindustani.

TICHELL, Mr. C., executive engineer, attached to the Water Department, Punjab irrigation branch, passed the examination in the Punjabi language on Jan. 10.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 7.)

GOODRIDGE, Mr. J. P., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Bilaspur, transferred to Sambalpur, assumed charge of the Sambalpur district from Mr. T. Drysdale on the 20th current.

PHILIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Bilaspur, during the absence on leave of Mr. Ellison, or until further orders.

NAYLOR, Mr. F. A., district superintendent of Police, Nimar, transferred to Bhandara, made over charge of the Nimar District Police to Mr. N. Maclean, assistant district superintendent of police, on the 29th ult.

LAURIE, Mr. L. K., C.S., officiating assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of Excise, superintendent of Stamps, and inspector-general of Registration, Central Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. Anderson, or until further orders.

WILSON, Mr. T. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, Hoshangabad, posted to Raipur, made over charge of his duties on the 2nd current.

FURLOUGHES.

ANDERSON—Eight months' furlough is granted to Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., commissioner of Excise, superintendent of Stamps, and inspector-general of Registration, with effect from the 20th prox., or such subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

MEIKLEJOHN—The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn is commuted to furlough on medical certificate for nine months.

ELLISON—Six months' special leave is granted to Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., deputy commissioner, Bilaspur, from the 13th prox.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Feb. 7.)

HOLT, Mr. J. R., C.S., officiating under-secretary to Government, N.W.P. and Oudh, on being relieved by Mr. C. J. Connell, is posted to the Allahabad District as assistant magistrate and collector.

LANG, Mr. G. L., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Bulandshahr District from Nov. 24, the date on which Mr. R. Waddington, district superintendent of police, old 2nd grade, proceeded on furlough.

CASTLE, Mr. C. T., district superintendent of police, old 3rd grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, old 2nd grade, with effect from Dec. 15, the date on which Mr. Denniston reverted to his substantive appointment.

BIRD—DENNISTON—Mr. J. L. Denniston, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. H. M. Bird, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

GRAY—KITTS—Mr. E. J. Kitts, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; Mr. P. Gray, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

From Dec. 24, the date on which he reverted to his substantive appointment:—

DEAS, Mr. J., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

From Dec. 24, the date on which Mr. Giles returned from furlough and joined the Hamipur district:—

GILES, Mr. F., assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

FOX, Mr. F. W., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

HOLMES, Surgeon-Major R. A. K., M.D., superintendent Central Prison, is transferred from Meerut to Lucknow.

JAMESON, Surgeon-Major R., M.D., superintendent Central Prison, is transferred from Fatehgarh to Meerut.

CADGE, Surgeon W. H., superintendent Central Prison, is transferred from Lucknow to Fatehgarh.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Jan. 24.)

PARSONS, Lieut. J. H., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class, with effect from Jan. 1.

POPERT, Mr. E. P., deputy conservator of forests, Toungoo division, Pegu circle, is transferred to Rangoon.

BARNARD, Mr. G. H., assistant conservator of forests, assumed charge of his duties at the head-quarters of the Salween division, Tenasserim circle, on Jan. 7.

HOBART-HAMPDEN, Mr. C. H., assistant conservator of forests, assumed charge of his duties at the head-quarters of the Tharrawaddy division, Pegu circle, on Jan. 8.

HOUGHTON, Mr. H. A., assistant conservator of forests, assumed charge of his duties at the head-quarters of the Working Plans division, Pegu circle, on Jan. 13.

JENKINS—Consequent on the appointment of Captain T. M. Jenkins, assistant commissioner, to be a settlement officer, 1st grade, the following temporary promotion is made, with effect from Jan. 5:—

BATTEN, Mr. H., assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 2nd) grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

PARSONS, Lieut. J. H., assistant commissioner, is declared to have passed the examination in Revenue by the lower standard, with effect from Jan. 1.

LACKERSTEIN, Mr., executive engineer, 3rd grade, made over, and Mr. W. R. Gilbert, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, received charge of the Akyab division on Dec. 13.

ELSTON, Mr. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Burma State Railways, reported his departure on furlough and subsidiary leave on the 14th inst.

GATHERER, Mr. A. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, was relieved of his duties as superintendent of works on Jan. 1.

SHOPLAND, Mr. E. R., reported his return from leave and resumed charge of collector of customs, Akyab, from Captain E. H. Ensor on June 13.

PEMBERTON, Colonel W. W., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, made over, and Lieut.-Colonel M. Furlong, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, received, charge of the Amherst district on Jan. 15.

CHOLMELEY, Mr. N. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, reported his arrival at Toungoo on Jan. 1, and assumed charge of the Assistant Commissioner's Court, Sub-Registration Office, Treasury and Jail at Toungoo from Lieut. J. H. Parsons, assistant commissioner, on Jan. 5.

HOUGHTON, Colonel R., superintendent of police, reported his return from privilege leave on Jan. 8, and assumed charge of his duties at Akyab on Jan. 19.

BAYLEY, Mr. F. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, reported his return to duty on the 12th inst.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Jan. 31.)

DUNDAS, Surgeon-Major G. A., in officiating medical charge of the 42nd N.I., is, with the consent of the military authorities, appointed temporarily to the civil medical charge of Shillong, in addition to his other duties, from Jan. 25.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. D., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Sibsagar during the absence on furlough of Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, or until further orders.

ARBUTHNOTT, Mr. J. C., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, Kamrup, is transferred to Jorhat, and appointed to hold charge of that sub-division, vice Mr. Anderson.

GREENSHIELDS, Mr. R. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, Dibrugarh, is transferred to South Sylhet, and appointed to hold charge of that sub-division, in the place of Mr. B. G. Geidt.

The following officiating appointments are made to fill existing vacancies:—

HENDERSON, Captain P. E., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade from Jan. 15.

DAVIS, Mr. A. W., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade from Nov. 3.

MITCHELL, Mr. E. J., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, successfully passed the examination prescribed on Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, Section I, paragraph 11-18, on Dec. 30 and 31.

FURLOUGH.

GEIDT, Mr. B. G., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, furlough for 20 months from Mar. 1, or subsequent date.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 3.)

NICHOLSON, Mr. F. A., to be principal assistant to the collector, magistrate and agent, Vizagapatam.

BRODIE, Mr. V. A., to be senior assistant to the collector, magistrate and agent, Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Malabar.

BROADFOOT, Mr. R. T., to act as senior assistant to the collector, magistrate and agent, Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr. Brodie on other duty, or until further orders.

ATKINSON, Mr. J. N., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Godavari, during Mr. Power's employment on other duty, or until further orders.

MILLER, Mr. L. C., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district of Madura.

LANCASTER, Surgeon J., M.B., civil surgeon, Negapatam, and officiating zillah surgeon and superintendent of Jail, Chittoor, is confirmed in the latter appointment, vice Dr. Ratton, appointed to other duty.

LEAPENGWELL, Surgeon A. H., zillah surgeon and superintendent of jail, Berhampore, to be civil surgeon, Negapatam, in succession to Dr. Lancaster.

KING, Surgeon W. G., M.B., to be civil surgeon and superintendent of jail, Kurnool.

STOKES—The undermentioned officer is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language :—Mr. H. J. Stokes, acting sessions judge in the district of South Malabar.

BAKER—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. T. H. Baker, port officer, Cocanada, and a magistrate of the 1st class, with power to try offences falling under the Native Passenger Act VIII. of 1870.

JOHNSTON, Mr. J. C., executive engineer, to be a lay trustee of Christ Church, Cuddapah.

SCUDDER, Rev. W. W., D.D., of the American Arcot Mission, is licensed to solemnise marriages and to grant certificates of marriages between native Christians.

STUART—H.E. the Governor of Fort St. George in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. E. C. Stuart, C.S., to be the forest settlement officer in regard to the forests in the Nilgherry district.

DAVIS, Surgeon R. E. S., M.B. Indian Medical Department, is appointed to be Health Officer of the Municipality of Madras, with effect from Dec. 10.

FURLOUGHS.

CARDOZE, Mr. H. O'C., deputy superintendent of Revenue Survey, 1st grade, furlough for two years, from the 15th April, 1885, with the usual subsidiary leave.

BROWNE—The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted Archdeacon J. F. Browne privilege leave for three months, from the 12th March, or date of departure. During the Archdeacon's absence the Bishop will have charge of his office.

BEST, Mr. J. W., district judge, South Canara, furlough for eight months, from April 20.

MARTIN, Mr. C. W. W., district and sessions judge, Salem, privilege leave for twenty-two days, from Feb. 15.

HOLMES, Mr. W. C., head assistant collector, Cuddapah, privilege leave for three months, from March 1.

McIVER, Mr. L., of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been granted by the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

MILITARY.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers has been granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

PEMBERTON, Colonel W. W., Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, Amherst Division (p.a.), for one year.

SMITH, Lieutenant J. H., Staff Corps, wing officer 13th Regiment N.I. (p.a.), for one year.

STURMER, Surgeon A. J., secretary to the surgeon-general with the Government of Madras, is granted furlough (p.a.) in and out of India for one year and 230 days.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Feb. 5.)

JOHNSTONE, Captain F. F., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, is added to the list of officers detailed in G.O.C.C. of 1884, for duty with regimental depots, in relief of Major Harden.

To the list of regiments named in G.O.C.C. No. 13, of 1885, add—2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, and remove therefrom the 8th and 16th Regiments Madras Infantry.

The following departmental transfers are ordered :—Colonel G. Briggs, deputy judge advocate, from No. 1 circle to No. 4 circle ; Major W. H. Hallett, deputy judge advocate, from No. 3 circle to No. 1 circle ; Major A. Chaplin, deputy judge advocate, from No. 4 circle to No. 2 circle ; Major E. S. Skinner, deputy judge advocate, from No. 2 circle to No. 3 circle ; Colonel Briggs, Majors Hallett and Chaplin, to travel on duty at the public expense.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :

SCOTT, Surgeon J., 4th Regiment Madras Infantry (Pioneers), M.B., doing duty Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to do duty with the regiment, vice Patch, relieved.

PATCH, Surgeon A. T. L., M.B., Indian Medical Department, doing duty 4th Madras Pioneers, to do general duty Eastern district.

MEDICAL STAFF.

CARMODY, Surgeon J. P., M.D., doing duty station hospital, Kamptee, to do duty station hospital, Bangalore.

KIRKPATRICK, Surgeon R., M.B., doing duty station hospital, Bangalore, to do duty station hospital, Kamptee.

ROBERTSON, Surgeon-Major W., M.B., senior medical officer of the station hospital, Poonamallee, to do general duty, Bangalore.

GRANT, Surgeon-Major W. C., M.B., doing duty station hospital,

Wellington, to be senior medical officer of the station hospital, Wellington.

DAVY, Surgeon-Major F. A., M.D., on arrival from England, to be senior medical officer of the station hospital, Poonamallee.

CARLETON, Surgeon P. M., M.D., to be in medical charge of the station hospital, Calcutta.

So much of G.O.C.C., 1884, as refers to Surgeon Carleton is cancelled.

DURANT, Veterinary Surgeon G., Army Veterinary Department, first class, to do duty with the 1st Madras Cavalry and No. 4, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, Royal Artillery.

HAZELTON, Veterinary Surgeon E. H., Army Veterinary Department, to do duty with M. B., Royal Horse Artillery, and 1-3rd and D 1st Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the higher standard test in Hindustani :—

HAWES, Lieutenant B. P., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

PENNY, Lieutenant-Colonel and Battalion-Colonel S., Royal Artillery, for six months, on medical certificate (unfit for duty with troops).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

THOMSON, Colonel H. G., Staff Corps, for three months, from Dec. 8, or date of departure, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

SHORT, Veterinary Surgeon F. J., Army Veterinary Department, for six months, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Feb. 6.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

NICHOLSON, Lieut. R. W., 2nd Bombay Lancers (19th Hussars), a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as squadron officer on probation, dated Jan. 29.

PENTON, Captain H. E., 7th Regiment N.I., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Major Rowlandson, retired.

BAUGH, Lieut. M. W., 22nd Regiment N.I. (2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers), a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated Jan. 31.

DELAMAIN, Lieut. W. S., 23rd Regiment N.I. (1st Battalion Berkshire Regiment), a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated Feb. 1.

OWEN, Lieut. E. O., 26th Regiment N.I., wing officer (officiating adjutant), to be wing officer and adjutant.

BULKLEY, Major H. T., wing commander 30th N.I. (officiating wing commander 27th N.I.), to officiate as second in command 29th N.I., vice Lieut.-Colonel Cunningham, seconded for the service on the staff, or until further orders.

SPRATT, Major I. J. H., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, to be commander of the Colaba Depot, vice Major S. Watson.

POTTINGER, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel B. H., R.A., is appointed to do duty with the Royal Artillery, Aden Brigade, and will proceed expeditiously to Aden.

WARD—With reference to G. O. C. No. 43 of 1885, Surgeon-Major E. C. R. Ward, Medical Staff, is appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Neemuch.

AVETOOM, Surgeon S. T., Indian Medical Department, officiating in medical charge 13th N.I., is placed on general duty, Mhow Circle.

HOGG, Colonel A. G. F., Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Poona, with effect from the 1st inst.

TINLING, Major J. I., general list, infantry, is placed on general duty, Ahmedabad.

LAWRENCE, Major J. B., attached to 26th Native Infantry, is attached to the 20th Native Infantry for duty until further orders.

WARTER, Lieutenant H. de G., will proceed to Belgum and inspect G. Battery 2nd Brigade, R.A. To travel to Belgum and back, expeditiously by dak, at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

TINLING, Major J. I., general list infantry, Feb. 4.

WILLOUGHBY, Colonel M. W., S.C., secretary to Government in the military, marine, and ecclesiastical department, Feb. 4.

HOGG, Lieutenant-Colonel A., S.C., second in command 27th Regiment Native Infantry, Feb. 2.

HUMFREY, Major B. G., Staff Corps, second in command 10th Regiment Native Infantry, Jan. 24.

ELLIOT, Captain E., Staff Corps, deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general, officiating assistant-quartermaster-general, Poona division, Oct. 23.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 12.)

WILLOUGHBY, Colonel M. W., secretary to Government, Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments, having returned from furlough and resumed charge of his duties this day before office hours, the services of Colonel B. H. Pottinger, R.A., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

BROWN—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Browne, S.C., are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ANDERSON—The services of Surgeon J. W. T. Anderson, Indian Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

BAUGH, Lieutenant M. W., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, is appointed a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from Jan. 31.

REID, Surgeon J. M., medical staff, is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British forces in the Bombay command from Jan. 26, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

FERGUSON—The services of Surgeon A. F. Ferguson, I.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

HALIDAY—The services of Surgeon-Major S. B. Haliday, I.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs:—

ERSKINE, Lieutenant-Colonel G. E., Bombay Cavalry, commissioner Sitapur division, Oudh.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and seven months on private affairs:—

LEGEYR, Colonel P. H., S.C., police superintendent, Palanpur.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate:—

BLANC, Surgeon-Major H. J., M.D., I.M.D., physician, European General Hospital, Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on private affairs:—

ABBOTT, Major H. B., S.C., political agent, Jhalavad, Rajputana.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs:—

MACBAY, Major W. G. W., S.C., superintendent of police, Khandesh.

The undermentioned warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

JOHNSON, Sub-Conductor G. H., Public Works Department.

COLES—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 1 year and 180 days, on private affairs:—Lieutenant W. Coles, R.E., doing duty officer, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HUTCHINSON, Major F. M. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

BREGGS, Lieutenant H. W., R.E., to N.W.P. and Rajputana, from Feb. 1 to May 5, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

FEB. 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. F. F. Cologan, S.C., Surg. L. R. Dawson, Lieut. G. A. Williams, S.C., Lieut. A. B. Pritchard, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. Fedden, C. G. Vansittart.

Madras Estab.—F. H. Wilkinson (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. A. G. Owen, S.C., six months.
Madras Estab.—Col. F. B. Boone, S.C., one year; Maj. D. J. S. McLeod, Cav., seven days.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Mosley Mayne, S.C., twelve days; Lieut. H. Melvill, S.C., three months; Lieut. T. R. A. G. Montgomery, S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. L. F. Jamieson, S.C., Lieut. S. W. Jervis, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Maj. D. J. S. McLeod, Cav.
Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. E. Sexton, M.D., Col. A. Phelps, S.C., Lieut. W. A. Thompson, S.C., Capt. Mosley Mayne, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. W. Rumsby, F. St. C. Williams, S. Preston, F. L. Bailey.

Bombay Estab.—H. F. Hatch, C. Brereton, F. Baker.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. Burn, s.c. six months; H. Beck, s.c. six months; E. Rose (Cov.), furlough three months.

Madras Estab.—W. C. de Morgan, extry. six weeks.

Bombay Estab.—C. Brereton, furlough one month; J. H. E. Hart, furlough eight months.

FEB. 27.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut. Francis Vaughan Whittall, from the Leinster Regiment, dated Aug. 1, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. James Clinton Hollway, from the Lincolnshire Regiment, dated Feb. 27, 1882, but to rank from August 7, 1880; Lieut. George Duncan Atkinson, from the Royal Fusiliers, dated Oct. 16, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Sydney Woodward Lincoln, from the Worcestershire Regiment, dated March 26, 1883, but to rank from Jan. 28, 1882; Lieut. Alexander Fleetwood Pinhey, from the Liverpool Regiment, dated Oct. 14, 1883, but to rank from May 10, 1882.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—

To be Extra Aides-de-Camp to the Governor-General—Lieut. C. R. Burn, 8th Hussars; Lieut. L. Gordon, King's Own Borderers.

Capt. W. Aldworth, Bedfordshire Regiment, to be aide-de-camp to Major-General Prendergast, C.B., V.C., commanding a division of the Madras army.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—

Lieut.-Col. M. Protheroe, C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps, to be assistant quartermaster-general, Madras Establishment, vice Col. E. M. Norie, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Major A. W. H. Hornsby, Madras Staff Corps, to be a deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Madras Establishment, vice Major Hutchins, whose tenure of office has expired.

Major R. C. Græme, South Yorkshire Regiment, to be assistant inspector of Gymnasia, Bombay, vice Major Alexander, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 24, Eversham Abbey, Calcutta; Sutlej (s), Bombay; Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta.—25, Vega (s), Calcutta; Arago (s), Bombay.—26, Prince Llewellyn (s), Bombay; Mobile Bay, Rangoon; Rotenburn, Calcutta.—27, Mountstuart, Calcutta; Drumadoon, Rangoon; Peerless, Mauritius.—28, Friary (s), Bombay; India (s), and Cormorant (s), Calcutta; Gorje (s), Persian Gulf; Yarkand and Hannibal, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 7, Accomac (s), Liverpool.—9, Regal (s), Cardiff; Niagara (s), Cardiff; Princess (s), Liverpool; Polluce (s), Trieste; Bangore Head (s), London.—10, Duchess (s), Liverpool; Pachumba (s), Kurrachee; Cathay (s), London; Aristide, Mauritius.—12, Jeanie, West Hartlepool.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 1, Asia (s), Madras; Trafalgar, Bombay.—2, Nowshera (s), Colombo.—4, Avocet (s), London; Maharani (s), Rangoon.—5, Ancona (s), London.—6, Agra (s), Bombay.—7, Philomene, Liverpool.—8, City of Agra (s), Liverpool; Maharaja (s), Colombo.

MADRAS.—Feb. 3, Chindwara (s), Bombay.—4, Ellora (s), Calcutta; Tibre (s), Calcutta.—6, May Frere (s), Colombo.—7, Goorkha (s), Calcutta.—9, Clan Mackenzie (s), London.—10, Chanda (s), Calcutta; City of Aberdeen, London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 24, Algitha (s), Colombo; Knight of the Thistle, Bombay.—25, Clan Ogilvie (s), Bombay; Nepaul (s), Colombo; Highfield (s), Bombay; Billingham (s), Bombay.—26, Massilia (s), Colombo.—28, Victoria (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 6, H.M.S. Jumna, England; Siam (s), London; Endymion (s), Genoa.—7, City of Venice (s), Liverpool; Sorrento, Hull; St. Bernard (s), Antwerp.—11, Britannia (s), Liverpool; Catherine (s), Antwerp; Nedjed (s), Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 1, Coconada (s), and Tibre (s).—2, Shahjehan (s), Chanda (s), Sirdhana (s), Shelomith, and Boyne.—4, First Lancashire and Star of Bengal.—5, Goorka (s).—6, Uppingham (s), Shahzada (s).—7, Thisbe (s), Phuttel Barry, Iskandershah, and Osprey.—8, Kilwa (s), Busheer (s), Compta, and Nusser Musjeet.

MADRAS.—Feb. 3, Chindwara (s), Calcutta.—4, Cyrene, Balasore; Ellora (s), Bombay; Tibre (s), Pondicherry and Colombo.—6, Inch Murren, Bassein.—8, Goorkha (s), London; May Frere (s), Pondicherry.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, March 4; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 12; from Brindisi, March 16.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. McMillan, Mr. Henderson
From Brindisi: Mr. Sturrock.

For Bombay : Lord and Lady Reay, Mr. R. W. Campion, Mr. F. J. Preston, Mr. A. P. Davis, Mrs. Bigg Wither, Mrs. Rodger, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Duncan and two children, Mr. P. H. Morton, Mr. C. Benson, Miss C. Lawrell. *From Malta* : Mrs. Alexander. *From Venice* : Major Jameson, Colonel C. Wodehouse. *From Brindisi* : Mr. E. S. Symes, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, Mr. H. Tremenhere, Mr. W. Tyrrell, Mrs. Corrie Bird, Rev Brook Deedes, Mr. Marsh.

For Malta : Mrs. Baxendale, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Baird, Mr. W. H. M. Ellis, Mr. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. George, Miss Cumberland.

For Aden : Mr. H. W. Darbey.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, March 11 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 19 ; from Brindisi, March 23.

For Bombay : Mr. W. S. Haig, Colonel Prendergast, Mr. L. Inglis, Colonel S. Black, C.S.I., Miss Black. *From Venice* : Mr. Hathaway, Mr. A. M. Jacobs. *From Brindisi* : Major C. B. Cooke, Deputy Surgeon-General D. Fraser.

For Port Said : Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Smith. S.s. *Valetta*, from London, March 11 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 19 ; from Brindisi, March 23.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Harman Tyndal.

For Madras : Colonel H. P. Crawford, Mr. Brown. *From Venice* : Major and Mrs. Hill.

For Malta : Capt. R. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. Torr, Mr. Clark.

For Colombo : Mr. W. J. Robertson, Mr. H. G. Barkley, Miss Barkley.

For Bombay : Mr. James McKay.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, March 12 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 19 ; from Brindisi, March 23.

For Malta : Mr. Carey.

For Colombo : Miss Haines.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, March 18 ; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, March 26 ; from Brindisi, March 30.

For Bombay : *From Venice* : Mrs. and Mrs. Rumsby. *From Brindisi* : Dr. J. C. Penny.

For Malta : Mrs. Buck.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, March 25 ; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 2 ; from Brindisi, April 6.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi* : Mr. H. W. Reynolds.

For Calcutta : *From Venice* : Mr. W. G. Gibson.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, April 1 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 9 ; from Brindisi, April 13.

For Bombay : Miss Willshire. *From Gibraltar* : Lady Lyall, Miss Lyall. *From Brindisi* : Mr. C. E. Day.

S.s. *Tasmania*, from London, April 8 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 16 ; from Brindisi, April 20.

For Calcutta : *From Venice* : Rev. G. Billing.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail March 4.

For Madras : Major and Mrs. Godfrey, Miss W. Strachan.

For Colombo : Mr. F. A. Payne.

For Calcutta : Mr. W. J. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail March 18.

For Aden : Dr. M. L. Hearn, Dr. T. Crowe.

For Kurrachee : Mrs. Chalmers, Misses Chalmers, Mr. Chalmers.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 18.

For Colombo : Mrs. McCarthy and children.

For Calcutta : Mr. J. H. Jones, Mr. Gilman, Mr. F. C. Chorley.

For Madras : Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Curtol, Miss Ranking, Mr. and Mrs. De Morgan.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 1.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. Nicol and two Misses Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher.

For Madras : Messrs. Newport.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Reva*, to sail April 15.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, Capt. Wadley, to leave Liverpool, March 21.

For Calcutta : Mr. J. Fraser Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ryves, Miss Isabella Sherrieff, Mr. J. R. Lowis.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Cathay*, Feb. 10.

From London : Mr. and Mrs. Pitt, Mr. H. T. Ross, Rev. C. Mountfort, Mrs. A. Hill Millett, Mr. W. L. Watson, Mrs. G. A. Collins, Mr. Ralli and infant, Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Parrey, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Teil, Mrs. Thomas McNeill, Mr. William Little, Mr. R. Little, Mr. A. Forbes, Colonel and Mrs. Parry, Mrs. and two Misses Ommany, Mr. Hassfeld.

From Suez : Mr. McLean.

From Venice : Mr. Buxley, Mr. Askwith.

From Brindisi : Mr. R. Talbot Macdonnell, Mr. and Mrs. Rae, Mr. F. Mackinnon, Brigade-Surgeon Morice, Mr. L. M. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Brandala, Mr. Fitch, Mr. R. M. Towers, Mr. Parkinson, Lieut.-Colonel Ommany, Mrs. A. P. Ralli and infant, Mr. H. Hunter, Rev. A. Roberts, Mr. Dupont.

From Aden : Mr. G. S. Foljambe, Mr. G. R. Harvey.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Tanjore*, Feb. 28.

From Bombay : Mr. G. Wolfe, Mr. G. T. Hill, Mr. H. Morrison, Major

Hutchinson, Dr. C. R. Shelpnagel, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mr. H. C. Bispineck, Rev. and Mrs. Trench, Mr. G. H. Peake, Mr. Maxwell, Rev. J. Barton, Mr. J. Wilde.

From Alexandria : Mr. P. Leversage, Mr. Moses, Mr. G. W. Stratton, Mr. Barker and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Laughland, Miss Laughland, Sir G. Eliot, Captain Walton, Mrs. Gausland, Captain Russell, Captain Seager, Mr. Zimmer, Commissaire Young.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nepaul*, Capt. Alderton, from London, Feb. 25.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Palmer and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Perreal, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Shields, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Percy and child, Mr. W. Arthur, Mr. Mordull, Mr. and Mrs. Bulteed, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Walter and child, Mr. G. Mills, Mrs. Hay and child, Miss Rothenbusch. *From Venice* : Dr. R. G. Chandra.

For Colombo : Rev. J. Alcock, Miss Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Reeves and children, Mr. J. Dalgarns, Mr. J. M. Dighton, Mr. Boyd, Mr. W. R. Waller, Paymaster Bradley, Mr. Fitz, Major Keir.

For Bombay : Major and Mrs. Hutchinson and child, Mrs. Tupper and two children, Miss Money, Mr. Wise, Mr. S. B. Tritton, Mr. T. J. Presswell, Miss Maitland, Miss Colvin, Miss Shuckburgh, Mr. Hellman, Mr. T. H. Scott, Mr. R. Young.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Miss K. M. Lys, Miss Lyth, Mrs. and Miss McIvor, Mr. Pascoe, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Surgeon-Major W. Price, Mdle. Allo.

For Malta : Mr. R. Ellison and two daughters, Mr. Mulloy, Mr. Cunster, Mr. Clarke, Miss Shaw.

For Suez : Mrs. Saunders Davis, son, and daughter, Mr. C. Routh, Messrs. W. Evans and Wright, Mrs. Hunter and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hart, Mr. Truman.

For Aden : Lieutenant Preedy.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. Webber, from Venice, Feb. 26.

For Bombay : Colonel Clifford, Mr. Wilson. *From Brindisi* : Mr. E. M. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. G. Barnes, two Misses Barnes, Mr. W. Barnes, Miss Freeman, Colonel C. Martin, C.B., Colonel Abadie.

For Alexandria : Mr. H. Heywood Jones, Mr. Hanby, Mr. and Mrs. Ormond, Miss Ormond. *From Brindisi* : Mr. and Mrs. Dougharty and three daughters, Mr. G. Dougharty, Major and Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. F. Morrison, Miss Wardlow, Miss K. McGrive, Mr. Dasse, Mr. W. H. Grenfell, Mr. E. H. Lyon, Colonel Smith.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, Capt. Lee, from Liverpool, Feb. 21.

For Calcutta : Mr. W. G. Carpenter, Mr. Hubert A. Fellowes, Mr. J. Gannon, Mr. R. S. Irwin, Mrs. W. M. Lawrie, Mr. J. Laurence, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mein, Miss Edith Reed, Mr. A. E. French.

For Colombo : Mr. John R. Anderson, Miss A. B. Dumbleton, Mr. W. Ferguson, jun., Mr. Herbert F. Foster, Mr. E. Grimston, Mrs. Grimston, Mr. Sydney Hyde, Mr. C. D. Vigors, Mrs. Vigors, Mr. W. G. F. Walters.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Peshawur*, Feb. 13.

For London : Mrs. Webster, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Slater and four children, Miss Henderson, Mr. F. Herney, Mrs. J. S. Brown, Mr. W. E. Death, Mr. W. Nichol, Mr. E. A. Hobson, Mr. R. B. Ritchie, Mrs. B. Dunkerley, Mr. W. Dunkerley.

For Brindisi : Rev. and Mrs. Trench, Dr. C. R. Stulpnagal, Master Paul, Lieut. G. Walfe, Mr. W. Fuchs, Major Hutchinson, Mr. H. Morrison, Mr. R. Egerton.

For Venice : Mr. and Mrs. Syristi, Rev. J. Barton, Mr. C. Carne, Mr. J. M. Wilde.

For Suez : Hon. F. F. and Mrs. Low, Miss Low, Mrs. Briggs, Capt. D. Stewart.

For Port Said : Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Hurdoon, Miss Seephia Hurdoon.

For Aden : Mr. and Mrs. Howard Vincent.

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s.s. *Assam*, Captain S. F. Cole, sailing on Feb. 20.

For Brindisi : Mr. E. C. Morgan, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, Mr. C. Sharp.

For London : Mr. Birkmejer, Mrs. Bould, Mr. F. Hastings, Mr. Duff Watson.

For Venice : Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Parsons, Mr. J. H. Lewis.

By the s.s. *Tasmania*, Captain G. C. Perrins, sailing on Feb. 27.

For Brindisi : Mr. W. Lonsdale, Miss Lonsdale, Mr. A. Pallis, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Glover, Dr. Cockerill, Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. J. T. Murray and child, Mr. E. Morrison, Mr. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Slemelhen, Mr. J. Joseph.

For London : Mr. and Mrs. Fife, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. A. K. Thomson, Mr. George and child, Mr. H. Hollands, Mrs. Brooke and infant, Mrs. Sa Louche and infant, Mr. R. F. Loaffe, Mrs. Allen and family, Mr. C. Gairdner, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey and daughter, Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Saunders, Miss Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Miss M. C. Amos, Mr. G. E. Mande, Mr. H. G. C. Stapylton.

For Venice : Mr. W. Schlish, Mr. H. B. Baden-Powell, Colonel and Mrs. McMahon, Mr. W. M. Grant, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. T. Grant, Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. Eck, Mr. A. B. Thompson, Mr. H. Lester.

For Suez : Mr. C. A. Elliott, Colonel and Mrs. C. M. Browne.

By the s.s. *Cathay*, Captain T. Fairclough, sailing on March 6.

For London : Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas and two daughters, Mr. J. C. Vertannes, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Anson, Mrs. Horsford, Mrs. Wilson and three children, Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. Broughton, Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Mrs. M. Master, Miss Carmichael.

Mrs Hooper and child, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Miss Spence, Mrs. Wilson and three children.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Mrs. Ashhurst and two infants, Mr. T. E. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Mrs. A. M. Pearson and maid, Mrs. R. Sedgewick, Mrs. C. E. Frost.

By the s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. G. Scrivener, sailing March 13.

For London: Rev. W. Gray, Mr. Gordon, Mr. F. I. J. Walton and child, Mr. H. Spry and infant, Mr. and Mrs. George and child, Mrs. White and infant.

For Brindisi: Lieut. Huskinson, Mr. and Mrs. Colclough, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. F. Cooper and child, Lieut. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Messrs. Miller and Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bird, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sterne, Mr. Macpherson.

For Venice: Dr. and Mrs. Anderson.

REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th. Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Malabar ...	—	—	—	—	12 Mar.
Serapis ...	—	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	22 Mar.
Crocodile...	3 Mar.	12 Mar.	16 Mar.	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
Jumna.....	12 Mar.	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	9 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Jumna.....	—	—	—	—	5 Mar.
Malabar ...	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	4 Apr.	8 Apr.	17 Apr.
Serapis	1 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.
Crocodile.....	10 Apr.	22 Apr.	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	7 May
Jumna.....	19 Apr.	1 May	3 May	7 May	16 May

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

EBDEN—Feb. 18, at 76, Tavistock-street, Bedford, the wife of Major F. T. Edden, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

WHITE—Feb. 28, at the residence of her father, S. Walliker Grassdale, Edgbaston, Birmingham, the wife of Robert White, of Cachar, East Indies, of a daughter.

WOLFERSTAN—Feb. 27, at Southsea, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hercy Pipe Wolferstan, late 26th Cameronians, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARCLAY—Feb. 28th, at 56, Guilford-street, Russell-square, after a short but painful illness, Dulcie, the dear and loving wife of Captain T. G. Barclay, 2nd Battalion Bedford Regiment, late 27th Inniskillings, aged 26 years.

BARTON—Feb. 21, on board the s.s. *India*, on his way from Assam, between Malta and Gibraltar, Howard Barton, youngest son of the late Rev. R. G. Barton, late Rector of Etchingham, Sussex, and of Urnston, Eastbourne, aged 19 years.

MACINTIRE—Feb. 26, at 14, Leinster-square, W., General A. W. Macintire, C.B., of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, aged 70.

McMULLIN—Feb. 20, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Marie Louise Antoinette, widow of the late Major Robert McMullin (retired Bengal Army) aged 87.

POOLE—Feb. 28, at Kingsley House, Harrow-on-the-Hill, of pneumonia, Lieutenant-Colonel M. Conway Poole, M.S.C., Deputy Commissioner British Burma, eldest son of the late Colonel M. Poole, Madras Army, aged 44 years.

STEWART—Feb. 16, near Gakdul, from wounds received on Jan. 19, at Metemneh, Major-General Sir Herbert Stewart, K.C.B., in his 42nd year.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR THE SOUDAN.—The *Indu Prakash* says:—If the British Government resolve upon calling in the assistance of Indian troops, it will be, no doubt, the duty of India to give the necessary assistance. But let us hope the cost of the expedition will not be this time saddled upon India. Whatever excuse there might have been in the case of the Egyptian war to make India pay half the cost, in the present instance there is not the shadow of a reason for laying the burden upon India. The Mahdi's war is of purely English creation. India is not the most distantly interested in it or responsible for it. No rule of equity or good conscience can be alleged in support of a claim on the Indian taxpayer for the cost of the proposed expedition. If, therefore, such an expedition should be sent from India, we trust the enlightened liberalism and righteousness of Mr. Gladstone's Government will save India from its cost.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BLYTH—Feb. 4, at 8, Russell-street, the wife of W. D. Blyth, B.C.S., prematurely, of a daughter.

BOILEAU—Feb. 4, at Dinapore, the wife of Captain L. M. Boileau, 6th B.L.I., of a son.

BOLTON—Feb. 2, at 3, Little Russell-street, Calcutta, the wife of C. W. Bolton, of a daughter.

CALLAGHAN—Jan. 30, at Fatehpore, the wife of J. W. Callaghan, District Engineer, of a son.

CONKLIN—Feb. 6, at Royapuram, the wife of Rev. J. W. Conklin, American Arcot Mission, Chittoor, of a daughter.

GRIFFITHS—Feb. 2, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Sub-Conductor John Griffiths, Commissariat Department, of a son.

HEILGERS—Jan. 30, at Calcutta, the wife of Robert Phillip Heilgers, of a daughter.

KENSINGTON—Feb. 1, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain C. H. M. Kensington, R.E., of a son.

LYON—Jan. 30, at Durbungah, the wife of G. K. Lyon, Esq., of a daughter.

MARSDEN—Jan. 23, at Berhampore, Ganjam, the wife of J. C. Marsden, surgeon, Indian Medical Service, of a son.

O'BRIEN—Feb. 5, at Ferozepore, the wife of C. R. M. O'Brien, Esq., (XXX) The East Lancashire Regiment, of a daughter.

PAGE—Feb. 1, at Dacca, the wife of W. Humphrey Page, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

PRATT—Jan. 31, at Purneah, the wife of J. Pratt, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—Feb. 4, at Purtabpore, the wife of John Robertson, of a son.

SAVAGE—Feb. 10, at Bombay, the wife of T. A. Savage, Cathedral High School, of a son.

SMART—Feb. 3, at Kurnool, the wife of Captain Smart, R.E., of a son.

WALKER—Feb. 3, at Hoti Murdan, the wife of G. C. Walker, C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GILL—NORFOLK—Feb. 2, at Cuddalore, by the Rev. James Sharp, Chaplain, Edward J. G. Gill, to Fanny Amy, eldest daughter of Robert E. Norfor, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

HAMILTON—FALCONER-CADENHEAD—Feb. 5, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, Nathaniel Alex. Wentworth Hamilton, of B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd., son of Nathaniel Alex. Hamilton, Esq., solicitor, Dublin, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of A. Falconer-Cadenhead, Esq., solicitor, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

BARTON—Jan. 30, at Calcutta, G. W. Barton, Esq., aged 60 years.

BLYTH—Feb. 7, at 8, Russell-street, Calcutta, Beatrice Mabel, the beloved wife of W. D. Blyth, B.C.S.

COLE—Feb. 9, at Coimbatore, Frances, widow of the late Robert Cole, Principal Inspector General, Madras Medical Service, Honorary Physician to the Queen.

KELLY—Jan. 16, at Ongole, Nellore District, Ayesha Violet, the dearly beloved wife of E. A. Kelly, Assistant Inspector, Salt Department, aged 24 years.

PERNON—Feb. 5, at Madras, Jacques PERNON, of Coconada, aged 52 years.

SMITH—Jan. 30, at 12, Kyd-street, Calcutta, Miss E. J. Smith, aged 88 years.

STEPHENSON—Feb. 3, at Bellary, Francis Thomas, third son of the Rev. W. Wilton, Stephenson, of the London Missionary Society, Gooty.

SHEPHERD—Feb. 1, at Madras, on his way home, Henry Shepherd, Sub-Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Calcutta.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson report as follows on the Tea Market, from the 12th to the 26th ult.:—About 35,000 packages have been catalogued for sale since the 12th ult., 1,100 of these being Ceylon and 2,200 second-hand and reprinted parcels. At the commencement of last week the tone of the market was affected by the continued dullness of the country trade, and prices for all but the best teas showed weakness; subsequently there was more demand, and rates for all descriptions closed firm. This week there has been healthy competition with a general desire to buy at previous prices, but the dealers do not yet find sufficient demands upon their stocks to compel them to follow up any advance, so that the movement of the market, although upward, is scarcely perceptible. Comparing latest sales of fair to good Pekoes and Broken Pekoes with transactions earlier in the month $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. improvement is quotable; fine Souchongs and Pekoe Souchongs are also dearer, but common sorts are unchanged, while for low Broken prices are weak and irregular. Ceylon Teas of the new crop are beginning to arrive and meet with ready sale; quality is not of equal merit throughout, but the bulk of the teas maintain their high character. The average price of 4,500 packages sold this year is 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Deliveries are going on well.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	98½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	100½	to	101
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to	—
Pais Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Port Trust Bonds, 4½ per cent. ...	100	nom.	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	105	—	—

BANKS.

	Rs.	Cash rates
Bank of Bombay ...	all	755
Bank of Bengal ...	all	850
Bank of Madras ...	all	600
Agra ...	all	120
Chartered of India and China ...	all	330
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	17½	700
National of India ...	12½	99

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	755
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	765
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	317½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ...	2,850	955
Albert Ginning ...	all	495
Albert, Karachi ...	1,100	1,120
Apollo (small shares) ...	400	800
Barar Cotton Ginning ...	all	570
Bellary ...	1,000	575
Breach Cotton Ginning ...	all	44
Colaba ...	1,830	870
Dholera Ginning ...	all	130
East India ...	1,000	1,170
French ...	8,500	2,850
Mufussil Co. ...	all	610
New Indian Press ...	400	390
Prince of Wales ...	125	195
Prince of Wales ...	500	575
Sind and Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	1,250
Sind Press Co. ...	750	600
Sassoon Press Co. ...	500	500
Volkart ...	1,000	750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	500	1,425
Anglo-Indian ...	100	105
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	505
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	710
Bhowanagar Mills ...	100	28
Bombay United ...	1,000	690
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	500	980
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	650
D. Spinning ...	all	340
Empress Co. ...	all	770
Golan Baba Spinning ...	400	660
Hindustan ...	1,000	740
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,220
Jaffer Ali Spinning ...	500	690
Jewar Baloo ...	1,000	1,165
Kandesh ...	1,000	775
Khatiao Mackungee ...	1,000	890
Madras United ...	1,000	3,000
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	650
Manockjee Petit's ...	all	1,220
Mazagon Spinning ...	250	205
National Spinning ...	1,000	1,400
National Spinning ...	1,000	700
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	970
Oriental ...	625	525
P. of I. S. and W. Co. ...	200	270
Prince of Wales' Spinning ...	500	160
Parrell Mill ...	nil.	210
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,450
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	1,380
Soonderdas ...	1,000	700
Southern India ...	500	420
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	590
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	680

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock. 218-30 each	350
Do. New £20 Shares 100-14-6 "	350
B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 190-15-5 "	350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	400
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	105
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	4,250
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachi Landing and Shipping ...	300	350
Kemp & Co. ...	175	324
Mechanics' Buildings. Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Teuchner and Co. ...	all	1,185
Thacker and Co. ...	all	160

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.C. Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 98 5 to
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	98 8 to
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	100 10 to
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	101 10 to
4½ of 1880 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1884 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	101 0 to
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	101 12 to
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	102 0 to
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	103 0 to
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 8 to
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	102 12 to

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Rs.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	100 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	136 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	835 to
Do. Upper India ...	100	135 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	175 to 180

Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	94 to 95
Rohilkund Kumson ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	480 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	15 to
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	69 to 70
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,340 to
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,800 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	98 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	345 to 350
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	45 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	70 to 71
Burrakur Coal ...	100	160 to
Calcutta Docking ...	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	130 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	88 to
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	120 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	75 to 80
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	98 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to 47
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	215 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	33 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	207½ to
Gouripore ...	100	71 to 72
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	95 to 96
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	69 to
India General Steam Navigation	100	138 to 139
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	100 to
Merchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	140 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	99 to 100
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100	98 to 99
Nanpore Indigo ...	30	— to —
New Beerbhoom Coal ...	100	85 to
Oriental Jute Manufactory ...	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ...	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	67 to 68
Raneengunge Coal Association ...	100	64 to 65
Riverside Press ...	94	62 to 64
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	—	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	260 to 262½
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail.	—	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufactory ...	100	40 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	97 to 96
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	106 to

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	50 to
Amuckie ...	100	95 to
Arcutipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to
Assam ...	£20	540 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Do. contributory ...	80	24 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100	79 to 80
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	146 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to
Cinnatollah ...	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	40 to
Cutcheherra (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	35 to
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	30 to 31
Eastern Cachar ...	100	41 to 42
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	36 to 37
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	74 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	79 to
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to
Kunchumore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Loobah ...	100	140 to
Lower Assam ...	£2½	23 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	26 to
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puttarea (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	— par
Seemah ...	100	— to —

Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	96 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85
soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to
Tuadarrea (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	175 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

MADRAS.—Feb. 9.

Four per cents ...	1½ dis. to 1 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	3½ pre. to 3½ do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3½ to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	½ to ½ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	— to — do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1892) ...	— to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares ...	28 to 29 do.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 1/8d.
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7 1/4d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 1/4d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7 1/4d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8 1/4d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7½d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7 1/2d.

LONDON.—March 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	S9½ to 9½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	100 to 101
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 102½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	75 to 76
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	78 to 79
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ...	101 to 102
4 Do. ...	98 to 100
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 114
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	— to —
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	103 to 105
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	105 to 107
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	6	4½ to 4½
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	140 to 142
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	— to —
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	22½ to 23½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less) ...	—	22½ to 23½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	116 to 118
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	133 to 135
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	119 to 121
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	120 to 122
Rohika and Kumson, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4 to 4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	118 to 120
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	117 to 120
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	19½ to 20
Do. do. ...	5	4½ to 4½
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	16½ to 17½
West of India Port, Ltd. ...	20	19 to 20

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited ...	10	11½ to 12½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	10	13½ to 14½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	100	100 to 103
Do. 6 p.c. do. 1890 ...	100	105 to 108
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	100 to 102

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

TO

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

CONTAINING A FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
DEMONSTRATION
AGAINST

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL,

HELD AT WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LIBERTY AND PROPERTY DEFENCE LEAGUE, THE INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION, AND THE LONDON COMMITTEE OF BENGAL LAND-HOLDERS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY OF BENGAL AND BEHAR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1885.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of "those who object to the introduction into India of Land-laws framed on the lines of recent Irish land-legislation" was held on Wednesday, the 25th ult., at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. The following Peers, Members of Parliament, and other gentlemen of influence, had intimated their sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and most of them were present:—The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.; the Duke of Beaufort, K.G.; the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Marquis of Ailsa, the Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Wemyss and March, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Limerick, the Earl of Wharfedale, the Earl of Ashburnham, the Earl Percy, the Earl of Glasgow, the Earl of Ilchester, Viscount Sidmouth, Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G.; Viscount Lifford, Lord Bramwell, Lord Brabourne, Lord Cloncurry, Lord Dorchester, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Lamington, Lord Mostyn, Lord Oranmore and Browne, Lord Sherborne, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Walsingham, the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P.; the Right Hon. H. Cecil Raikes, M.P.; Lord Algonson Percy, M.P.; Colonel the Hon. L. P. Dawnay, M.P.; the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.; Mr. Farrer Ecroyd, M.P.; Mr. G. W. Elliot, M.P.; Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bart., M.P.; Sir Charles Mills, Bart., M.P.; Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Walter Long, M.P.; Mr. Loftus Tottenham, M.P.; Mr. T. W. C. Master, M.P.; Mr. Denzil R. Onslow, M.P.; General Owen Williams, M.P.; Mr. Percy Wyndham, M.P.; Mr. Charles Dalrymple, M.P.; Mr. F. W. Knight, M.P.; Sir Algonson Borthwick, Mr. H. D. Pochin, late M.P. for Stafford; Sir Henry P. de Bathe, Professor Bonamy Price, Sir Henry Ricketts, late of the Supreme Council of India; Sir George Yule, late of the Supreme Council of India; Mr. C. T. Buckland, late Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal; Mr. F. Simson, late Commissioner of Dacca; Mr. Roper Lethbridge, late Press Commissioner of India; Mr. J. D. Ward, late Judge of Dacca; Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy, late Judge High Court, Calcutta; Mr. S. B. Warden, late Judge High Court, Bombay; Mr. C. R. Lindsay, late Judge of Chief Court, Punjab; Mr. W. Cornell, late Judge of Midnapore; Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, late of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta; Mr. W. M. Beaufort, late Judge of Tirhoot; Mr. W. Tayler, late Commissioner of Patna; Colonel C. R. Browne, late Commissioner of Delhi; Mr. Claud H. Hamilton, late of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General; Mr. Charles Sanderson, late Solicitor to the Government of India; Mr. H. Stewart-Reid, late of the Board of Revenue, N.W.P.; Mr. Charles E. Lance, late B.C.S.; Mr. J. Dacosta, Colonel E. F. Jemmett Browne, Mr. A. P. Onslow, late M.C.S.; Mr. R. J. Richardson, late B.C.S.; Dr. J. Berry White, Tea Estate Proprietor, Assam; Mr. R. V.

Doyle, Mr. Henry Berners, Mr. J. S. Barnes, Mr. Alex. Thoms, Mr. R. G. Carnegie, Mr. J. F. Ogilvy, Mr. F. Collingridge, Mr. C. W. Arathoon, Mr. H. S. King, Mr. Cecil Chapman, Mr. D. C. Boulger, Mr. R. R. Cotton, late M.C.S.; Mr. Batty, Mr. J. Fraser, late M.C.S.; Mr. James Henry, Mr. M. J. Lyalls, Mr. J. S. Mackintosh, B.C.S.; Mr. Muspratt, late Judge of Sylhet; Mr. J. M. Maclean, (candidate for Oldham); Mr. Stewart S. Gladstone, Mr. C. R. Marriott, B.C.S.; Mr. Skinner, General W. Agnew, late Judicial Commissioner of Assam; General Dunsford, General H. Man, General W. W. Anderson, General A. W. Lucas, C.B.; General R. R. Mainwaring, General T. Thompson, General S. Richards, General D. Thomson, General J. Daniel, General H. W. Holland, C.B.; General E. B. C. Wilcox, General J. F. Berthon, General A. D. Clay, General Beynon, General Bishop, General Power, General Stafford, C.B.; General A. Ternan, General W. A. Riach, General F. Gaitskill, General E. Dance, General M. C. Hailes, General J. C. Wood, General J. S. Bean, General J. Hackett, General J. B. Smyly, General Tod Brown, C.B.; Surgeon-General S. B. Partridge, Captain Tronson, I.N.; Captain Colomb, Colonel W. Ross King, Colonel Lindsay, Colonel Macandrew, Colonel A. D. Campbell, Colonel Ibbetson, Colonel Gordon Alexander, Colonel Dunbar, Colonel W. Ballingfall, Colonel G. Thomson, Colonel V. Finch-Hatton, Colonel A. Farrar, Colonel R. Cooper, Colonel H. B. Urmstone, Colonel J. Tickell, Colonel G. B. Fisher, Colonel F. A. Dickins, Colonel G. T. Greene, C.B.; Colonel Godwin-Austen, late Deputy Superintendent Topographical Survey of India; Colonel A. H. Davis, Colonel W. D. Couchman, Colonel J. R. Magrath, Colonel C. F. Blair, Colonel T. Beckley, Colonel G. Carleton, Colonel A. W. Ord, Surgeon-Major V. Ambler, Surgeon-Major H. G. Wright, Surgeon-Major G. F. H. Brown, Surgeon-Major F. Carter, Major R. W. Gray, Captain H. W. Chapman, Captain W. D. Bunbury, Professor E. D. Archibald, Mr. J. R. Pretymann, Mr. A. Wylie, Mr. P. W. Moore, Mr. J. E. Cooney, Mr. H. W. Gray, Mr. G. G. Tremlett, Mr. R. King, Mr. S. Jennings, Mr. W. W. Barclay, Mr. G. P. Melitus, Mr. R. Langford-Locke, Mr. G. Stanford, Mr. R. N. F. Cavendish, Mr. A. Lawrie, Mr. T. Spink, Mr. F. Mead, Mr. C. Bovill, Mr. J. W. Furrell, Dr. B. S. Booth, Mr. C. Hudson, Mr. G. D. Blake, Mr. J. C. Cowper, Mr. E. T. Partridge, Mr. T. A. Cargill, Mr. N. A. Eustace-Graydon, Mr. J. Doyle Smith, Mr. W. J. Fahie, Mr. W. Riddell, Mr. H. P. Crane, Mr. J. A. N. Martin, J.P.; Mr. W. Ironside, Mr. E. J. C. Studd, Mr. F. Pincott, Mr. W. C. Crofts, Mr. C. Cooke, Mr. F. E. Eddis, Mr. G. M. Blandford, Mr. W. T. A. Cosby, Mr. Drury, Mr. T. F. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. H. Hill, Mr. J. E. Mitchell, Mr. J. M. Hall, Mr. W. H. Larymere, Mr. J. T. Danson, Mr. A. F. Barclay, Mr. F. G. Fleay, Mr. A. T. Allom, Mr. H. Pierce, Mr. W. N. Wyatt, Mr. H. G. Rawson, Mr. J. B. Telfer, Mr. L. M. Biden, Mr. R. C. Berne-Coupland, Mr. J. J. Booth, Mr. V. G. Hickley, Mr. J. Powell, Mr. L. Hoffer, Mr. C. E. Machan, Mr. A.

Stewart, Mr. Wentworth Erck, Mr. F. R. Y. Ratcliffe, Mr. J. Round, Mr. J. H. Balfour Browne, Mr. P. H. Bagenal, Mr. Francis Fry, Mr. S. Green, Mr. A. T. Turpin, Mr. H. Lumsden, Mr. H. E. Malden, Mr. J. E. B. Cox, Mr. W. E. Chapman, Mr. E. Fortescue, J.P.; Mr. G. A. Garratt, Mr. F. W. Knight, Mr. K. Müller, Mr. J. V. E. Taylor, Mr. N. E. Scarlett, Mr. C. B. Saunders, Mr. James Madden, Mr. J. W. Robertson, Mr. W. E. Nicol, Mr. T. H. Sidebottom, the Rev. Charles Voysey, Mr. A. G. F. Eliot-James, Mr. H. M. Jones, Mr. Taylor, Mr. F. Seager Hunt (candidate for Marylebone), Mr. Lionel Cohen (candidate for Paddington), Captain W. H. James, Mr. R. R. Dees, Mr. F. F. Fitzgerald, Mr. James B. Porter, Captain R. H. Forrest, Mr. W. H. Morland, and others.

The Earl of Wemyss and March had been announced to take the chair; but his Lordship was prevented by illness from attending.

Earl Fortescue explained the reason for the non-attendance of Lord Wemyss, and moved that the Right Hon. Lord Bramwell be asked to preside. This was carried, and Lord Bramwell took the chair amid cheering.

The CHAIRMAN: My Lords and Gentlemen: I have no doubt the meeting is aware, and, indeed, the noble Earl has just mentioned that it was intended that Lord Wemyss, who is chairman of the Liberty and Property Defence League, should have presided on this occasion. I regret his absence very much, and I regret the cause of it very much also—that he is too unwell to be present. I should like to say a word or two before calling on those who are more competent to address you than I am. I am not going to apologise for taking this seat, because I think that a man should never do a thing and apologise at the same time for it; either the thing is wrong, or the apology. But I should like to say why it is that I do not feel myself altogether disqualified, although the subject that we are going to talk about is one with which I am not particularly familiar. The reason is this. The proposal in the Bill which is to be the subject of our discussion to-day is a proposal which, if well founded in India or as to Bengal, in my opinion is as well founded as to England and all the world. If it is a truth, it is a universal truth; but, if as I believe, it is a most mischievous untruth—(hear, hear)—it is one in which we Englishmen have as much interest as those who are the immediate subjects of it, or very nearly so; because it is quite certain that when mischievous precedents of this sort are set, encouragement is given for a continuance of the evil, and an extension of it to other places. The substantial proposal of this Bill is, that instead of the landlord and tenant settling for themselves the terms of the hiring of the land—that is to say, the terms of the tenancy, those terms shall, somehow or other, be settled by some tribunal to be appointed by law. In my opinion, that is a grievous mistake in every way—(cheers). Just let me make one or two very trite remarks, so obvious that one is almost ashamed to make them. Rent exists in the nature of things. If there is a piece of land which will do more than give to its occupier and cultivator a fair return for the capital and labour expended upon it, that excess is rent, and whether he occupies the land himself, or whether he lets it, the rent is there. There is something more there than that which is necessary as an adequate return for the labour and capital expended upon the land, and that excess is rent; you may call it by any name you like, but rent it is. Now rent, or this valuable thing which we call rent, is like all other valuable things, subject to sale, and to letting or hiring. The amount at which the land can be let can only, to my mind, be properly ascertained in one way, and that is, to use the expression of Adam Smith, by the higgling of the market—(hear, hear). The man who has got it to let will get the best rent he can for it—the man who wants to hire it will give as small a rent as he can get it for, and the composition that these two will come to in those opposing circumstances will be the fair rent. And there is no other fair rent; there can be no other fair rent than that—(cheers). If it is anything in excess of that it will be an unfair rent, and if it is anything short of that, also, that will be an unfair rent—unfair to the landlord. I may as well at this moment make this remark with respect to these attempts to settle what is called fair rents otherwise than by the mode I have mentioned. Never by any chance, I imagine, do those who have to fix a fair rent put it at above what is fair rent; if they do the tenant does not stop; he goes away, of course. So that the position of the landlord, the landowner, is this: he runs the risk of having the rent fixed below a fair rent, and he is without any remedy; he has very little chance of having it fixed above a fair rent, and if it is, the tenant bids him farewell upon the first opportunity. Now, that is an obvious injustice, because a state of things in which a man cannot gain and may lose is obviously unfair. As I have said, it seems to me that these considerations are not only applicable to the letting of land in Bengal, but to the letting of land everywhere, and to all other matters, because it will not stop. I cannot at all see why chattels and other things should not be disposed of by some tribunal to be appointed for the purpose of fixing at what rate people shall sell or buy according to their mode of looking at it—(hear, hear). Now just one word more. The observations I have made to you are observations which it seems to me would occur almost to a child, or even if one had no experience of what the consequences of such a state of things was likely to be as that which is proposed by this Bill; but unhappily we have experience. We have experience of it in Ireland, and we know the desperate mischief that has been done.

I do not hesitate the least in the world in saying that it is impossible to look over the returns of the reductions of rent that have been made without seeing that the grossest injustice and the gravest mischief has been done—(cheers). There is this singular thing: the percentage of reductions is about 25 per cent. wherever it is; no matter in what province or what county, or under what landlord, 25 per cent. comes off. Just for the sake I suppose of showing that it was not done as an invariable rule, there is occasionally some variation from that; but these gentlemen evidently went forth with the conviction. I do not blame them for it; I believe them to have been perfectly honest. I blame the Act of Parliament, which designedly used a word to which no meaning could be attributed, which was voted for, perhaps, by many hundreds of people, each one of whom had in his own mind a separate notion of the meaning of the word fair; but that these gentlemen went forth with the belief that their errand was to reduce rent I cannot doubt, because it has been done so invariably, as I have mentioned to you—(hear, hear). I should just like to mention this by way of example of what has been done. I have seen a case in which the rent was reduced from about £8 4s. to £7 15s. Now I will defy any human being to say that if £7 15s. was a fair rent, £8 4s. was an unfair rent; it could not be, because there was no such difference between them as to make the one fair if the other was unfair—(hear, hear). What could have been the reason? Why, it must have been done to pacify the tenant, that he might feel that he had got something by his application, or they must have misunderstood the nature of the thing they had to do—(cheers.) Now one or two words more, and I will detain you no longer. This notion of fair rent, especially when connected with fixity of tenure, which I believe is one of the provisions of this Bill—[Mr. Roper Lethbridge: It is.]—and compensation for disturbance is attended with this mischief. Let us suppose there are two farms, and let us suppose that the rent of each farm is £20. Now let us suppose further, which is not an extravagant supposition, and I have not the least doubt a very reasonable one, that either of these farmers, owing to there being some convenience of access or road or water or a variety of soil or otherwise, would give £50 for the two farms joined. If such a Bill as this passed into law, practically that could not be done. It is not left to the parties themselves to contract they must go to some tribunal who has got some fantastic or fanciful notion of what is fair rent. Now what is the consequence? A great many people would say: Why, a loss of £10 to the landlord, which would be no great matter, because landlords, we know, are objects of general hatred and dislike—(laughter)—whose property we are told is to be ransomed—(laughter). But the wealth of the community is the aggregate wealth of the different individuals who compose it, and if you take £10 from a man and fling it into the sea the whole community is £10 poorer than it was, although it has come out of one particular pocket. Now, inasmuch as the only reason that these two men would have taken these two farms at an augmented rent is that they would have got more out of the land by their conjunction than they could separately, it is perfectly manifest that any law—any arrangement—which precludes the possibility of that is a mischievous law against all economical and rational considerations—(cheers). I will not detain you longer—[“Go on”]—it is a subject upon which I could be uncommonly tedious, but I will desist, and let those who are more familiar with the details of the measure before you take up the matter—(cheers). I will now call on Mr. Roper Lethbridge, who has organised this Conference, to address you.

MR. ROPER LETHBRIDGE: Lord Bramwell, my Lords, and Gentlemen, in rising to make a few remarks upon the circumstances that have led up to this Conference, I desire first of all to be permitted, as the representative of the Indian Constitutional Association in this country, to offer the warmest thanks of the Association to the President and members of the Liberty and Property Defence League, and to the noblemen and gentlemen who have so kindly come together here to-day in order to give us a hearing. I may say, also, that I have received a good many letters, warm and sympathetic letters, from many gentlemen in various parts of the country, and, with your Lordship's permission, I will just read one sentence only from one or two of those letters. It will be recognised by everyone that the late Governor of Madras, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, is a nobleman who can speak on such a question as that before us with almost unrivalled knowledge and experience, because he has not only English experience, but he is acquainted with the circumstances of India as Governor of Madras. His Grace writes:—

“I think the Bill as proposed is a highly undesirable one, and not calculated to effect the good its advocates expect. Nor, so far as I can judge of the modifications intended—as reported in the public Press—do I think it a measure which should take its place on the Indian Statute Book.”

(Cheers). Those are the words of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. The Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., who will also be recognised as an authority on this question, writes:—

“I much regret that an unavoidable engagement in the country will prevent me from attending the meeting at Willis's Rooms on the 25th inst., to protest against the monstrous attempt to extend the doctrines of the Irish Land League to India.”

A friend of mine, who will be known to a great many present to-day, Professor Bonamy Price, Professor of Political

Economy at Oxford, is kind enough to come forward to justify the principles of the chair which he so worthily holds at Oxford. I have particular pleasure in reciting his opinion, because he has arrived at his conclusions very much in the way in which I, though in a humbler sphere, have arrived at them; I also took up this question at first as a Professor of Political Economy in the State Colleges of the University of Calcutta. That was what directed my attention to the subject, and twelve or fourteen years ago I fought this point in India. Therefore it is a particular pleasure to me to know that the great exponents of the science of Political Economy in England are at one with me on the subject. Professor Bonamy Price writes:—

"Most assuredly I am no friend of introducing Irish land legislation into India, nor of violating freedom of contract."

I will only read one more sentence; this is from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Irish Landowners' Association, a gentleman also who can speak probably from sad experience. He says:—

"As Chairman of this Committee I desire to protest most earnestly against the introduction of the principles of recent Irish land legislation into the land laws of any civilised community."

(Cheers.) Well, my lords and gentlemen, I will now endeavour, in as few words as I possibly can, and therefore touching only on the broad outlines of the subject, to sketch very briefly the history of the question which we are to discuss this afternoon, which I would say is, at the present moment, during the days of this week, at its most critical phase. It will be well known to everyone here that Bengal is a country which is almost entirely agricultural. It has a population as big as that of England and France put together; fifty-five millions of human beings, it is estimated, are directly affected by the Bill that is to be passed, or that is to be discussed with the view of being passed this very week. Now, in Bengal, as elsewhere in India, the ultimate ownership of the land is supposed to be vested in the State, and the State exacts from all holders of land a very considerable proportion of what is supposed to be the gross produce in the form of what is called the Revenue demand. In most other parts of India, as contrasted with Bengal, the assessment of this Government Revenue demand is made periodically, mostly at intervals of thirty years. At those intervals the Government officers, known as settlement officers, go about the country, and they say, "This piece of land ought to return the Government so much, and this piece of land so much," and so on. Now of all the incidents of our rule in India (and I think every Anglo-Indian here present will confirm me in this statement), there is not one that has attracted so much hostile comment as the incidence of these periodical settlements that are made upon the land in other parts of India. I do not say that the settlements are made improperly or unjustly. I do not think, as a rule, that they are so, and I do not wish that to be implied; but the complaint is made that the country is harassed, and, as a fact, in the Deccan of Bombay we know that they have had repeated Acts passed—they call them the Deccan Ryots Relief Acts—they have been brought in and passed through the Legislature with the object of relieving the tenants from the consequences of these settlements. Now in Bengal Lord Cornwallis, some ninety odd years ago, in 1793, determined that we should have there a permanent settlement—that the settlement of revenue once made should be fixed for ever, and the most solemn pledges of the British Government were then offered to the landowners of Bengal that the Government demand of revenue should never thereafter be altered. Nothing could be more solemn than those pledges. I should like you to notice this point—that for a series of years the demand as then fixed was really rather against the zemindars, the landholders, than in their favour; it assessed them heavily. It is notorious that during the first few years of the imposition of the Permanent Settlement a large body of the landholders of Bengal were positively sold up under the incidence of this revenue demand, and the consequence is that the present holders of the land there are very largely the purchasers or the descendants of purchasers of those estates which have been sold up on account of this demand. Now ever since 1793 the landowners of Bengal, those who hold under this Permanent Settlement, have been improving the soil of Bengal on the faith of what the British Government then pledged to them; there is no doubt of that. It is admitted in this official report that they have, throughout the country, cleared away jungles, they have drained swamps, they have constructed and maintained embankments, they have dug tanks, and they have, in fact, changed the aspect of the country from a jungly swamp to what it is at present. It has been described only recently as a smiling rice plain. That has been done on the faith of those pledges. Well, the consequence of that has been that the condition of Bengal at the present moment is, beyond all doubt, on the whole, incomparably better than that of any other province of India—(hear, hear). Bengal is commonly called, as

far as the Revenues of India are concerned, the milch-cow of India. She supplies a large surplus revenue which is used in other provinces, or, any rate, is applied to the purposes of Government; and may we not fairly say that these facts alone, the great prosperity of the country, and the fact that Bengal is the milch-cow of India, show the advantages of a fixed demand on the landowners?—(hear, hear). But there is this circumstance: that this demand has unfortunately been continually the object of the carplings of greedy financiers—officers of the Government sometimes—who have thought that they might fairly obtain a better revenue out of this unearned increment. The unearned increment, as it has been called—and as I think I have shown you falsely called—the unearned increment in Bengal has been for many years the object of the covetous desires of a good many. The suggestions that have been made to get at the unearned increment have been various. Sometimes it has been proposed to do what is called in Egyptian finance to tax the coupon, *i.e.*, they have proposed to tax the landowners' profits, and call it a tax on profits and not a tax on land. But the most popular method that has been suggested for getting at this supposed unearned increment has been to transfer from one part, the protected part of the population, that is to say, the zemindars, as we call them, in Bengal, to transfer from them a part of their property and give it to tenants or to middlemen or some other persons, who thereby are to be amenable to the taxation of the Government. Now you will see at once, I think, that that idea may have had—I will not say positively it has—but may have had an unfortunate tendency in supporting the demands of those persons who have chosen to say that the landowners of Bengal have oppressed their tenants, and, therefore, that we must take away a part of their property. The two cries have, more or less, undoubtedly gone together. The landowners of Bengal stand before the world, and they say these charges of oppression or of screwing and rack-renting our tenants, and so forth, have been made on the wildest and the most unlikely suppositions, and we challenge full inquiry into them. Can anything be fairer than that?—(cheers). Can possibly such an appeal be addressed to an English Government, to an English nation, as this of a large class of men, in a country subject to us, who come forward and say there has never been an inquiry, a fair and open inquiry—that is to say, an inquiry with formal conditions, with public examination and cross-examination, and so forth; and they say, "there has never been such an inquiry into our relations with our tenants; we absolutely deny the statements that have been made in this respect, and all we ask from the justice of the British Government is a full public and *bona fide* inquiry"—(cheers). But, gentlemen, we have some facts upon which we can go. We have some unimpeachable official testimony as to the treatment of the tenants of Bengal by the landowners, as to the incidence of rent at present and during the past few years, and as to the habits of the landowners with regard to the supposed evictions of their tenants. One of the highest living authorities on the condition of Bengal is the late Lieutenant-Governor now a member of the Secretary of States Council, Sir Ashley Eden; and this is what Sir Ashley Eden says of the tenants—I am speaking now in regard to the general condition of the tenants at Bengal. Sir Ashley Eden, writing in 1877—when this Bill was in its germ, although I shall show you presently that it was in a very different form then—writing after an extended tour in the interior of Bengal, says, "I find the cultivating classes now as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country of the world; well-fed, well-clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their labour, and able to hold their own or obtain prompt redress for any wrong"—(cheers). That is the testimony of the highest authority as to the condition of the tenants. Again, as to the general incidence of rents at present in Bengal, one of the first economists in India, a non-official gentleman, but one who is recognised as a very high authority as an economist, is Mr. Knight, the editor of the *Indian Statesman* and the *Indian Agriculturalist*, and formerly editor of the *Indian Economist*, has lately discovered a book—an old musty volume—in the Medcalfe Hall Library at Calcutta, which he has promptly and honestly put forward to the world. I say honestly for this reason: Mr. Knight, who was a friend of my own, and a man I esteem much, happens to be a gentleman who has held and does in some things hold what we may call extreme Radical notions; he is the foremost Radical in India, and therefore I say it is particularly creditable to him that he has come forward, and has republished this book. It is Sir Henry Thomas Colebrooke's *Husbandry of Bengal*, published originally in 1804. That was just after the time of the Permanent Settlement; and from this book he proves (at pages 10 and 11, of the editor's preface) beyond the possibility of a doubt, that if the altered value of money and the extended area of cultivation be taken into consideration, the incidence of rent at the present is far lower than at the time of the Permanent Settlement. Mr. Knight, in sending this book to me, says, speaking of this Bengal Tenancy Bill, "The Bill is a direct and gross violation of the Settlement, and will do infinite harm if it becomes law, for its effects will be to sweep away all the usages and customs and old privileges and rights which all classes—(he underlines *all*).—cling to and none wish to get rid of. The Bill was brought forward under the grossest delusions as to the weight of the present rentals"—(cheers). Now I will turn to the question of evictions. This Bill was brought forward on the pretence that the landowners of Bengal were in the habit of unduly and harshly evicting their tenants. Now on this point I have discovered the incidental testimony of one of the prime authors of the Bill, Mr. Macdonnell, who is the secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and who may be regarded

in this case as *advocatus diaboli*, for he has really taken up the cause of the Bill throughout. This is incidental to another question, but it very well illustrates the present state of affairs. He says, "It is very true that all landlords do not evict." Well you may say that is a mild statement and not very much to my purpose; but he goes on to say, "It is perhaps very true that all landlords do not evict; as a body Bengal proprietors are not open to this reproach; in Bengal it is mainly the subordinate landlords, the middlemen, who evict or threaten to evict that they may rack rent." Now, my lord and gentlemen, I shall show you presently that one of the main objects of this Bill is to create that class of middlemen who as we are told here are the people who evict, and not the ordinary legitimate landowners—(cheers). That being so, then, I have shown you what is the case from unimpeachable testimony, official and non-official, as to the condition of the peasantry at present, as to the incidence of rental, and as to the absence of any general evictions in Bengal. You will readily ask, whence, then, comes this legislation? I shall try to explain what the legislation is presently, but you will ask whence comes this legislation? Well it must surprise anyone to be told that it actually arose out of a pledge of the Government some thirteen or fourteen years ago, a promise made to the landowners of Bengal that their position should be improved in the matter of recovering their rents. It was generally admitted that the operation of the laws of landlord and tenant at that time had been to make it exceedingly difficult in many cases for landlords to recover their rent. That was absolutely stated in so many words by the introducer of the original Bengal Rent Bill at the time when he introduced it into the Bengal Council in 1877. He introduced the Bill, and he said, "The object of our introducing this Bill is to improve the position of the Bengal landholders who at the present moment cannot recover their rents." And you must remember this; that Bengal landholders, if they cannot pay the Government revenue demand at sunset of the day on which it is due, are under that famous sunset law sold up at once; their lands are put up to auction and sold to defray this Government demand. Well the Government in 1877 very reasonably admitted that this was a very strong case. In 1871, when Sir George Campbell was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, he put some extra taxation on the landowners of Bengal; he raised what was called the road cess and the public works cess, and he said these cesses shall be met by the landholders. It was admitted that the landholders had already some difficulty in meeting the Government demand and so avoiding the penalties of the sunset law; so the Government very reasonably said, we will amend this state of affairs; and they brought in in 1877 the Rent Bill such as I have described it, that is to say, a Rent Bill which was to give the zemindars, the landowners of Bengal, extra facilities for recovering their rent. I will not pursue the subject further, because it would be a long and to you a very wearisome task if I were to attempt to show you how that original Bill which, remember, was to give the zemindars greater facilities for recovering their rent, has developed into the Bengal Tenancy Bill of 1882. It has developed in the most extraordinary way, by being referred from one little clique of officials to another little clique of officials, each one tinkering here and tinkering there, until at last, when the Bill was produced in the spring of 1883 by the Viceroy's Council, it turned out to be a Bill introducing all the provisions of recent Irish land legislation—(hear, hear). It introduces fixity of tenure; it introduces what they call, most sarcastically, as I think our noble chairman has already shown, fair rent; it introduces the system of free sale, of compensation for disturbance, of abolition of freedom of contract, and, in fact, every one of the principles of the Irish Land Acts were fully found in this Bill. It may be that they have been modified, for the history of the Bill since then has been a very varied one. I will not go through it, but I may just tell you that last winter—not the past winter, but the winter before—it was referred to a select committee of the Viceroy's Council. They reported in the spring, about March. Then the Government of India, on the report of the select committee, referred the whole subject back again to the local Officers and the Judges in Bengal. They had to report; and this most interesting and most extraordinary volume—this huge volume—is the result of the labours of the district Officers and Judges during last summer. They reported about October the 11th, and in November the Bill was the second time referred to a select committee of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Now that select committee reported last Friday week. We at this meeting do, I may at once admit, labour under this disadvantage—that we are not at present absolutely certain of the provisions of the Bill. It was only published in Calcutta last Friday week, February 13th. Then, it may be asked, why hold a Conference until you know the whole of the provisions of the Bill? Of course, we have all the telegraphic summaries, and so on. Well, gentlemen, that is the very gravamen of the whole business. It is this. We are informed that this Bill published so recently, for it is virtually a new Bill, as recast by the select committee (we can learn enough of it for that), published only last Friday week, February 13th, is to be brought up the day after to-morrow, February 27th, and to be considered *de die in diem* until it is passed. Only two years ago the Government promised faithfully that every measure they introduced should be fully discussed. Lord Ripon issued a flaring resolution to say that every proposal should be duly discussed in the public Press before it was passed, and here we get the fulfilment of that promise; the Bill having been published only last Friday week, in the form of the vernacular languages cannot possibly reach the remote districts of the country for a long time to come; it will not be discussed, it will not be known on this side at all; but it is to be rushed through at once. Whether Lord Dufferin will consent to that, or has consented, we

do not know, and from the reputation Lord Dufferin has held we all hope and believe that he may not yet consent to rushing it through in this way—(cheers). But we do know this much that a good deal of pressure has been applied to Lord Dufferin from various quarters. The comments on the question that have appeared from various sources amount very much to this. They remind us of the old saying, "If thou pass not this Bill, thou art not Cæsar's friend." That is what has been said to Lord Dufferin; that he is not Cæsar's friend if he does not pass this Bill. Therefore I think we should now come forward and assure Lord Dufferin that, on the whole, if he is supported by the honourable sympathies of the people of England, he need not care very much, if he does what is just, whether he is Cæsar's friend or no—(cheers). I am afraid I am tiring you very much ("Go on"). I have only a few words more to say. I want just to tell you what we do know of the Bill in its present form—what we have received information of from Calcutta. I shall be followed by those who will know this subject better than myself, and, therefore, I will only summarise them very briefly. There are six points which we do know. The Bill retains the old, and some of the worst forms of the original Bill of last year. First of all, the Bill retains all the clauses for the abolition of freedom of contract; that we were informed of by telegraph. I will read you just the sentence which contains a statement of what those clauses amount to. "Freedom of contract, under the Bill as it now stands, is abolished in the provisions relating to the acquisition of the status of settled ryot." That means the acquisition of the fixity of tenure. In all such questions, freedom of contract is abolished; the landlord and tenant cannot contract themselves out of the Bill. "Nor can they with regard to the incidence of rent, nor in regard to the right of the occupancy ryot to demand a reduction of rent." Now this is a remarkable point, because freedom of contract is allowed with regard to barring enhancement of rent, and it is not allowed with regard to barring reduction of rent. That is a curious point which I think you might very fairly notice. There are no less than eight clauses affecting the very vital points of the Bill in which freedom of contract is absolutely barred. That applies to all contracts, all important contracts between the landlord and the tenant in Bengal, so that henceforth there can be no contracts whatever. Next, the provisions by which it is intended that fixity of tenure should virtually become universal in Bengal are, we are informed, also retained. With regard to that I will read you one sentence, which puts the argument very tersely. Mr. Macdonnell, a supporter of the Bill, and in favour of fixity of tenure, says this—(I will ask your special attention to this because nothing I could say could improve it, and you will understand I am now quoting the case of our opponents; I am willing as representing the case of the opponents of the Bill to rest our opposition to the Bill on this statement of the supporters of the Bill). He says:—"Under the existing law of landlord and tenant in Bengal" (that is the wicked old law they are going to amend) "a ryot not having a right of occupancy" (that is, a tenant having no fixity of tenure, who has not yet acquired that tenure) "cannot against the will of his landlord retain possession of his holding"—(hear, hear). Why should he, I ask?—(cheers). "The ryot, that is, the tenant, may have been eleven years in occupation of the holding; he may have improved it and so raised its letting value, and he may be willing to pay a fair and equitable"—("fair" always come in!)—"increase of rent, but as the law at present stands none of those considerations avail him. If the landlord be so disposed he may confiscate the ryot's outlay and deprive him of a position which, as the statistics presented in the appendix to this letter show, would in a few months become a valuable property." Why should not the landlord take it, until the right has accrued? Does the right exist until it has accrued by law? There is no right at all. Then how can the landlord be accused of confiscating that which does not exist?—(hear, hear). I base the opposition to the Bill, as far as that point is concerned, on the statement of Mr. Macdonnell in support of it—(cheers). One other point is this:—The protection of the tenant-at-will, which is so much wished for by the supporters of the Bill, is to be obtained by a presumption which is, we are informed, retained in the new Bill. We are now told that every tenant in Bengal, no matter what be his condition, is presumed by the law to have held his holding for twelve years, and therefore to have fixity of tenure, unless the landlord can prove the contrary. The thing is most monstrous—(hear, hear). Mr. Justice Field, who is, perhaps, the highest authority on Indian questions of this sort in Bengal, shows in a recent Minute that, beyond a doubt, it is absolutely impossible for the landlord in most cases to rebut this presumption. Then why should the presumption be in all these cases against the landlord?—(hear, hear). Then a further method that is adopted for enforcing this fixity of tenure all over the country is that compensation is given by the Bill (and this we are informed is still retained). Compensation on the most onerous terms is to be given by the landlord when he evicts, what is facetiously termed the non-occupancy ryot, that is, the tenant-at-will. If he turns out the tenant-at-will he has got to compensate him. What is the meaning of tenant-at-will if it is not this, that he is not to be compensated, that there is no call to compensate him, if he be turned out?—(hear, hear). The fourth point that is retained in the Bill is that the utmost encouragement is given to sub-letting; in other words, to the creation of that very class of middlemen, of land sharks, as they are called, locusts, who, as the supporters of the Bill tell us, are the very people who evict and rack-rent and oppress the tenant, and not the legitimate owners of the land—(cheers). There is also retained in full what our noble chairman has described to us as the absurd doctrine of fair rents. I need not say any more

than Lord Bramwell has already said upon the subject of fair rents. The theory that no rent can be considered in Bengal a fair rent until it has been adjudicated upon by an officer of the Government is maintained to the full in this Bill. That alone is, I think, sufficient for me to ask the noblemen and gentlemen here present to-day to oppose with me this Bill. Then there is one minor point I will mention, which is this—that distraint is practically abolished. We are told that nothing but the most costly litigation in future will avail for distraint. Now I mention that to show the cynical audacity of this Bill, when we remember that it was originally introduced for the purpose of facilitating the recovery of such rents, and the only notable instances of distraint having been misused in Bengal are, curiously enough, those which occurred some years ago under the Government itself—(laughter). The Government managed the estate of the Maharajah of Darbhanga during his minority, and they then misused this right. We have no evidence of any other misuse of it—(hear, hear). Then, gentlemen, the broad results of the Bill, we maintain, will be an enormous increase of litigation throughout Bengal, hatred sown between every class of this agricultural population; and an incidental result will be that we shall have to have an enormous increase of the judicial establishment, the judicial courts, the hangers-on of those judicial courts, who are such a curse to Bengal, the lawyers will be enormously increased—no fault of theirs, I hope they will make a good harvest, and they undoubtedly will—but I say that that is not for the good of the country, and I say that the whole of these provisions are not for the good of the country. I say that this Bill, as it at present stands, entirely justifies the opinion that was passed upon it by the foremost native of Bengal, a gentleman who died only a few months ago, and in whose honour we all, Englishmen and natives, in Bengal are engaged at this very moment in erecting a memorial, I mean the Hon. Kristodas Pal, of the Viceroy's Council. Kristodas Pal said of this Bill—he wrote it deliberately—"I consider this Bill to be an ungodly measure of wholesale robbery"—(cheers).

Mr. C. T. BUCKLAND (late of the Bengal Civil Service, and until recently at the head of the Revenue Administration of Bengal as member of the Board of Revenue) said: My Lord Bramwell, my lords and gentlemen, I have the honour to propose to you the first resolution:—

"That this Meeting desires to protest against the passing of the proposed Bengal Tenancy Bill in its present form, believing that it is subversive of the rights of the agricultural community of Bengal, practically abolishes freedom of contract between landlord and tenant, and introduces into India the dangerous principles of recent Irish legislation."

Gentlemen, I beg to apologise for appearing before you in this very prominent position, but it is owing to the fact that I have acted for the last twelve months as Chairman of the Council which has been formed in London for the purpose of watching, and, if necessary, opposing the Bengal Tenancy Bill whenever it appeared to be injurious to the agricultural community of Bengal. I wished to take this opportunity, but Mr. Roper Lethbridge has somewhat anticipated me, of returning the thanks of all the people of Bengal with whom I am acquainted to the members of the Liberty and Property Defence League, and the other noblemen and gentlemen who have attended to assist our associations in opposing what is objectionable in this Bill. I therefore regret that Lord Wemyss, who so ably presided at St. James's Hall, is unable to be here to-day. I should wish him to know, and I hope Lord Bramwell will excuse me for saying it in his presence, it is desirable that he should know how greatly his efforts are appreciated by the people of Bengal—(hear, hear). I have the honour still of receiving letters from old native friends in Bengal, and there is not one of them who does not thank Lord Bramwell for the great efforts he has made on their behalf. I do not mean to detain you very long. Luckily Mr. Roper Lethbridge has addressed you fully and freely on the objects of this meeting. As regards the Bill itself it is such a monster, such a huge thing that it would be ridiculous to attempt to go into details; but one of the reasons, perhaps, for which I am put forward here is that I was a member of the Bengal Council when this Bill was introduced into the Council in its original form; that was in 1877 or 1878. It then came in as an innocent Bill, promoted by Sir Ashley Eden as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in fulfilment of a promise made by his predecessors, Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple, to enable the zemindars of Bengal to collect their rents. Nothing could be more simple than this Bill, and I might almost say, as somebody has said, that I sat by it in its cradle. I was not one of the nurses or a member of the select committee appointed to watch the infant; but somehow this infant escaped from the custody of its select committee. It was generally supposed to have been carried off by some Irish gipsies—(laughter)—perhaps there are no gipsies in Ireland, but there are Home Rulers and Fenians. At any rate, a certain clique of Irishmen carried off that infant Bill, and it was seen no more in public for four or five years. I can only say that when it reappeared it was either a changeling, or it had been so very much altered by the people who had had it in charge that none could recognise it. It came back to the public with all the Irish marks of the beast upon its face; it was deeply impressed with those three "F's" of which we have heard so much—those three F's which are decidedly a part of Irish legislation—freedom of sale, fixity of tenure, and fair rent. You remember a few days ago, Mr. Goschen (and it is a great pity that

Mr. Goschen is not here) fully exposed the absurdity of that alliterative nonsense which has figured under the three F's; he showed that the three F's were inconsistent. I am now only speaking of what were the Irish features of this Bill when it was returned to us; it was also stamped with the abolition of freedom of contract. Now it is not necessary for me to go further into the question of freedom of contract; but surely it strikes you all as a strange thing that a nation like Ireland, which is always desiring to be free, is so anxious to get rid of freedom of contract. However, that is only by the way; that was another mark in the Bill. Then there came the question of compensation for disturbance, a thing never heard of in Bengal, but entirely derived from Irish legislation. Those characteristics are sufficient to show that Irish principles invaded the Bill; but one of the authors of the Bill went still further. In his zeal to introduce Irish principles into the Bill he took definitions wholesale out of the Irish Land Act, and stuck them into this Bill, without seeing whether they had any application whatever to the principles of Indian legislation. That is what is called legislating! I will not detain you any further about the Bill. I will just ask you what you think of native opinion on this subject. There has been many meetings throughout the year; but lately there has been meetings of all classes of the people. First I will allude to the meeting that was held at Patna, one of the largest cities in Behar, about the end of last month. That meeting was presided over by a native gentleman, whose name I will not mention, but whose income is about one hundred thousand a-year, so I daresay you will all think him a very respectable man; I had the honour of his acquaintance, and he is a very pleasant and agreeable man. All the notables of the country were there, and also many of the lower class, the ryots. What did they vote about the Bill? They resolved that the Bill is subversive of all the vested rights of the zemindars. That is pretty general, and, on the other hand, "that it is not conducive to the good of the ryots." That is pretty general. Secondly, they resolved as a fact "that this proposed legislation had already reduced the selling price of land." Further, they said that it would be a dangerous step for the Government to pass the Bill, and prejudicial to the interests of agriculture and of good government, and that as loyal subjects of the Queen-Empress they were bound to pray that it might be withdrawn. Gentlemen, there is a great deal of significance in the last resolution. The people of Bengal are a very quiet people, but when they begin to talk about good government being mixed up with measures of that kind you had better look out. Now, I will only mention one other thing. There was a meeting of a different class of people, the ryots, in the district of Kishnagur, several thousands of them, and what did those gentlemen resolve? They objected to the Bill quite as much as the zemindars did. They objected that the Bill, unless remodelled, would be fatal to their interests, and put them entirely at the mercy of the zemindars. Then they went on to say they were very much obliged to Government for its good intentions in framing the Bill, but they felt themselves obliged to deplore the ignorance of the Government—(laughter)—which did not seem to know anything about the relations between the ryots and the zemindars and the feelings of the people. Therefore, you see, here we have the zemindars on the one side objecting to the Bill, and the ryots on the other side objecting to the Bill. Now, I believe that all who are assembled in this room are more or less the friends of both classes of these people. I venture to say that I am, and that I speak quite as much on behalf of the ryots as on behalf of the zemindars. The ryots are good people and they deserve to be protected, and they have been protected hitherto. There is only one more point, and it is this: what are the Government doing? Now, for what the Government are doing we depend for information on what appears in the public Press. We find, for the first time within my recollection, that there is the greatest discord between the members of the Government on this Bill. Two men vote for this, three men vote for that, and not five of them agree upon any particular point. Now the Bill is said to have been the Bill of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is an old friend of mine, an excellent man, and what does he say? He is not at all content with the Bill; on the other hand we find some people urging Lord Dufferin to pass the Bill. They say, "You pass this Bill and there will be finality." Well, we know in this country what finality means—(cheers). The finality of 1832 is not the finality of 1885, and it is not very probable that the finality of 1884 in Bengal will be a real finality. In fact, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal says it shall not be. There is one little piece of evidence which is derived from a late speech of Lord Ripon, that much-beloved Governor of India—(laughter). Lord Ripon, in addressing a meeting the other day, spoke about this Bill. Apparently Lord Ripon is not so enamoured of it as he was. He told his friends that this Bill is the Bill of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Why, we used to be told, when Lord Ripon was so popular with the natives of India, that this was one of the Bills which he had particularly selected for the benefit of his beloved people. Now he comes to England, and he says, "This is not my Bill, it is the Lieutenant-Governor's Bill"—(laughter). Then he says, "Oh, I could not pass it last year." You know it was before the Council last year, but he says it was not in a fit state to be passed last year. Very good. We know it was postponed for a year. Lord Ripon, with that eminent generosity which so distinguishes public men, says to Lord Dufferin, "You pass the Bill." Do not you know how easy it is to be generous at another person's expense? It is very kind of Lord Ripon to thrust his popularity with the natives upon Lord Dufferin, and ask him to pass the Bill; but what are we to say? The Lieutenant-Governor, whose Bill it was, does not want it to pass. Well, gentlemen, I

will not detain you any longer. Here is a Bill of which nobody is anxious to be the father or the godfather. Evidently there is great difference of opinion about it. I had the honour of leading a deputation to Lord Dufferin before he went out, some months ago, and then I said to Lord Dufferin, in my private opinion the Bill ought to be burnt, destroyed, drowned—anything you like. The highest authority on this subject in Bengal, an adviser and friend of Lord Canning—Sir Henry Ricketts—whose name is not known to all in this room, said to me a few days ago that the Bill ought to be burnt and destroyed and annihilated. I believe that the Bill is full of Irish poison, if not dynamite. I think a policeman should be sent for, and it ought to be turned out—(laughter and cheers).

EARL FORTESCUE: My Lord and Gentlemen, I attended a meeting last year against this Bill, and have heard nothing in its favour since which has in the least made me regret the part I took then, or scruple to take the part which I have been requested to take in seconding the resolution which you have before you. I do not pretend to an intimate acquaintance with the legislation, the laws and customs and circumstances of India, which some of the preceding speakers have so clearly shown us they possess, but like my noble friend in the chair I venture to think that this Bill as introduced conflicts with the principles of political economy which I have heard once described as the principles of justice and common sense—(cheers). They are principles which, though relegated by the Government of the day to a distant planet, have a very inconvenient habit of vindicating their truth by results—(cheers). Now, I should only weaken the admirable statements of your noble chairman of the advantages of what Adam Smith called the higgling of the market as the best and safest mode of determining the value of goods and property of all sorts by dwelling on it. I would venture, however, to suggest that there is one other reason which is very much in favour wherever it is possible of leaving adults of sane mind to settle their contracts with each other—(cheers). In political economy we hear of persons being occupied in the three distinct works of production, of distribution, and of verification. Well, it is quite clear that without large production a community cannot be wealthy, cannot be prosperous; it is also clear that unless there is an efficient system of distribution the production will be unequally accumulated in some places where it is not wanted, and absent in others where it is required; and therefore facilities of distribution really are almost as important as facilities for production, but the work of verification ought to be limited as much as possible, because it is unproductive work. Without the verification of rights and dealings of various sorts, without the benefit of accountants and courts of law, justice and fairness could not be enforced. But as far as possible the work of verification, the necessity for verification, should be minimised, and parties should be left as much as possible to save the community the great expense of undertaking to verify and arrange everything for parties—(hear, hear). Now in the case of referring to a tribunal or to commissioners, instead of to the higgling of the market, the work of settling what is or is not a fair rent, you require to pay for two qualities in your commissioners or your tribunal. The one is competence; if they do not know anything about the value of the thing they cannot pronounce a competent opinion; and the other thing to be paid for, and which even high payment does not always secure, is trustworthiness and honesty—(hear, hear); and if you multiply opportunities for fraud and favouritism you shake general confidence in the sound administration of the country; and even when decisions are fair, observe how liable, under a system which admits of no verification of their fairness, such as the higgling of the market supplies, observe how liable you are to misrepresentation, and how great is the temptation, as the noble lord so clearly explained, to do what is called the popular act—to conciliate favour at the expense of somebody who is to be plundered. Now, I venture to say that that minimising of the necessity for verification is a very important thing. I have the misfortune to be an Irish proprietor, and I ventured, on the second reading of the famous Land Bill, to say that, as I read it, it seemed to me likely to deal hardly with landlords in proportion to the forbearance they had exercised and the benefits they had conferred on their tenants—(hear, hear). I believe that to be strictly true—experience has confirmed it—some of the very most liberal landlords have had their rents reduced just as much as those who had been extorting the last farthing from the necessities of their tenants and the cost in litigation, which, on the principle I have just laid down, is not a very productive or enriching process to a community, though a certain amount of litigation is necessary for the ascertainment and maintenance of rights has been greatly increased. The amount that has been spent in Ireland directly in these commissions and sub-commissions, and indirectly—I can speak feelingly—in the sums which we have been obliged to pay for valuers, as they are called in Ireland, to maintain the cause against valuers on the other side. The witnesses that have to be produced and the delay that has thence occurred has been in itself an enormous tax upon the community at large; but besides—and here I see how much the two go on all fours—we find that the very rumour of this Bill has already had the effect of lowering the price of land in India. All I can hope is it may not be lowered to anything like what the Government legislation, following their culpable acquiescence in long-continued disorder and anarchy—(cheers)—has lowered the price of land in Ireland—(loud cheers). Then I must add that the parentage of

this Bill, and the auspices under which it has been produced, do not inspire me with confidence. I think I am doing no injustice to Lord Ripon to say that with all his good intentions he has shown himself a rash and meddlesome Viceroy—(loud cheers). We hear that the famous Ilbert Bill has been very much modified, and many of the provisions in it which caused great opposition and excitement have been withdrawn; but withdrawing mischievous legislation after it has been proposed does not by any means undo all the mischief, or repair the mischief which has been caused by its proposal. We hear from many of the best authorities that for some time in India there was an alienation between classes, between the natives and their European fellow-subjects, greater than had been known since the days of the Mutiny, and I say that for that the Ilbert Bill, the Bill as originally proposed, is largely responsible, and that the withdrawal of some of the most objectionable parts of it is a most inadequate reparation. Now, this Land Bill has had one remarkable effect. It has brought together apparently zemindars and ryots, the highest and the poorest of the natives, and also a number of the most respected and enlightened Europeans—(hear, hear)—to join together in one harmonious condemnation of it. I only wish that I could believe that that unintentional good effect produced by this legislative proposal could compensate for the uncertainty which it has caused as to what might come next, and the feeling of uncertainty on the part of landowners in India which it has caused, and the danger of a further extension of the same confiscatory principles which we have experienced in Ireland to other property besides landed property—(cheers).

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL: My Lord and Gentlemen, I have been asked to support this resolution on very short notice to say a few words in support of this resolution, and I will do so very briefly. I think if I state the reasons which brought me here they will be recognised as reasons which continue to have great influence with the British public. Now, I am neither an Irish landlord, nor am I practically acquainted with the affairs of India, but the two reasons which brought me here are as follows. In the first place, I think I recognise, I think anyone may recognise, in the general features of this Bill, as they may have been gathered from the telegraphic despatches in the newspapers, the characteristic evils of a class of legislation with which we are becoming only too familiar—(hear, hear). It is that class of legislation which seeks to render that which has been honoured in the past dishonoured in the future, that which has been profitable in the past unprofitable in the future, that which is wealthy and comfortable in the present poor and discredited in the future—(hear, hear)—and it is for that reason that I think that the members of the Liberty and Property Defence League have done well to give their hearty support to the opposition which is now offered to legislation of this character. The other reason why I felt specially induced to come here is, perhaps, even more important, and it has not been alluded to to-day. In the Irish legislation of recent years you have been dealing with a people who are perfectly familiar with all the characteristics of party government in this country; and, therefore, if there is a class in Ireland who are unjustly treated and injuriously affected by party legislation they visit upon the party which is the author of that legislation their indignation and their ill-will. In India you are dealing with a large population who know nothing about party distinctions in England—(hear, hear). And, therefore, if you offend a large and important class in India, it is not the act of one party; it is the act of the English Government—(cheers). And I would ask you, gentlemen, are the zemindars of Bengal such an unimportant class that you can afford to allow them to become radically and irretrievably dissatisfied with the Government of the British Empire? It seems to me that in the telegraphic despatch which I read a few days ago, in the *Times*, was contained the strongest possible argument against proceeding with this legislation. Of course, I do not know who the author of it was; I do not know what his politics are; I do not know by what bias he was actuated; but he gave a summary of the Bill, and he gave what I suppose is a fair summary of public opinion in India. He said that this Bill, while it is not likely to satisfy the demands of the ryots, will most probably cause deep dissatisfaction among the zemindars. Therefore, gentlemen, if it neither satisfies one class nor the other, is it safe to proceed with legislation which causes such deep distrust of the Home Government? I, for my part, think not; and, therefore, I have the greatest confidence in assuring you that, so far as I am concerned, and those with whom I am in the habit of acting in the House of Commons, we shall offer our most strenuous opposition—(cheers)—on every possible occasion, not only to this Bill, but to any proposal for legislation in the least degree resembling it—(loud cheers).

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution, and declared it carried *nem. con.*

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY: My Lord and Gentlemen.—Those who know and those who have heard of the prosperity of Bengal will wonder why this Bill has been brought in. You have been told by Mr. Roper Lethbridge that Bengal has been called the milch-cow of India, and one proof of that is that the fees taken from the Bengal suitors in the Bengal Civil Courts are sufficient to defray the expenses of the whole of the civil and criminal

jurisdiction of India, and that from the other courts of India the Indian Government derives a large revenue. Perhaps it is on that account, from the experience of Ireland where the Irish Land Act added very much to litigation, that hopes are entertained that the Bengal Exchequer will be filled through this source. I cannot for one moment believe that it is simply interest for the ryot that has dictated this Bill, because at this moment a discussion is going on in the Bombay Presidency, and the Bombay collectors have been prevented and stopped from seizing the wells, and they are now beginning to tax the possible wells, or in other words to tax what they call subsoil water. They say that despatches have passed between the Government of Bengal and the Secretary of State in Council authorising this, and naturally the Press of Bombay ask that these despatches should be published. The real motive I believe for this Bill is to get behind the perpetual settlement. That perpetual settlement which has been considered by most people as so beneficial to Bengal was really introduced by Pitt. It has been the custom to call it Lord Cornwallis's settlement, but it was really adopted and settled by Pitt before Lord Cornwallis was authorised to carry it out. Now the question before us at this moment in the Second Resolution which I am asked to propose, is not so much the merits of the Bill as the hurry with which it is being smuggled through. It is said that modifications have been made in it, and the objectionable parts removed. If so, why should there be this extreme hurry to carry it through before anybody either in this country or in Bengal is able to be acquainted with its details? Why should Lord Dufferin not have a certain time to consider it? Why is it to be passed before he goes away from Calcutta to the hills? Now there is another question I wish to ask in regard to this Bill, and other Bills that have lately been passed in India. Why have we never heard of the opinions of the members of the Secretary of State's Council upon this Bill?—(hear hear). A Bill of this nature which has caused so much difference of opinion in India and in this country, must have caused differences of opinion among the members of the council. For a long time we have not heard of any minutes of council, of any protests, or of any opinions favourable to the Government bills. During the course of a discussion on one of these bills I heard it said that the members of the Council were not to be blamed, because most of them were under the influence of the discipline of the Civil Service. I take it that is entirely a misleading notion on their part if they think themselves bound by the ancient rules of the service, and it is not a valid excuse. We know a great many Government hacks that have been removed from the House of Commons to the Upper House who vote afterwards against the Government and against the very Ministry that put them there. The members of the Indian Council are fully as free, and it is as much their duty, once in the Council, to express their opinions without fear or favour—(hear hear)—as it would be that of any member of the House of Commons who had become a member of the Upper House—(hear hear). I think that if these members of the Council of India had done their duty and had expressed their opinions in whichever sense they might be, we should have heard something about it, instead of which it would appear that they are all dummies. There is a general feeling that they are an expensive and useless body, and if they do not do something to prove the contrary they are not likely to last very long—(cheers). The resolution which I have the honour to propose is as follows:—

“That in the opinion of this meeting it is absolutely necessary, considering the many amendments and protests reported to have been made by the majority of the select committee appointed to report upon the Bengal Tenancy Bill, that the Bill, in its present form, should be published for full consideration and discussion by all those whose interests are affected by it, before it actually passes into law.”

Mr. JOHN DACOSTA: My Lord and Gentlemen—In seconding this motion I desire to offer only a few remarks upon it. This Bill is said to have been framed upon the lines of the Irish Land Law, and certainly many of its provisions tend to support that view; but it has besides a special character of its own, for, while it assails, professedly, the landowners for the benefiting of the cultivating tenants, it is calculated to ruin both the proprietors and the cultivators of the soil. For instance, it is admitted by the Government itself that the zemindars have not the means which they should have for recovering their rents, and that they have frequently to supply, from other sources, a portion of the sum periodically demanded by the Government as land revenue. Now, this Bill, which would increase their difficulties, and consequently leave them with larger deficiencies to supply, must result in exhausting the private means of those who possess any, and in causing a larger number of estates to be annually attached for arrears and put up for sale. But who would buy land with the obligation of paying annually more than they can recover? These attached estates must necessarily remain in the hands of the Government, as so many estates in India have remained under similar circumstances, and this first and inevitable effect of the Bill would complete the ruin of the zemindars. But the special character of the measure is that it would ruin the cultivators also; for, under its operation, no sooner would an estate pass into the hands of the Government than the ryots settled on it would lose all their rights, even those rights which the Bill so ostentatiously offers to confer; and the officers deputed to manage the estate would be enabled to increase rent to any extent they pleased, and

use oppressive and summary modes of execution for enforcing their demands. This is made clear in the Minute which the Chief Justice of Bengal, on being consulted by the Government on the subject of the proposed legislation, submitted to the Viceroy in September last. His Lordship's remarks on the numerous suits recently tried on appeal by the High Court of Calcutta, shows that the ryots of three large estates in Midnapore, which have reverted to the Government through the inability of their owners to satisfy the Revenue demand, had been subjected to sudden and excessive enhancements of rents, amounting in some instances to 100 per cent., in others to 200, and in others again to 300 per cent., of the rents they had previously paid. The Minute in question, which should be carefully read by all who profess to desire that justice should be done to the people of India, will show, moreover, how the Government have armed themselves with powers for virtually preventing the legality and justice of their demands for rent from being questioned, excepting by the comparatively few ryots who possess the means and the courage to institute suits against the Government, to carry their suits from tribunal to tribunal until their appeals can be laid before the High Court of the Presidency. It will also be seen from the Minutes, with reference to the cases mentioned, that no grounds of justification whatever could be discovered for the oppressive demands of rent made by the Government, and that the most high-handed and inequitable modes were adopted for enforcing those demands by execution and attachment. Those acts were committed by the very Government who, at the same time, were loud in extolling the rights of the cultivators, and insinuating unfounded charges of oppression against the body of the zemindars of Bengal as pleas for introducing that measure which, after all, seems really intended to extend the field of the extortionate and oppressive operations of the Government itself. These considerations, and the fact that the Bill, if enacted, would, under the false plea of benefiting the cultivators, involve a violation of public faith solemnly pledged by the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain, will, it is to be hoped, enlist the sympathies and co-operation of many in opposing the ill-starred measure that threatens to ruin the most prosperous of our possessions—(cheers).

Mr. CORNELL: My Lord and Gentlemen, in the few remarks I have to address to you at this late period of the evening I wish to point out that there is no justification for the despotic action, for it really is despotic action, on the part of the Government in forcing this Bill at the eleventh hour through the Council. It may not be known to all of you what the constitution of the Indian Council is. It is composed first of all of the executive members of the Government and then of selected members nominated by the Government from the different Presidencies, those selected members being official and non-official. It will thus be evident to you that the Government has great indirect power and control over this committee; they are not Government hacks, as was said by his lordship in moving this resolution, who were out of harness and retired to the Upper House and free from the influence of Government; but they are still in the service of Government, and under their influence to a certain extent. Not that I believe that it would influence honorable men in the passing of an unjust measure. Now, I beg to point out to you that this select committee consisted of eleven members; of those eleven members only three have recommended the passing of the Bill pure and simple; the others have all made various objections, some to one point and some to another. Consequently, even in this select committee of the Legislative Council, which is composed in the way I have pointed out to you, there are only three members to be found who would really support the Bill in its present form. What that form is we do not exactly know; but we are quite sure that it contains various principles against which we beg to protest. Then, gentlemen, I have to point out to you again that the entire course of public opinion, whether official or non-official, whether native or European, is opposed to this Bill. Where public opinion is divided, it might be well for the Government to legislate in advance in what they consider a proper manner, although in a somewhat arbitrary form; but when public opinion is entirely opposed to it, and when official opinion—even the opinion of the highest authorities—is very distinctly and clearly adverse, it seems to me to be utterly without justification. I think the Government needs some stronger justification than has yet been put forward for acting in this sudden way in forcing this Bill through the Council without proper inquiry and investigation—(cheers).

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. D. WARD: My Lord and Gentlemen, the very able speeches which we have already heard have really left me very little ground to go upon. I have been asked to move the third resolution; but before doing so I should like just to make a few remarks upon a subject which runs very concurrently with the grievances against which we are protesting, and in what I say I think most of you who have been in India during the last forty years will corroborate me. I think you will all remember that one very great point in the character of the natives was their very strong conservatism, a very strong objection to innovation, a dislike of all interference, in fact, with their customs and habits—(hear, hear). One of the greatest evils that used to strike the thinking people of India in my time, especially towards the end of my service, was the fearful superabundance of legislation. It

really seemed that there were some men who went out to India with the determination of making their marks—(hear, hear). This determination grew exactly in inverse ratio with their competence—(laughter). In fact, I must say that the more gross the ignorance the more diabolical was the determination—(laughter). These men could leave nothing alone; a young assistant would come out determined to do away with all crime, and the consequence was that he would punish about half the innocent people who came under his thumb; perhaps a member of the Council fresh from Pall Mall, who would have been admirably fitted for legislating for, say Margate, would proceed to bring out some new Bill dealing with the internal economy of the houses of the ryots in the Bengal Presidency. Those were really very serious evils; laws came upon laws like peas. It used in fact to be an old joke of our clerks that it was no use translating a law because by the time it was translated it would be repealed. Now all this innovation was very objectionable indeed in my opinion, and it really had a great deal to do with the estrangement between ourselves and the natives that they never knew what we were at. I remember well an old gentleman who was a great friend of mine, one day when he heard that the Calcutta Exhibition was on the *tapis* calling upon me and saying:—"Sir, what are you going to do? Are you determined to murder us all? You have loaded us with evils; first of all there was the mutiny, after that there was the proclamation, which was to be the Holloway's Ointment for all evils, which was to remedy everything; after that there was the cyclone, after that there was the famine, and now you are going to drown us with an exhibition. Sir, one more straw will break the chameleon's back"—(laughter). This of course is rather an exaggerated idea, more especially about the chameleon—(laughter). However, it is an exaggerated representation of what is the sincere and strong feeling. I feel myself bound always, and I am sure you also who have been in India, all of us who have spent so many of the best years of our lives there, to protest against giving these people what they do not want—(hear, hear). Put yourself for a moment in their position. Fancy if we were all in England under the beneficent rule of the late Professor Holloway—(laughter). And fancy if there was an edict passed that we should every day take ten of his pills—(laughter). This is precisely what we are doing in India, nothing more, nothing less really. I think this forms an additional ground of protest against this Bill, for the Bill has emanated a great deal from this spirit; I do not say that there are not other vicious intentions besides, but it has a great deal emanated from this spirit. I hope that our coming forward together this day is merely the beginning of a sort of united action against all these evils; in fact I would almost hope that by and bye we may drag out from its retirement the old maxim, *Pessima res publica pleura relieges*. I have much pleasure in proposing:—

"That the Chairman of the Liberty and Property Defence League be requested to send a copy of these Resolutions to the Indian Constitutional Association, Calcutta, for submission to the Government of India through the ordinary channels."

MR. H. STEWART REID (late member of the Board of Revenue, Allahabad): My Lord and Gentlemen, I beg to second the resolution just moved by my friend, Mr. Ward. Lord Dufferin is, we all know, essentially a strong man, and we may therefore hope that the resolution we propose to submit to the Government of India will meet with attention at his hands. He is strong enough to be able to afford to discuss the matter, and we are sure, from his character for impartiality, and from our acquaintance with him generally, our representations will meet with every attention at his hands—(hear, hear).

MR. PREYMAN: My Lord and Gentlemen: I have been asked on behalf of the Liberty and Property League, of which I am a member, to support this resolution, and I do so cordially, because I conceive that the principles of this Bill are directly in the teeth of liberty and property. I consider it to be most harmful upon three grounds; first, as a direct wrong upon the zemindars, that large class in Bengal; secondly, as most impolitic in an imperial point of view—(hear, hear)—the meaning of which I think will be clear, as setting class against class in that country; and, thirdly, as furnishing a precedent of the very worst kind for a mode of dealing with property, property of all kinds, not only in Hindustan but in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions—(hear, hear). It is in the first place, I say, downright clear robbery of the zemindars to take away that right of property which they have always either enjoyed by purchase or received by inheritance; then it is another specimen of that vicious mode of perverting the law from its proper purpose of protecting property and protecting freedom of contract, into a machine for curtailing freedom of contract and rights of property. What was law introduced for? Why was it brought in when men began to get civilised and so forth, but in order to protect their property, and to give them freedom of contract in regard to it? The necessity for law at all only arose when there was property to protect. As long as men had no property no protection for it was wanted; but as soon as men acquired property, and needed protection for it, the law comes in and performs that operation. One of the principal objects of law is the guardianship of property. Now, take the recent legislation in Ireland, as well as that which is proposed for India and for England too. Our noble chairman has given us the per-centage of reductions in Ireland. Probably you are not all aware that on a very high authority on the subject of confiscation—namely, Mr. Chamberlain—(laughter)—I can say that two hundred millions of Irish property has been confiscated. He said so in a public

speech, and he gave that as a highly moral reason for not compensating the poor unfortunate landlords who have been robbed. Then, as regards the other point I put just now—of its Imperial impolicy, it would have been at any time exceedingly impolitic to go and offend and make enemies of a large and influential body like the zemindars of Bengal; but just at this time it is the most impolitic thing that could be done. To select such a time as this in order to alienate and make enemies of one of the most important classes of our subjects is, I think, the very height of impolicy, such as you would only expect from a man who had lately escaped from an asylum—(hear, hear). My point has been gone over so well already that I am almost ashamed to express myself; but I hope you will let me say a word or two as regards the bad example the *exemplum pernicium*, that is only too manifest. We have it enough in Ireland, and it must affect not only landed property, but it must extend also, by parity of reasoning, and by the sternness of logic to other species of property, capital shares, and everything else. It is very curious to see with what calmness and unconcernedness the owners of other kinds of property look on while the unfortunate owners of land are being fleeced, the poor sheep themselves, not knowing but that their property will be the next to be operated upon; they are in the position of Ulysses, who was to be eaten last by Polyphemus, the one-eyed monster; in fact, it is a case of *proximus ardet*. We are in the position described by an ancient author—the position of tenants of the upper portion of a house, the lower portion of which was on fire, and they did not know it. Another curious thing is, that whenever a robbery is to be committed it is called a question. First there was the Irish Question, then the question of Irish Landlords, when they were plundered to the extent of 200 millions; now we have an English Land Question. I see that in Scotland the Radicals of Glasgow had a meeting the other day to protest against some people having a deer forest, and it was called the Deer Forest Question. In this way everything will be brought into question in which there is no question at all. There is no question in contracts; it is a matter between man and man; but I suppose everything gradually will be made into a "question." Why, there will be a question about prices, and interference between shopkeepers and their customers, and they will have judicial prices fixed, and that will be called the price question—(laughter). This is not making a joke on the subject, for it was actually done in France in 1793; prices were regulated by law. Then there is another danger still more pressing, and that is the danger to houses. The thing has been mooted here and there, and you will see that if this goes on that property will soon be attacked, and then we shall have a house question raised. The Socialists are good logicians; their premises are bad, but they carry them out with unswerving and severe logic to their legitimate conclusions. I have this day received a letter as to a speech made at Oxford by a young fellow—whose name I will not give you, but who is a fellow and tutor at one of the colleges. He has lately acquired very strong and socialistic views, and he made a speech the other day in which he said that the teaching of socialism was that it was absurd to speak of such a thing as one's coat, or indeed of one's trousers—(laughter)—and, so far, that is good logic, because if a man's land is not his own then his raiment cannot be his own—(cheers).

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

DR. BERRY WHITE, civil engineer, Assam: Gentlemen, it is my pleasing and very easy task to ask you to give a cordial and hearty vote of thanks to our noble chairman for the able and dignified way in which he has conducted this meeting—(cheers)—a very successful meeting indeed. I am sure that not only those present at this meeting, but all parties interested in Bengal and Assam are indebted to his lordship, and I think we may say the same of every native of India, for he is bringing his powerful and logical intellect to bear against this most iniquitous legislation. As the day is very far advanced, I now beg to move formally that the hearty and cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. Lord Bramwell for his able and dignified conduct in the chair—(cheers).

MR. MUSPRATT, C.S., late Judge of Sylhet, seconded the resolution, which was put by Dr. White, and carried by acclamation.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I am much obliged to you. I am going to abuse your kindness by saying one word—(cheers). It appears from what Mr. Roper Lethbridge has said that the great motive of this Bill is what Mr. Macdonnell considers confiscation when rent is raised. Now I should just like to say this: a man lets me a horse very much out of condition for six months at £1 per month; well, I don't like riding or driving a horse very much out of condition, and I take a great deal of care of him, and at the end of the six months when I pay my rent he is in good condition, fat, and well to look at, upon which I say oh! I should like him for another six months at £1 per month. No! he is worth more than £1 a month now, he is worth £2. Upon which I scream out "confiscation." No, he says, not at all; I let him to you because I knew you would improve the horse. In like way land out of condition or in bad order is let at a low rent in the certainty that it is in the interest of the tenant to make it worth more and command a greater rent at the end of the term—(cheers). Gentlemen, I am much obliged to you for your kind vote of thanks.

The meeting then terminated.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, February 20th; Madras and Allahabad, February 18th; Calcutta, February 17th; Ceylon, February 17th; Burma, February 13th.

FACTS have been too strong even for Mr. Gladstone's obstinacy, and now, at the eleventh hour, or even later, the resources of the Empire are to be applied to the undoing of the mischief of the Kandahar scuttles. Fortunately, Mr. Gladstone's authority with his Radical following is so great that he can afford to be inconsistent and patriotic without much danger of being howled down as a "Russophobe."

OF all idiotic epithets, that of "Russophobe" was, perhaps, the most idiotic; for it was applied to the only party that was not afraid of Russia, and that was, therefore, determined that Russia should not be allowed to menace India. Lord Lytton and Sir Henry Rawlinson have always maintained—what Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville now begin to show a glimmering perception of—that the Indian Empire is more powerful in Asia than Russia is, and that it is simply the cowardice, or more probably the indolence, of the "masterly inactivity" school that has encouraged Russia to bully us in Central Asia, and to show that she can upset the finances of India whenever she likes. A good many Russians know this as well as Lord Lytton, and it was at all times only necessary for us to show unmistakably that we should promptly meet aggression with the whole force of the Empire in order to avert aggression altogether. If we had retained Kandahar, and our military and commercial hold on Afghanistan, we should never have had the Russians at Penjdeh.

Now that our vacillation has allured the Russians on so far, he would be a bold man who would predict that we shall be let off without a struggle. *Delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.* We in England pay for the privilege of being ruled by Mr. Gladstone, in the blood of Gordon and his brave comrades, in an increased income-tax and a heavy duty on tea; and so the Indian taxpayers and our gallant Sepoys will pay for the same privilege in the same way. But of the results of the struggle, if we are in for it, no one now doubts. We are all now "Russophobes," in the old Gladstonian sense of the word; that is to say, we are none of us afraid of Russia, and we are determined that her menaces shall no longer oppress the imagination of our loyal Indian fellow-subjects.

WE deal elsewhere with the exceedingly gratifying offers of some of our great Indian Princes to come to the aid of the Empire in the Soudan; and we have very great pleasure in quoting the appropriate and admirable words of Lord Kimberley on the occasion. His Lordship said, in reply to a friendly question from Lord Camperdown:—

I am much obliged to my noble friend for giving me the opportunity of stating the names of the native Indian States which up to this time have made offers of military assistance to this country. They are the States of the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Begum of Bhopal, the Rajah of Puttiala, and the Rajah of Jheend. The first two States are Mahomedans and the last two are Sikhs. I need scarcely say that this offer on the part of the native States of India is a most gratifying proof of their loyalty and good feeling towards Her Majesty and the people of England—(cheers). I cannot conceive anything more striking than the fact of these States coming forward on this occasion and showing the same eagerness to assist us and the same good feeling towards this country as has been shown by men of our own race in our colonies—(cheers). Whether it will be possible or not to avail ourselves of these offers I do not know, but of this I am quite certain, that the recollection of them will strengthen our position in India, as well as the ties which bind us to those native States—(cheers).

DOES it not occur to Lord Kimberley that, among other methods of recognising the gratifying outburst of loyalty in India, not the least graceful or the least gracious would be the prompt withdrawal of that unfortunate Land Bill, which has caused so much heart burning in our most prosperous province, and has undeniably given a shock to the British credit for good faith throughout the Empire? Among the millions who will suffer in fortune and position if this Bengal Tenancy Bill be forced into law, there are some who, as British nobles, are the descendants and representatives of Feudatory Princes of the Indian Empire—such as the Maharajah of Darbhanga, the Maharajah of Burdwan, and others known to most of our readers. There are many more whose ancestors have loyally stood by us in weal and woe; nor has more faithful service ever been rendered to the British Crown than that of the loyal zemindars of Bengal and Behar in the dark days of the Mutiny. These considerations may appear empty sentiment to Radical *doctrinaires*, but, at a time like the present, they may surely be allowed some weight in the counsels of Lord Kimberley and Lord Dufferin.

To pass the Bill without allowing it to be republished in its amended form for the consideration of the public would be a lasting blot on the fair fame of British rule.

THE suggestion that we are likely to have an additional threepence put on the tea duties has not unnaturally caused something very like a panic in the tea interest in India. Why Mr. Gladstone should select a struggling Indian interest for the taxing knife it is difficult to understand. To please the Spaniards and increase our Spanish trade, we are lowering the duties on the highly intoxicating sherries and other wines of that country; and now we proceed to tax the "cup that cheers but not inebriates"—to prove the sincerity of the Liberal cries about temperance, local option, and free-trade!

THE French, it appears, are not the only people whom Lord Ripon's supineness has invited into Burma. The Italian Foreign Minister on Sunday received the "Burmese Ambassador" at Rome; and assured "his Excellency" that he would do all in his power to meet his wishes.

WE trust that the wise efforts of Mr. Macaulay and the Government of Bengal, in the direction of opening up a trade with Thibet, will be adequately followed up by our Foreign Office at Peking.

THE commercial community does not look with equal favour on the misdirected zeal of the Bengal authorities in the matter of the Calcutta Docks Bill. On such a question we think a *plébiscite* of the Calcutta merchants ought to be decisive.

MR. JUSTICE NORRIS has our entire sympathy in his endeavour to get redress for the "cutting of his *tullub*." It is little less than scandalous that the Government should insist on paltry cheese-parings of this kind, while it maintains the cost of litigation at such an extravagant rate.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—

The tension of the Anglo-Russian situation has been apparent. Our readers will do us the justice of admitting that we have all along maintained that there was too much stress laid in "hypothesis." One thing certainly needs explanation,—the despatch of Sir P. Lumsden's mission. If it was a matter of arrangement with Russia, a great affront and indignity have been offered to our Government. If it was sent to wander about in the valleys of the Hari-Rud and Murghab, then somebody nearer home was guilty of extraordinary folly.

THE *Englishman* has the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to February 17:—

A very much better feeling prevailed in our freight market during the past week, chiefly for steam tonnage, and rates have risen from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton all round. For sailing tonnage, which stands reduced to 12,000 tons, rates have likewise improved, and quote 2s. 6d. per ton higher than last mail.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated March 9:—

"The debate on the Bengal Tenancy Bill still drags its weary length along; but it begins to show signs of approaching its conclusion, 104 out of the 190 amendments having been disposed of last week. Owing to the custom observed in the Indian Legislature of the members reading their speeches—a custom against which the Viceroy protested the other day—the debates are most dreary and uninteresting, and few outsiders are attracted to the Council Chamber. Most of the amendments hitherto dismissed were either withdrawn or defeated by the compact official majority voting according to order; but Mr. Evans succeeded in obtaining some modification of the restrictions on the enhancement of rents by private contract. It becomes daily more apparent that no one wants the measure in its present form, that the time spent on it is merely wasted, and that the best and most popular course would be to drop the Bill.

"The Bengal Provincial Legislature was also occupied yesterday in discussing a measure which a few enthusiasts are trying to induce the Government to thrust upon an unwilling public—namely, the Calcutta Docks Bill. The report of the Select Committee was brought up for consideration yesterday, and a minority of the members, representing the non-official community, and led by the Advocate-General and Mr. Miller, argued that these docks were not only unnecessary, but likely to be a serious burden on the trade of the port. They were outvoted, and notice was given that the final stage of the Bill would be taken next Saturday. The great majority of the mercantile community believes that the proposed docks will so greatly increase the port charges as probably to ruin the prosperity of Calcutta. The bulk of engineering opinion seems to be also adverse to the scheme, while the medical men are believed to be almost unanimous as to the probable insanitary effect of the docks. One medical authority of high repute is said to have remarked that the effect of the docks and of the works connected with them would be to make Calcutta an island surrounded by a chain of cesspools, the worst of which would be in the direction of the point whence the prevailing wind blew, and also to furnish a highly favourable breeding ground for cholera and cognate diseases. The fact that a large sum has already been spent in anticipation of legislative sanction appears to be the only argument for pushing on the work; but surely it would be better to treat that as lost than to spend three additional millions on a work the mercantile, engineering, and sanitary benefits of which are, to say the least, in the highest degree doubtful.

"The Budget is expected to appear about the 17th inst. As no fresh legislation is required, the precedent of the last few years will be followed, and the statement will take the form of a minute in the official *Gazette*. It is believed that it will not present any feature of special interest. It is not yet known whether the annual loan will be raised in the Indian or the English market. In the present uncertain state of affairs in connection with Afghanistan it is difficult to hazard a guess regarding the probable nature of the coming statement.

"A case of a peculiar nature is likely to occupy the attention of the Indian Courts shortly. About three years ago the Secretary of State resolved to reduce the salaries of the Calcutta High Court Judges to the level of those paid to the Madras and Bombay Judges, the reduction, of course, to have only a prospective effect. Before the resolution was published three gentlemen, Messrs. Norris, Pigot, and O'Kinealy, were offered and accepted judgeships in the Calcutta Court, but they did not take their seats until after the resolution appeared. They have been paid at the reduced rate. Mr. Norris contends that, having accepted the office in ignorance of the proposed reduction, he is entitled to the old rate of pay, and he is said to have obtained high legal authority in support of his contention. He offered to submit the matter to the arbitration of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, but Lord Kimberley declined this offer, and Mr. Norris has accordingly given formal notice of his intention to bring an action to recover the difference between the original and the reduced rate. Since his appointment it is believed that the Indian Government has advised the Secretary of State to give way. It is to be hoped that he will follow this advice, and retire from a position which, whatever its technical merits, is morally indefensible.

"The persons here interested in tea—they form a large proportion of the inhabitants of Calcutta—were thrown into consternation yesterday by a telegram to the effect that the Government was contemplating an increase of 3d. per pound in the import duty in England. Steps are being taken to move the Viceroy strongly to protest against such a measure. It is felt that after a series of bad years, which has affected the Indian tea trade, and especially after a season like that of 1884, when a large number of gardens did not pay the working expenses, an increase of duty in England would inflict a severe if not a fatal blow on this struggling industry.

"Futteh Singh, the new Maharana of Oodeypore, was formally

installed on Wednesday last in grand durbar by Colonel Bradford, the Governor-General's agent for Rajpootana."

"The report of the recapture of Bhamo by the Burmese is still unconfirmed, but it seems to be gaining credence.

"It may now be taken as certain that the Indian Government will not interfere with Theebaw until more pressing matters have been disposed of—that is, of course, unless he absolutely forces action upon it. The despatch of the gunboat *Irrawady* to the frontier was merely a precautionary measure, while the sailors of her Majesty's ship *Dragon* who accompanied her were sent for the purpose of instructing the field battery at Thayetmoo in the use of heavy guns and Nordenfelts."

"The Viceroy has sent a courteous reply to the letter which he lately received from the Minister of the Teshu Lama at Shigatze, and also some valuable presents. If only the Home Government will consent to move the Chinese Government everything seems to promise well for the development of the friendly relations which Mr. Macaulay established in November.

"The president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in his annual address to the Chamber last week, dwelt at some length on the importance of opening Tibet to trade, especially as a market for Indian teas. It would suffice, he said, if Indian native traders were put on the same footing as the Nepaules, and allowed to enter Tibet freely. He added, that a delegate from the Indian Government should be sent to Peking for the purpose of laying the whole matter before the Chinese authorities.

"It is understood that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce proposes to communicate with the English Chambers on this subject."

The following telegram on the Afghan Frontier Question is from the *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg, dated March 6:—

"The concession of the withdrawal of the Russo-Afghan frontier somewhat to the north, which was put forward in the recent semi-official article of the *Journal de St. Petersburg* and the *Moscow Gazette*, has been officially offered to the British Government, and a definitive answer, it would appear, is now awaited from London. This withdrawal of the Russian frontier, however, does not mean any retreat from the positions already occupied by the Russian foreposts on the Heri-Rud, turning the flank of Pendjeh and the vicinity of the latter locality on the Murghab, but only a withdrawal of the Russian claims to the strictly physical frontier of the Barkhut Hills, close to the north of Herat.

"Russia, it appears, would now agree to adopt a line running from the Heri-Rud at Zulfikar, or near that place, across to the Murghab, taking in Pendjeh, however, as an indispensable part of the ethnographical frontier which she insists upon as being essential to her effectual hold upon the Turcomans; while she is ready to propitiate so-called English prejudices by relinquishing the physical boundary line of the hills bordering on Herat. The salt lake, which is claimed as the only salt supply of the Turcomans, would thus be preserved to Russia. This would, of course, diminish the length of the wedge driven in towards Herat, but it can hardly be deemed a concession of any particular value, inasmuch as it quite ignores the original objections made by the British Cabinet to the Russian advance. In any case it remains to be seen what reception has been given to it in London.

"It is anxiously hoped here that the desired arrangements may be arrived at before any further complications happen on the spot, as the present juxtaposition of Russians and Afghans, especially with an officer like Colonel Alikhanoff at the head of the former, is indeed most dangerous.

"As always happens here when things come to such a pass, the suppression and delay of all the more important outgoing and incoming news on the subject is almost more than English flesh and blood can bear. The present messages, for instance, will reach the *Times* two or three days late in consequence of this system. I am frequently obliged to cancel everything that I have written, at the last moment, in the small hours of the morning, after repeated interviews and disputes with telegraphic officials and the Censors.

"It is pointed out in to-day's *Novosti* that if the Gladstone Ministry were replaced by a Conservative one the hostile policy of Lord Beaconsfield would be again adopted towards Russia. Among other newspaper articles to-day is a very absurd one, in the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, attempting to prove that England has no right of protectorate whatever over Afghanistan.

"There is every reason to believe that an active dislocation and concentration of troops is now going on in Central Asia. The mountain batteries of the Turkestan Horse Artillery, which are specially organised for Asiatic warfare, have just been increased from four to six guns per battery, with a corresponding increase of men in the ranks. Troops are also said to be moving from the Caucasus. All this is, of course, quite natural, in view of the dangerous position of things on the Afghan frontier.

"Englishmen must not nurse the fallacious idea that General Komareff's forces in the Trans-Caspian are all the men that Russia could put into the field in that region within a reasonable space of time, or that Russia is poor and not prepared for war.

Russia is always prepared for war; and, as General Skobeleff remarked to me at Constantinople in 1878, she is not likely to be again so easily turned from her purpose by mere naval demonstrations and empty threats. For the last two years Russia has persistently worked out her definite policy in Central Asia, while we, having no definite policy, have done nothing else but talk and write against her. These, at least, are the ideas with which many of the late hero's disciples have flattered themselves into believing that England's present attitude is only an evanescent outbreak of Russophobia, like her former fits of passing indignation at Russian advances in Central Asia.

"The latest news from London, however, is calculated to dissipate this erroneous notion, and to spread the conviction that this time, at any rate, our determination to fully act up to our words if necessary is not going to be shaken by the weakness and vacillation which has distinguished our policies in regard to Egypt and German colonization. As far as one can judge here from the scanty information to hand, the concession offered by Russia, as indicated by the recent inspired article in the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, has not been accepted by the British Government, for such a concession, it seems, in no way means any retreat from the principal points occupied by Colonel Alikhanoff's Cossacks. Still, there is nothing like any hostile feeling noticeable here, and a friendly disposition to arrange matters amicably appears to continue.

"The increase referred to of the mountain batteries of Horse Artillery in Turkestan from four to six guns each, and an addition, long ago projected, of 1,322 officers to the present regiments of infantry, are announced by the Russian *Invalide* and the *Moscow Gazette*.

"The Russian advance towards Herat and the protest of the British Government are now the chief topics of the Indian Press and public. The further development of the situation is awaited with anxiety, but without apprehension. General satisfaction is felt at the determined attitude which the Ministry appears to have assumed, and the hope is universally expressed that it will not waver, but insist on the withdrawal of the Russians to Sarakhs.

"It is a fortunate circumstance that the presence on the spot of General Lumsden's strong and well-equipped Commission renders any stealthy move towards Herat impossible, and insures the receipt of early and accurate information from that quarter. For, although it is probable that Russia, if determined to push on, regardless of consequences, will move on Balkh and Afghan Turkestan also, still, the main struggle, should it come to a struggle, will be for the possession of Herat.

"It is most fortunate, too, that India has now a Viceroy who possesses the entire confidence of all classes. The Indian Government is evidently fully alive to the situation, and quite determined to meet it adequately. A large force is being assembled at Rawul Pindi, in the first instance in honour of the Ameer, who will arrive there on the 28th instant, but also because it will be available for an advance towards Herat if necessary. The other line, in the direction of Quetta, is also being strongly reinforced; and other steps are being taken which, though not apparent to the general public, are likely to prove very effective for the end in view. Lord Dufferin and his military advisers are in thorough accord.

"The spirit of loyalty which is displaying itself throughout the country is very remarkable and reassuring; and if Russia should calculate on any disaffection, owing to the fall of Khartoum or other causes, she will find herself greatly mistaken. Altogether the outlook, though for the moment threatening, is not now regarded with apprehension in India, but, on the contrary, with the general conviction that if only the Ministry stand firm, the Central Asian bugbear may now be laid at rest for years, if not for ever.

"Meanwhile, the preparations for the reception of the Ameer are rapidly progressing, although of course it is possible that the march of events may prevent him from leaving Afghanistan. At present his intention is to leave Cabul about the 20th instant. He will be accompanied by about 2,000 of his own troops, and nearly 200 tribal chiefs. The Viceroy will leave Calcutta on the 23rd. He will stay for two or three days at Allahabad, and arrive at Rawul Pindi in time to receive the Ameer.

"Some changes have been made in the details of the camp of exercise, which I have already telegraphed, and perhaps further changes and additions to the troops may yet be made. Altogether about 20,000 men and 60 guns will assemble, under Sir Michael Biddulph. The pageant will be imposing, and will not fail to impress the Ameer with a sense of the value of an alliance with England."

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—Lord and Lady Reay leave London for Bombay on Wednesday.

The transfer of the Indian Volunteers from the command of the local governments to the district Generals and Commanders-in-Chief is a decided change for the better, and the other reforms in equipment, uniform, the creation of a reserve, coupled with an increase of capitation for efficient, are to be commended. Would there were more of them! It is an admirable force, but it is not numerous.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

Selected Articles.

A RESERVE FOR THE NATIVE ARMY.

THE Home Cabinet are going the right way to work to make the Soudan War, with which they are face to face, about as expensive as it possibly can be. They have already in Egypt a force of English troops aggregating not far short of 20,000 men. In the Delta there are about 5,000, at Suakim fully 4,000, and Lord Wolsley has under his immediate hand about 10,000. The latest news reports a resolve on the part of the Government to send forward another 6,000 men. The result of this will be that England will be denuded of troops, and the Reserves will have to be called out. All this might be avoided if India came to the front, as it is her right and her duty to do even in her own interest, and as it is plain that the people of England, wiser than the Government, expect her to come forward. But, setting aside this duty for the moment, it must be apparent even to the most careless that England and India have both entered upon a period of storms and warlike troubles. All that the Soudan disaster has done is to make that urgent which was already inevitable, to make immediate that necessity for the increase of the Indian forces which could not longer be postponed without the creation of grave mischief. During the past two months nearly every newspaper in India has dwelt upon the gravity of the risk run by a Government which keeps its military establishments far below its peace requirements. We have tried ourselves to correct the evil by showing how intimately the condition and strength of the army affects native public opinion, and how easy it is by pursuing a craze for economy to produce all over India a state of doubt and indecision most injurious to the prestige of the Government, and to its moral influence with the people. In any case, India would have to re-establish her prestige as a military empire. The fall of Khartoum has only made the task more urgent and, perhaps, more difficult, because it has shown that India may at any moment be called upon to place in the field a respectable and well-equipped force, and that she may thus be called upon to use her strength on theatres of war widely separated from that to which her attention is chiefly directed. The Government ought to urge upon the Cabinet at home the wisdom of employing Indian troops, and the good effect in a political sense which their employment would produce in India itself. This being so, the Government ought not to wait for the promulgation of the budget before setting its house in order. The mere increase of men to the regiments will not meet the difficulty, for that increase is necessary to fill the depôts, and to make the regiments efficient for field service. As a rule, it may be said that a battalion of 1,000 men can only set out on service with 800 men with the colours; so that if the regiments of the native army be at once raised to a war strength of 1,000 men, it will only enable them to take the field at a proper strength, and will not, when invalids and weak men are counted out, furnish them with any real reserve of strength to draw upon for the waste of a campaign. More is required than merely giving a general order to push recruiting, and the Government ought, therefore, to restore to the army the regiments struck off its strength two years ago. This is urgent. Further, efforts should be made to thoroughly equip the army with artillery and machine-guns; but, above all, there ought to be a system of Reserves. This is not an insurmountable difficulty, provided it be not overloaded with scientific arrangements. There is an ancient custom, which is known in all native Courts, by which men are retained for service, and it cannot but strike everyone that in forming a Reserve the closer native customs are followed the better. The recruiting provinces of the various armies should be divided into districts. Each district should be under an European officer with a good staff of native commissioned officers. Districts should be divided into sub-districts, each in charge of a small staff of native commissioned officers. These sub-districts should be again divided into circles, each under a native non-commissioned officer. The duty of a chief of a circle would be, not only to keep a list of men and to check payments, but to report absences, and casualties, and generally to keep himself well informed about all the reserve men in his circle. Men should be enlisted for general service under a contract. The first year they would have to spend at the headquarters of their district, where they would receive a thorough training. After the first year they would be called up for two months to the headquarters for further instruction, and these two months would be carefully calculated so as to suit the necessities of the agriculture of the district. When not serving at the headquarters, the men would receive a pay of Rs. 4 per mensem, and when called up, the full pay of a first-class sepoy. When recruits were wanted for regiments in any way connected with the district, volunteers should be called for, first of all from the Reserves. Care should be especially taken that the Reserve should not be, even in the most indirect manner, connected with the police. All men belonging to the Reserve should have the privilege of wearing a special headdress, and anyone not connected with the Reserve wearing this headdress with the badge attached should be very severely punished. Lastly, this scheme should be embodied in a special

law. The details of drill and training, the storing of arms and ammunition, the care of the men, and the provision of medical attendance for them, are matters to be marked out, always with an eye to simplicity. We believe that the scheme above suggested would be found to answer every purpose, and would give India a trained Reserve of any required degree of strength. We are sure that the question is one which cannot be put off or trifled with, and that as India is strong or weak, so will her borders be respected or encroached upon.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE PRESENT QUESTION.

If Lord Dufferin wisely takes counsel of himself only he will devise some means of postponing the Rent Bill *sine die*. It is a wrong to his own character and reputation as a statesman that his name should be associated with a measure that every man of honest mind sees to have been brought forward under complete delusion as to the facts with which it deals. It is, in our own eyes, an act of gross impropriety to ask Lord Dufferin to become responsible for this measure, with the Local Government itself publicly proclaiming its entire ignorance of every economic fact with which the measure deals. The Bill will subvert all existing arrangements concerning the land, while its authors are simultaneously protesting that they know nothing whatever about them. The zemindar is charged, in the usual way, with being the cause of this discreditable ignorance. It is his opposition in the past to all inquiry, we are assured, that is the cause of our present ignorance. The ignorance is admitted, and is dilated upon almost unctuously; but it is the zemindar it seems that is to blame for it, because he has always been opposed to the maintenance of the *putwari* and the *kunoungo*. It is difficult to reply with courtesy to such statements.

Here is a Bill that will subvert every existing relation between the zemindar and the ryot, and the Viceroy is required to pass it while its framers are simultaneously proclaiming that they are in complete ignorance of what the arrangements are, that are nevertheless, to be swept away. The impressions under which the Bill was originally brought forward are seen to have been delusions; but we must, nevertheless, go on with it, although all classes are protesting that it will do them harm only, and the Local Government itself almost vehemently assures us that it knows nothing of the character of the relations which it subverts. We ask Lord Dufferin to read for himself what Mr. Secretary Macaulay said only on Saturday last in introducing the *Putwari* Bill into the local Council. After pointing out that no measure of reform concerning the land could prove "thoroughly successful unless based upon that knowledge of actual facts which a survey and record of rights alone can give," he proceeded as follows:—

"What we want in these provinces is a knowledge of the elementary facts of rural economy, such as is possessed by every civilised Government; such as in one form or other is possessed by all Governments in India except Bengal; such as is essential to all efficient administration. We want to know the precise area of every holding; the quality of its soil; the status and rights of the ryot who cultivates it; the rent he pays for it; the landlord to whom he pays, and so forth. We have been engaged for ninety years in a futile struggle to obtain this information. Our prolonged defeat has plunged us in an ever-rising sea of agrarian and administrative difficulties, and we now purpose, as far as in us lies, to bring them to an end."

It is here not simply admitted, but vehemently insisted, that we are in absolute ignorance of all those "elementary facts" concerning the land, which are possessed by "every other civilised Government," and the statement is perfectly true, as we all know. Will Lord Dufferin pardon us then, if we say, that were we in his position, we should cut out this extract from what is practically Sir Rivers Thompson's own speech, and send it to him, asking him with what propriety he, Lord Dufferin, in the face of such an admission, can be asked to accept the responsibility of a measure, which the Lieutenant-Governor himself admits to have been drafted, in ignorance of the most "elementary facts" with which it deals. Whatever Lord Dufferin's instructions may be, H.M.'s Government can certainly never have intended to subject him as Viceroy to the humiliation and the positive dishonour of passing a Bill concerning which its very framers tell him that it has been drafted by them in complete ignorance of the most "elementary facts" with which it is concerned. Are we guilty of any rudeness to the Viceroy when we put the issue to him in this way, or are we simply saying what, in the interests of all classes, we are bound to say? Nothing can be more certain than the fact, that if H.M.'s Government were aware that this Bill is an expression of the grossest executive ignorance, and that this ignorance is not denied, but admitted in the most direct and explicit terms, it would tell Lord Dufferin to suspend instantly its further consideration.

If the Bill is really to go on, at all events let it have a truthful preamble. If not too late, the Select Committee might appropriately end its labours by advising that the preamble should run as follows:—

"Whereas this Bill was originally drafted under the belief that the rentals paid by the ryots were excessive and of the nature of

a rack-rent; that enhancements were constantly being made thereof, and the cultivators systematically evicted from their holdings when they could not pay; and whereas it has been ascertained that this belief is erroneous and opposed to fact; and whereas, finally, the local Government declares that it is in ignorance of every elementary fact concerning the land and the relations that now exist between landlord and tenant, it is hereby enacted that these relations shall be all subverted, and the arrangements hereinafter directed shall take their place."

Can anyone justly charge the *Statesman* with travestying the position, when we advise the Select Committee to adopt such a preamble as we have now suggested? Is it not a simple and perfectly truthful statement of the history and character of the measure? What Mr. Secretary Macaulay said last Saturday is absolutely true, although he might have suppressed it had he seen the use to which it would be turned. If Lord Dufferin would save his Viceroyalty from being associated with a measure that is without excuse or apology, he will refuse to be dragged at the heels of the local Executive simply to sustain its *prestige* at the cost of his own reputation. Her Majesty's Government cannot have intended to submit him to the humiliation of passing this measure in the teeth of the public exposure it has received. Every representation that has reached the Home Government on the subject has been misleading, from the first drafting of the Bill to this hour, and nothing but harm can follow from permitting the Home Government to remain under the belief that the measure is a wise and necessary measure. We refuse to believe that Lord Dufferin will accept its responsibility, for his Excellency's course is clear. He should postpone its consideration, and tell the Home Government plainly that the measure had been honestly enough drafted, but was based upon impressions that were found to be erroneous, and that as the Local Government had formally and publicly avowed its entire ignorance of every elementary fact concerning the rural economy of the Provinces, the measure had better be suspended, pending the inquiry it was instituting into the facts of the case by the survey and record of rights which it is proposed to make. To force the measure upon the statute book will be an act of the greatest wrong to the people, and will produce such a sea of conflict as we have never seen before.—*Indian Statesman.*

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

The appointment of Sir Robert H. Davies to succeed the Hon. E. Drummond on the Indian Council perhaps accentuates the difficulty felt at the present moment of obtaining the requisite qualifications in successors to the vacant seats. It is true that, considering the present composition of the Council, the interval of six years that separates the late Lieutenant-Governor from his administration is no serious obstacle, and that his north-western experience will be very valuable. But it will not exactly replace the useful financial knowledge Mr. Drummond possessed. Various candidates are mentioned for the imminent vacancies caused by Sir William Muir and Sir Barrow Ellis, whose term of office will, after all, probably not be prolonged when it expires in June. What public and Anglo-Indian opinion, however, really demands is some more drastic measure which will substitute fresher blood for the veterans whose experience has now been growing rusty for something like a quarter of a century. In the present uncertain state of political parties and in the anxiety occasioned by Afghan affairs to the Home Government nothing, however, is likely to be effected. Sir Henry Davies made his mark in the Punjab as a civil officer under John Lawrence in the years before the mutiny. As Secretary to Government under Sir Robert Montgomery he proved his fitness for the higher preferment which awaited him as Chief Commissioner of Oudh. After Sir Henry Durand's untimely death in 1871 he became Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, a post which he filled for five years in a manner worthy of his able predecessors. On all questions of frontier policy he was true to the traditions of the Lawrence school, and he agreed with Lord Northbrook in opposing all schemes for forcing an English resident on Sher Ali.—*Home News.*

THE AMENDED BILL.

(From the *Hindoo Patriot*.)

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council of India the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill submitted their final report. It extends to sixty-seven paragraphs, and covers ten pages of the *Gazette of India*. No discussion took place on the subject. The honourable member in charge of the Bill stated that on that day fortnight he would move that the report be taken into consideration. The amendments made in the Bill, as altered last year, are numerous, and in several instances very important. It appears that none of the nineteen amendments suggested by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in his report of September last has been adopted in its entirety. This has necessarily given great offence to his Honor. Among the alterations made a remarkable one is about the conversion of all tenants, holding more than a hundred *bighas* each, into tenure-holders, subject to a civil suit, in which the contrary position may be proved, and as a set-off to this preventive clause the original rule about the gradual transition of tenants occupying small holdings

into tenure-holders has been abandoned. All the new rules regarding *patnis* have also been dropped. The clauses regarding compulsory registration of all tenures have likewise been omitted, in anticipation of proper provisions being made in the Registration Bill now before the Bengal Council. At the same time a section has been framed to compel every tenant to pay a registration fee to the landlord, whether the same landlord registers his holding or not. The subject of occupancy raiyats has, as a matter of course, engaged the attention of the Select Committee very largely. The great problem was how to comply with the orders of the Secretary of State regarding the twelve-year clause, and yet so to undermine it as to make it worthless. Sir Rivers Thompson's scheme was to define occupancy to mean the possession of not any particular plot continuously for twelve years, but of any land in a village or an estate for that period. This was the definition adopted last year, but the injustice of it was so glaring that the majority this year felt obliged to modify it. The modification has taken the shape of omitting the word "estate." The rule is now limited to the word "village," so that if a village happens to be in the possession of A., B., C. and D., and the tenant E. chooses to occupy a *cotta* of land for three years in the estate of A., and then takes up a similar plot for four years successively in the estates of B. and C., and ultimately in the twelfth year if he can get hold of the possession of a hundred *bighas* in the estate of D., his occupation of that plot for a few months will count as twelve years' uninterrupted occupancy. The judicial, moral and logical perfection of this mode of upholding the twelve years' occupancy clause is what even Father Loyola would envy. But it appears that Sir Rivers Thompson is not satisfied with so great a concession to the zemindars. He mourns, too, the resolution come to by the majority to abandon the free sale clause, both in Bengal and Behar, leaving the matter for decision to local custom. We think this is a great gain, and by itself more beneficial to the well-being of the raiyat than all the remaining one hundred and ninety-six sections of the Bill put together. Some consideration has been shown to the zemindars in the matter of enhancement. *The table of rates has been abandoned, and all just causes of enhancement have been conceded, except that of alluvion. Of course, the exception is due to mere *zid*, and has no reason or argument in its favour. The maximum limit of one-fifth has also been abandoned. A few concessions have also been made under the heads of "contracts and custom"; but the Committee, while admitting the just claims of the zemindar for a law of distraint, has not been able to muster up courage to make a fair concession. Distraint is necessary, they admit, but they propose to grant it only "when the Local Government is of opinion that in any local area, or in any class of cases it would, by reason of the character of the cultivation or the habit of the cultivators, be impracticable for a landlord to realise his rent by an application to the Court under Chapter XII., it may by order authorise the landlord to distraint by himself or by his agent." In other words the whole is left to the discretion of the Local Government, or as the zemindars put it, they have been shunted out of the line by showing them a Dead Sea apple. It would take more time and space than what we can at present spare to go through all the other amendments and alterations. Altogether there are about 200 of them, and many of them are of serious import to some class of the community or other. But strange to say the committee are of opinion that, notwithstanding the 200 alterations and additions, the Bill should not be republished, but hurried on through the council as fast as possible. Of course no reason has been assigned for this, but it is not difficult to divine what it is. The hot weather is coming on apace. Six weeks hence Calcutta will be unpleasant to delicate nerves and pleasure-loving individuals. The *Alsatia* of Simla will then hold forth all its charms, and it would be absurd to suppose that for the benefit of the five-and-fifty millions connected with land in Bengal our rulers should forego their vernal exodus. The republication of the Bill has not been permitted also from fear of grave opposition from all sides. Rather than face a sea of troubles and endless unpleasant discussions it is infinitely better, by passing the Bill, at once to cut the Gordian knot, and to solve all difficulties at a stroke. We, who are chained to our desks from year's end to year's end, and the people whose vital interests are in jeopardy may not perceive this, but the fact remains, and the commentary is obvious. The Bill has since been republished. But that is of no avail to make representations. Will his Excellency the Viceroy be able to rise above the fascinations of the bureaucracy, and let the people have the satisfaction of at least knowing that their interests have not been sacrificed for the sake of the coming Simla exodus? For the sake of business Mr. Gladstone held an autumn session of Parliament, depriving the Lords and the Commons of their favourite recreations of that season, and cannot Lord Dufferin, for the sake of justice to millions, postpone the exodus for a month or six weeks? But suppose that is impossible, what would be the great harm if the Bill be deferred for another season. Bengal has thrived for many many years without the Tenancy Bill. The landlords and the tenants lived in peace and amity.

The land produced her plenty. The rents flowed in without any let or hindrance, and the Government revenue was never in arrears. And this has been the case for sixty or seventy long years from the beginning of this century. It was not until the reign of Sir Richard Temple that the idea of a Rent Bill came into prominence, and it has passed through many phases during the past seven or eight years. The Bill is still in so imperfect a state that in a Committee of eleven members only three have come to be unanimous. The remaining eight have written more or less strong Dissents. Is it proper under the circumstances that the Bill should be passed with these eight Dissents without giving the public an opportunity of coming forward to lay before his Excellency their view of the case? Zealots and crotchety people apart, Bengal will not suffer at all for a few months' delay, while the demands of justice and fair-play will be satisfied by republishing the Bill, and giving an opportunity to those who are most interested fully to express their wants and feelings and wishes. Will his Excellency the Viceroy rise to the occasion? We cherish the highest sentiments of respect for his high sense of fair-play, and we shall be sorry, indeed, if we be disappointed. We would not have made this request had the Select Committee been unanimous. But with eight dissentients out of eleven the case requires the most careful consideration.

THE MILITARY SECRETARYSHIP.

Who is to succeed Colonel G. T. Chesney as Secretary to the Government of India? Rumour says Lieutenant-Colonel O. R. Newmarch, the Chief of the Military Accounts Office. Colonel Newmarch's claim to the post is that of seniority, a claim expressly disregarded in the appointment of Colonel Chesney himself. The office of Secretary in the Military Department to the Government of India is becoming of greater importance year by year. Circumstances, moreover, show that its importance is not likely to decrease in the future. There are large questions of reorganisation and armament to be considered; questions of fortifying certain points of the frontier, and of increasing the strength of both sections of the Army in India. Then, again, Volunteering has to be brought into a system, and the military employment of Eurasians considered. For work of the kind which must be taken up in the Military Secretariat, that is, in the Indian War Department, it is not easy to admit that a trained official accountant is the best man available. In his own office Colonel Newmarch is so valuable that his removal is to be deprecated. In the post of Secretary in the Military Department he would be altogether out of place. Colonel Chesney is, perhaps, as good an office man as Sir Henry Norman himself, and yet he is a failure at the head of a great department. Cannot the Viceroy look to the necessities of the State rather than to the claims of a Mutual Admiration Society, and place at the head of the Military Department a man of special ability as a soldier and statesman rather than a good official. The military staff of the Viceroy requires strengthening, and no better way of bringing about such a result could be found than the placing at the head of the War Office a strong soldier, in whom the public, as well as the army, might have confidence.—*Indian Daily News*.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR COVEY.—St. Peter's, Eaton-square, presented a remarkable sight a few days ago on the occasion of the funeral of Major Covey, of the 68th Durham Light Infantry, who died near Allahabad in March last year, from the effects of an accident. The body was received at the church by the vicar of St. Peter's (the Rev. J. Storrs) and the Rev. C. Bolden, rector of Preston Bissett, Buckinghamshire, who preceded it to the chancel steps, singing the hymn, "A few more years shall roll." After the 90th Psalm had been chanted, the hymn, "The saints of God, their conflict past," was sung, and after the lesson "Ten thousand times ten thousand," and while the Dead March in "Saul" was being played, the coffin, covered with choice flowers, followed by the Misses Covey and Mrs. Twiss, as chief mourners, was taken to the open hearse and conveyed to the Brompton Cemetery, where the rest of the Burial Office was said. Upwards of 100 wreaths and crosses of flowers were received from all parts of the country, among the donors being the Duchess of Wellington, Lady Green, General and Mrs. Greer, Mr. Ronald, Mr. Ernest McKenna, Colonel Lumsden, and the officers of the London Scottish, Captain and Mrs. Clayton, Captain and Mrs. Molyneux, Major and Mrs. C. Fitzroy, Colonel and Mrs. Culme-Seymour, Miss Grenville Wells, Colonel and Mrs. Kay, &c., &c. The following persons were present at the funeral:—Lord William Paulet (colonel of his regiment), Colonels Trent, Kay, Grace, and Culme-Seymour, Major Gordon, Captains Paget and Hood, the Hon. H. Tollemache and Mr. Hwfa Williams, Colonel and Mrs. Lumsden, Major Campbell, Major Puckle, Hon. J. Napier, and many other officers and members of the London Scottish; the Countess of Wemyss, the Duchess of Wellington, Mr. and Misses Hassard Short, General and Mrs. Carey, Sir James and Lady Paget, Sir H. and Lady Green, Mr. Macguire, Mrs. Marx, Mrs. Curling, General Hichens, &c.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE FALL OF KHARTOUM.

The *Indian Mirror* says:—Our sorrow for the position of General Gordon is as sincere as it is unbounded. We know of few Englishmen of such noble principles and sentiments as he. We cannot bear the idea that he has been killed. We hope he is still alive. If he is a prisoner, every endeavour should be made to effect his release. We find that the reports as to his fate are rather conflicting. The Mahdi's people say he has become a Mussulman, and is wearing the Mahdi's uniform? It is also said that he has been killed. The truth will doubtless come out soon. In the meantime, we observe that the English press is advocating the despatch of a contingent of Indian troops to Egypt. The disaster in Egypt bids fair to be equally a disaster for India ultimately, as on former occasions. For India will again, we fear, be saddled with the cost of any Indian contingent which may be sent to Egypt. We hope that the Government of India will take every precaution for the effective protection of our North-Western Frontier. Russia, so near our borders, may not miss the tempting opportunity of making some demonstration in that quarter, such as Lord Beaconsfield so absurdly made with an Indian contingent at Malta during the last Russo-Turkish war!

The *Lahore Tribune* says:—Khartoum has fallen; General Gordon has been murdered; these are the most sorrowful news of the last week. The lot of India has been, through the inscrutable Providence of God, so indissolubly bound with that of England, that each cannot but share in the joys and sorrows of the other. If the terrible news has sent a shock throughout England and the colonies, India has not been the less affected by it. Be he a Hindu, Mussulman, or Christian, every native of India, who has heard the news, has received it with the utmost sorrow. The feeling with which this disastrous news of Khartoum has been received throughout the length and breadth of India, gives the lie direct to the false and mischievous assertion, so frequently found in the Anglo-Indian papers, that the people of India are not well disposed towards their rulers.

The *Indian Union* (Allahabad) says:—The disaster—for we cannot call it less than a disaster—is national to the British and to the Indian nation alike. We add Indian advisedly. For, whatever be the feelings of a section of the Indian co-religionists of the Mahdi, the Indian nation, as a whole, can never look with satisfaction to any reverse in the fortunes of its rulers. The fate of England and India is so interminably mixed that it is suicidal for any patriotic Indian to think otherwise. And when we bear in mind that this new Soudan disaster and the old Afghan disaster to England are due, in a great measure, to the Indian policy of Great Britain, our interest is certainly enhanced in everything that concerns our rulers in their relationship with foreign politics touching our own fatherland.

The *Oudh Akhbar*, a daily journal published at Lucknow, writes:—The time has come when preparations to crush the enemy at one stroke should be made in such a way as befits the dignity of the British Empire. At first it was the desire of the Porte to get possession of Suakim, and it should be helped to do so. General Wolseley ought to get a firm hold of Berber and to concentrate all his scattered columns in one place. The roads to Egypt should also be guarded. We would take the opportunity of mentioning here that the gentry and aristocracy of this land heartily sympathise with the Government in this catastrophe; and the princes, without one exception, are ready to help the British with all their strength, treasure, and energy if necessary.

The *Indu-Prakash* says:—After all, the worst anticipations of the past week have been realised, and General Gordon has been killed. A life that was singularly heroic and full of romance has been lost, amidst universal regret, and the situation has now become more than ever critical. England cannot now recede without re-establishing her prestige, and political expediency demands that the enemy, who have given so much trouble in the Soudan and taken Khartoum with the life of Gordon, should be subdued. One cannot avoid the melancholy reflection that to a certain extent Mr. Gladstone's Ministry is responsible for the grievous misfortunes that have come over us so suddenly. Had the Ministry adhered to the principles with which it came into power instead of truckling to popular frenzy, it would have escaped all responsibility, and the Empire would have been spared what has now occurred. But its Egyptian policy has been marked by vacillation, and the Conservatives will not, of course, fail to make capital of the present disasters.

Bengal Public Opinion says:—The news of the fall of Khartoum in the Soudan, so long gallantly held by General Gordon, has been received with consternation by every friend of the British Government. Sir Charles Wilson arrived only two days late, and no one knows the exact fate of Gordon. He is not the man to allow himself to be easily taken a prisoner, and there is no certain news about him. That he was betrayed seems to be beyond the possibility of any doubt. The situation is a most critical one for the whole army of the Nile Expedition. They have no place to take refuge under, and retreat is almost impossible.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—The fall of Khartoum is not a matter of much moment, for it is in the power of England to retrieve the disaster. But the fate of General Gordon has created a profound sensation all over the country. That brave soldier, philanthropist and patriot, that man of faith, is not only an object of regard of his countrymen, but, we believe, of men of the whole world. We are sorry that the ball given at Belvidere the day before yesterday (the 10th instant) was not postponed. With the fate of Gordon uncertain, we wonder how could Englishmen make themselves merry. In India, the feelings of Englishmen have not a deeper seat than their lips.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—Is the fate of General Gordon no longer a matter for speculation? The civilised world will miss the presence, personally invisible to most men, of the Puritan hero, who, twelve short months ago, obeyed with alacrity the command of his Sovereign, and "with an audacity which is wisdom, but which is audacity still," left London within twenty-four hours of the receipt of his instructions for Cairo, thence for Khartoum, riding his camel for one full month, alone and unprotected, through an inhospitable desert, to instal himself guardian of the Soudan. The story of his life and work since has been related by the daily press with an amplitude of detail that leaves nothing new to be added. So far as the military aspect of the work goes, it may be said that there is nothing comparable in the history of the most memorable sieges of old with that unparalleled and unique feat which enabled him to raise the siege of Khartoum. But the man's moral grandeur outweighs all military glory. Utterly indifferent to name and fame alike, innocent of the pride of birth and race, thoroughly disinterested in motive and action, burning only for the good of others, a true knight errant of these latter days; he not only burned to redress human wrongs and woes, but always went to the front and redressed them in person wherever they lay. Quick at taking resolutions, but undaunted in carrying them out, a man of will, which in its strength was harder than the hardest granite, an adamant will that bent only before the divine spirit that dwelt in him, Gordon, indeed, led a life which strikes one as having more of the primitive patriarchs at the dawn of history than of the product of human evolution to be perceived in this nineteenth century of ours. Though he has died the death of a hero and a patriot, it is sad to reflect that his blood has not sanctified a truly righteous cause. That of all living men Gordon Pasha should have fallen a victim to the fanaticism and perfidy of those who once not only dreaded him as a mortal god on earth, but loved and honoured him as one made of other than the common clay of humanity, is a much more saddening reflection. When will England learn how to deal with barbarous nationalities?

Native Opinion says:—A most marvellous character has been taken away from us. The Soudan rebellion closes a most chequered life, which has been, we may venture to say, not the heritage of England alone, but of the whole humanity. Fearless, always ready at the post of danger, confident in his own capacity, skilfully prompt in execution, all these had combined to make Gordon what he was.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—From Feb. 25 to March 4 the shipments of silver to India were as follows: Per s.s. *Nepaul*, Feb. 25, Bombay £84,000, Calcutta £18,000; Per s.s. *Massilia*, Feb. 26, Calcutta £40,000; Per s.s. *Rosetta*, March 4, Bombay £120,000. —From J. Westwood Thompson's *Indian Circular*.

INDIAN HOME ARMY CHARGES.—The appropriation account of the sum granted to meet the charges incurred for the effective and non-effective services of the regular forces serving in India for the year ended the 31st of March last has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. The amount of the vote for India home charges was £1,230,000. Of this £500,000 was appropriated in aid of the vote for the effective services, and the balance, £730,000, represents the vote for the non-effective. The latter is made up as follows:—Rewards, £3,000; half-pay, £13,500; retired pay, &c., £180,000; widows' pensions, £25,000; pensions for wounds, £500; and out-pensions, £508,000. From the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, it appears that of the effective charge only £445,000, and of the non-effective charge only £600,000, received from the Government of India, has been paid into the Exchequer. The amount for the effective services, therefore, falls short by £55,000, and for non-effective services by £130,000 of the votes taken in aid of those services. As regards the effective services, the Comptroller and Auditor-General explains that, according to a letter from the War Office, the basis on which future contributions are to be calculated has not yet been settled. Under the head of non-effective services, a table is given setting forth the arrears due from India, so far as the receipts in the Exchequer show. Covering the period from 1876-77 to 1881-82, it brings out a deficiency in each financial year, the total sum remaining unpaid by India in respect of these six financial years being £1,708,981 lls. 7d. Of the arrears for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 the amount has not yet been determined. The balance due from India for miscellaneous services, which in the report for 1882-83 was stated to be £33,055 lls. 9d., appear by the Army Balance-sheet to be decreased, as at the 30th of September last, to £11,715 ls. 8d.

Home News.

INDIA COUNCIL DRAFTS.—Tenders for Rs. 45,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—in bills on Calcutta, Rs. 16,84,000, average rate 1s. 6-78ld.; on Bombay, Rs. 27,64,000, average rate 1s. 6-79d.; and on Madras, Rs. 52,000, average rate 1s. 6-768d. In telegraphic transfers—on Calcutta, Rs. 8,00,000, average rate 1s. 6-85ld.; and on Bombay, Rs. 2,50,000, average rate 1s. 6-84d.; making a total of Rs. 55,50,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 6-25 32d. will receive about 84 per cent., and above in full, and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 6-27-32d. 50 per cent., and above in full. Subsequently bills for Rs. 17,00,000 on Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 on Madras, were sold at 1s. 6-13-16d.; and telegraphic transfers for Rs. 1,00,000 on Madras and Rs. 1,00,000 on Bombay at 1s. 6-3d. From April 1 to March 3 inclusive remittances for Rs. 14,79,66,118 were sold, realising £11,945,967.

LORD AND LADY RIPON arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to Her Majesty last Thursday, and were included in the Royal dinner-party.

MR. JAMES CAMPBELL, late manager in Calcutta of the National Bank of India, has succeeded Mr. Henry Moules as Secretary of the Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. W. GOODFELLOW, C.B., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, leaves Brindisi on his return to India on April 13.

COLONEL SAMUEL BLACK, C.S.I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, formerly Military Secretary of the Government of the Punjab, has obtained permission to reside in India. He leaves Gravesend by the P. and O. steamer on the 11th inst.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The following is the number of visitors to the Indian section during the past five months:—October, 1884, 6,568; November, 1884, 5,093; December, 1884, 7,771; January, 1885, 4,673; February, 1885, 3,961. Total from the opening, 15th May, 1880, 687,431.

H.M.S. "JUMNA."—The Indian troopship *Jumna* is under orders to leave Portsmouth for India on the 13th inst. She will embark on the previous day 48 officers, drafts for the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, 2nd Royal Irish, and the 2nd South Yorkshire, 2nd Royal Lancashire, 2nd Wiltshire, 2nd East Yorkshire, and the 2nd North Staffordshire Regiments, 22 women, and 23 children.

H.M.S. "CROCODILE."—The Indian troopship *Crocodile* left Portsmouth last Tuesday for Bombay, having embarked on the previous day Lieut. Cotton and 17 men, 3rd Dragoon Guards; 51 men, 1st Dragoon Guards; Captain Porter and 46 men, 6th Dragoon Guards; Majors Baldock, Hewitt, Arbuckle, Clarke, and De Lautour, Captain Cleere, Lieuts. Humphreys, Egerton-Green, Playfair, Coxhead, and Henshaw, and 59 men, Royal Artillery; 52 men, 1st East Lancashire Regiment; Lieut. Carey and 73 men, 2nd Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Captain Wilbraham, Lieut. Vallentin, and 104 men, 2nd Somerset Light Infantry; 125 men, 1st Dorsetshire Regiment; Major Dury and 165 men, 2nd Worcestershire Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Guinness, Lieut. Clark, and 205 men, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders; and the following individual officers:—Captain King, 14th Hussars; Lieutenant Anstruther Thomson, 17th Lancers; Lieut.-Colonel Chapman, 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieuts. Houston, Sergeant, O'Mearn, Pringle, and Stone, Royal Engineers; Lieut. Burchell, Bombay Ordnance Department; Lieut. Hubbard, 2nd Lincoln Regiment; Lieut. Ffennell, 2nd Munster Fusiliers; Lieut. Patrick, 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton and Lieuts. Webster and Vanrenen, 2nd Scots Rifles; Major Phillips, 1st Suffolk; Lieut. Terry, 1st Oxford Light Infantry; Lieut. Boileau, 2nd Manchester; Lieut. Chawner, 2nd Royal Irish; Lieut. Balmain, 2nd Leicester; Major Meares, 2nd Royal Fusiliers; Captain Jenkins, 1st West Riding; Surgeon-Major Macpherson and Surgeons Dodd and Henston, medical staff; Lieut. Garde-Buller, 1st Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Rice, 1st Irish Fusiliers; Lieut. Browne, 2nd Warwickshire; and Veterinary Surgeons Pease, Marriott, Meredith, Fullham, Evans, and Baker. On arrival at Malta the *Crocodile* will embark 103 men of the 2nd Hampshire Regiment for India.

PRESENTATION TO THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.—On Saturday afternoon a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at Willis's Rooms, when an address was presented to the Marquis of Ripon, late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on behalf of the Indian community at present residing in England. The address, which was read by the Hon. Mahommed Ali Rogay, congratulated his lordship and the Marchioness of Ripon upon their safe return to England, expressed the esteem and affection entertained for the late Viceroy by Indians, and also admiration and gratitude for the various measures of his lordship's administration. Mr. Gladstone sent a note stating he appreciated very highly the services of Lord Ripon and regretting inability to attend. Lord Kimberley, Lord Northbrook, Mr. J. K. Cross, M.P., and Mr. Forster, M.P., also sent apologies. The Marquis of Ripon, in

acknowledging the address, pointed out what remained to be done with a view of consolidating those measures which he had had the honour of initiating in India. The extension and development of local self-government was a most important matter. The elections hitherto conducted had passed off with the utmost tranquillity, and even in parts where religious feeling ran high unfortunate disturbances had not taken place—(hear, hear). A great means of making the policy thus initiated a success lay in the earnest endeavours of those to whom it was entrusted. He advised Indians who were now in this country to study the methods of sanitary reform which had been introduced, in order that they might be enabled to direct useful attention to the important question of sanitation in the native towns and villages. Referring to the education question, the noble marquis said that it was too large a matter to be taken up by the Government alone. A large amount would be required to spread even the most elementary education throughout India, whose finances did not possess that wonderful elasticity which had of late years distinguished the finances of England. The people of India, moreover, had quite as much "ignorant impatience of taxation" and as great a dislike of increased burthens as the people of England had. The difficulties of extending education in India were very great; and if the work was to be done adequately it was necessary that the Government should be aided in it by private individuals, by the efforts of those of wealth and position, and by public associations and societies. Alluding to the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act his lordship pointed out the injustice that was done when the writings of certain journals were accepted as testifying the sentiments of the vernacular Press at large—(hear, hear)—and maintained that to impose restraints, except on the ground of great public danger, involved an abandonment of the great principle which gave freedom to the Press. In conclusion he expressed the great gratification he and other friends of India felt at the offers of military assistance recently made to this country by many distinguished native princes of India—(cheers). These princes had taken a wise, a loyal, and a patriotic course—(cheers)—a course which was calculated to impress the people of this country with a true idea of the feelings of the people of India, and for which the best thanks of their own countrymen and of the English people were due. He particularly rejoiced at the offers of the Mahomedan princes, whose action in this matter was of great importance—(cheers). He should always feel the greatest interest in the Indian people, for whose well-being he should earnestly endeavour to labour. Mr. Lal-mohun Ghose, who was warmly cheered, thanked Lord Ripon for his address, and said the English people at large had no sympathy with the selfish and narrow-minded views of those who had attacked his policy.

NOTICES, DIVIDENDS, MEETINGS, &c.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Secretary of State for India has intimated to this company that it is the intention of the Government of India to purchase their lines under the terms of their contract. This will not preclude the directors from submitting a proposal for a new lease, under the Act applied for during the present session of Parliament, subject to the approval of the proprietors. The following letter has been sent to the *Home News* for publication, with reference to the above statement:—"28, Threadneedle street, March 5. "Sir,—With reference to the announcement in connection with the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, I am requested by the committee appointed by the shareholders at the meeting on Feb. 13 last to intimate that a decided opposition will be brought to bear against the bill which the directors are promoting, my committee believing that the objects that they are seeking to carry out would be extremely detrimental to the interests of the proprietors generally.—SAMUEL GURNEY SHEPPARD."

CREDIT FONCIER OF MAURITIUS.—The directors of this company in their 21st annual report state that the amount invested in mortgages and loans in Mauritius at the end of 1884 was £663,613, as against £670,969 at the end of 1883, while the reported value of the properties on which the loans are secured stands at £1,824,659. There is an available surplus of £18,395, out of which the directors have carried the sum of £3,314 to the reserved fund general account, and £2,984 to the reserved fund exchange account, and recommend a dividend for the year at the rate of ten per cent., tax free, on account of which an interim dividend at the same rate has already been paid, leaving a balance of £97 to be carried forward. A general meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel on March 31st, at noon.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Rev. Robert Halley, M.A. The deceased was born in 1827 at Highbury College, of which his father, the late Dr. Halley, was Principal. Mr. Halley graduated with honours at London University, and in 1848 was awarded the Divinity Scholarship founded by Dr. Williams's trustees. He held for some time the professorship of General Literature, Mathematics, and Logic at Lancashire College, resigning these appointments on being elected Principal of the

Doveton Institution, and Protestant College, Madras. Returning from India in consequence of his wife's impaired health, Mr. Halley was appointed Principal of the Tettenthal Independent College, Wolverhampton. This appointment he held until 1873, since which year he has been settled at Arundel. Deceased was the author of a short biography of his father, &c.

GENERAL JOHN CAULFIELD HANNINGTON, who retired from the Bengal Army in 1861, died on the 4th inst. It was only in our last issue that we announced his retirement from the office of Assistant Financial Secretary at the India Office.

LIEUT.-COLONEL MATTHEW CONWAY POOLE, of the Madras Staff Corps, died on Feb. 28th, at Kingsley House, Harrow-on-the-Hill. He entered the Indian Army in 1858, obtained a lieutenancy in 1862, became captain in 1870, major in 1878, and lieutenant-colonel in 1884. He served in the 5th Madras Native Infantry, and at the time of his decease held the post of Deputy Commissioner (third grade) in British Burmah.

JOHN A. CAMERON.

War Correspondent of the *London Standard*.

For some time a Member of the Madras Mercantile Community.

Killed at Metammeh, 17th January, 1885.

IN MEMORIAM.

Cut off in life's proud prime!

No longer may he wield the graphic pen
To tell the warlike deeds, from time to time,
That freeze the blood, yet stir the hearts of men
With sudden thrill!

One of a fearless band

Of brave non-combatants, whose duty 'tis
To run the soldier's risk in every land
Where war makes havoc, but whose weapon is
The pen, and not the sword; not theirs the fate
To win the decorations that may crown
The brows of combatants. The Fourth Estate
Far otherwise must seek to earn renown.
Their's but the need to know that they have done
Their duty to the public through the Press;
To feel that when they die, at least they've won
Their rest, and lived no life of idleness
Or sloth.

How many strange vicissitudes

Beset the path of strugglers in the strife
To earn their daily bread, what multitudes
There are whose true vocation in this life
Comes not till riper years! Such was the lot
Of Cameron! for he at length did find
That commerce with its dull routine was not
A pursuit at all suited to his mind.
Thus a strange turn of fortune's wheel o'ertook
Him in his mid-career.

From Press to Press!

When toiling at a Cotton Press, mistook
He much his walk in life, but did not guess
How soon his dormant talents might find scope
For energy upon a wider field;
Nor little thought he then that he might hope
One day the correspondent's pen to wield
On battlefields, mid scenes of bloody strife
And all the horrid carnage that abounds
In war, when blood is up, and, life for life,
Man fights 'gainst man.

Soon, with swift sudden bounds,

Sprang Cameron into the foremost place,
Of dauntless special correspondents, and
Where'er war raged, there did he speed apace,
And quickly flashed the news from land to land,
With master touch and knowledge of detail
Which few could equal. A charmed life he led
Through many a fierce campaign. But what avails
To tell of mystic spells, when all have fled.
The die was cast; he went to meet his doom;
And suddenly was snapped life's golden thread.
He died!—and nobly earned a soldier's tomb!
Brave soldier of the Press, if not of war,
Where'er thy deeds be told, both wide and far,
Let this be said, "E'er in the foremost rank;
When duty called, thou ne'er from peril shrank!"

—*Madras Mail*.

EXPECTED VISIT OF H.H. THE NIZAM.—His Highness the Nizam will, we hear, go to England in the spring of next year, so as to be present at the opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. The Nizam will be attended by his Minister and a large suite, and his appearance in London will be certain to create a considerable sensation. This will be the first time an Indian ruler of the first class has set foot on English soil, and the Nizam's visit is likely to be made the subject of as much ceremonial and as much personal curiosity as attended the Shah of Persia in 1873.—*Times of India*.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

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A PROPOSAL is on foot for starting either a Volunteer Artillery or mounted Infantry Company at Lahore.

MAJOR SIR GEORGE LARPENT, of the Connaught Rangers, is to be Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, in the place of Captain Rose, as Major Spottiswoode is not coming out to take up the appointment.

THE Government of India have notified that Rule 24 of the revised rules for admission to the Staff Corps as published in Clause 165, India Army Circular of 1884, is extended to probationers for the Staff Corps appointed under Clauses 61 and 62, India Army Circular of 1882. A probationer requiring sick leave out of India will not be granted leave for any specified period, but merely leave to proceed to England to appear before a medical board. On arrival in England the officer will be examined by a board and granted leave, or his services will be replaced at the disposal of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, according to the board's report.

A STEP of honorary rank with permission to wear the uniform of his corps is to be granted to an officer of volunteers retiring after a service of twenty years as a commissioned officer, on the recommendation of the commandant of his corps, supported by the Government or Administration under which the corps is serving.

THE following rule relating to Staff Corps probationers has been added to the Army Regulations, India, Volume I., Part I.:—"An officer who may be removed from the service owing to failure to pass the required examinations for the Staff Corps will receive a gratuity of one year's English pay of rank."

THE Government of India have notified that the rate of pay assigned by the regulations to the rank of trumpeter, bugler, fifer, piper, or drummer is admissible to any soldier filling those posts within the establishment, irrespective of age. Under this rule boys under 18 years of age may draw the payment of trumpeter, &c.

THE following ruling regarding deferred pay to British soldiers has been published, in substitution of Article 1,320, Army Regulations, India, Volume I., Part I.:—"A non-commissioned officer who, before completing 21 years' service, is reduced to a rank in which deferred pay is not issuable beyond the first 12 years of service, or reverts to such rank, will not receive deferred pay for any period subsequent to the first twelve years of service, as defined in Article 1,316. If again promoted to a rank in which deferred pay is issuable he will only receive deferred pay from the date of such promotion."

IT has been notified that a warrant officer of the British Army suspended from rank will, while so suspended, receive the pay of a private, gunner, or sapper, according to the arm of the service from which he may have been originally appointed to warrant rank.

IT has been decided that the provisions of the Government of India Army Circular No. 137 of 1884, which fixed the tenure of the appointment of Secretary to the Surgeon-General Her Majesty's Forces, Bengal Indian Medical Department, at five years, are to apply also to the Secretaries to the Surgeons-General in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

THE rule in the Army pay regulations which regulates the grant of increased pay to lieutenants of the British Army is revised as follows:—"The higher rate of pay laid down for a lieutenant on completing three years' service is not admissible unless he has passed the prescribed examination. Should he not have passed such examination before completing three years' service, the higher rate of pay will be admitted to him only from the date on which he passes the examination, unless it is decided by the Commander-in-Chief that he had not an opportunity of qualifying at an earlier date." Paragraph 3, Clause 216, India Army Circulars of 1881, is cancelled.

THE *Madras Mail* says:—"The Rifle Match, the Viceroy and Staff v. the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, takes place in Simla. It will be a close contest when it is shot off. Lord Dufferin's skill with the rifle is of no mean order, while Sir Donald's hand is still steady, and he has burnt powder too often not to be able to look a target straight in the (bull's) eye. Sir Frederick Roberts and Staff have challenged the winners."

TWENTY-FIVE sabres of the Sind Horse, and one company of the 3rd Belooch Regiment, have been ordered to be in readiness to act as an escort to Colonel Reynolds, the Political Agent, during his visit to the Mekran Coast. They will leave Kurrachee for Gwadar by the B.I.S.N. Company's steamer on or about the 19th instant.

SURGEON-GENERAL C. D. MADDEN, Surgeon-General in the Madras Presidency, has been appointed Surgeon-General with the forces in India in succession to Sir Anthony Home, whose term of service will expire on the 22nd March, 1885. Surgeon-General Madden will be relieved at Madras by Surgeon-General J. Irvine, who is now serving in Egypt.

IT is stated that not only officers, but committees of men of several native regiments, have memorialised Government to send

their corps on active service to the Soudan. The memorialists number Mahomedan, Sikh, and other races.

THE Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has allowed Deputy Surgeon-General Colvin Smith, M.D., C.B., to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

COLONEL G. STEWART, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command Corps of Guides, has been appointed Officiating Commandant 6th Punjab Infantry, vice Colonel S. J. Browne, on furlough.

LIEUTENANT THE HON. C. HARBORD, of the Viceroy's Staff, will probably rejoin his regiment, the Scots Guards, the 2nd battalion of which is under orders for Suakim.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BOMFORD—Feb. 8, at Multan, the wife of the Rev. T. Bomford, M.A., Church Missionary Society, of a son.

D'ESPERANCE—Feb. 11, at Bhuj, the wife of J. D'Esperance, Superintendent, School of Arts, of a daughter.

HARTLE—Jan. 21, at Hyderabad Deccan, the wife of Captain R. J. Hartle, 2nd Regiment, H. H. Nizam's Infantry, of a son.

MACDONALD—Feb. 14, at Byculla, the wife of D. MacDonald, M.D., of a son.

MANNERS—Feb. 10, at Ilmasnugger, Tirhoot, the wife of Herbert Manners, of a daughter.

MIDDLETON—Feb. 12, at Sesampore, the wife of C. J. Middleton, P.W.D., of a daughter.

PARTRIDGE—Feb. 9, at Rampur Hat, the wife of T. Partridge, Esq., of Messrs. Maxwell and Co., Medical Hall, Darjeeling, of a son.

PAUL—Feb. 5, at Calcutta, the wife of Edward Campbell Paul, Esq., Advocate, Akyab, of a son.

SCOTLAND—Feb. 11, at Bazar, the wife of John Parry Scotland, Executive Engineer, D.P.W., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HALL—KIMMINS—March 4, at St. Paul's Church, Benares, by the Rev. W. Hooper, of St. Paul's Divinity School, Allahabad, assisted by the Rev. B. Davis, of Benares, the Rev. J. W. Hall, of Krishnagar, Bengal, to Jennie, third daughter of the late James Kimmins, Esq., of Ebley Court, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

PITT—WESTERBERG—Feb. 16, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. J. Douglas Lord, Robert Bulkley Pitt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, son of the late George Hicks Pitt, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Agnes Adelaide Westerberg, only daughter of the late Mrs. Rowlandson.

SMITH—ARRATOON—Feb. 14, at the Girgaum Mission Church, Bombay, by the Rev. R. Squires, Mr. Robert James Smith, of H.M.'s Customs Preventive Service, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Arratoon.

WORKMAN—WOODSIDE—Feb. 12, at the Presbyterian Church, Rakha, Fatehgarh, by the bride's father, assisted by the Rev. G. A. Seeley, Henry Workman, Esq., of London, to Miss Emily Morgan Woodside, of the American Presbyterian Mission.

DEATHS.

AMOS—Feb. 2, at Kotree, Sind, John Stewart Amos, late I. N. and I. S. Flotilla, aged 65.

BADDILEY—Feb. 7, at 40, Ekbalpore-road, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. F. Baddiley, Manager of Ropely Tea Estate, Chittagong.

BAYLEY—Feb. 10, at Trichinopoly, Alice Eileen, the dearly-loved child of Major H. E. Bayley, 30th Regiment N.I., aged 13 years.

BELLEW—Feb. 13, at Calcutta, Maria Isabella, widow of Captain Ewin, and daughter of the late Mr. Francis Dominick Bellew, of County Galway.

CHARDE—Feb. 8, at Bombay, of dropsy, the wife of Conductor J. Charde, Quartermaster-General's Department, Poona, aged 45 years.

COLE—Feb. 9, at Coimbatore, Frances, widow of the late Robert Cole, Principal Inspector General, Madras Medical Service, Honorary Physician to the Queen.

FRANKUM—Feb. 9, at Howrah, George Mauger, infant of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Frankum, aged 6 months.

LITTLEWOOD—Feb. 18, at Bombay, Anna Regina, relict of the late Major R. J. Littlewood, Bombay Army, aged 84 years.

MORANT—Feb. 15, at Wada, Poona Dist., of fever, E. W. L. Morant, Revenue Survey, aged 39 years.

PARTRIDGE—Feb. 9, at Rampur Hat, William Maxwell Partridge, son of T. Partridge, Esq., of Darjeeling.

PROCTOR-SIMS—Jan. 21, at Belfast, Basil, third son of R. Proctor-Sims, of Bhownagar, aged 15 years.

SHEPPARD—Feb. 11, at Coimbatore, of typhoid fever, Philip Sheppard, Assistant Conservator of Forests, eldest son of G. F. Sheppard, Bombay C.S., aged 21 years.

STEWART—March 5, at Poona, the infant son of Surgeon Alexr. K. Stewart, of H.M.'s Indian Medical Service, and Harriet Mary, his wife, recently deceased, aged 3 weeks.

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.—Up to a late hour last night no communication of a definite character had reached the Foreign Office with regard to the Russian advance in Afghanistan. As it is understood that the leaders of the Opposition are well informed of the steps taken by the Government, no questions will be put to Ministers as to the difficulty until the negotiations have reached an advanced stage.

Miscellaneous.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, February 20:—

The Rev. Mr. Smithwhite, Acting Principal of the S.P.G. Theological Seminary, Madras; Mr. Alfred Dudley Stewart, third officer of the I.G.S. *May Frere*; Mr. P. A. S. Sheppard, Assistant Conservator of Forests, third grade, Coimbatore; Mr. C. J. Syer Wilkinson, barrister-at-law, Calcutta.

THE LATE GENERAL EARLE.—We are requested to state that it is proposed to place a memorial in the chapel, Wellington Barracks, to the late Major-General W. Earle, C.B., C.S.I., and that a committee has been formed to receive donations from those who have been connected with him in the Brigade of Guards. The committee consists of the following officers:—Colonel Lord William Seymour, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Birch Reynardsen, Lieutenant-Colonel George Gordon, Major the Hon. C. Eliot, and Mr. A. A. Wood, from whom any further particulars can be obtained.

THE *Pioneer* says:—The experiments in growing and storing fodder in certain cantonments in these provinces, which owe so much of their success to General Sir Herbert Macpherson, are now about to receive the personal attention of the Commissary-General. Colonel Hunt, C.B., may be expected in Allahabad on or about the 21st, and is likely to be met here by Lieutenant-Colonel Burlton and Major W. G. Smith, Deputy Commissaries-General of the Lower and Central Circles, and Lieutenant-Colonel Badcock, C.B., from Rawal Pindi. The result of the conference should be a considerable extension of the useful operations already carried out.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.—The Indian Government has often been criticised, both on the score of expense and efficiency in being alone in keeping up an army on exactly the same footing in time of peace and in time of war. The late Army Commission, under Sir Ashley Eden, though it offered no direct suggestions for the creation of a reserve, laid much stress on the importance of developing the Volunteer movement. We are now able to announce that considerable measures towards this end have practically been adopted. The affiliation of part of the Volunteers as a Reserve to the Army will be stretched out, and the capitation fee will be increased for efficient. The Volunteer bodies are, moreover, to be placed more immediately under the control of the central military authorities, and uniformity of equipment is to be introduced. Nothing, however, seems possible in the way of Volunteer cavalry except that smart force, the Behar Mounted Rifles, which the planters furnish.—*Home News*.

THE KRISTO DAS PAL MEMORIAL.—A large and influential meeting was held on the 9th ult. at the British Indian Association for the purpose of appointing an executive committee. Sir Richard Garth having been voted to occupy the chair, the first resolution, "That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a sub-committee for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, and to carry out the objects of the resolution adopted at the general meeting," was moved by Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, and seconded by Mr. Monockjee Rustonjee. The second resolution, "That an account be opened at the Bank of Bengal in the name of Dr. R. C. Saunders and Rajah Poorno Chunder Singh," was moved by Maharajah Norendra Krishna Bahadur, and seconded by Nawab Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadur. The following are the names of the gentlemen who form the executive committee of the Kristo Das Pal Memorial Fund:—The Hon. Sir Richard Garth, President; Mr. Horace A. Cockerell, Mr. H. L. Harrison, Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra, LL.D., C.S.I.; Maharajah Norendra Krishna Bahadur, Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee, Baboo Doorga Churn Law, Hon. Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Rai Kunjoo Lall Banerjee, Baboo Jogendro Chunder Ghose, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. J. J. J. Keswick, Mr. Leeman, Prince Furrokh Shah, and Nawab Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadur.

We understand that at the grand banquet to be given on the 25th to Lord Ripon by the National Liberal Club, the following menu (inscribed on a Wolseley *carte blanche*) will be provided:—

Afghanistan à la Russe.
Soudan Garrisons Steved in their own Juice.
Canards à la *Times*.
Minced African Allies.
Wild Geese chased by the Foreign Office.
Hashed British Interests.
New Guinea Humble Pie.
Slices of Turkey à la Russe.
Curried Favour with the Native Press.
Bismarck Rods in Pickle.
German Vinegar. French Mustard.
Milk and Water Cabinet Pudding.
Australian Whines.
Laager Boer.
Hollands Liqueur (for Dutch courage).
Sour Grapes. Red Sea Apples.
Natives (quite equal to the English).
Cooked Telegrams and Raw Recruits.
Dynamite Crackers.—*Pioneer*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Unconvenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1885.

THE "COMPACT OFFICIAL MAJORITY" OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IN the discussion on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which is now being forced on in the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, *one hundred and four* amendments have been "disposed of" during the past week. And as to the manner in which they have been met by the Government of India, this is what the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* tells us:—"Most of the amendments hitherto dismissed were either withdrawn, or *defeated by the compact official majority voting according to order*"! The italics are, of course, ours. We feel that no word of further comment is needed to illustrate the way we live now"—the way in which a so-called "Liberal" Government forces into law a measure, that is admitted to be hateful to all the persons and classes affected by it, and that can hardly be other than offensive to the moral sense of the individual members who are thus compelled to "vote according to order."

At this critical stage of the Bill, let us very briefly review the situation.

The *Times* correspondent says this week:—"It becomes daily more apparent that no one wants the measure in its present form, that the time spent on it is merely wasted, and that the best and most popular course would be to drop the Bill."

The only excuse that is offered for the indecent haste with which the Bill in its present form is being rushed through Council by the brute force of a "compact official majority" is, that the Viceroy and the Executive Council are anxious to get away from the heat of Calcutta to the breezy heights of Simla. That this excuse would be allowed by Lord Dufferin personally, we do not for one moment believe. In every public office that his Excellency has hitherto held, Lord Dufferin's devotion to duty has been most conspicuous; and it is absolutely incredible that he would allow a measure to be rushed into law

without due public discussion—a measure that is of vital importance to the prosperity of a vast province, and to the fortunes of millions of loyal subjects—merely because its republication and circulation in the vernacular *Gazettes* would entail on the *personnel* of the Supreme Government a few weeks of that "grilling" which is annually the lot, for months together, of the High Court Judges and of the vast bulk of the local officials.

And is it in the slightest degree an exaggeration to speak of "the indecent haste" with which the measure is being forced through the Council? What are the facts? The Bill in its present form—admitted to be enormously altered—was only made known, even to the Viceroy's Council, on Friday, February 13th. Even if it had immediately been published in the vernacular *Gazettes*—and we believe that this has not yet been done—it would have been impossible for any knowledge of its provisions to have already reached the remoter districts of the country; and as matters stand, some weeks must still elapse before the all-important information can really be said to have been communicated to those who are most deeply concerned. Only a year or two ago Lord Ripon's Government issued a formal resolution pledging the Administration to give the Indian public an opportunity, not only of becoming acquainted with the details of proposed alterations in the laws, but also of discussing the merits and demerits of the proposals in the Press. It is impossible to imagine any measure more clearly demanding this frank and honest treatment on the part of the Government than that now under consideration. And when it is further remembered that the proposals of the Select Committee, on which the new Bill is founded, only commanded the assent of three members of that Committee out of eleven—when it is remembered that every non-official member of the Committee dissented from the report, and that the acknowledged representatives of the Native community on that committee condemn the Bill *in toto*—it seems absolutely clear that to force it into law at the point of the official bayonet, and in contemptuous defiance of the whole body of Bengal public opinion, would be an act of arbitrary high-handedness unparelled in the history of British Indian Administration.

THE LOYAL OFFERS OF OUR INDIAN FEUDATORIES.

THE vast inherent strength of an Empire that is based—whatever errors may occasionally have been committed, whatever blunders occasionally condoned—on the eternal foundations of truth, justice, and equity, has never been so conspicuously manifested as on the occasion of the existing difficulties into which the British Empire has been brought by the mistakes of its rulers and the industry of its enemies. The miserable story of the fall of Khartoum and the death of the heroic Gordon seemed to leave room for nothing but condemnation of the egregious folly that had brought about such a tragedy; and when it was known that the ever-wakeful "Divine Figure from the North" had seized the opportunity of an apparently hopeless British entanglement in Africa to deliver the blow invited by our Kandahar scuttle in Asia, it seemed as if nothing was wanting to complete the disastrous nature of the *impasse* into which we had been led. But where there is true strength and vitality, difficulties are turned into opportunities. Here at home, we have seen the old country closing up its ranks; and a loyal Opposition, spurning the teachings of Midlothian, has remembered that we are Englishmen first of all, and, so far from harassing, has forced a paralytic Government to do its duty. In the Colonies, the same spirit of ardent loyalty

has burst forth; and has shown the world that the British empire can count on the aid of a nation in arms in every quarter of the globe. And nowhere have these loyal manifestations been more gratifying than in India, where loyalty has triumphed over differences of race and of creed, and where Muhammadans have vied with Hindus in giving practical effect to their proud boast, that in the hearts of her subjects Victoria is no less Empress of India than Queen of England. Their Highnesses the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharajah of Patiala, and the Maharajah of Jhind, have taken the priority in tendering military aid, to which their rank and the amplitude of their resources entitle them; but we doubt not that their example would gladly be followed in every corner of India. We earnestly hope that the Government will respond to these loyal offers with the utmost heartiness, and that means will be found to gratify the honourable ambition of the Chiefs. In British India, too, as well as among the Feudatory States of the Empire, has been manifested that warm loyalty, the depth and the sincerity of which we have so often dwelt on in these columns. We entirely agree with the view which the *Times* correspondent tells us prevails in Calcutta, that the Russians will find, if they fancy that a "disparaged Government" is synonymous with a disunited Empire, that they have made a very great mistake.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 14.)

ABBOTT, Mr. L. C., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from Jan. 5.

WILLOCK, Mr. H. D., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from April 20.

SPITTA—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. H. Spitta, barrister-at-law, to officiate as a judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. M. Plowden.

DOBSON, Surgeon A. F., Indian Medical Service, Madras, is appointed to officiate as residency surgeon at Bangalore, vice Surgeon P. H. Benson, granted one year's furlough, from Nov. 28.

The following Brigade Orders, issued on Dec. 29 by Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Buller, officiating commandant Central India Horse, consequent on the death of Lieutenant H. Buller, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, are confirmed, from Dec. 1:—

WATSON, Lieut. W. A., attached to the 2nd Regiment, to be squadron officer 1st Regiment, vice Lieut. E. E. Robertson, transferred to the 2nd Regiment, but will continue to officiate as adjutant of the 2nd Regiment.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. E. E., squadron officer, 1st Regiment, on furlough, to be squadron officer and officiating squadron commander 2nd Regiment.

KIERNANDA, Mr. C. R., having been relieved of the duties of assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce on the return from privilege leave of Mr. J. E. O'Connor, resumed charge of the office of deputy auditor general from Mr. S. Jacob on Jan. 20.

JACOB, Mr. S., having been posted as assistant comptroller-general, received charge of the said appointment on Jan. 20.

RYAN, Mr. J. A., honorary assistant examiner, attached to the office of the Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western Railway, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Provincial Railway Accounts, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

MATHEW, Mr. G. F., Class II. of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, which he joined on Dec. 27.

DRURY, Mr. G. M., Class II. of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

LARGE, Mr. P. T. S., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Nagpore-Bengal State Railway.

The undermentioned officers are posted to the Nagpore-Bengal State Railway:—

RAMSAY, Mr. J., executive engineer, 1st grade.

MCUDDEN, Mr. E. G. J., executive engineer, 1st grade.

MANSON, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

LEVENTHORPE, Mr. J. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from Jan. 1.

SHAW, Mr. J., is appointed assistant examiner of accounts, 1st grade, sub pro tem., on the Non-Pensionable Establishment, from Jan. 1, and is posted to the office of the examiner of accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

FURLOUGHS.

WISEMAN, Mr. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months from Jan. 28.

SLATER, Mr. F. T., chief engineer, Indian Marine, is granted furlough for one year.

MILITARY.

TULLOCH, Lieutenant J. W. G., sub-assistant-commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, from Jan. 26.

The following promotion in the Bengal Staff Corps is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

FAITHFULL, Lieutenant H. T., to be captain, from Feb. 12.

VAN SOMEREN, Major G. G. B., Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel.

H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, from the date specified:—

HARRUP, Colonel J., Bombay Staff Corps, from Aug. 3, in room of Colonel R. Mallaby, Bombay Staff Corps, succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

YOUNG, Major C., General List, Infantry, from Feb. 28.

VEALE, Surgeon-Major T. S., M.D., from Feb. 22.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

HAMMOND, Major A. G., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides (p.a.), for one year.

KIRKE, Major H. P., General List, Infantry (p.a.), for two years.

GRANT, Captain S., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

FINNIS, Captain H., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department (p.a.), for two years.

JAMESON, Captain C. J., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 14th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year and 57 days.

WINGATE, Captain G., Bengal Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary-general, 1st class (m.c.), for one year.

WALLACE, Lieutenant A., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 27th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 274 days.

HAMILTON, Surgeon H., M.D., medical officer 23rd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

HATG, Surgeon P. de D., medical officer 1st Punjab Cavalry (p.a.), for one year.

ABOTT, Major A. K., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 42nd Bengal Infantry, is granted furlough (p.a.) in and out of India for one year and 115 days.

BOILEAU, Captain T. S., Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (p.a.), for one year.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 11.)

HEYSHAM, Mr. W., special deputy collector, is vested with the powers of a collector, under Act X. of 1870, in Furreedpore.

PAGET, Mr. H. E. C., assistant superintendent of police, Bhagulpore, to act in 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police from Nov. 24.

MURRAY, Mr. C. S., temporary assistant superintendent of police, Rungpore, to act in 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police from Nov. 4.

MUSPRATT, Mr. E., temporary assistant superintendent of police, Shahabad, to act in 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police from Nov. 4.

LIVESAY, Mr. G. H. P., assistant superintendent of police, Sungoo, Chittagong Hill Tracts, to act in first grade of assistant superintendents of police from Dec. 16.

PARISH, Mr. H. M., temporary assistant superintendent of police, Midnapore, to act as an assistant superintendent of police, from Dec. 16.

PAGE, Mr. H. E. C., assistant superintendent of police, Bhagulpore, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs district.

GRIERSON, Mr. G. A., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, Patna, to be secretary to the district school committee of Patna, vice Moulvi Abdul Jubber, transferred.

BUCKISCH—BRANSFIELD—The Revs. C. Buckisch and C. Bransfield, Missionaries of the German Mission in Tirhoot, are granted licenses, authorizing them to solemnize marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christian or Christians.

KEITH—ZEMIN—GREENHILL—The gentlemen named below are ap-

pointed to be visitors of the Presidency Jail:—Mr. G. E. Keith, Sheriff of Calcutta, Mr. D. J. Zemin, and Dr. F. Fowler Greenhill.

GILLIGAN, Surgeon-Major W. A., medical officer in charge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, to act as Civil Surgeon of Chittagong, during absence, on deputation, of Surgeon R. D. Murray.

CUNNINGHAM, Surgeon-Major D. D., to be secretary to the committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore from the 31st ult, vice Mr. C. E. Buckland, resigned.

O'BRIEN, Mr. P. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Nuddea, is vested with powers of a magistrate, 1st class.

SIMMONS—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. C. J. Simmons of his appointment of honorary magistrate of the bench at Howrah.

SUNDER, Mr. D., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Buxa, Julpigoree, is vested with the powers of a munshi.

MAUDE, Mr. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 2nd class.

BUTLER, Mr. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the office of the superintending engineer, Orissa Circle, to the Brahmini-Byturni Division.

TELLEREAU, Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, as a temporary measure, from the Circular and Eastern Canals to the Balasore Division.

FURLONGS.

TOMES, Surgeon A., civil surgeon, Midnapore, furlough for twenty months.

OLDHAM, Mr. A. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Cuttack-Puri, Benares-Cuttack Railways Surveys, furlough for eight months, from March 15, or subsequent date.

COOKE, Mr. H. G., officiating magistrate and collector, Tipperah, furlough for nine months, from 5th inst., or subsequent date.

CLAY, Mr. A. L., deputy commissioner, Manbhoom, leave for six months, from April 1, or subsequent date.

KILBY, Mr. S. J., has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for eight months.

KNIVETT, Mr. A. Y., personal assistant to inspector-general of police, leave for one month and twelve days, from March 1.

WILSON, Mr. R. H., magistrate and collector, Midnapore, on special duty, furlough for nine months, from March 22.

ANDERSON, Mr. R. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Barh, Patna, furlough for eighteen months, from April 15.

GUPTA, Mr. K. G., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, Cuttack, furlough for nine months, from April 30, or subsequent date.

GRIERSON, Mr. G. A., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, Patna, furlough for eighteen months, from May 30, or subsequent date.

CHICHESTER, Mr. F. A., assistant superintendent of police, in charge Beerbhoom, leave for six months, from June 28.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Feb. 12.)

BROWNE, Mr. W. E., extra assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Rawalpindi in addition to his other duties, from Jan. 16, vice Colonel A. Stewart, proceeded on leave.

CLARKE, Mr. R., officiating deputy commissioner, is transferred from the Dera Ghazi Khan to the Rawalpindi District, of which he assumed charge on Feb. 2, relieving Mr. C. R. Hawkins, transferred.

HAWKINS, Mr. C. R., deputy commissioner, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge of the Divisional Court of Jullundur, from Feb. 4, vice Mr. T. W. Smyth, transferred.

THORBURN, Mr. S. S., deputy commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge, Derajat, from Feb. 5, vice Colonel E. P. Gurdon, transferred.

RENNIE, Mr. J. G. M., assistant commissioner, Kassauli, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Simla, during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Colonel Beadon.

McMAHON—The services of Colonel C. A. McMahon, commissioner and superintendent, Lahore Division, are, on his admission to colonel's allowance, placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in the military department, from Feb. 4.

BROWNE, Mr. W. E., extra assistant commissioner, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class, within the limits of the Rawalpindi Cantonment.

CLARKE, Mr. R., deputy commissioner, Rawalpindi, is appointed to be district judge of the Civil District of Rawalpindi, temporarily, from Feb. 2.

HAWKINS, Mr. C. R., is appointed to be sessions judge within the limits of the Sessions Division of Jullundur, from Feb. 4. Mr. C. R. Hawkins is appointed a divisional judge of the Divisional Court of Jullundur from Feb. 4.

THORBURN, Mr. S. S., is appointed a divisional judge of the Derajat Divisional Court.

SHAND, Surgeon G. J., is appointed superintendent of the Chenawan Central Jail from Jan. 1, vice Surgeon W. Coates, transferred.

MULRONEY, Surgeon T. R., officiating civil surgeon, Mooltan, is transferred to Gujerat from Jan. 7, vice Hon. Surgeon-Major J. R. Dean, proceeding on furlough.

BATE, Surgeon T. E. L., civil surgeon, is transferred from Peshawar to Mooltan, which he joined on Jan. 6.

COATES, Surgeon W., superintendent, Chenawan Central Jail, is appointed civil surgeon, Peshawar, from Jan. 8, vice Surgeon T. E. L. Bate.

ROE, Surgeon-Major W. A. C., civil surgeon, Sialkot, was appointed to the charge of the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor from Jan. 3.

PALMER, Surgeon-Major E., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is placed in civil medical charge of Sialkot, in addition to his other duties, from Jan. 15.

FURLONGS.

NELIS, Surgeon J. A., 2nd Sikh Infantry, is granted leave to Cashmere, from April 1 to Sept. 30, 1885, under the Rules of 1875—the first sixty days to be on full pay.

ROBERTS, Mr. T., divisional judge, Amritsar, is granted nine months furlough to Europe.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Feb. 14.)

PETRE, Mr. F. L., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Gorakhpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Kennedy.

DENNISTON, Mr. J. L., joint magistrate, Ghazipur, to officiate as district and sessions judge, Ghazipur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. J. Nicholls.

TRACY—The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. T. B. Tracy district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, North-West Provinces, to be additional judicial commissioner, Oudh, from the date of passing of the above Act.

THORNTON, Mr. L. M., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Allahabad district.

GAISFORD—The services of Surgeon M. Gaisford, officiating civil surgeon, Mozaffarnagar, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, for employment as superintendent of the Rangoon Central Jail.

LANG, Mr. R. D. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, district engineer, Bareilly, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on Jan. 5.

MACKENZIE, Mr. N. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Cawnpore division, Lower Ganges Canal, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

GRANT, Mr. A., executive engineer, Mainpuri division, Lower Ganges Canal, is transferred to the office of the chief engineer, Irrigation Works, and is appointed to officiate as personal assistant to the chief engineer, vice Mr. J. S. Beresford.

PERRIN, Mr. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., Agra Canal, is transferred to the 2nd Circle, and posted to the charge of the Mainpuri division, Lower Ganges Canal, vice Mr. A. Grant.

SKIPWITH, Major G. T., R.E., is appointed to the charge of the 3rd Circle, Irrigation Works, vice Colonel W. Jeffreys, R.E., on furlough. Major Skipwith will, in addition, continue to hold charge of the 1st Circle as a temporary measure, until the return of Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., from deputation in Bengal.

FURLONGS.

CLIVE, Mr. E. A., deputy collector, Allahabad, is allowed furlough in India from Jan. 19 to Sept. 12.

NICHOLLS, Mr. G. J., officiating district and sessions judge, Ghazipur, has been granted privilege leave on full pay for two months and twenty-six days, from Feb. 22.

BARNARD, Mr. G. C. F., executive engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India six months' leave, on medical certificate, in extension of the furlough for one year granted to him.

COLES, Mr. G. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India six months' leave, on medical certificate.

EVANS, Mr. C. T., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the Meerut Division, Ganges Canal.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Jan. 31.)

STOWELL—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. R. C. Stephenson, superintendent of police, Mr. F. S. Stowell, officiating assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, reverted to his substantive appointment on Dec. 15.

PICKARD, Mr. J. N., deputy conservator of forests, on his return from furlough, is posted to special demarcation duty in the Pegu Circle.

BUCHANAN, Mr. E. M., is appointed to be a probationary sub-assistant conservator of forests in British Burma, with effect from Dec. 5; Mr. Buchanan is attached to the Working Plans Division, Tharwaddy.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Feb. 7.)

COPELAND, Mr. D. P., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade of assistant conservators, with effect from Sept. 18.

The following notifications are published from the *Gazette of India* dated Jan. 31:—

WARD, Mr. W. E., M.A., C.S., to officiate as chief commissioner of Assam during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. A. Elliott, C.S.I., or until further orders.

FLOWDEN, Lieutenant W. F. C. C., Bengal Staff Corps, to be captain from Oct. 19.

DUNDAS, Surgeon G. A., Bengal Medical Establishment, to be surgeon-major.

BOWHILL—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered

by Lieutenant J. O. Bowhill of his commission in the Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles.

MORRIS—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to approve the election of Mr. Hugh Williams Morris to be a lieutenant in the Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles, vice Mr. J. O. Bowhill, resigned.

REED—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. John Stevenson Reed, M.D., to be an assistant surgeon in the Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles.

FURLOUGHS.

WILLSON—Furlough for one year is granted to Mr. J. Willson, M.A., inspector of schools, Assam, from Feb. 15, or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

ELLIOT, Mr. C. A., C.S.I., chief commissioner of Assam, has been granted furlough for one year, with effect from Feb. 27 or subsequent date.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Feb. 12.)

SKINNER—The departure of Major Skinner from Madras, and until further orders, the duties of No. 2 Circle will be conducted by the deputy judge advocate No. 1 Circle, Bangalore, those of the Ceded district excepted, which will be performed by the deputy judge advocate No. 3 Circle, Secunderabad.

CAINE, Colonel W. H., late assistant adjutant-general, Royal Artillery, is, at his own request, permitted to proceed to England and to reside there pending re-employment.

An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Major F. Bigg, U Battery, 1st Brigade, and Major F. R. Twynam, K Battery, 1st Brigade; Lieutenant D. F. Logan, H. No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade Welsh Division, has been posted to the depot Welsh Division; Lieutenant F. De Young, recently commissioned, has been posted to No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade Welsh Division.

CAMPBELL, Colonel J. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, will be placed on half-pay on Feb. 25, on completing five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, that officer is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

HOLLOWAY, Lieutenant B., officiating squadron officer (on probation), 2nd Right Light Cavalry, a probationer for the Staff Corps, will proceed to Bangalore for the purpose of being examined for final admission to the Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WILLIAMS, Lieutenant F. F., 26th Right, Madras Infantry, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be officiating wing officer (on probation), and under instructions from Government, a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the test in Hindustani specified opposite his name:—

TAYLOR, Lieut. H., Bedfordshire Right Probationer, Staff Corps, higher standard.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted permission to proceed to England on the recommendation of a medical board:—

BUCKLE, Lieut.-Colonel C. R., Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

RITHERDON, Lieut. R. A., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 1st Regiment Madras Infantry (Pioneer), for four months, from Feb. 11, on private affairs.

HILL, Colonel E., from Feb. 15 to June 15, to Bombay, Poona, and Matheran, on private affairs.

NORIE, Colonel E. M., from March 31, for 182 days, on private affairs.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 19.)

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned sub-divisional magistrates in the Khandesh district:—Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. R. A. Lamb, Mr. G. D. Paise.

Consequent on the appointment of Surgeon-Major A. N. Hojel to act as physician, European General Hospital, the following appointments are made until further orders:—

WATERS, Surgeon-Major G., is appointed to act as professor of physiology in the Grant Medical College.

MANSER, Surgeon R., to act as professor of pathology and curator of the museum in the Grant Medical College.

BAKER, Surgeon R. J., M.B., to act as professor of materia medica in the Grant Medical College.

RAMSAY, Mr. W., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from March 6.

ANDERSON, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. M., superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of superintendent, with effect from Jan. 7.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following persons to be presidents of the local boards established for the talukas of the Nassik District set opposite to their names:—

GRAY, Mr. E., assistant collector in charge of the talukas, Nassik, Sinnar, and Egutpore.

MORRISON, Mr. E. C., assistant collector in charge of the talukas, Nandgaum, Maligaum, Kalvan, and Baglan.

CLERKE—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr. W. Clerke, A.B., M. Inst. C.E., at the disposal of the Municipality of Bombay for employment on special duty in connection with the Tansa project for the water supply of the city.

CLIFTON—His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. N. Clifton to act as executive engineer for irrigation, Poona, until further orders, vice Mr. W. Clerke, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the municipality of Bombay.

The following appointment is made:—

KIRK, Rev. C., chaplain of Rajkote, to act for the Rev. C. Walford as chaplain of Belgaum and Dharwar during the latter's absence on the usual tour in the Konkan.

BEATTY, Mr. C. A. B., assistant superintendent of Poona, on probation, relinquished charge of his office on the 31st ult.

FURLOUGH.

DUNSTERNILLE, Mr. J., assistant superintendent, revenue survey, Southern Maratha country, relinquished charge of his duties in that survey on the 28th Jan. and proceeded on the 6th inst. on one year's furlough, dated 26th Jan., Revenue Department.

MILITARY.

MINCHIN, Lieut. O. F., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from Feb. 3.

The following appointment is made in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

FORBES, Mr. C. H. B., to be captain.

SAMPSON, First Grade Assistant Apothecary J., is promoted to the rank of 2nd grade apothecary to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from Dec. 22, vice Senior Apothecary T. Robinson, pensioned.

HEATCOTE, Colonel C. T., C.B., Staff Corps, commandant 12th N.I., is appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of brigadier-general, with effect from Feb. 1, in succession to Brigadier-General R. R. Gillespie, appointed quartermaster-general.

FAULKNER, Surgeon A. S., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

SIBTHORPE—The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Colonel L. H. Sibthorpe, S.C., 2nd Feb., 1885.

MCRAE—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major A. R. T. McRae, Infantry.

QUADROS, Sub-Assistant Apothecary L. G., is granted acting rank of assistant apothecary, 2nd class, from 2nd to 25th Jan., 1885, whilst in medical charge of E-1st Royal Artillery camp, Chikli.

HARPUR—The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to the colonel's allowance from the date specified:—Lieutenant-Colonel (Battalion-Colonel) J. Harpur, Feb. 17.

McCONAGHY—The services of Surgeon-Major W. McConaghy, M.D., Indian Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

STEVENS, Colonel G. S., Staff Corps.

JOHNSON, Surgeon-Major T. B. W. P., has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half-pay (subject to H.M.'s approval), from Jan. 19.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Feb. 13.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

McCUDDEN, Captain L. A. T., Staff Corps (attached 1st N.I.), to be wing officer 1st N.I. (Grenadiers).

MINCHIN, Lieut. C. F., 2nd Battalion Bedford Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 9th N.I., on probation, dated Feb. 3.

PELLEY, Lieut. P. H., 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 22nd N.I., on probation, dated Feb. 3.

GRANT, Captain J., 25th N.I.I., wing officer 27th N.I.I. (attached 25th N.I.I.) to be wing officer.

PRICE, Lieut. C. H. U., 27th N.I.I., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer, vice Captain Grant, transferred to 25th N.I.I.

WESTMACOTT, Major R., 28th N.I., 2nd in command 1st N.I., to officiate as 2nd in command during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Payne on furlough or until further orders.

With the sanction of Government the C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WATSON, Captain (Brevet Major) S., 1st Battalion Worcester Regiment, to officiate as Brigade Major, Poona, vice Captain Ruppell, officiating as D.A.A.G., Quetta district.

RAYMOND, Lieut. H. W., officiating wing officer 23rd N.I., to be attached to 2nd N.I., on arrival of that regiment at Ahmedabad as a temporary measure.

CUSTANCE, Lieutenant H. L., officiating wing officer on probation 28th N.I., is attached to the 12th N.I. for duty until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are attached to the 28th N.I. for duty until further orders:—

AITKEN, Lieutenant A. E., wing officer 19th N.I.

THOMPSON, Lieutenant D. B., officiating wing officer on probation, 7th N.I.

MILNE, Surgeon A. Indian Medical Department, is placed on general duty, Presidency Circle.

WILSON, Lieutenant A., will rejoin the 13th N.I.

The undermentioned medical officers, Medical Staff, are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in Her Majesty's troopships stated against their names and date of sailing:—

DAVIS, Brigade-Surgeon I., Bengal, *Malabar*, March 21.

FLANAGAN, Surgeon J. W. F., Bombay, *Malabar*, March 21.

SMITH, Brigade-Surgeon P. B., Bombay, *Serapis*, April 1.

WHITE, Surgeon-Major C., Bombay, *Serapis*, April 1.

CENNOLLY, Surgeon-Major P., Bengal, *Crocodile*, April 10.

HOLMES, Surgeon-Major T. J. P., Bombay, *Crocodile*, April 10.

RAMSAY, Surgeon-Major T., Bengal, *Jumna*, April 19.

SLAUGHTER, Surgeon-Major W. B., Bombay, *Jumna*, April 19.

FORBES, Lieut. A. W., S.C., Adjutant Poona Horse, returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on Feb. 10.

FURLOUGHES.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

VINCENT, Captain H. A., Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Commander 2nd Regiment Central India Horse (officiating political agent, Western Malwa), for 1 year and 282 days, on private affairs.

BLAIR, Brigadier-General J., V.C., Bombay Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on or about May 14.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. B. Cox, S.C., Maj. T. Shepherd, S.C., Maj. James Hay, S.C., Col. Arthur Conolly, S.C., Maj. E. H. H. Collen, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Maj. E. A. Fraser, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. C. M. Griffith, S.C., Surg.-Maj. W. Gray.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Wiseman, A. T. Drysdale, J. Elston.

Madras Estab.—A. Joyce, J. C. C. MacHutchin.

Bombay Estab.—J. H. C. Dunsterville.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. W. Cowley, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. J. Ewing, S.C., three months; Lieut. J. W. Currie, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. C. Hodgkinson, S.C., six months; Surg. G. H. Bull, M.D., seven days; Surg.-Maj. J. T. Welsh, M.D., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. W. B. Meade, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Maj. J. G. R. D. MacNeill, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Maj.-Gen. W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E.; Brigade-Surg. J. Cruickshank, M.D.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. W. V. Colebrooke.

Bombay Estab.—H. F. Aston (Cov.), J. A. Baines (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. M. Waller (Cov.), s.c. six months; E. S. Bellasis, s.c. six months; W. Sandford, s.c. four months; C. E. Gouldsbury, extry. six months; J. Kibble, s.c. six months.

Madras Estab.—W. S. Haig (return cancelled), s.c. three months.

MARCH 5.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Herbert Mills Birdwood, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to be one of the judges of the

High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the place of Charles Gurdon Kemball, Esq., who has resigned that office.

MARCH 7.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major David Adamson, Major Alexander James Donnelly Hawes, Major Robert Mosely Bryce Thomas, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Chichester, William Crookshank, Major Sir Benjamin Parnell Bromhead, Bart., Major James Salisbury Tait.

To be Majors.—Capt. George Hugh Coles Dyce, Capt. Augustus Keith Abbott, Capt. Sydney Drummond Turnbull, Capt. Carbery Egan.

Lieutenants to be Captains.—Edward James Fandon Wood, Hastings Read, Charles James Roberts, William Arthur D'Oyly O'Mealy, Edward Hogarth Molesworth, Robert Ramsay Napier Sturt, Henry Beaufoy Thornhill, Edward Henry Hopton Montessor, William Hope Young, George Ward Cole Bruce, Frederick Power Lawrence White, Robert Francis Gartside-Tipping, Valens Congreve Tonnochy, George Henry Robinson, Arthur Wilbraham Twining Radcliffe, Stuart Brownlow Beatson, Henry Richard Longcroft Holmes, Francis William Egerton, Edward Montgomerie Nedham, John de Courcy Dashwood Meade, Malcolm John Meade, Edward Steuart Masters, Alexander MacWhirter Renny, Lewis Montgomery Murray Hall, John Blaxell Woon, Welby Francis Montessor, Harry Leonard Dawson, William Gordon Yate, William Lambert.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Maj. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry Montagu Buller.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.—Surg.-Maj. Charles Edwin Raddock.

To be Surgeon-Major.—Surg. Kenneth Mackenzie Downie, M.D.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Maj. Ellicott Armstrong, Bruce, Maj. William John Pickance, and Maj. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. William Sim McLeod.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Maj. Arthur Rowley Heyland and Maj. Charles Drummond Pasmore Payne.

To be Major.—Capt. Frederick William Vans Leekie.

To be Captains.—Lieut. Harry Everard Passy, Lieut. Arthur Mackworth Monteith, and Lieut. James Molesworth Candy.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. William Hay Macnaghten, C.B., Bengal Cavalry.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Maj. James Kelly, Madras Unattached List; Maj. Herbert Seymour Marshall, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Maj.-Gen. Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., Madras Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE FAMOUS MEN OF BIHAR.*

This is a really good book of 312 demy pages, giving accounts of the famous men who have contributed to make history in the province of Bihar during the last two hundred years. The list of worthies comprise kings, ministers, nobles, scholars, poets, traders, and enterprising people of all kinds, whether Hindu, Mussulman, or Sikh. There are four-and-twenty men of fame included in the series, and that is a decidedly good number for a moderately sized district such as Bihar, more especially when we find that the only names included in the roll of honour are those of men who have rendered themselves remarkable by their learning, their piety, their skill, and by the benefits they have conferred on humanity. The mere conqueror and desolator of provinces is not thought worthy of a place among the truly great. This is a sufficiently remarkable circumstance, considering the havoc which war has made in Northern India during the last two or three centuries, and the necessarily great impression which these wars make on the ordinary mind. It shows an appreciation of the best province of history in a quarter where we should have least expected it; for it has many times been asserted that Indians have no esteem for real history. Another feature in this book is the care that has been taken to supply the date, the place of birth, and the immediate relationships of the subject of each notice. Thus it will be seen that the book is, on the whole, a very satisfactory performance, and does much credit to its author, Bābū Rāmādīn Singh. He has evidently taken a great deal of trouble, and has collected together much that is interesting not only to the inhabitants of Bihār, but also to the world at large. It is also pleasant to see that it is written in the Hindi language, and in a very good form of that language.

* "Bihār-Darpan; or, The Mirror of Bihār" (being a collection of biographical sketches of the famous men of the Province of Bihār), by Bābū Rāmādīn Singh. Patna, 1883.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA &c.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P., is making a brief stay with the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces at Allahabad.

DR. RAJENDRALAL MITTRA has been elected president of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, with which he has been connected for forty years.

THE NAWAB SALAR JUNG, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, has gone to Calcutta, where he has had an interview with the Viceroy.

A SEPOY of the 5th Punjab Infantry, who had sought the aid of the law in vain against the abductor of his wife, went to their house in Lahore City and murdered her paramour and severely wounded his wife. The sepoy was apprehended at once.

At a meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council at Calcutta on February 13th, the Hon. Sir Stuart Bayley presented the further report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The report will be taken into consideration on the 27th instant.

THE REV. MR. HASTIE, who returned to India from England a few weeks ago, has been arrested in Calcutta in execution of the decree obtained against him by Miss Pigott.

THE hottest day in Calcutta during the month of January last was the 28th, when the thermometer rose to 83 degrees, and the coldest was the 7th, when it fell to 51°·8. The total rainfall of the month amounted to 42 of an inch, the average fall for the last 48 years being 43 inch. Rain fell only one day during the month, the average number of rainy days in the last 24 years being two.

MR. BUCKLAND'S HEALTH.—Mr. C. E. Buckland's health will necessitate his taking a somewhat extended period of leave very shortly. Mr. P. Nolan, the Magistrate Collector of Shahabad, will succeed Mr. Buckland as Junior Secretary of the Board of Revenue.—*Englishman*.

THE Viceroy has, it is stated, rejected the expensive scheme involving an outlay of fifteen lakhs for a new Government House on the Observatory Hill, at Simla, and has chosen a cheaper one for rebuilding Peterhoff in great part. This will cost four or five lakhs, and the Secretary of State has formally sanctioned it.

A MARINE COURT of Inquiry was held at Calcutta on Tuesday, the 17th ult., to investigate circumstances attending the destruction by fire of the light-ship *Mermaid*. A great deal of evidence was gone into, and the court adjourned for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the Chemical Examiner to Government on some points connected with the combustibles stored on board.

THE *Englishman* understands that it is practically settled that Mr. E. Gay, Accountant-General of Bombay, will succeed Mr. Westland as Comptroller-General, and that Mr. Atkinson, Accountant-General of Bengal, will go to take Mr. Gay's place at Bombay. Mr. Rawlins, Accountant-General in the Punjab, has been offered the corresponding post in Bengal.

JUDICIAL PETULANCE.—On dit a learned judge of the Calcutta High Court, who is observed generally to use his tongue more freely than his better judgment, cried out to a European attorney the other day:—"Go out, sir; go out and finish your lunch outside the court." All this outburst of temper was elicited by this attorney in question being found picking his tooth after lunch. The attorney was rather taken aback, and thought the learned judge was addressing a coolie and not an officer of the court. Such fiery exhibition of temper is rather too common with the honourable gentleman.—*Bengal Public Opinion*.

A VISITOR TO ENGLAND.—On dit that there is a possibility of his Highness the Maharaja of Durbhunga visiting England this hot weather. This is an intention to be much applauded by reason of the Maharaja's pre-eminent position among the landed aristocracy of Bengal and membership of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. Much practical good must result from his acquaintance with English politicians and statesmen, and his observation of things in general; and it may be confidently said that very much more good is possible of accomplishment by our Indian princes visiting England than by the visit to India of honourable personages who merely carry away impressions.—*Englishman*.

NOTES FROM AJMERE.—A correspondent writes:—"The transfer of Mr. Leslie S. Saunders to the Berars, to officiate for Mr. Henvey, is greatly regretted in Ajmere, where his services have been most meritorious. The name of his successor is not yet known. There is a rumour that Lord Dufferin will pay a flying visit to this city, and will open the Mayo College and distribute the prizes to the boys of the institution. His lordship will afterwards proceed to Jodhpore, the capital of Marwar, and open the Jodhpore Railway of fifty-four miles from Kharehi Station.—*Pioneer*.

THE LATE RAJAH SIR SAHIB DYAL.—The following notification appears in the *Punjab Gazette*:—"The Lieutenant-Governor has received with great regret information of the death of Raja Sir Sahib Dyal, K.C.S.I., which took place at Amritsar on Jan. 17, 1885. The British Government has thus lost a trusted

friend, and the Province an eminent representative of the class of administrators who held office under the Sikh and British Governments in succession. Under both administrations the abilities and honesty of the Rajah were recognised by titles of distinction. A loyal and faithful counsellor, who from the first comprehended and supported the policy of the British Government, the Rajah enjoyed as a public man the confidence of the State, and in his private capacity the honourable and well-earned repute of benevolence and liberality.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(From the *Indian Planter's Gazette*)

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, at Darjeeling, has been closed for repairs while the new organ is being put up.

THE services of a full squadron of the Behar Light Horse have been offered to Government for service in the Soudan.

THE usual Motihari meeting will take place in May, and will probably be open to all the world except Goruckpore.

MR. E. MACNAGHTEN will carry on the duties of the Behar Indigo Planters' Association Secretaryship during Mr. W. B. Hudson's six months' absence.

THE regiment is now doing the musketry course class-firing at all head-quarters of troops. On the 20th instant there will be the usual meeting at Mozufferpore to shoot for prizes.

WE learn that the rumour of Mr. Gwatkin Williams succeeding Colonel Money in the management of the Durbungah Raj is without foundation. No such arrangement is contemplated.

THERE was a capital pig-stick last week under the auspices of Messrs. Webb and Ruxton at Sukree, Mozufferpore, when Messrs. Jimmy Macleod, Rowland Hudson, Sims and a few other Behar Mahdis disposed of four pigs, one of which weighed 18st. 8lbs.

THAT learned savant, Professor Von Schrottky, recently mystified a meeting at the Mozufferpore club by a dissertation on his patent bottoms for "varts." At the end of the lecture he was asked to write the mysterious word. He spelt it "vats," and every one was relieved.

MADRAS.

THE Moplahs, who created the recent fatal disturbance at Maliapuram, have been disarmed.

PRIVATE BARRATT, 43rd O.L.I., has been recommended for the Victoria Cross for gallantry during the late Moplah disturbance at Maliapuram.

THE REV. J. SMITHWHITE and Mrs. Smithwhite have died suddenly at Madras from cholera.

THE F. COMPANY of the Madras Sappers and Miners, under the command of Captain Cockburn, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service in the Soudan.

THE BACHELORS' BALL.—Last night the bachelors gave their annual ball in the Banqueting Hall (by permission of H.E. the Governor) to the society of Madras. Greatly as they and their predecessors for many a long year have distinguished themselves on former occasions, it may be said that their ball of last night was picturesque beyond precedent.—*Mail*, Feb. 14.

CAMP OF EXERCISE.—The Madras Artillery Volunteers are to have a camp of exercise during the whole of March next. Captain Branson, the commandant, and sixty-eight rank and file, will live in camp during the month, and the men will be rationed in accordance with the rules in force among European troops.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

SIR F. ROBERTS has prepared a scheme for encouraging the employment of pensioned sepoys in civil life. In a circular to commanding officers, he orders the adoption of a system of registering the opinion of invaliding medical committees as to the kind of work a sepoy is fit for after discharge. Registers are to be kept by commanding officers, and also by the officials in the district in which the sepoy wishes to obtain employment. The Adjutant-General will communicate with the heads of Government Departments and mercantile firms, with the view to obtaining employment for reliable men.

MRS. GRANT DUFF's fancy dress ball at Madras on Monday, Feb. 16, was a most brilliant success. It was given at the banquet hall, the entrance to which had been made to represent the Ghauts, with Sholah covered with ferns and palms. About 250 guests, all in fancy costume, assembled. Mrs. Grant Duff represented Ann of Austria, and Mr. Grant Duff the Duke of Buckingham, while the Government House party represented various members of that illustrious court, all got up with great historical accuracy. The Hon. H. E. Sullivan was the sailor of *Pinafore*. All the leading members of Madras society were present, the usual characters affected in fancy dress balls being represented. Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Baron Rosenberg were also present. The former only arrived in Madras in time for the ball. Doctor Furnell, surgeon-general, as a silent monk, was the character of the evening.

THE LATE REV. C. E. KENNET, D.D.—At the last Clerical Con-

ference it was decided that the memory of the late Dr. Kennet should be perpetuated in some tangible form, in consideration of the great work he had done in connection with the Tamil Mission in Southern India, of his great theological attainments, and of his personal piety. A sub-committee was accordingly formed, consisting of the Archdeacon and the Rev. Messrs. Gibson, Clarke, and Smith white, and it was resolved that the memorial take the form of a theological library, Dr. Kennet's library being purchased for this purpose, and that a scholarship in his name be established at Sullivan's Gardens Seminary, of which he was the Principal for so long a time. To carry out this proposal it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 4,000 will be required, and the sub-committee have been authorised to appeal to the clergy and such of the laity as may give pecuniary aid towards the proposal.—*Mail*.

BOMBAY.

MAJOR W. G. W. MACKAY, Superintendent of Police, Khandeish, is granted furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs.

SULTAN NAWAZ JUNG left Bombay on the 16th ult. for Secunderabad. A salute of twelve guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on the occasion.

COLONEL P. H. LE GEXT, Political Superintendent, Pahlapore, is granted furlough to Europe for one year and seven months on private affairs.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Parsee Girls' School Association on the 18th ult., Mr. Jehangier B. Murzban was elected a member of the board, in place of the late Mr. Cursetjee N. Cama.

H.E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON has returned from Calcutta. On Feb. 14th he presided at the distribution of prizes at the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, and on the 17th at the distribution of prizes at the Byculla Schools.

The Bombay Port Trust revenue during the ensuing year is estimated at Rs. 37,44,700, and the expenditure at Rs. 34,57,500.

The services of Mr. W. Clerke, A.B. M.I.C.E., have been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Municipality for employment on special duty in connection with the Tansa project for the water supply of the city. Mr. C. A. Clifton acts for him as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona.

We hear that it is the intention of a great many of the members of the local Municipal Corporation to support the re-election of Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta as Chairman of the body for the ensuing year in recognition of the great ability and judgment he has brought to bear on the affairs of the Corporation during his tenure of office.

The Chief Justice and the Judges of the Bombay High Court have urged upon the Local Government the necessity of applying one or two sections of the Mukhtiar's Act to this Presidency, whereby the new High Court pleaders will be qualified to practice in the Bombay High Court and the Small Cause Court. The Act is at present in force in Beugal.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. J. BLANC, Physician, European General Hospital, proceeds to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate. During Dr. Blanc's absence Surgeon-Major Hojel acts as Physician to the European General Hospital, Surgeon-Major Waters acts as Second Physician, and Surgeon Manser as Third Physician and Registrar of the J. J. Hospital. Surgeon R. J. Baker acts as Assistant Surgeon, European General Hospital.

BURMA.

CAPTAIN RAIKES, Deputy Commissioner of Nanthawaddy, is on a visit to Twantay.

The Oriental Telephone Company intend to open an Exchange at Moulmein.

MR. J. O. HUGHES has been elected Secretary to the Moulmein Municipality.

COLONEL FURLONG, who recently met with an accident, is now quite recovered.

DURING the month of January 2,620 tons of rice and paddy were shipped to Upper Burma from the Thayetmyo district.

THE wreck of the B.I. steamer *Madras* has been successfully raised by Mr. Gibb.

ONE of the flats in tow of an Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer *Along Pyah*, on the way down from Yaynangyoung, struck on the Nijoungmintha Rock. Over 1,50,000 riss of earth oil, with which the flat was loaded, has been lost.

MAJOR BAIRD, R.E., who has been lately inspecting the Tidal Observatory at Elephant Point, is, we hear, to fix a sea level on which all future engineering works for Rangoon and its port shall be based. Hitherto, we understand, the river level has been taken as the standard.

MR. E. GRANT, Chief Superintendent of the Comptroller's Office, has been confirmed in that appointment.

THE secretary of the Henzada Municipality stands charged with embezzlement, and has been brought to Rangoon to stand his trial before the Recorder, sitting as a Judge of the High Court.

ANOTHER dacoity has been committed close to Rangoon. The dacoits and villagers exchanged shots, but the dacoits were better armed, and the villagers bolted.

A RUMOUR, emanating from Rangoon, was circulated last week, to the effect that the French Government had concluded a treaty with Theebaw, by which the Shan States east of Silween were ceded to them. It is generally believed in India that there is no foundation for the report.

THE Chamber of Commerce has again addressed the Local Government on the subject of the disastrous results of the anarchy in Upper Burma.

THE *Rangoon Times* says Admiral Hewett has instructions to proceed to Mandalay with escort, and interview King Theebaw, and the officer commanding the second Somersetshire Regiment will provide an escort which will include a company of Marines and a detachment of Blue Jackets. The Government steamer *Irrawaddy* will convey the party.

THE Government of India, it is understood, has no certain knowledge yet of the Treaty said to have been concluded between France and Theebaw.

CEYLON.

(*Ceylon Times*, Feb. 14th.)

DURING the past week the Governor returned from his tour through the Southern Province by way of the Mission Station of Baddegama. Since his return there have been two sittings of the Legislature on successive days. At the first of these, Thursday, 12th, a rather protracted discussion arose as to the right of clerks in Government employ to petition the Council, in regard to their promotion into other departments, in short, as to their right to approach the legislature on any subject. The Tamil member maintained the right. The Governor and the Colonial Secretary, whilst admitting the right of the community at large, as the public to approach the Council by petition, denied the right and the propriety of any part of that public to do so in their capacity of Government servants drawing Government pay, and so it was ruled with good reason. The Customs Amendment Ordinance was read a first and second time by the suspension of the "standing orders." The Attorney-General introduced a bill for the institution of Reformatory Schools. The Church of England Bill was reconsidered in Committee, and the Bill was read a third time and passed, and also was the Ordinance for appropriating unexpended balances of the Loan Board. The report on the Prædial Products Protection Bill was brought up, and the Council went into Committee on it, the power to inflict lashes by magistrates being given; and the Bill was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown. The report of the Sub-Committee on the Forests Ordinance was brought up, its consideration being taken up on the following day, when it was passed without any further amendment. On the next day, in reply to the question of the member for the mercantile community, as to whether the Government propose to continue the construction of the Ruwanwella-Bulatkopitiya road, the Hon. the Government Agent, W.P., on behalf of the Acting Colonial Secretary, entered very fully into the history of the road, and explained the reason why it was not continued this year, the reason being that, in the opinion of the Government Agent, W.P., the road from Ratnapura to Nambapane at Panadura was a more pressing one, and this road had consequently to yield precedence to it. The Hon. R. A. Bosanquet remarked that his question had not been answered. H.E. the Governor replied that the Government certainly proposed to continue the road, but could not say when they would begin to do so. Hon. P. Rama Nathan called attention to the memorial of the clerks of the General Post Office, and moved that in the opinion of this Council the claims of the memorialists to promotion in other branches of the clerical service deserve the consideration of the Government, if increased emoluments on pension cannot be given them by way of compensation. In doing so the hon. gentleman challenged the statement of the Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, that it was a grave breach of discipline for the clerks to present such a petition, and quoted three precedents in which similar petitions have been presented: one in 1842 by the Colonial Secretary; another in 1843 by an unofficial member; and another in 1858 by Mr. George Wall. He contended that the clerks had a right to receive an answer to their prayer. Hon. A. L. de Alwis seconded. The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, on behalf of the Government, replied that the Government declined to enter into any of the questions touched on in the memorial, or to take any notice whatever of the memorial, as it was a grave breach of discipline for the clerks of the Post Office to memorialise the Council in the manner they had done. He confessed the precedents quoted by the hon. member took him by surprise, but attempted to explain them away. A lively

discussion ensued on this, in which Hons. R. A. Bosanquet, P. Rama Nathan, J. Van Langenberg and the Governor took part. The Hon. P. Rama Nathan pressing his motion to a division, His Excellency the Governor moved the previous question, in order that no opinion should be given on the claims of the memorialists. The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary seconded. Hon. P. Rama Nathan appealed to the rule which said that, when a motion has been made and seconded, and the debate thereon concluded, the question *shall* thereupon be put to the vote by the presiding member. His Excellency, after referring to the rules, confessed he saw nothing about the "previous" question there, and suggested to the Colonial Secretary that he should move the adjournment of the debate *sine die*, which he accordingly did. The motion being seconded, the Council divided on the question—ayes, 6; noes, 5. The debate was therefore adjourned *sine die*. All the unofficials voted together. The remaining items on the order of the day were then proceeded with, the principal one being the reading of the Forest Ordinance in Committee. The Ordinance was passed through committee without much discussion. The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary gave notice that at the next sitting he would bring in a bill for making provision for inquiries into deaths in connection with the New Code. The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 19th inst.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Planters' Association was to be held to-day, the 17th instant, when, in addition to the election of a Chairman in place of Mr. Wall, who retires, several important subjects will be brought before the members—amongst other topics a proposal to offer a prize of Rs.500 "for the best plan of a Tea Factory for a garden of 300 acres in a district where the rainfall averages 120 inches," and a resolution to be proposed by Mr. Cross, "that one meeting of the Planters' Association be held in Nuwara Eliya annually, with a view to benefiting more directly the Eastern Planting districts." But of still greater significance is one to be brought forward by the outgoing Chairman, Mr. Wall, "to invite the attention of members to the general feeling of dissatisfaction prevailing in Her Majesty's colonies, especially in Ceylon, with the present system of administering Colonial affairs from Downing-street, and to move for a sub-committee to consider and report upon the best means of promoting the transference of the functions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to an Imperial Council, whose proceedings should be conducted publicly like those of Parliament, and in which all the colonies should be represented." There is just now a very strong feeling of dissatisfaction among colonists as to the mode in which our affairs are mismanaged and muddled in Downing street, and it is to register that dissatisfaction that the present movement is on foot.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- DAY—March 7, at Olney-street, Walworth, S.E., the wife of Mr. Charles Day, of a daughter.
- LAMBERT—March 2, at Mid-Lavant, Chichester, the wife of Major-General Lambert, C.B., late the Connaught Rangers, of twins, boys.
- MACPHERSON—March 1, at 27, St. Stephen's-square, Bayswater, the wife of J. Molesworth Macpherson, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, of a son.
- MAYNE—Feb. 22, at Auckland Villa, Southsea, the wife of Captain Mosley Mayne, Commandant of the Governor of Bombay's Body Guard, of a daughter.
- WILCOX—March 6, at Ashburnham-road, Bedford, the wife of Major-General E. R. C. Wilcox, late Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- BAZETT—WOOD—March 5, at St. Luke's Church, Woodside, Norwood, by the Rev. Henry Bazett (brother of the bridegroom), Charles Bazett, of Ashton, Iowa, U.S., third son of Rd. Y. Bazett, Esq., Reading, late of the Bombay Civil Service, to Harriet Agnes, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Wood, of Addiscombe House, Norwood.
- THOMAS—WARREN—Jan. 3, at St. John's, Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales, by the Rev. Arthur W. Pain, B.A., Harry Bingham (B.A. Cantab), youngest son of the late John Halliday Thomas, Esq., J.P., of Boston, Lincolnshire, to Harriette Annie (Sloper), youngest daughter of the late General George Warren, of H.M.'s Indian Forces, and of the Royal Munster Fusiliers (101).

DEATHS.

- ADYE—March 2, at St. Leonard s-on-Sea, Major-General Goodson Abye, of Saddlewood, Milverton, Leamington, late of the Indian Army.
- ARMSTRONG—March 3, at 91, Victoria-street, Mary Eliza, daughter of the late James Armstrong, Esq., B.C.S.
- BEACHCROFT—March 3, at Oak Lawn, East Sheen, Elizabeth Acworth relict of Augustus Prinsep, H.E.I.C.S., and widow of Samuel Beachcroft, having just completed her 81st year.
- EAMES—March 3, at Nottingham House, Nottingham-place, W., after a short illness, William Eames, late of 26, St. Mark's-crescent, Regent's-park, N.W., and of Fort Gloster, Calcutta.
- HANNYNGTON—March 4, at his residence, 2, St. Germain's-villas, Honor Oak, S.E., Major-General John Caulfield Hannington, late Bengal Army, aged 79.

INGLEFIELD—March 4, Major Francis Hallowell Inglefield, late Bengal Staff Corps.

VERNER—Feb. 26, at Pau, France, Lieutenant-General George Verner, Bengal Staff Corps, youngest son of the late Colonel Thomas Verner, of Belfast, aged 75.

WOOD—March 1, at his residence, Franklin House, South Norwood-hill, Surgeon-Major William Edward Wood, late H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 63.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 1, Clan Macdonald (s), and Lady Armstrong (s), Bombay; Henzada (s), Bombay.—2, Falls of Clyde, and Trowbridge, Calcutta; Bengolligan, Colombo; Baron Colonsay, Calcutta; Daisy Morris (s), Bombay; Coleridge, Mauritius; Roxburgh (s), Kurrachee; Laleham (s), Calcutta.—4, St. Monans, Calcutta; H.M.S. Jumna, Bombay; Bosphorus (s), Bombay; Siam (s), Bombay; Talabot (s), Persian Gulf.—5, Adele, Madras.—7, City of London (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 14, Scawfell (s), Cardiff; Flamstead (s), Shields.—15, Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; King Arthur (s), Bussorah; Nubia (s), Glasgow.—17, Verona (s), London; Bretwalda (s), Cardiff; Nyanza (s), Newport; Bengal (s), Cardiff.—18, Ellora (s), Calcutta; James Turpie (s), Newcastle; Rhosina (s), Cardiff.—16, Shajadah (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 10, Mahratta (s), Rangoon; Malda (s), Singapore.—11, Lenore, Bourbon.—12, Chindwara (s), Bombay; Secundra (s), Calcutta.—13, Astronomer (s), Liverpool; Craigton (s), Ardrossan.—14, Clan Mackenzie (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Feb. 12, Brindisi (s), Calcutta; Goalpara (s), Singapore.—13, Almora (s), London; Tibre (s), Colombo; Arcot (s), Bombay; The Bruce, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 1, Knight Commander, Calcutta; Hartington (s), and Clan Macpherson (s), Colombo.—2, Horn Had (s), and Hexham (s), Bombay; Staffordshire, Calcutta.—3, Lisnacrieve (s), and H.M.S. Crocodile, Bombay.—4, Albania (s), and Lancashire (s), Bombay; Navarino (s), Colombo; Slieve Donard, Calcutta.—7, Garston, Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 14, Winchester (s), Kurrachee; Clan Cameron (s), Marseilles.—16, Regal (s), Kurrachee.—17, Purulia (s), Persian Gulf.—19, Abula (s), Liverpool; Krishna (s), Cochín; Ascalon (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 13, Africa (s), and Killeen.—Feb. 14, Maharani (s), Calcutta (s), Seraglio (s), Roman Empire, British Isles, Idomee, Malabar, Scottish Hill, Charles Collett, and Amanath Rohomon.—15, Maharaja (s), Clan Macintosh (s), Vesta (s), Nevasa (s), Godiva, North, Onward, and Punjab.

MADRAS.—Feb. 10, Clan Mackenzie (s), Calcutta; Chanda (s), Bombay.—11, Oriental (s), Rangoon.—13, Brindisi (s), London; Tibre (s), Calcutta; Arcot (s), Calcutta; Goalpara (s), Bombay.—14, Almora (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, March 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 19; from Brindisi, March 23.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Harman Tyndal, Mr. J. Rowlands, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. Campbell Brown. *From Venice*: Mr. H. Weir.

For Madras: Colonel H. P. Crawford, Mr. Brown, Mr. F. Morse. *From Venice*: Major and Mrs. Hill.

For Malta: Capt. R. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. Torr, Mr. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Miss Hislop, Mr. and Mrs. Raphael, Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

For Colombo: Mr. W. J. Robertson, Mr. H. G. Barkley, Miss Barkley.

For Bombay: Mr. James McKay.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, March 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 19; from Brindisi, March 23.

For Bombay: Mr. W. S. Haig, Colonel Prendergast, Mr. L. Inglis, Colonel S. Black, C.S.I., Miss Black, Mr. James McKay, Mr. J. Swainson, Miss Hearn. *From Venice*: Mr. Hathaway, Mr. A. M. Jacobs. *From Brindisi*: Major C. B. Cooke, Deputy Surgeon-General D. Fraser, Mr. W. P. Symonds, Mrs. G. C. DePree and maid, Mr. S. W. Jervois.

For Port Said: Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Smith.

For Malta: Major Musgrave.

For Suez: Mr. Barlow, Mr. E. P. Barlow. *From Gibraltar*: Viscount Cranbourne.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, March 12; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 19; from Brindisi, March 23.

For Malta: Mr. Carey.

For Colombo: Miss Haines.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, March 18; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, March 26; from Brindisi, March 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Ramsay and six children, Lieut. E. Wilkins. *From Venice*: Mrs. and Mrs. Rumsby. *From Brindisi*: Dr. J. C. Penny, Major C. B. Cooke.

For Malta: Mrs. Buck.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, March 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 2; from Brindisi, April 6.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. W. Reynolds, Capt. A. H. Macintire.

For Calcutta: *From Venice*: Mr. W. G. Gibson.

For Madras: Mr. P. Bosworth, Surgeon and Mrs. Hackett.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, April 1; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 9; from Brindisi, April 13.

For Bombay: Miss Willshire. From *Gibraltar*: Lady Lyall, Miss Lyall. From *Venice*: Miss E. Rogers. From *Brindisi*: Mr. C. E. Day, General Goodfellow, C.B.

S.s. *Tasmania*, from London, April 8; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 16; from Brindisi, April 20.

For Calcutta: From *Venice*: Rev. G. Billing.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail March 18.

For Aden: Dr. T. Crowe, Dr. J. Mason.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Chalmers, Misses Chalmers, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. J. T. Holyroyd.

For Bombay: Mr. W. H. Davis.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 18.

For Colombo: Mrs. McMarthy and children.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. H. Jones, Mr. Gilman, Mr. F. C. Chorley, Misses Oldham.

For Madras: Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Curtot, Miss Ranking, Mr. and Mrs. De Morgan, Miss Darling.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 1.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Nicol and two Misses Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Miss Trimmer.

For Madras: Messrs. Newport.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Reva*, to sail April 15.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs. Carey and two children.

For Madras: Miss A. Stewart.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, Capt. Wadley, to leave Liverpool, March 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Fraser Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ryves, Miss Isabella Sherrieff, Mr. J. R. Lewis.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Verona*, Feb. 17.

From London: Mr. C. Blew, Mrs. H. Whymper, Mr. F. Fletcher, Mr. W. Little, Rev. G. W. Manson, Mr. H. Rollings, Mr. Hurst, Mr. Mansing, Mr. G. Sing, Mr. Alex. Coutts, Mr. G. B. Studd, Lieutenant-General Crealock, Mr. W. Nicoll, wife and infant.

From Brindisi: Mr. Hynes, Major Colquhoun, Mr. F. D. Badcock, Mr. Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Duff Dunbar, Mr. W. F. Lord, Mrs. Blood and infant, Lieut. M. P. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Neill, Mr. E. L. Hamilton, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Moore, Mr. Fox, Colonel Perkins.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Hullah, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie.

From Malta: Major H. L. Morgan.

From Suez: Mr. Paul Brier.

From Aden: Lieut. P. C. H. Jones.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. *Rosetta*, Capt. Brady, from London, March 4.

For Bombay: Mr. R. W. Campion, Mr. F. J. Preston, Mr. A. P. Davis, Mrs. Bigg Wither, Mrs. Rodger, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Duncan and two children, Mr. P. H. Morton, Mr. C. Benzon, Miss C. Lawrell, Mr. J. Stirk, Mr. W. A. James, Mr. Sharp. From *Malta*: Mrs. Alexander.

For Malta: Mrs. Baxendale, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Baird, Mr. W. H. M. Ellis, Mr. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. George, Miss Cumberland, Mrs. Collins, Major Colton.

For Aden: Mr. H. W. Darbey.

For Suez: Mr. W. F. Marshall, Mr. Thursby, Messrs. May, Adams, Cox, W. Barnes, Phillips, Turner, Walworth.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Lombardy*, Capt. Thompson, from Venice, March 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. D. Chandra.

For Colombo: From *Brindisi*: Mr. Matheson.

For Bombay: Mrs. A. L. Cappel, Miss Bazley, Colonel Hon. Lyttelton. From *Brindisi*: Colonel Coningham, Deputy Surgeon-General Moore, Mr. Palit, Mr. S. M. Samuel, Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Mr. Good, Mr. Crew.

For Alexandria: Mrs. Lyttelton, Mr. Atkins. From *Brindisi*: Mr. Dalton, Mr. Gill, Miss Rideout, Mr. Greenfield, Messrs. Huyshe, Forbes, R. Barrington, E. C. Thomas, Dr. Squire.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, from London, March 4.

For Madras: Major and Mrs. Godfrey, Miss W. Strachan, Mr. Allardyce.

For Colombo: Mr. F. A. Payne, Mr. H. Cotton, Mr. R. Ashman.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. J. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen and child, Mr. D. McDonald, Mr. E. Rushton, Mr. Bennett, Mr. W. J. Preston, Mr. H. Spry, Mr. J. Tagg.

For Malta: Dr. Collins Curtis.

For Alexandria: Major W. Whateley, Capt. Curteis, Lieut. Compton, Lieut. Powell, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Bennett and child, Surgeons O'Connell, Rowney, and Trewnan.

For Suez: Messrs. C. L. Byan, Dawse, Hicks, A. Hind, Mackin, Parsons, R. Williams, Wrigley, Major G. C. Sturgeon.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Assam*, Feb. 20.

For London: Mr. Birkmeyer, Mrs. Boune, Mr. F. Hastings, Mr. Duff Watson, Lieut. W. B. Lafone, Mrs. Edward Pinhey, Mr. Browne, Mrs. Dobbs and two infants, Commander and Mrs. Banbury, Lieut.-Colonel Shortland, Capt. S. A. H. Davie, Mr. A. Andrews.

For Brindisi: Mr. E. C. Morgan, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Lloyd, Mr.

F. W. V. Peterson, Mr. C. Sharp, Madame Rauvroy, Madame Lecombe, Mrs. Henderson and child.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Parsons, Mr. J. H. Lewis, Mr. Hach Hallet.

For Suez: Lieut. J. B. Lindsay, Capt. D. Stewart.

For Aden: Capt. Dobbs.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Tasmania*, Captain G. C. Perrins, sailing on Feb. 27.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. Lonsdale, Miss Lonsdale, Mr. A. Pallis, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Glover, Dr. Cockerill, Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. J. T. Murray and child, Mr. E. Morrison, Mr. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Slemelhen.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Fife, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. A. K. Thomson, Mr. George and child, Mr. H. Hollands, Mrs. Brooke and infant, Mrs. La Touche and infant, Mr. R. F. Loaffe, Mrs. Allen and family, Mr. C. Gairdner, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey and daughter, Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Saunders, Miss Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Miss M. C. Amos, Mr. G. E. Mande, Mr. H. G. C. Stoplyton, Mr. H. Holland, Rev. F. Hoskins, Colonel and Mrs. Bloomfield, Colonel Wolseley.

For Venice: Mr. W. Schlish, Mr. H. B. Baden-Powell, Colonel and Mrs. McMahon, Mr. W. M. Grant, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. T. Grant, Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. Eck, Mr. A. B. Thompson, Mr. H. Lester, Mr. Ivan Ivertschkoff.

For Suez: Mr. C. A. Elliott, Colonel and Mrs. C. M. Browne.

For Port Said: Miss Thom.

By the s.s. *Cathay*, Captain T. Fairclough, sailing on March 6.

For London: Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas and two daughters, Mr. J. C. Vertannes, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Anson, Mrs. Horsford, Mrs. Wilson and three children, Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. Broughton, Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Mrs. M. Master, Miss Carmichael, Mrs. Hooper and child, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Miss Spence, Mrs. Wilson and three children, Miss Jefferson, Mr. J. Evett.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Mrs. Ashhurst and two infants, Mr. T. E. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Mrs. A. M. Pearson and maid, Mrs. R. Sedgewick, Mrs. C. E. Frost, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. George Macnair.

For Venice: Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Surgeon-Major Hazlett.

For Brindisi: Lieut. Huskinson, Mr. and Mrs. Colclough.

By the s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. G. Scrivener, sailing March 13.

For London: Rev. W. Gray, Mr. Gordon, Mr. F. I. J. Walton and child, Mr. H. Spry and infant, Mr. and Mrs. George and child, Mrs. White and infant, Mr. Macpherson.

For Venice: Mr. H. Miller.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. F. Cooper and child, Lieut. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bird, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sterne, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Brittain, Mr. Macintyre.

REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Malabar ...	—	—	—	—	—	12 Mar.
Serapis ...	—	—	—	—	—	22 Mar.
Crocodile ...	—	—	12 Mar.	16 Mar.	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
Jumna.....	12 Mar.	—	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	9 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Malabar	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	4 Apr.	8 Apr.	17 Apr.
Serapis	1 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.
Crocodile.....	10 Apr.	22 Apr.	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	7 May
Jumna.....	19 Apr.	1 May	3 May	7 May	16 May

PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. G. White and Co. report as follows on the Tea Market, from Feb. 26 to March 5:—The sales have been larger than those of last week, as some importers were evidently keeping back their teas until after the February figures were published. The deliveries for the month were 640,000lbs. in excess of the corresponding period of 1884 (which comprised 29 days against 28 days this year), whilst the stock on the 1st inst. stands about 500,000lbs. less than on March 1, 1884. There has been a good demand for all useful descriptions, full prices having been obtained for fine and finest, whilst the improved inquiry noticed last week for good Souchongs, Pekoe Souchongs, and Broken Teas has further developed, and an advance of about ½d. per lb. may be quoted on these descriptions. Ceylon.—Only a small quantity has been offered, but the desirable parcels have met with good competition and realised full prices. The quality of some of the well-known marks is at present disappointing, as is often the case early in the season, and it is to be hoped that later shipments will show considerable improvement.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, February 27th; Madras and Allahabad, February 25th; Calcutta, February 24th; Ceylon, February 22nd.

THAT mysterious thing which Mr. Gladstone at first called "an agreement," and now calls "an arrangement," between the English and Russian Governments, has been the subject of telegrams between Lord Granville and our Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Mr. Gladstone having called the thing an "agreement" in the House of Commons, Lord Granville subsequently telegraphed to St. Petersburg to ask the Russians whether they were graciously pleased to assent to this use of an English term by an English Minister in an English House of Commons! Could chicanery and "fumbling" go beyond this? If there was certainly an agreement, why, in Heaven's name, should we ask Russia's permission to call a spade a spade?—and if there was an uncertainty about the matter, why did Mr. Gladstone, at a moment of intense political excitement, undertake to drug the public anxiety by using phrases for which he could not produce adequate guarantees?

DOUBTLESS Russia will be only too delighted to assure us that the agreement is not only binding, but also permanent. For, in the first place, soft words cost nothing, and give time for the moving-up of troops; and, in the second place, this precious arrangement, which by Russian favour we are to be allowed to call an agreement, actually records our surrender to Russia—at least, for the moment—of all that Afghan territory which she has been forcibly seizing during the decrepit administration of Lord Ripon! We say "for the moment;" and Mr. Gladstone—who seems to look on the affair with that *cœur léger* with which Napoleon III. set out for Berlin or Sedan—raised a good laugh in the House of Commons by saying that the agreement would be held valid as long as it was convenient. But it may be doubted whether the Afghans—or, for that matter, the Russians—will look on this surrender as the merely ephemeral make-believe which the sophistry of the Prime Minister now represents it to be. We think that this *quasi*-acknowledgment of the Russian *status quo*, a position that has been obtained partly by violence and partly by the criminal negligence of Lord Ripon's Government, is a disgrace to English statesmanship and English honour. If it is not, indeed, an abject and absolutely fatal surrender to the Russians, it is deceitful to them, treacherous to the Afghans, and degrading to ourselves as a Christian Power bound to "be just and fear not."

AND the results of this dishonesty already justify the maxim that honesty is the best policy; for it is now stated authoritatively that M. de Lessar and the Russians are now resolutely determined to insist on the Afghan surrender of the all-important position of Penjdeh. Mr. Gladstone would doubtless give it them, merely because they are determined to have it—just as he would give them Bombay, for the same reason, as a material guarantee for our humility and inoffensiveness. But will the Afghans be equally subservient? We fear that sound Liberal principles have not yet "permeated" the Afghan mind sufficiently to induce that unregenerate race to kiss the rod and fawn on the foot that kicks them.

THE Maharajah Narendra Krishna, one of the most deservedly revered noblemen in Bengal, and the President of the Central Committee of Bengal Landholders, has sent the following telegram to the leading London papers on this iniquitous Bengal Tenancy Bill:—

The landholders of Bengal and Behar have protested against

the Tenancy Bill, not only as a manifest violation of the zemindar's rights, but also of the solemn and repeated pledges of the British Crown to respect and perpetuate these rights, and, in particular, of the promises made by Her Majesty to her subjects in the Proclamation of 1858. They protest that the Bill is founded upon assumptions which are wholly untrue, and as to which the zemindars have, in vain, demanded an inquiry. They protest against the Bill, further, as assuming that the zemindars have been a rackrenting and oppressive landlord; whereas the public know that he has asserted his rights with conspicuous moderation. They further protest against the Bill becoming law, because, while it deprives the zemindar of his estate and rights under the permanent settlement, it will reduce the actual cultivator to a cottier-tenant, rack-rented by middleman users, as in the Deccan. They protest further that the Bill will fill the country with litigation. They protest that the Bill has been passed by members who have no interest in its provisions, forcing it upon a community of sixty millions of people deeply interested in land and who are opposed to it, and have presented innumerable petitions against it. They further protest that the Amendments were disposed of in Council in a most unsatisfactory way. Out of twenty members of the Council, fifteen are in the service of Government; and in most cases, when the members in charge declined to accept an Amendment, the whole official majority ranged themselves against it, and it was rejected. They protest, finally, that out of two hundred and twenty-eight sections of the original Bill, forty-five sections were omitted, fourteen new sections added, and twenty-two wholly recast in the Select Committee; and, notwithstanding these changes, the Bill passed without being republished and translated into the vernacular languages. On all these grounds, they protest against the Bill, and make their humble appeal to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen not to allow it to be placed upon the Statute-book.

WE ask our readers to compare the striking language and statements of this most important telegram, from the acknowledged leader of Calcutta Native Society and a nobleman eminently representative of Bengal Hinduism, with the remarkable speech in Council and the telegrams of the Maharajah of Darbhanga, the chief hereditary Prince of Behar and the representative of a line of chiefs who were powers in the country in Mogul times—and again with the telegram of the Hon. A. B. Miller, who entirely represents the non-official Englishmen of the country. Can any chain of evidence be more complete, that this wicked and cruel measure is loathed by every honest mind in Bengal, and is driving the most loyal and the most munificent class in India into ruin and consequent disaffection? Is Lord Ripon's mad frenzy so contagious that it has infected even his successor, the English statesman who, of all others, would have been thought by his countrymen least likely to be bitten by that wretched gad-fly.

LORD WEMYSS, Sir Herbert Maxwell, and the other English politicians who have so nobly taken up this far-off question—surely a question that ought to be treated by conscientious Englishmen with all the more scrupulous care because it is far-off—deserve the warmest thanks, not only of Indians, but of every friend of the Empire and of English honour. But why does not every honourable Englishman boldly come forward to join in demanding justice, and a withdrawal of this persecution, for our fellow-subjects in the East? Well, the answer is, that few, alas, very few Englishmen know anything whatever about Indian matters; and fewer still will take the trouble to investigate the merits of a legislative proposal that only affects the happiness and well-being of some sixty millions of our Indian fellow-subjects.

THEN, too, the fatal twist given to Liberal opinion in England on all Indian topics by the supposed necessity of defending Lord Ripon's incapacity and folly has rendered it almost hopeless to expect a fair judgment from any section of the English Liberal Press. Even the *Pall Mall Gazette*, usually superior to these paltry considerations of party, speaks of the Bill as "a tardy measure of justice meted out to the silent and unrepresented millions." It absolutely ignores the fact that everyone, without a single exception, who has any shadow of a claim to speak on behalf of the "silent and unrepresented millions"—take, for instance, the ultra-Radical (but honest) *Indian Statesman* and *Friend of India*—declares emphatically that the

Act will cause the ruin of Bengal and the enslavement of the ryots!

LORD RIPON has given the word that the measure is "too much in favour of the zemindars;" and, of course, the *Echo* is at once to be found in the army of preachers on this most stimulating text. An Act that confessedly presumes every tenant-at-will to have been in possession of his holding twelve years (and, therefore, vested with the valuable rights of fixed occupancy, transferred from the zemindar without compensation)—a presumption which Mr. Justice Field and every other Indian judicial authority tell the Government will very rarely be capable of being legally rebutted by the zemindar, however good his case may be—is actually thought by Lord Ripon to be "too much in favour" of the zemindar! It would be interesting to know whether even this concession, which Lord Ripon considers so inadequate, has been made to his lordship's Yorkshire tenants at Studley. But surely this haste to sound the trumpet for further attacks on the now well-nigh ruined zemindars ought to warn Lord Dufferin of the hypocrisy that pretended that this incendiary legislation was dictated by benevolent motives, and was intended to make things quieter between the landlords and the tenants of Bengal. The Act had hardly passed a day—and the money-lenders and landsharks of Bengal had hardly had time to whet their knives in anticipation of the rich spoil awaiting them under its provisions—when the author of all the mischief begins to cry out for more!

THE *Echo* says that "it"—that is, the Bengal Tenancy Act—had, according to the Viceroy's telegram, "been twice translated into the vernacular." We confess that this seems to be the plain meaning of Lord Dufferin's words (see our Parliamentary report). On reading this distinctly false statement, will Lord Dufferin order the immediate dismissal of the unworthy official (we know not and care not who he may be) who has done such despite to the honour of a nobleman who is not only Her Majesty's representative, but of whom, we think, it might truly be said that he is *sans peur et sans reproche*?

It is difficult, even, to imagine what Bill was meant by this official Jesuit. Was it the Bill as amended by the suggestions of the Bengal Government in October last?—that is, the Bill as it virtually was when it came into the hands of the Select Committee in November last. Or was it the Bill as it left the hands of the Select Committee on February 13, just a month ago? We pause for a reply. And we may pause—we shall not get one; for it certainly was *neither of these Bills*, but some long forgotten phase of this Bill, a phase months ago as dead as Julius Cæsar, of which the draftsman of Lord Dufferin's telegram speaks as if it were identical with the Bill now in question!

THE Bill, in its original form of 1877, was a measure, avowedly, to enable zemindars more easily to recover their rents. Does the Government depend on the translation of this phase of the Bill into the vernacular as their excuse for not translating the Bill of 1885 before passing it?

AND the beauty of it all is, that this good, worthy, *honest* Government only in December, 1882, by the lips of Mr. Ilbert in the Council, and by a letter of the Legislative Department to local Administrations, solemnly pledged itself, not only to the publication, but actually to the circulation and discussion of legislative proposals before enactment! Nobody had asked for this gushing declaration of virtuous intentions; it was simply the outcome of that itching desire for popularity that was always moving Lord Ripon's Government to go up and proclaim its amazing virtues from the housetops. And now, when the time comes for performances, in place of promises, the Native community learns the practical value of Lord Ripon's "bray without ceasing."

THE Radical papers further make a great point out of the statement contained in the same telegram, that "the

Bill passed without division after seven days' debate." Now, we appeal to anyone who knows anything whatever of the circumstances of the passing of the Bill, and the hatred with which it is regarded by all classes—is this an *honest* description of the circumstances? The *Echo*, the paper that specially supports Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's candidature, says on this:—"In a word, Sir Herbert had been as good as hoaxed by the Maharajah of Durbhunga"! And the reason given is:—"It (the Bill) had been passed by the Legislative Council without a division after seven days' debate; it had been twice translated into the vernacular."

Is this English fair-play.

EVEN the *Spectator*, whose honesty is, we believe, beyond suspicion, is deceived by the amazing tissues of misrepresentations that have been put about by the supporters of the Bill. It astounds the informed reader, and misleads the ninety-nine uninformed, by the outrageous statement that "after; at least, thirty years' of discussion and deliberation Lord Lytton, in 1877, ordered an inquiry into the grievances of the Bengal peasantry, who complain that they have gradually been deprived of their ancient fixity of tenure."

OF course all the Conservative papers of England take a fairer view of the misfortunes of our Bengal fellow-subjects, in being made the *corpus vile* on which Mr. Chamberlain's famous "ransom" theory has first been tried. But in a question of spoliation and confiscation such as this, the Conservatives are as the "just men who need no repentance." It is, however, satisfactory to observe that the *Morning Post*, the *St. James's Gazette*, and the *Globe*, have fairly put before the public the enormity of the crime that is being perpetrated in Bengal under the pretence of philanthropy. But the Radicals virtually say to the Government, "John, have you ruined the loyal zemindars? Have you fattened the usurers and the pettifoggers? Have you effectually enslaved the helpless and voiceless ryots? Then, John, come to prayers!"

"THE Storehouses of the King, by Mrs. Jane Van Gelder, which was announced some time since, is, we learn, now ready for issue by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. The authoress (who is a lady well known in Calcutta) claims to have discovered the purposes for which the pyramids of Egypt were built, and the work should, therefore, prove of interest to Egyptologists. We shall hope to review the book at length in an early number.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, February 27:—

Ram Sing, the Kooka leader; Rev. Father John Esseiva, S.J., chaplain of the Parell Convent, Bombay; Lieutenant Leicester Seward, South Lancashire Regiment (wing officer 9th Bengal N.I.); Captain E. Hanstock, Paymaster East Yorkshire Regiment, Bombay.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—An address was forwarded by the Council of the East India Association to Lord Reay on Wednesday last, prior to his departure to assume the Governorship of Bombay. In congratulating his lordship on his appointment the association draw attention to the great commercial interests of Bombay which result in considerable profit to this country, and urge "that it should equally be rendered advantageous to the producers and traders of Western India. To this end two main conditions are needed—namely, that communications shall be rendered as effective and cheap as possible, and that the water supply shall be stored and distributed so as to serve the wants of agriculture and protect the people against droughts." Attention is also drawn to the economic condition of the peasantry of Western India and to the promotion of the revival or introduction of indigenous mechanical arts, "so that the masses of the people may not, as now, be almost entirely dependent on agriculture and its attendant precarious labour." In conclusion the address refers to the position and prospect of the numerous native States in Western India, and to the many signal instances they have given of their loyalty to the Crown and their willingness to accept the guidance of the Bombay Government.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated March 15:—

"Lord Randolph Churchill arrived at Hyderabad to-day, and is staying at the British Residency.

"An affray which recently occurred at Hyderabad gaol, and which ended in the shooting and bayoneting of several prisoners, has attracted some attention. A commission of inquiry has been appointed to investigate the facts.

"The reports of the tea and indigo districts are somewhat unfavourable, owing to the want of rain.

"The Central Asian crisis absorbs public attention, and the telegrams describing the progress of the negotiations and the state of feeling in England are anxiously awaited. Several more or less wild rumours have been current during the past week. These generally take the form of a positive assertion that war has been actually declared against Russia, or that a collision has occurred between the Afghans and the Russians. The first statement is, of course, unfounded, while the other is less open to doubt. The Government is reticent regarding its news from the frontier; but I have reason to believe that up to Thursday evening it had not received authentic intelligence of any actual collision. Still, it is by no means unlikely that shots have been exchanged between the outposts.

"It seems highly probable, too, that Russia is availing herself of every day's delay to push troops towards the frontier—not, perhaps, so much along the Sarakhs-Herat line, where their advance would speedily be noticed, as from Tashkend and Samarcand towards Kilif, on the Oxus, and Kolab, if not actually to Balkh and Faizabad. Such a movement might be carried on for some time before any news of it could reach Cabul, and it is a movement which has perhaps greater elements of danger than that on Herat. It would, therefore, seem to be clearly our interest not to let the negotiations drag, but to insist that Russia should state at once whether she means peace or war.

"Should she elect for the latter, then, in India at least no apprehension will be felt as to the result. The Government is quietly but vigorously pushing on its preparations. Lord Dufferin commands the entire confidence of all classes, and is known to be in complete accord with his military advisers. The public may rest assured that he and they are fully alive to the gravity of the situation, and that they are leaving nothing undone in order to be ready at every point, whether for offence or for defence. The spirit of the native army is admirable. The native newspapers, of every shade of opinion, vie with their English contemporaries in the loyalty of their tone, and from all parts of the country are received the accounts of men well qualified to judge of the temper of the people agreeing in this, that in this matter the Press faithfully represents the public feeling. The educated classes in quiet times often grumble concerning the shortcomings of the British Raj, but they know well that any change of masters would be a change for the worse; while the people occupy themselves little with politics, but have a childlike faith in the Government, and believe that it will win in any case.

"While, however, the public look to the future without apprehension, and with full confidence in Lord Dufferin, they do not fail to recognise how greatly his difficulties were increased by his predecessor's apathy in this Afghan frontier question. Without going back to the period of the evacuation of Candahar, it is a fact that at least a year ago Lord Ripon was warned in the clearest terms by his military advisers. But he would never allow the smallest precautions to be taken. If, instead of shirking the question, he had boldly faced the situation, even so recently as last summer, the chances are that Russia would never have ventured to put forward her present preposterous claim. It is right that the British public should know where to fix the responsibility for the difficulties and dangers that may arise.

"The preparations for the Rawul Pindi durbar are proceeding rapidly, although it is still doubtful whether the event will take place at all, as if war should break out the Ameer would not leave Afghanistan. According to his present plans, he will start from Cabul about the 23rd instant, crossing the frontier on the 26th. He will be met at Lundikhana by the Commissioner of Peshawar and a cavalry escort. On his arrival at Rawul Pindi the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will receive him. The festivities will last about four days, and will present every circumstance of military pomp. A number of the Punjab princes will attend with large followings, and representatives of the native nobility from all parts of the Empire will also be present. The Nizam has offered to send a high noble, with a fitting retinue.

"It is understood that among the presents to be given to the Ameer will be the very appropriate ones of one heavy and one mountain battery, completely equipped, 5,000 Sniders, and 250 rounds of ammunition per rifle. It may also be mentioned that the *corps d'armée* at Rawul Pindi will be equipped so as to be ready to take the field at any moment. The entire Headquarters Staff, as well as the Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay,

will be present, so that Lord Dufferin will have all his military advisers around him."

The *Times* correspondent with the Afghan frontier commission telegraphs the following from Gulran, dated March 8:—

"Affairs remain very much *in statu quo*, but, if anything, they look brighter.

"The statement current that our escort numbers 1,400 men, with artillery, should be contradicted. Its actual strength is 200 lances and 200 bayonets.

"Mails despatched from Meshed are now received in three days.

"Captain Yate left yesterday to join Colonel Ridgeway at Pendjeh.

"LATER.

"The tidings of the concentration of troops on the north-western Indian frontier and of the warlike preparations in England have just been received, and have evoked much enthusiasm."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, MARCH 10th.

DEBATE ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Earl of WEMYSS said he desired to put a question to the noble earl the Secretary of State for India (the Earl of Kimberley) with reference to the Bengal Tenancy Bill now under discussion before the Council of the Viceroy of India. The noble earl was proceeding to explain that the measure was one practically to extend to Bengal what was known as Irish land legislation, when

The Earl of KIMBERLEY rose to order, and said that he was quite ready to answer any question on the subject, but the Bill was one of a difficult and complicated character, and it was out of order to discuss it without notice.

The Marquis of SALISBURY thought that the course the noble earl (the Earl of Weyss) proposed to take was a very common one, and pointed out that the question whether the subject was difficult and complicated depended very much on the knowledge of noble lords.

Earl GRANVILLE contended that as this was a question asked after giving private notice, it would be out of order to discuss it. If the question would lead to discussion notice should be placed on the minutes, not for the benefit of the Government, but for the benefit of noble lords who might be interested in the subject.

The Earl of WEMYSS then said that as objection had been taken to the course proposed, he would put his question on the paper for Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, MARCH 10th.

Sir H. MAXWELL asked the Under Secretary for India whether it was true, as stated in the *Indian Statesman* of February 3, that, whilst the average total incidence of rent, (including the Government Revenue demand) in Bengal is only two rupees per acre, the Government revenue demand alone in the North-Western Provinces amounts to three rupees per acre, in addition to a rental of three rupees more; and whether it was true, as stated by the same paper, that Lord Dufferin has received "instructions from home" to pass the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

Mr. J. K. CROSS—The average rate of Government revenue per acre in the North-West Provinces is one rupee, two annas, three pies, as the hon. member will see on reference to page 197 of the *Indian Statistical Abstract*, No. 15. It is impossible to say what is the average rate per acre in Bengal. Neither the area cultivated, nor the amount of rent realised from that area is known with accuracy. But detailed inquiries made in several districts in 1883 tend to show that the average rent rate considerably exceeds two rupees per acre. Her Majesty's Government would see with satisfaction the passing of a measure on the subject of Bengal Tenancy during the present session of the Legislative Council at Calcutta, but no instructions from home have been given to Lord Dufferin to pass the Bill.

Sir H. MAXWELL—I will ask the hon. gentleman whether he can confirm or contradict the statement contained in the following private telegram from a native member of the Viceroy's council:—"Motion for republication of bill in the vernacular, and delay for three weeks not carried. Opposed on the ground that Executive Council wished to go to Simla. If delay allowed bill would have to be discussed;" and whether this bill is being pressed forward with such urgency in consequence of the Viceroy feeling it convenient to go to a cooler climate.

Mr. J. K. CROSS—The hon. member asks me a question on a subject of which I am ignorant. If he will give me notice of the question, and allow me time in which to receive a reply, I shall be able to answer him.—(hear, hear).

Sir H. MAXWELL—In consequence of the extreme urgency of this question—the Bill being within three days of being passed—I beg to give notice that before proceeding with public business, I shall ask leave to discuss the matter on a motion for the adjournment of the House.—(hear, hear).

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Sir H. MAXWELL asked leave to move the adjournment of the House in order to discuss a matter of urgent public importance—viz., “the proceeding of the Viceroy and Council in Calcutta in pressing forward the Bengal Tenancy Bill without giving time for the due consideration and the translation thereof into the vernacular.”

The SPEAKER.—The question is that leave be given. (Ministerialeries of “No, no”). Is the hon. member supported by forty members?

A large number of members on the Opposition side and a few Irish members rose, whereupon

Sir H. MAXWELL said that at first sight it might appear presumptuous on the part of a private member to interrupt the course of public business for the purpose of discussing so grave a matter as the policy of the Viceroy of India and his Council; but right hon. gentlemen on the front benches would naturally hesitate to adopt the course which he had taken, as they would be unwilling to run the risk of interfering with the policy which commended itself to Her Majesty's Viceroy. He had already read to the House part of a telegram which he had received from the Maharajah of Durbhunga, one of the native members of the Council. That message concluded with these words:—“We, however, hold that a Liberal Government like the present ought first to consult the convenience of the nation instead of their own. They wish to rush the Bill through next week. Kindly put the matter before Parliament”—(hear, hear). The Bill was introduced into the Council only a fortnight ago, and it was understood to be radically different in many important details from the Bengal Tenancy Bills which had previously been introduced and withdrawn. The complaint of the zemindars of Bengal was that the present measure had not been long enough before the country, and that its provisions were not sufficiently known. At home due time was always allowed for deliberating upon and discussing measures, and if such time were ever refused by the Government, the nation would insist upon it being given. But what power had the zemindars of Bengal to insist upon delay? The only power they could exercise was through their representatives in the Council, and when those representatives were overridden by the compact Government majority no course was open to them except to appeal to public opinion at home.—(hear, hear). In the *Times* of Monday a dispatch had appeared containing an account of the manner in which the Opposition in the Council were being met. It said that most of the amendments to the Bill were either withdrawn or defeated by the compact official majority voting to order. This matter was urgent, because if things were allowed to take their course, the Bill would be passed in three days' time. It was also important, because vast interests would be affected by the measure. He did not say that a Bill which dealt with the whole question of land-ownership was not called for; in fact, he believed that in many respects the “permanent” settlement effected by Lord Cornwallis was unsatisfactory. But as that settlement was intended to be permanent, surely any proposal to alter it should be approached with due deliberation.—(hear, hear). This was not a time when it would be wise to alienate from us the affections of the landowners of Bengal, who resembled in every respect the loyal landowners of Ireland. Recent legislation had done much to alienate the loyal classes in Ireland from the Liberal party, and it was possible that the zemindars of Bengal might similarly be alienated from the Imperial Government. Being unwilling to delay further the progress of the Redistribution Bill, he would conclude by asking the Under Secretary of State for India for some assurance that the measure before the Viceroy's Council would not be passed with undue haste.—(hear, hear). He trusted that the reason why sufficient time in which to translate the measure into the native language had not as yet been given, was not that the Viceroy and his Council were in a hurry to get to Simla. He begged to move the adjournment of the debate.

Sir G. CAMPBELL objected strongly to the course taken by the hon. member. The House knew nothing of the merits of the question to which the hon. member had drawn attention, and the hon. member knew nothing about the matter himself—(some cries of “Oh”). He did not himself understand the question—(“hear, hear” and laughter). This, however, he did know—that the subject had not been hurried over. On the contrary, what Bengal had reason to complain of was the delay that had taken place, although the question had been made the subject of mischievous agitation for years. It was a matter of enormous public importance that the question should be settled. Since 1793 the rights of the zemindars had been limited by law, and this Bill was wanted to define the exact limits of those rights. The zemindars of Bengal were mostly good and loyal subjects

of the British Crown, and it was, he trusted, unnecessary to be unjust to any other class in order to secure their affection. The hon. member was wrong in contending that the Bill ought to be delayed for some considerable time. He agreed, however, with the hon. member in condemning the growing tendency of the members of the Indian Council to hurry Bills on in order that they might leave Calcutta. He remembered the time when the Council were obliged to remain in Calcutta all the year round, and yet managed to thrive pretty well—(laughter). He objected to the unsettlement of the Government, which resulted in a constant tendency on the part of the members of the Government to hurry Bills on. An important measure of this kind should not be indecently hurried through because members of Council were anxious to get away to Simla—(hear, hear). He hoped the Bill would be well settled, and if there were any difficulty in settling it in a few days he thought the members of Council ought to remain a few days in Calcutta for the purpose.

Mr. MACFARLANE said that some of the statements of the hon. baronet, if left uncontradicted, were calculated to mislead the public. The hon. baronet had said that this Bill was brought before the Council only a fortnight ago, whereas the fact was that the Bill, or one very like it, had been before the Council for years and years, and was the result of a Commission upon this very subject. Then the hon. baronet said the Bill was to be passed in a foreign language; but unless Bills for India were passed in a great number of languages they must be foreign to some of the people they affected. After all, this Bill was merely an extension of an Act passed in 1859 against which the zemindars made exactly the same outcry. The hon. baronet also said that the zemindars of Bengal were a formidable body, and that they ought to be conciliated; but the hon. baronet evidently did not understand the object of the Bill, which was not to conciliate the zemindars, but to conciliate 70,000,000 of their tenants. Which of the two classes, he should like to know, was best worth conciliating. He did not pledge himself to the details of this Bill, but, as to the principles, in his opinion they were nothing more than justice.

Mr. CROSS did not intend to enter into the merits or demerits of the Bill, but he thought he should explain to the House the mode in which the matter was brought before him by the hon. baronet. That night when he came down to the House he received a notice from the hon. baronet saying that unless the answer he gave to the hon. baronet was perfectly satisfactory the latter would bring the question before the House. He told the hon. baronet practically the answer he was going to give, and the hon. baronet said he would consider whether it was sufficient. What was the question the hon. baronet asked? He asked whether he (Mr. Cross) was aware that this Bill, which had only been before the Council a fortnight, had not been translated into the vernacular, and told him at the same time that an eminent gentleman in Bengal had sent a telegram stating that the Bill had not been translated and wished for the intervention of Parliament. That was an astonishing statement to him. If the hon. baronet would give him time he would telegraph to India and get the facts of the case and place them in his hands. He did not see that he could do anything more—(hear, hear). He could only say that if, instead of sending him a note at half-past five o'clock that evening, the hon. baronet had called upon him any time during the day and asked his attention to a question of this importance, he would have been glad to place himself in communication with India at once on the subject. He hoped the hon. baronet would accept this explanation and withdraw his motion for adjournment.—(hear, hear).

Mr. J. LOWTHER said that nothing could be fairer than the speech of the hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary, but at the same time he never knew a case in which it was more reasonable and desirable for a private member to avail himself of the Standing Orders of the House and bring them into requisition than on this occasion. He would remind hon. gentlemen opposite, including some members of the Government who were conspicuous for their disorderly interruptions, that the House of Commons discharged the functions of a Senate as well as those of a vestry; and if the House was to vindicate its claims to be the great council of the nation and to attend to the affairs of the whole British Empire, it must be occasionally content, at the risk of spending a few moments, to withdraw itself from merely domestic and party political affairs in order to give attention to the vital and important interests of our Indian Empire—(hear, hear). This Bill was simply an adaptation to Hindostan of the principles which had had such an unenviable notoriety in connection with land legislation in Ireland. That property guaranteed by previous legislation should be summarily taken away at a few days' notice without those primarily affected by it having a legitimate opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the contents of the Bill, was, in his humble judgment, a monstrous and outrageous act of despotism, which the House should be slow to sanction.—(hear, hear). He hoped the Government would allow the House clearly to understand, not that three or four days after

the Bill was passed his hon. friend would be privileged with an interview at the India Office and be told that the Government had ascertained that the Bill had passed and that they could not pursue the subject further, but that the assurance of the Under-Secretary was a *bonâ fide* one—namely, that Her Majesty's Government would communicate by telegraph with the Government in India and would ensure that due deliberation was observed, in order that the persons interested in the Bill might be made acquainted with the contents of the Bill and have a legitimate time to consider so important a measure before it became law—(hear, hear).

Mr. GLADSTONE.—The right hon. gentleman, with his usual moderation of language, relies upon the stock of knowledge that he possesses for the statement he makes that there is now being perpetrated in India a monstrous and outrageous act of despotism. The violent language which the right hon. gentleman uses both here and elsewhere does not tend to carry conviction to the minds of candid gentlemen. The hon. baronet opposite by his motion appears to me to ask for time. The right hon. gentleman has supported the motion, but he wants no time, because he says this act is an act of plunder, and what is the use of demanding time for an act of plunder?—(hear, hear). He has full knowledge of it already, and if he has had time to acquire that knowledge which he declares he possesses, surely those who are in India, and who have been discussing it and hearing of it for two or three years, must have an adequate knowledge of it also. The right hon. gentleman says that this is a very fortunate and happy use of the forty members rule. I am bound to express an entirely opposite opinion—(hear, hear). The right hon. gentleman is under a mistake in bringing this matter forward as one of urgent public importance without having previously done his best to obtain information as to the actual state of the case—(hear, hear). No opportunity has been given to us of obtaining a knowledge of the actual state of the case by telegraphic communication. What is the state of knowledge with which the House is now called upon to discuss this matter? We have heard a telegram once read by the hon. baronet—we have not got that telegram before us, and it is difficult to recollect its exact terms—and upon the mere strength of that telegram Her Majesty's Government are desired to interfere with the proceedings of the Council of India. In one thing I sympathise very much with the hon. baronet—namely, in the weight he is disposed to attach to the opinion of native members of Council—(hear, hear). I believe the telegram states that the Bill has been passed by an official majority. Do I understand him to say that none but official members voted for the Bill?

Sir H. MAXWELL said he had only the information contained in that telegram, which he again read.

Mr. GLADSTONE.—I do not find that there is any statement in the telegram that the Bill was carried by an official majority.

Sir H. MAXWELL.—That was in the telegram in the *Times*.

Mr. GLADSTONE.—Well, I want to know whether the hon. baronet has any knowledge as to what is exactly meant by carrying the Bill by an official majority. Was there any statement in the *Times* on that subject? These words are often very loosely used. I should like to know what course was taken by the other native members of the Council—(hear, hear). It has been stated by the Under-Secretary that this Bill is in substance the same as has been before the Council in former years, and it is within my own knowledge that Lord Ripon considered that he was handing over to Lord Dufferin substantially the same Bill—(“oh”). We have no evidence of its being a Bill of a different character. Is the House ready to say that upon the statement sent in a telegram by one member of Council the House is to be called upon, by means of the forty members rule, and in derogation of the ordinary course of business, distinctly to interfere with the regular action of the Legislative Council? It appears to me that this is a very questionable and inconvenient mode of proceeding—(hear, hear). I know there have been cases of scandalous rapidity—I need not quote them—in passing Bills through the Legislative Council, but I have not heard of any such under the management of Lord Dufferin or Lord Ripon—(hear, hear). Whenever such a case occurs it will be a very proper matter for the investigation of this House; but as the right hon. gentleman thinks this is a most appropriate manner of using the forty members rule—I must say that a statement conveyed upon such grounds as have been recited, with such a total want of particularity—without any application to the official organ of the Indian Department to improve our knowledge of the case, does not warrant a demand that this House should use its influence with the Executive Government for the purpose of interfering with the course of business in the Legislative Council—(hear, hear). We must have some confidence in the Governor-General and Executive Council until some grounds have been laid before us for presuming that they have acted wrongly—(hear, hear); and I submit that no grounds have been shown which ought to overbear that general confidence and to induce us to do that which has a tendency to weaken the authority of the Legislative Council—(hear, hear).

The right hon. gentleman has asked whether the assurance of my hon. friend the Under-Secretary was *bonâ fide*.

Mr. J. LOWTHER.—I assumed that it was.

Mr. GLADSTONE.—Having assumed that it was *bonâ fide*, the right hon. gentleman gave a construction of it metamorphosing it into something totally different, and, of course, reserving to himself, with his usual discernment and moderation—(a laugh)—the right of coming down and accusing my friend the Under-Secretary of not having acted up to his assurance. I do not think there is any doubt as to the *bonâ fide* of my hon. friend the Under-Secretary, and I think the House will do well to allow my hon. friend—who, I believe, is at present so occupied—to endeavour to ascertain the real facts of the case—(cheers).

Sir S. NORTHGOTE, who was received with cheers, said,—I am always very reluctant to bring questions under the consideration of this House by resorting to a motion for adjournment, and if the step taken by my hon. friend was for the purpose of discussing the merits of this Bill, I should feel considerable hesitation in approving of it—(hear). But the question raised by my hon. friend does not relate so much to the character of the Bill as to the course of proceeding which we shall take. He, it appears, has, as a member of Parliament, been asked by an eminent native member of the Legislative Council to bring the matter before Parliament, and ask for time for the consideration of this Bill. Under such circumstances, it is not unreasonable that an inquiry should be made as to the correctness of the statements of the native gentleman to whom reference has been made—(hear, hear). The right hon. gentleman, however, gets up and finds fault with my hon. friend for making use of this particular opportunity of moving the adjournment in order to bring the case before Parliament, and he says that it is highly inconvenient and unfair that the course of public business should be thus interrupted. We are told that we should not now have raised this question at all, though it is one of great urgency, because it infringes on the time to be devoted to a matter of great internal importance, but which does not press in the same way from day to day. There is a parallel between what is going on here and at the other side of the world, for while this is the answer we are given here, in India it is answered that it is necessary for the Governor-General and his Council to go to Simla without delay. But neither of these answers touches the root of the matter—namely, that time ought to be given for the consideration of this Bill—(hear, hear). The subtle distinctions raised by the Prime Minister are really not quite worthy of the occasion—(hear, hear). My hon. friend says that he has been informed by a member of the Governor-General's Council that such and such feelings are entertained on this subject, and the right hon. gentleman meets this by asking “Do you know what the other members think?” I do not see that it was necessary or possible for my hon. friend to know that—(hear, hear). Then the right hon. gentleman asks as to the opinions of the official members on this subject. It is easy for the Under-Secretary to obtain that information in a very short time. In an hour or two he will probably obtain information which will set all these matters at rest. He has shown no disinclination to give that information, and I shall be perfectly satisfied with his answer—(hear). Had it not been for the rebuke which the Prime Minister has given to my hon. friend, and which, I think, under the circumstances, was hardly called for, I might not have thought it necessary to rise—(hear, hear).

After a few words from Mr. BIGGAR,

Sir H. MAXWELL asked leave to withdraw his motion.

Leave was, however, refused, and the motion was negatived without a division, and the House then went into Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, MARCH 12th.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Earl of WEMYSS, who had given notice of his intention to put the following question to the Secretary for India—Whether he would use his influence to cause the Bengal Tenancy Bill to be published and circulated as amended by the Committee of the Council in India before it was passed into law, so as to enable those interested in the measure, whether zemindars, middlemen, or ryots, to have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its provisions—said that he found that he stood somewhat in the position of the man who locked his stable door after his steed was stolen, because he had read in the *Times* of that morning a telegram to the effect that the Bill had passed. This announcement had come upon those interested in the matter by surprise, and he trusted, therefore, that their lordships would permit him to say a few words with regard to this measure, so as to explain the nature of the question he was about to put to Her Majesty's Government in reference to it. In his view this Bengal Tenancy Bill was intended to extend to India the principles of the Irish Land Act—(hear, hear). The history of this Bill was a somewhat curious one. A Bill had been introduced in 1877 of a totally different character, but in 1883 the measure referred to in his question had been introduced, and it contained the principle of

the three F's—namely, fixity of tenure, free sale, and fair rent, as well as that of compensation for disturbance. In the summer of 1884 the measure was referred to a Select Committee. The object of himself and all those for whom he spoke was that some time should have been given—for it was now a matter that was past—for the consideration of the amended Bill, in which great and marked changes had been made. Instead of time being given the Bill had been rushed through. More time to consider it and the republication of the Bill in the vernacular were all that was asked for. But the Viceroy had to meet—and he was glad of it—the Ameer of Afghanistan on the 27th, and it was held that this Bill had to pass before the departure of the Viceroy. He could not but think that this matter had been followed up and pressed with undue—that was, unwise—haste. But the Bill would not become law until it received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and what he asked was that the noble lord would not give his assent to this Bill until there was a full opportunity of ascertaining what was the opinion of the public with regard to it—(hear, hear).

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH wished to point out that the means of circulating information in India were not so good as in England.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY thought he had better read copies of telegrams which had passed between himself and the Viceroy. He telegraphed to the Viceroy as follows:—

“From Secretary of State, 10th March, 1885.

“Statement telegraphed by Durbhunga made in Parliament that you are pressing through Rent Bill without giving time for translation into vernacular; reason given that you must go to Simla. What shall I reply?”

He received the following reply:—

“From the Viceroy, dated and received 11th March, 1885.

“Your telegram 10th. Statement absolutely unfounded. Bill already twice translated into vernacular. Select Committee held sixty-four meetings. Of these, twenty-eight held in Calcutta within last few days. Maharajah attended only seven. Committee consisted of eleven members, of whom only two go to Simla, and decided vernacular republication unnecessary, because almost all alterations were excisions favourable to zemindars and not new clauses. After Bill reported fortnight elapsed before considered by Legislative Council. First motion in Council was for suspension by zemindar representative, which was lost by majority of eighteen to two. Two native members who do not go to Simla had voted before members of Executive Council were called upon to vote. Members representing ryots' interests voted in majority. Bill passed to-day without division, after seven days' debate”—(hear, hear).

He thought it was clear this matter had received an extraordinary amount of deliberation. In 1877 there was a Bill introduced. This Bill was directed to giving more facilities for the recovery of rents, but it was considered it was impossible to deal with one branch of the subject only. The result was that it was thought desirable by the Viceroy of that time, not his noble friend (the Marquis of Ripon), that there should be an inquiry into the whole subject of Bengal tenancy. In 1880 the Commission reported, their report occupying about 500 pages. A Bill was brought forward in 1881. In March, 1882, the Indian Government sent home the report of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the report of a Commission founded upon it. On August 17 the matter was considered by the Secretary of State and a despatch sent, stating the opinion of the Secretary of State in Council that the necessity for legislation had been established, and going into the matter, as would be seen from the papers which would shortly be presented to Parliament. After the receipt of the despatch, the Bill was printed by the Legislative Department of the Government of India, and, in conformity with the views of Lord Hartington, a Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council on March 12, 1883, and referred to a Select Committee on the 13th, being then published in English and three vernacular languages. The Bill was then fully examined and criticised. An amended Bill was prepared, which was published in the early part of 1884. The Select Committee having expressed a wish for further information, reports, opinions, and criticisms were obtained from a vast number of officials and other persons. Upon the consideration of all this evidence, the Bengal Government again referred the matter to a Select Committee. On February 12, 1885, the Select Committee reported, stating that the measure was not so altered as to require to be republished, and recommending that it should be passed as amended.

The EARL OF WEMYSS.—How many said that?

The Earl of KIMBERLEY said that he did not know, as he had not the numbers. The Select Committee consisted of six official and five non-official members, three natives, and eight Europeans. The Government of India followed their recommendations. The important question was whether it was desirable to delay this legislation any further, and whether the alterations were of such a nature as to render it absolutely necessary there should be such delay. As he was informed, the alterations were not of a very serious or substantial character,

and were, at all events, principally in the interests of the zemindars, who now complained of undue haste. So far as he could judge, the Government of India had acted perfectly right in not postponing this legislation for another session, as the matter was pressing and had been under consideration a number of years. Information had reached him from India to the effect that the zemindars considered the legislation extremely unfair as regarded them, and that the ryots also looked upon the legislation as unfair towards them. Therefore, he thought there was a strong presumption that the whole question had been treated in a fair and impartial manner. The noble earl had spoken of the Bill as an attempt to introduce the three F's into India.

The Earl of WEMYSS observed that he only said that it proceeded on the lines of the Irish legislation of Her Majesty's Government.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY said the Bill was prepared by gentlemen versed in Indian affairs, but who had nothing to do with Ireland. The Government had acted in the matter entirely upon Indian principles, and in accordance with Indian precedents. If the Indian legislation had any resemblance to Irish legislation it was merely a coincidence, as it was never intended to apply the same principles in countries so utterly dissimilar. He had only to make one further observation in answer to a remark by the noble earl that the Bill, although passed, was not yet law. He believed that the Bill would not come into operation for a certain time, but whenever it did operate, according to its own clauses, it would require no assent from the Crown, for an Act passed by the Legislative Council of India took effect from the time of passing. Of course, it was open to the Secretary of State to advise Her Majesty to disallow the Bill—(hear, hear). It would not be desirable that he should anticipate the result of a careful examination of the Bill when it came before him officially. At the same time he thought it his duty at once to state that this legislation had in principle the full approbation of Her Majesty's Government, and therefore it was extremely improbable that he should advise Her Majesty to disallow the Bill.

The Marquis of RIPON said that he might fairly claim that while he was in India the public had at all times the fullest opportunity of considering everything that came before the Legislative Council. Therefore it would be unfair towards the present Viceroy if he did not ask the House to allow him to express his entire approval of the course his noble friend Lord Dufferin had taken in passing the Bill during the present sittings of the Council. The Bill had been before the Council for two whole years, and had been under the consideration of the public for a great deal longer. It had been taken up long before he went to India; one portion was considered in 1877, but it was found impossible to deal with it alone. For that reason the Commission was issued to which reference had been made. When he went out to India that Commission was about to report or had just reported; he did nothing until he received from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal his opinion upon the subject. These recommendations were then fully considered by the Government of India and the Bill of 1883 was brought in. After the Bill was published a great many observations were made upon it by those interested, and a Select Committee was appointed to consider the subject. As regarded the position of that Committee, he might mention that he took an unusual step, being anxious that the interests of the zemindars should be fully and completely represented. There happened to be two vacancies in the Legislative Council, and he requested the zemindar to recommend to him gentlemen to fill them. This they accordingly did, and the result was that the zemindars were very ably represented. The Committee reported in 1884, making considerable changes in the Bill. The Bill was then reprinted, and from March to November, 1884, was before the public. If there was any subject which had been fully and thoroughly discussed, it was the law of landlord and tenant in Bengal. The time had now in his opinion come when Lord Dufferin was perfectly justified in passing the Bill. The changes which had been made in the Bill were, as his noble friend had explained, entirely in favour of the zemindars. Although knowing nothing about the changes, he was inclined to think that they were likely to be too much in their favour. He entirely concurred in the opinion expressed by his noble friend the Secretary for India that Lord Dufferin was perfectly right in passing the Bill, as the measure had been most fully and amply considered in all its bearings.

The EARL OF WEMYSS remarked that he did not in the least dispute that the discussion on this measure had lasted over many years. The point he raised was that the changes made in the Bill by the late Committee were such that the Bill ought to have been reprinted and circulated before being passed. All that they asked for was to have an opportunity of seeing the Bill. As to the character of the Bill, he would not discuss it further except by stating that Sir Richard Garth, the Chief Justice, had said that he looked with horror and dismay upon this revolutionary measure.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY explained that he had received a copy of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee; what he

had not received was a copy of the Bill as passed only a day or two ago by the Council.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, MARCH 12th.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

Sir H. MAXWELL asked whether the telegraphed information in the *Times* that the Bengal Tenancy Bill had passed was correct, and whether it was true that 250 zemindars had gone to Calcutta to petition for delay, and that the delay had been refused.

Mr. Cross.—The Bill has passed. After the discussion that took place on the motion of the hon. baronet the other night for the adjournment of the House I telegraphed to the Viceroy. I was not able to get the exact wording of the telegram which the hon. baronet had quoted, as when I asked the hon. baronet for it he had left it at home. (The hon. gentleman then read the telegram sent to the Viceroy and the reply, both of which appear in the report of the proceedings in the House of Lords.)

Sir H. MAXWELL explained that he was not asked for the telegram until after dinner, when he had changed his clothes and left the telegram at home—(a laugh).

Correspondence.

TOYS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—What a strange nation we are! At one time we are like children amused with toys; and suddenly, when we are exciting the ridicule of the world, we are found to be a nation of heroes.

One of our most absurd games at present is, our anxiety to make connections between idols in India. When I was a boy we used to read of horrid Juggurnath, the lord who delighted in human blood, who used to be conveyed in a huge rolling car, and who was highly gratified by his worshippers prostrating themselves under the wheels and being crushed to death.

In Colonel Stanton's Railway Report received last month in London, I find great prominence given to what are called the Benares-Cuttack and Cuttack-Poorree railways; while only three pages are allotted for notices of the railway connecting Bombay with Calcutta, nine folio pages are devoted to the proposed rail connecting bloodthirsty Juggurnath with the numerous gods of Benares; upwards of 500 miles of railway through barren or rather jungly land, costing upwards of six millions of pounds sterling; one river to be bridged, the Mahanuddi or great river, varies in width from 3,000 feet to two miles.

It may be said that we have invented something far superior in civilization to the invention of the guillotine. Hitherto the worshippers of Juggurnath have had their ribs and legs scrunched in a very unscientific manner; in future they will be able to recline on the steel rails in an æsthetic fashion.

While we are occupied with this toy railway we neglect other lines of Imperial road, without which 250 millions of human souls live in constant dread of a Russian invasion, *i.e.*, of slaughter by Gog and Magog. Forty years ago we understood what Military lines of road meant; twenty years ago we understood what commercial lines were wanted; now we direct our courteous attentions and energies to pilgrims and their idols. Perchance there may be some poet in the India Office who wishes to bring out an Indian poem in imitation of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*.

My advice is, make your Military Lines first. Connect Jubbulpoor with Nagpoor as General Lord Wolseley has recommended. Connect Roichoor with the sea at Karwar, and Hyderabad in Sindh with Pahlampur. Commerce cannot flourish if India be plundered by robbers. Idols will not save us, when we are threatened by Cossacks.

All of the three Military railways required can be constructed for one half of the estimated cost of the idolatrous toy.—Your obedient servant,
T.
March 11th.

The *Madras Mail* says:—The selection by H. E. Sir Frederick Roberts, of the 23rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry, to represent the Madras Army in the Indian Brigade under orders for active service in Egypt, has been temporarily countermanded for reasons that have not yet transpired. It was made doubtless in accordance with the determination expressed by his Excellency in his speech at the conclusion of the Southern India Rifle Association Meeting at Bangalore in October last, namely, that should the opportunity ever be presented to him of selecting regiments for active service, he should, *ceteris paribus*, make his choice from those who had most distinguished themselves in their musketry practice. In the year 1883-84 the 23rd Light Infantry stood at the head of the list of the Madras Infantry Regiments, and we are informed on the best authority that this year again they are at the very top of the tree. Great efforts are being made to improve the shooting powers of the Madras Army, and the high honour shown to the 23rd on this occasion cannot but prove an incentive to still greater exertions.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA &c.

THE Nawab Salar Jung, now on a visit to Calcutta, had an interview with the Viceroy a few days ago.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Agra on a visit on the 18th ult.

THE Hon. J. W. Quintin and the Maharajah of Durbungah have been reappointed members of the Viceroy's Council.

THE services of a full troop of the Behar Light Horse have been offered to the Government of India for employment in the Soudan.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs.20,00,000 on the projected road from Dera Ghazi Khan *via* Thull Chotiali to Peshin.

IT is stated that the judgment in the case in which the famous Nundoomar was charged with forgery has been discovered among the old records of the Calcutta High Court.

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS and staff left Allahabad for Calcutta on the 17th ult. His Excellency was to leave Calcutta on the 27th for Cooch Behar for a few days' shooting.

CAPTAIN PENNINGTON'S pony fell with him in a *melée* whilst playing polo at Meean Meer on the 20th ult. Captain Pennington sustained a fracture of the collar-bone.

THE Masonic Fraternity of Allahabad have honoured Mr. F. T. Atkins by electing him Worshipful Master of the Mark Lodge "Lebanon," and also as first Principal Z of Royal Arch Chapter "Sandeman."

UPON the recommendation of the Judge who presided at the trial, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has remitted the remainder of the sentence of imprisonment passed on E. R. Berry, who, it will be remembered, was convicted in the autumn sessions of the High Court of participation in municipal speculations in Ajmere.

A VERY OLD SERVANT.—An agitation is going on regarding a proposal to afford some public recognition of the services of Mr. H. W. I. Wood, the retiring Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, after a career of close upon half a century. The Bonded Warehouse Association have pensioned Mr. Wood, and the Chamber of Commerce will probably give him an allowance.

MADRAS.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the immediate commencement of earthworks for the Guntakul-Hindupore Railway in the Bellary district as a relief work.

OWING to the failure of the water supply in Mysore great anxiety is felt for the safety of the crops. Prices have already risen considerably, and scarcity is felt in some districts.

A SERIOUS disturbance took place in the Hyderabad Central Jail on February 25th. The military were called out, and nine of the prisoners were shot dead and thirty wounded before quiet was restored.

HIS EXCELLENCY MONSIEUR RICHAUD, Governor-General of the French Settlements in India and Governor of Pondicherry, with Madame Richaud, has arranged to pay a return visit to his Excellency the Governor of Madras, under present arrangements, on the 15th instant.

THE *Madras Mail* is "glad to hear that the Government of Madras will not leave Madras for Ootacamund so early this year as it did last year, and that the Government of India will remain in Calcutta beyond the date of Lord Ripon's departure last year for Simla. These small changes in a right direction will be approved on all sides.

THE BELLARY CLUB CASE.—We learn that Mr. Gompertz has instructed his counsel to prefer an appeal to the High Court against the decision of Mr. W. H. Grahame, the District Judge of Cuddapah, who dismissed the suit brought by him against the Committee of the Bellary Club for damage and for restoration to membership.—*Times*.

BOMBAY.

H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY arrived in Bombay on Sunday the 22nd ult.

H.E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON presided on the 20th ult. at the distribution of prizes to the pupils attending the Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR was to lay the foundation-stone of the Wilson College, Chowpatty, on the 10th inst.

KHAN SHRI SHAHAMATKHANJEE, Chief of Gadid (Kattywar), has subscribed Rs.250 to the Lord Ripon Reception and Memorial Fund.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT has been unanimously elected a member of

the executive committee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in place of Mr. Henry Cleveland, retired.

THE Rev. C. Kirk, chaplain of Rajkote, is appointed to act for the Rev. C. Walford as chaplain of Belgaum and Dharwar during the latter's absence on the usual tour in the Konkan.

THE Panch Mahals Laws' Act, 1885, received the assent of H.E. the Governor-General on the 20th ult., and was published in the last issue of the *Gazette of India*.

At a meeting at the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the 23rd ult. it was resolved to present a suitable address to his Excellency Sir James Fergusson on the eve of his retirement from office.

THE services of Mr. W. Clerke, A.B., M.I.C.E., have been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Municipality by Government for employment on special duty in connection with the Tansa project for the water supply of Bombay. Mr. C. N. Clifton has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, *vice* Mr. W. Clerke.

CEYLON.

THE Dairawelle Race Meeting came off on the 14th instant, when nine events came off with great success before a large assemblage of residents.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.—The Governor has sanctioned the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 2,000 for providing channels for the purchasers of land under the Tissawewa and Basawakkulam tanks.

MR. J. R. Loos, Deputy-Registrar of the Supreme Court, has been suspended from office pending further investigation into certain charges brought against him, which have been the subject of inquiry for some time past.—*Observer*.

FEVER AND PURCHASE OF QUININE.—Owing to the enormous demand for quinine during the prevalence of fever in different parts of the island, the Government has been compelled to purchase a considerable quantity of it in the local market. It is said that never before was there such a demand for fever medicines.—*Cor.*

THE Planters' Association held its annual meeting as usual on the 17th February, when there was a good attendance of members, and some business of interest to transact. After reading and adopting the report, on the proposal to elect a successor to Mr. Wall as chairman, Mr. Christie was unanimously chosen, and acknowledged the honour paid him. Mr. Wall's resolution for the election of a Vice-Chairman was carried. Messrs. Gibbon and Forbes Laurie were proposed; both declined. It was ultimately decided to postpone the election of a Vice-Chairman. The Secretary was re-elected. Mr. Wall's resolution on Colonial Government was as follows:—"To invite the attention of members to the general feeling of dissatisfaction prevailing in Her Majesty's colonies, especially in Ceylon, with the present system of administering colonial affairs from Downing Street, and to move for a Sub-Committee to consider the report upon the best means of promoting the transference of the functions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to an Imperial Council, whose proceedings should be conducted publicly, like those of Parliament, and in which all the colonies should be represented." This met with strenuous opposition from Mr. Borron and Mr. J. L. Shand, and, although the motion was ably urged by Mr. Wall in a speech of some length, he found but one vote for him; nothing, therefore, came of it.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

—O—

COLONEL CHESNEY, the Military Secretary, goes on a year's furlough from the end of March. Colonel Newmarch has been appointed to officiate in his absence.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL TOKER, of the 18th Bengal Infantry, acts as brigade-major to General Wilkinson at Fort William in the place of Major Cook, who has proceeded on active service.

We learn by telegraph that the Secretary of State has, in reply to a representation from the Government of India, consented to consider on their merits the cases of officers of superior rank as secretaries of Government, military controllers, commissaries-general, judge advocates-general, and those holding special appointments, who, under the Indian Army Circular of August 1884, must vacate on completing a five years' tenure of office. In cases of approved ability and merit such officers will be re-appointed after completing a five years' term, and permitted to continue in their appointments until thirty-two years' service for pension is served.

A FEW days since new colours were presented to the Connaught Rangers at Meerut by the Duchess of Connaught. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Duke, who spoke for the Duchess, addressed the regiment. Speaking of the honourable part the

regiment had always borne, as testified by the large battle scroll on its colours, his Royal Highness expressed his conviction that by those whom he addressed would these colours be borne as honourably in sovereign and country's cause as the old colours had been in days gone by, and in this confidence the Duchess committed to the custody of the regiment these new ensigns. Replying, Major Acklom, in temporary command, addressing the Duchess of Connaught, said:—"Your Royal Highness, it is with feelings of the deepest gratification, as well as of loyalty and devotion to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and to our great and noble country, that we receive these colours at your hands. In the name of the Connaught Rangers I thank your Royal Highness for the honour you have conferred on us. The glories of that past to which your Royal Highness has made allusion are vivid in our minds, and we long to emulate the brave deeds of those who so nobly upheld the honour of our corps, and bore its colours in the forefront. Be assured, your Royal Highness, that whenever we may be called to fight the battle of our Queen and country's cause, the recollection of this occasion will serve to add strength to our hearts; and the memory of your Royal Highness in our midst to-day, gracing this scene with your presence, will live in the hearts of the soldiers of the Connaught Rangers."

Home News.

COUNCIL DRAFTS FOR INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 45,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on March 11 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills—on Calcutta, Rs. 25,49,000, average rate 1s. 68d.; on Bombay, Rs. 19,21,000, average rate 1s. 68d.; and on Madras, Rs. 30,000, average rate 1s. 68½d.; in telegraphic transfers—on Calcutta, Rs. 12,50,000, average rate 1s. 68½d.; and on Bombay, Rs. 9,50,000, average rate 1s. 68½d.—making a total of Rs. 67,00,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 62½-32d. will receive about 63 per cent., and above in full; and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 63½-50 per cent., and above in full. Subsequently one lakh of transfers on Calcutta was sold at 1s. 615-16d. Between April 1 and the 10th inst. inclusive the India Council sold remittances for Rs. 15,44,41,118, realising £12,453,260. To the corresponding date last year, Rs. 19,57,76,669, realising £15,929,437, had been disposed of.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.—On Friday night, at the Society of Arts, Mr. Matthew Arnold, C.S.I., presiding, Mancherjee M. Bhownaggee, late Secretary of the Alexandra Girls' English Institution, Bombay, read a paper on "The present condition and future prospects of Female Education in India." The chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Bhownaggee for his paper, said he was of opinion that there could be no doubt that female education in India required State aid. Speaking with great deference and diffidence in the presence of many who knew India very well, he remarked that when outsiders in England heard of female education in India they were apt to think of zenana education. The word zenana to his mind at once raised the thought of that fatal system of polygamy and of the sequestration and seclusion of women which prevailed among the wealthier classes of India, as in Turkey; and he was disposed to say, "Do not make the zenana of too much consequence." Let them not, in what they did for education, fix their attention too much upon the zenana, but treat it rather as a thing that would pass away, and throw themselves as much as possible, in instituting schools and founding education, upon the people—upon those laborious masses among whom, for obvious and natural reasons, polygamy was unknown, and to whose advance and example they must look for the extirpation, both in Turkey and India, of polygamy. It was of great importance that the vernacular languages should be studied by European women who were to deal with education in India, as it was of great importance also—as the founder of the Alexandra Girls' English Institution evidently thought—that those whose education was conducted in those Indian schools should study the English language and literature. Mr. Bhownaggee was himself an example of the success with which the natives of India could study the English language.

INDIAN REFORM ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Indian Reform Association, held on Wednesday last, Dr. Clarke presiding, a motion was proposed by Mr. Alfred Haggard, of the Bengal Civil Service, seconded by Mr. Martin Wood, and adopted, expressing regret at the unconstitutional action of the Government in despatching native troops from India without the consent of Parliament having been obtained, and protesting against the expense of the Indian contingent being defrayed from the Indian revenues.

H.M.S. "JUMNA."—The Indian troopship *Jumna* left Portsmouth on Thursday last for India with the following drafts:—155 men for the 2nd South Yorkshire Regiment; Capt. Baker and 111 men for the 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment; Lieut. Jeffreys and 74 men for the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment; Major Stevenson and 37 men for the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers; Capt. Steele, Lieuts. Young and Chitty, and 80 men for the 2nd East Yorkshire

Regiment; 108 men of the 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment; and Lieut. Molesworth, and 88 men for the 2nd Royal Irish Regiment. The following officers also took passage to Bombay:—Capt. Nicholson and Lieuts. Du Mourier and Heyworth, 2nd Royal Fusiliers; Capt. Maunsell, 1st Durham; Capt. Barclay, 2nd Bedford; Lieuts. Dundee, Brownrigg, and Haggitt, R.E.; Lieut.-Colonel Budgen, Major Maclean, Capt. Bailward, and Lieuts. Barlow, Flood, and Dowell, R.A.; Lieut. Glasgow, 2nd West Surrey; Lieut. Poole, 2nd Liverpool; Lieuts. Jones and Boisvagen, 2nd Norfolk; Lieut. Vanrenen, 2nd Lincolnshire; Lieuts. Fowke, 2nd Devonshire; Lieut. Kellie, 2nd Cheshire; Lieuts. Trevor, Muspratt, and Youngusband, 2nd West Yorkshire; Lieut. Ormsby, 1st East Yorkshire; Lieuts. Goldie, Lye, Mactier, and Oswald, 2nd Hampshire; Lieut. Spencer, 1st Oxford Light Infantry; Lieut. Roy, 2nd Derbyshire; Lieut. Williams, 2nd Middlesex; Lieuts. Moore and Congreve, 1st Connaught Rangers; Surgeons Train, Bown, Leslie, Meekye, and Price, Bengal Medical Department; Surgeon-Major Davie, and Surgeons O'Connell and Durant, Medical Staff; Lieut. Harrison, 2nd Dorsetshire; Major Moffat, 2nd South Wales Borderers; Lieut. Mellis, 1st Worcestershire; Lieut. Stainforth, 2nd Dorset; the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan; Lieut. Rawlinson, 2nd Lincolnshire; Lieut. Shipley, 10th Bengal Lancers; Lieut. Elliott, R.A.; Lieut. Atkinson, Madras Staff; Lieut. Boswell, Bengal Staff; Lieut. Lowdon, 2nd Leicestershire; Capt. Balfe, Bombay Staff; and Lieut. Thompson, 1st Bombay Lancers; Lieut. Ward, 1st Rifle Brigade; and Lieut. Currie, Madras Staff, had not arrived when the ship left. The total embarkation included 62 officers, 662 rank and file, 22 women, and 23 children.

NOTICES, DIVIDENDS, MEETINGS, &c.

THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY (LIMITED).—An ordinary general meeting of the members of this company was held on Tuesday last at the City Terminus Hotel. Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, observed that, though everything connected with the practical business of the company had gone on in a satisfactory manner, the shares of the company had not risen to a price with which the proprietors could be expected to be satisfied. They would remember that when the company was started special circumstances occurred which really had no connection whatever with the merits of the undertaking, but which had the effect of temporarily depreciating the shares. In ordinary circumstances it might, he believed, be confidently stated that before this that depreciation would have been recovered, but unfortunately ever since the country had been passing through a period of serious commercial depression. Economical and political causes had combined to check investment even in the most promising undertakings, and to throw doubt and uncertainty into all the operations of trade. Railways especially had suffered. After referring to the loyalty to the British Crown of the Nizam's States and to the scrupulous manner in which His Highness had fulfilled all his financial engagements, the chairman alluded to the work which had been done since the last meeting. The final payment for the concession was made on the 5th September, and under the terms of the agreement £200,000 was retained to form a special fund for the guarantee of the interest. Having announced with gratification that Lord Lawrence had accepted the trusteeship on behalf of the company, he stated that in order to provide the funds for going on with the actual construction of the lines the recent call, which was due on the 8th proximo, had been made. After that there would only remain £5 a share to be called up, but he could not at that moment say when that would be likely to be required. The new surveys for 211 miles from Hyderabad towards the British frontier were proceeding. The plans and estimates for the first 83 miles had been sanctioned by the Government, and the works were now rapidly going on. It was hoped that in about a year from now that section of the line would be completed. From the 1st of January the line was transferred by the Nizam's Government to the company, and the Government of India were now working the line for the company, but as soon as the details could be conveniently arranged the company would take the management into their own hands. With regard to the probable cost of the new lines, the fresh estimates of Mr. Furnivall, based on his new surveys, were well within the original calculation of an average of £6,000 a mile. As to the first section, the arrangements for the supply of the permanent way for the whole of the 83 miles were virtually completed, and the contracts showed that the permanent way would all be delivered at Hyderabad at about 22 per cent. below the estimate. As to the earthworks and other work in India itself, arrangements had been made in India by a local contract, and according to their last information the work was approaching completion. They hoped soon to complete arrangements for a further portion of about 71 miles beyond Warangal, including the very important branch to the Singareni coalfields, and for working those coalfields it was believed that arrangements were on the point of completion between an English company and the Nizam's Government. The scientific and practical officers of the Government had said that their estimates had been framed with what they themselves termed "an excess of caution," and they declared their belief

that when this company's system was completed nearly 2,700 miles of railway would derive their coal from Singareni, and that some 184,000 tons of coal per annum would be actually carried over their lines. They would also see what the Government of India had said about the prospects of through traffic on the company's lines. Mr. A. R. Scoble, Q.C., seconded the motion. Dr. Thornton, C.S.I., stated that, having been Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, he knew the resources of Hyderabad, and could entirely indorse every word that the chairman had said on the subject. The resolution having been unanimously adopted, some discussion followed on a motion for the appointment of Mr. G. Van der Linde as a second auditor, but it was ultimately decided to defer the question until the next meeting.

THE INSTITUTE OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—On Thursday next, at eight p.m., Sir Charles A. Hartley, K.C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., will deliver a lecture on "Inland Navigations."

AGRA BANK.—According to the report of the Agra Bank, Limited, the accounts for the past year show an available balance of £73,319. From this the directors propose to pay a further dividend of 3 per cent, making, with the previous payment, 5½ per cent. for the year. The sum of £10,000 is to be added to the reserve fund, which will then stand at £220,000, and a balance of £8,319 remains to be carried forward.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—The official liquidator is about to circulate amongst the creditors of the bank a memorandum suggesting that they may probably obtain 17s. in the pound at an early date, if they signify their wish for a settlement on that basis. It is stated that later information rather tends to diminish the probable total of claims, which is put down at £7,200,000, and the proceeds from certain assets in Ceylon, South Africa, &c., estimated at £1,060,000, are said to be doubtful.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL GOODSON ADYE, of Siddlewood, Milverton, near Leamington, late of the Madras Staff Corps, died on the 2nd inst. at St. Leonard's-on-Sea. He entered the Indian Army in 1844, obtained a lieutenancy in 1847, and was employed in suppressing the insurrection in the Parlah Kimed district in 1856-7 and during the rebellion in Shorapore in 1857-8. He was also present at the repulse of the night attack and sortie on the camp of the Hyderabad Contingent in front of Shorapore, and also at the capture of the city, in February, 1858. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1859, became major in 1864, lieutenant-colonel in 1870, colonel in 1875, and major-general in 1878.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

COPPINGER—Feb. 17, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Major T. S. Coppinger, Army Pay Department, of a daughter.
DALGAINES—Feb. 16, at Kamptee, the wife of Surgeon-Major Alfred E. Dalgairns, 7th Regiment, Madras Infantry, of a son.
EVANS—Feb. 18, at Etawah, the wife of Mr. A. C. Evans, Irrigation Branch, N.W.P., of a daughter.
EBDEN—Feb. 15, at Ratnagiri, the wife of E. J. Ebdon, C.S., of a daughter.
MORRIS—Feb. 11, at Lahore, the wife of M. Morris, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.
STEWART—Feb. 13, at Poona, the wife of Surgeon A. K. Stewart, Poona Horse, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BURKE—RIDDELL—Feb. 17, at St. Paul's, Amritsar, J. Hawley Burke, Lieutenant 14th Prince of Wales's Own West York Regt., second son of Michael Burke, of Ballydugan, Co. Galway, to Mary Alice, eldest daughter of Col. H. Vansittart Riddell, Dist. Judge, Amritsar.
MATTHEWS—TEASDALE—Feb. 14, at Christ Church, Rawal Pindi, by the Rev. W. M. Lethbridge, William Matthews, Inspector N.I. Salt Revenue, to Ellen Grace Teasdale, daughter of the late H. Teasdale, D. S. Police.
WILSON—YOUNG—Feb. 15, at Somastipore Institute, Florence Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. Young, Rampore Haut, to Peter Wilson, Esq., Locomotive Foreman, Indian State Railway, Somastipore, Tirhoot.

DEATHS.

BAIN—Feb. 23, at the General Hospital, Madras, Alexander Sutherland Bain.
BRUCE—Feb. 19, at Tezapore, Assam, Mrs. C. A. Bruce, aged 81 years.
CURRIE—Feb. 19, at 9, Elysium-row, Calcutta, Jessie H. Crawford, the beloved wife of William Currie, aged 33 years.
QUANTIN—Feb. 18, at Allahabad, Henry Quantin, aged 46 years.
QUIN—Feb. 18, at Sea, near Madras, Mary, the dearly-loved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Quin, Assistant Commissioner, Kalpi.
SEWARD—Feb. 17, at Peshawar, Lieutenant Leicester Seward, South Lan. Regt.
STEWART—Feb. 19, at Poona, the wife of Surgeon A. K. Stewart, Poona Horse.
WALLER—Jan. 29, at Lansdowne-terrace, Bath, William F. F. Waller, V.C., Lieut.-Colonel Bombay Staff Corps.
WILKINSON—Feb. 14, at Calcutta, C. J. Syers Wilkinson, barrister-at-law, of cholera.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1885.

HOW THEY RUSHED THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.—AN APPEAL TO THE PARLIAMENT AND PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

A CALCUTTA telegram of Saturday that has been widely circulated purports to give the substance of some remarks on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, said to have been offered by the Viceroy on the occasion of the adjournment of the Legislative Council for the Simla exodus. It is stated that—

The Viceroy emphatically denied the statement circulated in England that the Tenancy Bill had been rushed through with indecent haste in order that he himself and Members of the Council might hurry off to Simla; and, further, that the Bill had been forced through by the dead weight of the official majority. Lord Dufferin also referred to the mischief arising from English Members of Parliament bringing forward motions or questions founded upon inaccurate statements forwarded to London by interested parties.

The reference clearly is to the telegraphic appeal forwarded to this country, and brought under the notice of both Houses of Parliament by the Maharajah of Darbhanga as one of the Presidents of the Indian Constitutional Association. But it is almost incredible that the Viceroy should have spoken of the Maharajah as an "interested party." It is, of course, true that the Maharajah in his private capacity must be "interested" in a Land Act, because he is a landholder. But so is each one of the other Presidents of the Association—the Maharajah of Hutwa, the Maharajah of Doomraon, and the Prince Furrokh Shah. So are nearly all the Vice-Presidents and Members of Council of the Association; for its organisation has now been joined by all the leaders of native society in Bengal. Nearly every native in Bengal—everyone who really knows where the shoe pinches in regard to this Act—is either a zemindar or a ryot, and may, in that sense, be called an "interested party." But surely Lord Dufferin would not wish to prohibit all appeal to Parliament from the unrepresented millions of Bengal?

Fortunately, however, one of the Vice-Presidents of the

Association is an English gentleman, the Hon. A. B. Miller, member of the Legislative Council of Bengal, whose name will be honourably known to any person who has been in Bengal at any time during the last ten years at least. Mr. Miller is, to the best of our belief, no more "interested" in the Bill—in the sense of pecuniarily interested—than the Viceroy himself is; and as Vice-President of the Association he now comes forward to substantiate, in the most emphatic terms, the statements made by the Maharajah of Darbhanga. He has addressed the following telegram to the Branch Association in London, and to those Peers and Members of Parliament who have with so much generosity and public spirit taken up this very hard case of oppressive legislation:—

The Tenancy Bill passed on Wednesday, despite the strong protest of the English and Native Press. In such a grave question, affecting the weal and woe of sixty millions of human beings, the conduct of the Government in rushing the Bill through the Council without republication after its reconstruction by Select Committee affords matter for very serious regret, and occasions very severe criticism from both the Native and the English communities. All sections of the landed classes, both tenants and landlords, are writhing under the sense of a deep personal injury in consequence of the Government action in refusing delay and republication of the newly-constructed Bill. The measure causes profound public dissatisfaction. Many even of the Government servants expressed disapproval of various provisions of the Act. The Viceroy has challenged the telegraphed explanation (given by the Maharajah of Darbhanga) of the motive of Government for rushing the Bill; but this surely was the logical deduction from the statement of Sir Steuart Bayley, the member in charge of the Bill, that the three weeks delay asked for meant one year's delay—thereby showing conclusively that Government would not consent to delay its departure for Simla even for three weeks! Out of a Council of twenty, fourteen who are Government officials are morally, if not theoretically, compelled to vote in accordance with the wishes and views of the Government—their technical division into "ordinary" and "additional" is irrelevant and misleading. Of the remaining six, two only (the Maharajah of Darbhanga and the Hon. Peary Mohun Mookerjee) are interested in the land of Bengal and Behar. Out of eleven members in Select Committee, six (not two) were Government servants—namely, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Steuart Bayley, Messrs. Quinton, Reynolds, Ilbert, and Hunter. Convincing proof of the unwisdom of Government action lies in the admitted fact that all classes on whose behalf Government is presumed theoretically to be legislating are bitterly and universally opposed to the Act. This ill-advised measure will have most disastrous effect, especially at the present time of acute political tension, upon the relations between the Government and the landed classes, the most important factor in the maintenance of English rule in India. Two Land Bills, supplementary to the Bengal Tenancy Act, have already been introduced into the Bengal Council. The landed classes view the threatened legislation with utter dismay. The Bengal Council consists of thirteen members, of whom four only are non-officials. It is to be earnestly hoped, in the interest of the whole community, that the Secretary of State will arrest the widespread feeling of indignation by promptly vetoing the Bill.

The immense importance of this telegram—coming from a man in the position and with the authority of Mr. Miller, and confirming to the letter every one of the statements of the Maharajah of Darbhanga and the other leaders of the Native community of Bengal, on which we regret to see that doubt has been thrown by the Government—will be apparent to every Anglo-Indian reader, and, we trust, by many English readers also. Read together with the telegram from the head of the Native community of Calcutta, the Maharajah Narendra Krishna, published by the *Standard* on Monday, which were produce elsewhere, it forms an indictment of the action of the Government that is simply crushing. And it is impossible to exaggerate the bitterness of the resentment with which all classes in Bengal will read of the levity with which Mr. Cross on Monday night, in the House of Commons, treated a question in which—in the words of the Maharajah Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I.—"their rights, their social position, nay, their very means of living are at stake." There appears to have been a misprint in Sir Herbert Maxwell's question; and on this ground, forsooth, Mr. Cross had the

temerity—and, we will add, the heartless indifference to the feelings and susceptibilities of the millions whom his office permits him to insult with impunity—to turn the whole subject into ridicule!

We venture to express an earnest hope that our many readers who take a keen interest in this subject, and in the maintenance inviolate of British faith toward the Natives of India, will aid us in bringing these most important telegrams of Mr. Miller and the Maharajah Narendra Krishna to the knowledge of every member of the Imperial Legislature. If every reader will cut out these articles, and send them with a private letter to any member of either House with whom he may be acquainted, we believe that such a feeling of scorn for the dishonest policy of the Government would be aroused, as would, even at this eleventh hour, induce Her Majesty's Ministers to withhold their sanction from the Act.

THE MAHARAJAH OF DARBHANGA'S SPEECH IN THE DEBATE ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

We have received by telegram from Calcutta the following report of the speech of the Hon. the Maharajah of Durbhanga, the chief representative of the native community of India in the Viceroy's Council, which was delivered on the occasion of the debate on the Bengal Tenancy Bill last week. His Highness said:—

I regret that I cannot support the motion of the hon. member that the Bill should be taken into consideration. In my opinion it is not submitted to the Council in a form in which we can reasonably be asked to consider it. It comes before us disapproved and discredited by all parties. The ryots are as much opposed to it as the zemindars, and are we, who are legislating in the interests of the zemindars and the ryots, altogether to disregard their wishes and their opinions? Is there a single ryot or a single zemindar in the country who desires that this Bill should be passed? And if it is an undoubted and an undisputed fact that neither zemindars nor ryots desire this measure will this Council be justified in forcing it upon them? Are we to suppose that zemindars and ryots are alike ignorant of their true interests? Surely they may be trusted to know whether a law will injuriously affect them or not. But if we are to disregard the expressed wishes of the parties who will be affected by the proposed legislation, upon whose opinion is the Council to rely? Are we to rely on the Select Committee? Only three members of the Select Committee have signed the report. All the other members have on most important particulars dissented from the report. The report, therefore, and the Bill which has been drafted in accordance with the report, is practically the report and bill of three members only, and two out of the three hon. members have no practical experience of Bengal. The Bill, therefore, comes before us discredited and disowned by the majority of the Select Committee itself. If the Select Committee had been unanimous in their recommendation some sort of justification might have been found for proceeding further with a measure which has been so universally condemned. But with this great divergence of opinion among the members of the Select Committee there seems to me no other alternative but to withdraw the Bill. It cannot be expected that the members of this Council can accept the report of the Select Committee as an authoritative document. If the members of the Select Committee are not themselves agreed as to the principles of the Bill, is it reasonable to expect that this Council should act upon this recommendation? If the Bill in its present shape is proceeded with all the questions which engaged the attention of the Select Committee will necessarily be reopened in this council, and every hon. member will have to form his independent opinion upon them. But here an initial difficulty presents itself. There is absolutely no trustworthy information upon which you can proceed. The Select Committee had no evidence before them; they acted upon official opinions which were generally conflicting and often misleading. My hon. friend, Mr. Hunter, has well described in his dissent the difficulty in which the Select Committee was placed.

The Select Committee, he writes, has been asked to deal with the entire relation of landlords and tenant in Bengal without being furnished with any body of cross-examined evidence to guide its deliberation. Opinions and statements often conflicting, and sometimes contradictory, have been furnished to it in large numbers, but it has not had the means of ascertaining which of these opinions and statements would have borne the test of cross-examination, or how far these discrepancies might have been reconciled. The absence of that data is the more to be regretted in a measure affecting land right in Bengal; for in Bengal, almost alone among the provinces of India, there is no central department of statistics which might in some measure have compensated for the evidence of witnesses heard in the districts. The result has been to leave, in my mind, an extreme uncertainty in regard to several important classes of rights with which the Bill deals. Is this Bill, then, my lord, ripe for discussion? Are we to legislate in uncertainty? Are we to pass a measure which will revolutionise and disorganise the whole rural economy of the country without having any trustworthy data before us? From the very first the zemindars have demanded an inquiry. They deny the facts and the assumptions upon which the Government of Bengal has proceeded. I will give one or two illustrations. The justification of the occupancy clauses in the Bill was based upon the fact that the zemindars of Behar were in the habit of shifting their ryots to prevent the accrual of occupancy rights. This fact, in their memorial to the Secretary of State, the zemindars of Behar emphatically denied. From my own experience, I can confirm this denial. I can state, as a fact, that such a custom is not prevalent in Behar, and that I have never even heard of its existence. And yet the whole of the legislation, with regard to these occupancy rights, has proceeded on an assumption which is absolutely baseless. Another charge made against the zemindars of Behar was that they rackrented their ryots, that rents were so excessive that the ryots were left without a reasonable margin for subsistence. In their memorial to the Secretary of State the zemindars of Behar conclusively, as I think, showed that the charge was baseless. But the restrictions on enhancement have been mainly introduced into the Bill on the assumption that the charge is true. Is this fair upon the zemindars? Have they not a right to ask that their rights shall not be taken away on mere assumptions? Have they not a right to demand that the charges brought against them shall be sifted and examined before the Legislature is invoked against them? But the Bill itself contains the best commentary on this charge. Those ryots who are supposed to be so ground down and oppressed are allowed to demand from their under-ryots 50 per cent. more than they themselves pay. You are asked to restrict the demand of the zemindar upon the ryot, and at the same time to allow the same ryot to demand for the same land 50 per cent. more than he pays himself. Can any inconsistency be greater? I have merely given these illustrations by way of example, to show that we are legislating in the dark. The foundations of the Bill rest upon facts which are alleged and denied, and, upon assumptions which are challenged as untrue. We have no ascertained facts before us upon which we can possibly proceed. There is assertion on the one side, and denial on the other, and the truth is as yet to be ascertained. If this is a correct description of the position in which we stand, is it possible to proceed with the Bill? How are we to decide between conflicting assertions? We may repeat in this Council the interminable discussions of the Select Committee, but in the absence of ascertained facts we shall not be able to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. To me it seems amazing that we should be considering the matter at all. Among the many millions of people who will be affected by the Bill not a single voice has been raised in its favour. If it is passed, for whose benefit will it be passed? It surely cannot be wise to pass a Bill which will benefit no one and irritate every one. I look upon the Bill as disastrous in every point of view. It will be disastrous in a political point of view, because it will be regarded as a flagrant breach of the Permanent Settlement, and will therefore shake the confidence of the landed proprietors in the Government. It will be disastrous to the zemindars, because it will not only deprive them of their rights, but will render zemindari management for the future absolutely impossible. It will be disastrous to the ryots, because it will give rise to endless disputes, and lead to interminable litigation. For those reasons

I am strongly of opinion that the Bill should be withdrawn, and that any measure which may hereafter be proposed should be drawn up on the lines of the present law, instead of sweeping away existing landmarks, and disorganising the whole fabric of rural society. I shall therefore vote against the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 20.)

QUINTON—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to re-appoint the Hon. J. W. Quinton to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations, with effect from Feb. 23.

HUSKISSON—The reversion of Lieutenant W. Huskisson, R.E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is cancelled.

ENSOR—The services of Captain E. H. Ensor, Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, for employment as officiating port officer, Bassein.

WILSON, Mr. J. W., accountant, 2nd grade, at present temporarily employed in the stores department of State Railways, is transferred to Class IV. of the superior revenue establishment of State Railways, stores department.

ROOPER, Mr. P. L., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to state railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

HAMILTON, Mr. T., executive engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service, from Feb. 20.

BARRON—The transfer of Mr. J. Barron, executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., temporarily to state railways, and placing his services at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways, is cancelled.

SHELLEY, Lieut. A. D. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Quetta Division, which he joined on Jan. 13.

CONOLLY—COLLINS—Lieut.-Colonel A. Conolly and Lieut. G. A. Collins respectively made over and received charge of the office of political superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, on Jan. 30.

FURLONGHS.

MACPHERSON—Furlough out of India for one year has been granted to Mr. J. M. Macpherson, deputy secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, from the 3rd proximo.

BEAN, Captain M., Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India for nine months.

DANGERFIELD, Mr. W. A., agent for Government consignments, Calcutta, is granted leave on private affairs for six months.

MILITARY.

HUDSON, Colonel J., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 28th Bengal Infantry, will have the temporary rank of brigadier-general, 2nd class, while employed in the command of the troops proceeding to Suakin.

LEWES, Captain J. M. D., Punjab Frontier Force, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, 2nd Punjab Infantry, vice Major A. D. Strettell, transferred to the 5th Punjab Infantry.

BROWNING, Lieut. H. A., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

STRETTELL, Major A. D., wing officer and officiating wing commander, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander 4th Punjab Infantry, vice Major A. I. Shepherd, deceased, and to officiate as second in command, during the absence on furlough of Major C. McK. Hall.

MEIN, Captain J. E., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander during the time Major Strettell may officiate as second in command.

COOPER, Lieutenant L. E. wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to be quartermaster.

STEWART, Lieutenant J. M., officiating wing officer on probation, 1st Sikh Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, 5th Goorkha Regiment, on probation, vice Lieutenant J. O. S. Fayerer, on furlough.

The names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List:—

HANKIN, Colonel G. C., Bengal Staff Corps, placed on the list of major-generals.

ANDERSON, Major (now lieutenant-colonel), Bengal Staff Corps, placed on the list of lieutenant-colonels.

In consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Major-General G. G. Anderson, Bengal Infantry, on Dec. 24,

the following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

ROBERT, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel A. W., General List, Cavalry, to be lieut.-colonel in the Bengal Army from Feb. 20.

GRAHAM, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel A. W., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel in the Bengal Army from Feb. 20.

BECKET, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. H., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel in the Bengal Army from Feb. 20.

MEARS, Captain A., East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be major, vice Major P. Corbert, retired.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BUSHBY, Colonel J. T., Bengal Staff Corps, from Feb. 5.

PROCTER, Colonel M. M., Bengal Staff Corps, from Feb. 24.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

FIRTH, Lieut.-Colonel R. F., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 10th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year and 87 days.

GLASCOCK, Lieut.-Colonel T. B. M., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander and second in command 1st Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year and 183 days.

HALLETT, Major C. E., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class (p.a.), for one year and 178 days.

HINGSTON, Captain C. W. J., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer, 10th Bengal Infantry, adjutant Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps (p.a.), for two years.

CORSE-SCOTT, Captain J., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 4th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

BEATSON, Captain S. B., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer, 11th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for two years.

HILSON, Brigade-Surgeon A. H., M.D. (p.a.), for 230 days.

HARVEY, Surgeon-Major R., M.D., professor of midwifery, Medical College, and obstetric physician to the College Hospital, Calcutta (p.a.), for 200 days.

TAAFFE, Surgeon R. J., M.B. (p.a.), for one year.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Feb. 12.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

MACARTNEY, Lieut. H. F. T., 11th Bengal Lancers, officiating squadron officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity.

RAMSAY, Lieut. J., Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 14th Sikhs, on probation, dated Jan. 14.

GORDON, Lieut. P. J., wing officer 32nd Pioneers, to be wing officer and Adjutant, vice Ozzard, seconded on appointment as adjutant, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MOCATTA, Lieut. D. E., Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 22nd Bengal Infantry (Punjab), on probation, dated Jan. 16.

The following committee of paymastership is sanctioned in the 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, consequent on Staff Paymaster W. B. Wade proceeding to England on completion of tour of service, with effect from Jan. 30:—

HACKETT, Major C., President.

TRAFFORD—STURGES—Captain Ele M. Trafford and Lieut. W. E. Sturges, Members.

LUGARD—The undermentioned officer has qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department:—Lieut. F. J. D. Lugard, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Persian on January 5:—

REID, Lieut. H. A. S., South Yorkshire Regiment, probationer Bengal Staff Corps.

BLOOD, Lieut. W. P., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

MOCATTA, Lieut. D. E., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment.

CARPENDALE, Lieut. J. M., Bengal Staff Corps.

TREVOR, Lieut. H., Bengal Staff Corps.

BRADLEY, Assist.-Apoth. F., Sub Medical Department.

GRIFFITHS, Serg. G., Commissariat Department.

RUSSELL, Lance-Corp. M., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment.

VAUGHAN, Private J., 8th Hussars.

(February 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

COMBE—SCHALCH—Major and Bt. Lieut. Colonel B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, to be Military Secretary, vice Captain R. Owen, who reverts to his appointment of aide-de-camp, dated Jan. 31; Captain V. A. Schalch, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 11th N.I., to be aide-de-camp, vice Lieut. W. K. W. Jenner, who reverts to regimental duty, dated Jan. 31.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CRETIN, Surgeon E., M.B., 15th Bengal Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major J. Young, M.B., appointed to the medical charge 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment.

LAMPEN, Lieutenant J., 5th Light Infantry, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Read, vacated on promotion, dated Jan. 15.

ANDERSON, Lieutenant R. F. H., 5th Light Infantry, wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Lampen, dated Jan. 15.

YOUNG, Surgeon-Major J., M.B., 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie, officiating in medical charge 15th Bengal Cavalry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon F. J. Tuohy, placed on temporary half-pay.
BAMBER, Surgeon C. J., 22nd Bengal Infantry (Punjab), to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon L. R. Dawson, M.D., proceeding on furlough.

(February 17.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SHAKESPEAR, Lieutenant W. F., 4th Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 6th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated Jan. 30.

ROSS, Lieutenant C. R., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 14th Sikhs, on probation, vice McNair, deceased.

BORRADAILE, Lieutenant H. B., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 32nd Pioneers, on probation, vice Gordon, transferred to the 14th Sikhs.

MCNAIR, Colonel E. J., Bengal Infantry, late officiating commandant 4th N.I., is posted to Fort William for general duty.

ROSE, Captain E. T., 10th Hussars, having resigned his appointment as aide-de-camp on the Personal Staff of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, N.W. Provinces, is directed to proceed to England.

WITHERBY—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain B. Witherby, South Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to Malta, to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

RUNDALL, Captain F. M., Bengal Staff Corps, is, on return from furlough, attached to the Bengal 20th Infantry (Punjab), for duty.

VOWELL—The name of Lieutenant R. A. Vowell, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, is under instructions from the Horse Guards, to be substituted for that of Lieutenant J. A. H. Reilly, at the regimental depot.

The candidates named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard in Hindustani:—

RAWNSLEY, Lieut. C., R.A.

CHEYNE, Lieut. C., West Yorkshire Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps.

BRETHERTON, Lieut. G. H., Royal Irish Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps.

TEMLER, Lieut. C. B., Scottish Rifles, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps.

COOKSON, Lieut. G. A., Scottish Rifles, probationer, Staff Corps.

O'BRIEN, Lieut. C. R. M., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Bengal Regiment.

BONUS, Lieut. W. J., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.

AMESBURY, Lieut. F. C. D., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment.

DAWSON, Lieut. R. H., Manchester Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. C. J., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

WOLFE, Lieut. G., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

CHARD, Major W. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

LAFONE, Lieut. W. B., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

CORDON, Hon. Superintendent and Paymaster J. L. J., for six months, on medical certificate.

GROVE, Lieut. R. P., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

STRACHAN, Captain W. G., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

BERTRAM, Lieut. W., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

BISHOP, Lieut. J. D. J., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

(Headquarters, Simla, Feb. 13.)

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HUTCHINSON, Major F. M. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

MAUNSELL, Surgeon-Major S. E., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

NORTH, Surgeon E., Medical Staff, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 18.)

BIRCH, Mr. H. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Mongyr, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Beguseral sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Cox, or until further orders.

HOPKINS, Mr. J. A., magistrate and collector, Tipperah, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Nuddea, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. H. Larminie, or until further orders.

The following officers who were gazetted to the appointments shown against their names substantively pro tem., are confirmed in those appointments from the dates on which they were appointed to them:—

GUN, Mr. H. M., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade.

MARINDIN, Mr. C. R., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade.

GUPTA, Mr. K. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade.

GRIERSON, Mr. G. A., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade.

MACKIE, Mr. A. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade.

POWER, Mr. A. W. B., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

GARBET, Major C. H., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

FORBES, Mr. L. R., assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

BEDFORD, Mr. C. A. S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

RENNY, Mr. R. H., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

Messrs. Marindin, Gupta, Grierson, Mackie, Major Garbett, and Messrs. Forbes, Bedford, and Renny, will continue to act in their present appointments and grades until further orders.

BEAMES, Mr. H. B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of the District of Bhagulpore.

STALEY, Mr. A. E., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. D. Blyth, or until further orders.

CAVE, Mr. H., is appointed to be a Lieutenant in the Purneah Rifles, with effect from Dec. 22, vice Mr. J. Prat, resigned.

TOWERS, Mr. R. M., district and sessions judge, Chittagong, is appointed to act as a district and sessions judge, Midnapore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. F. Meres, or until further orders.

GILLON, Mr. H., is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of joint-magistrates and deputy collector, in the District, Shahabad, on being relieved of his present appointments, as officiating district and sessions judge, Midnapore.

BARBER, Mr. H. W., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Noakholly, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector under Section 4, Act VII. (B.C.) of 1880, in that District.

The following officers who were gazetted to the appointments shown against their names substantively pro tem., are confirmed in those appointments from the dates on which they were appointed to them:—

RIVETT-CARNAC, Mr. J. T., assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade.

BARNARD, Mr. A. B., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade.

CLOGSTOUN, Mr. H. C., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade.

WINTLE, Mr. C. M., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade.

SOPPITT, Mr. C. A., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade.

MURRAY, Mr. C. S., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade.

MUSPRATT, Mr. E., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade.

Messrs. Soppitt, Murray, and Muspratt will continue to act, until further orders, in the 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police, in which they have already been appointed to officiate.

BUCKISH—BRANDFIELD—The Rev. C. Buckish and the Rev. C. Brandfield, missionaries of the German Mission in Tirhut, are granted licenses authorizing them to solemnize marriages between persons, one or both of whom is or are a Christian or Christians.

CLARKE—The services of Mr. C. B. Clarke, inspector of schools, Presidency Circle, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

MOORHEAD, Surgeon J., civil surgeon, Mymensingh, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

HERALD, Mr. J. L., assistant magistrate and collector, Dinagapore, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class.

FURLOUGHS.

MEARES, Mr. G. R. K., district superintendent of police, Gya, is allowed furlough for nine months, with effect from April 1, 1885.

BRAY, Rev. W. H., chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for nine months, with effect from the 22nd inst.

VERNER, Mr. W. H., district and session judge, Bhagulpore, is allowed special leave for six months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of.

BLYTH, Mr. W. D., under-secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed special leave for six months, with effect from the 27th inst.

VOWELL, Mr. C. H., magistrate and collector, Pubna, is allowed furlough for eight months, from the 1st prox., or subsequent date.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 21.)

NEDHAM, Mr. W. A., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, made over charge of his duties on the 9th current.

THOMAS—On the recommendation of a medical board, Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Bryce Thomas, B.S.C., cantonment magistrate, Kamptee, is permitted to proceed on furlough in anticipation of the furlough which will hereafter be granted to him by the Government of India.

BLOOMFIELD, Lieutenant-Colonel A., B.S.C., deputy commissioner, Balaghat, availed himself, on the 16th current, making over charge of his duties to Mr. W. A. Nedham.

NEDHAM, Mr. W. A., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Balaghat, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield, or until further orders.

CAREY, Mr. L. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, passed by the higher standard in revenue, law and procedure, with effect from the date of the general examination, the results of which were published on Dec. 23 last.

PERKINS, Colonel A.E., C.B., R.E., aide-de-camp to the Queen, chief engineer, Class II., reported his return from the furlough on the 19th current, and assumed charge of the office of chief engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, on the same date from Colonel C. M. Browne, R.E., officiating chief engineer.

BROWNE—With reference to Colonel C. M. Browne, R.E., officiating chief engineer, 3rd class, relinquished charge of the office of chief engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, on the same date availing himself of the furlough to Europe with the necessary subsidiary leave granted him.

SATHAYE, Mr. D. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Public Works Department, Central Provinces, Buildings and Roads branch, has passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Feb. 21.)

KNOX, Mr. G. E., judge, 3rd grade, to officiate as legal remembrancer to the Government, during the absence on deputation of Mr. S. H. James, or until further notice.

REDFERN, Mr. T. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, Sitapur, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Agra district.

SMITH, Mr. H. A. F., district superintendent of police, on return from furlough, to the Jhansi district.

BEASLEY, Rev. E. M., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to the chaplaincy of Chakrata, with effect from Feb. 14.

HOLT, Mr. J. R., assistant magistrate and collector, from Allahabad to Banda.

JAMES—The services of Mr. S. H. James, legal remembrancer to this Government, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Legislative Department, with effect from the 3rd of March.

FURLOUGHS.

LOW, Mr. G. J., district superintendent of police, North-West Provinces, and Oudh, three months, s.c.

INNES, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, Azamgarh, six months' furlough to Europe, with effect from April 1, or subsequent date.

FRASER, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate, Benares, privilege leave for one month and seven days, with effect from March 1, or subsequent date.

SHELLS, Mr. A., district and sessions judge, Cawnpore, furlough to Europe for one year, six months, and eight days, with effect from April 1, or subsequent date.

MELLOR, Mr. C. W., magistrate and collector, Cawnpore, furlough to Europe for seven months, with effect from March 26, or subsequent date.

BEAS, Mr. J., officiating joint magistrate, Banda, furlough to Europe for eight months and fifteen days, with effect from March 1, or subsequent date.

MCLEAN, Mr. J. J., assistant commissioner, Jhansi, furlough to Europe for eighteen months, with effect from April 25, or subsequent date.

MILLETT, Mr. A. F., district and sessions judge, Shahjehanpur, special leave to Europe on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from April 15, or subsequent date.

NICOLAS, Rev. P., chaplain of Shahjehanpur, furlough for two years, with effect from March 16, or subsequent date.

LAMBE, Mr. W., joint magistrate, 1st grade, Azamgarh, furlough to Europe for twelve months, with effect from April 1, or subsequent date.

KITTS, Mr. E. J., assistant magistrate, Azamgarh, furlough to Europe for twenty months, with effect from April 1, or subsequent date.

STEEL, Mr. C. D., officiating joint magistrate, Cawnpore, furlough to Europe for one year and six months, with effect from April 9, or subsequent date.

PORTER, Mr. F. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Benares, furlough to Europe for one year, with effect from April 1, or subsequent date.

MACMILLAN, Mr. A., officiating joint magistrate, Allahabad, special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from April 17.

BARSTOW, Mr. H. C., magistrate and collector, Jaunpur, furlough to Europe for one year and seven months, with effect from April 1, or subsequent date.

CANTOR, Lieut.-Colonel C. H., district superintendent of police, Moradabad, general leave in India for six months, with effect from April 15, or subsequent date.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Feb. 19.)

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. R. E., assistant commissioner, is deputed to the Settlement Department, and posted to the Karnal-Umballa Settlement, which he joined on Jan. 9.

CUNNINGHAM, Mr. A. F. D., C.I.E., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, and posted to the Dera Ismail Khan District, with effect from Feb. 7, vice Mr. S. S. Thorburn, appointed to officiate as divisional judge.

ELSMIE, Mr. G. R., is appointed commissioner and superintendent of the Lahore Division, with effect from Feb. 4, vice Colonel C. A. McMahon, admitted to colonel's allowance.

The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Punjab Commission, consequent on the retirement of Colonel C. A. McMahon, with effect from Feb. 4:—

OMMANNEY, Lieut.-Colonel E. L., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to be commissioner and superintendent.

BEADON, Lieut.-Colonel C., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 1st grade.

THORBURN, Mr. S. S., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

UDNY, Mr. R., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

GLADSTONE, Mr. C. E., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

CUNNINGHAM, Mr. A. F. D., C.I.E., under-secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is appointed assistant commissioner of the 2nd grade, with effect from Feb. 4. Mr. Cunningham will continue to officiate as deputy commissioner of the 3rd grade.

LAWRENCE, Mr. W. R., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, is appointed under-secretary to the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies, with effect from Feb. 4.

RAWLINS, Mr. J. P., officiating district superintendent of police, is transferred to the Dera Ghazi Khan district, vice Mr. D. H. Hunter, proceeding on leave.

FURLOUGHS.

EALES, Lieutenant C. M., Royal Scottish Fusiliers, attached to 5th Punjab Infantry, on probation, is granted 90 days' leave on medical certificate, from Nov. 20, to proceed to Kurrachee.

GRANT, Mr. A., executive engineer, 4th grade, attached to the Peshawar Provincial Division, is allowed furlough out of India for one year, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from Feb. 15, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Feb. 7.)

POPERT—Mr. H. C. Hill made over charge of the office of conservator of forests, Pegu Circle, to Mr. E. P. Popert, on Jan. 30.

The following promotions are ordered, with effect from Feb. 1:—

MARTYR, Mr. P. H., extra assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to be extra assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

MCLEOD, Mr. R., extra assistant commissioner, 5th grade, to be extra assistant commissioner, 4th grade.

GODBIER, Mr. G. E., extra assistant commissioner, is granted furlough to Europe for nine months, with effect from March 20, or subsequent date.

BEATSON—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. J. E. Beatson of his commission as lieutenant in the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps.

SHUM—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the following appointment in the St. Augustine's School Cadet Company of the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Mr. S. H. Shum to be honorary lieutenant.

HARTNOLL—**PARSONS**—Mr. H. S. Hartnoll, C.S., assistant commissioner, and Lieutenant J. H. Parsons, B.S.C., assistant commissioner, relinquished and received charge of the office of treasury officer, Tharrawaddy, on Jan. 27, and the court and office of the assistant commissioner, Headquarters, Tharrawaddy District, also of the Sub-Registrar's office, Tharrawaddy, on the 28th idem.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 17.)

FRAZER, Mr. R. W., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district of Cuddapah, and to act as head assistant in the same district, during the absence of Mr. W. C. Holmes, or until further orders.

The following officers will be considered to hold their appointments sub pro tem., during the employment of Mr. G. S. Forbes as Junior Under Secretary in the Foreign Department:—

REES, Mr. J. D., under secretary to Government in the Department, under the chief secretary.

LAFIAN, Mr. S., under secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

HAMMICK, Mr. M., assistant secretary to Government, Judicial and Legislative Departments.

FLETCHER—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Mr. J. H. Fletcher, acting port officer, Gopalpore, in the district of Ganjam, the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.

D'CRUZ, Mr. R. M., acting deputy collector, Cochin, to be a special deputy collector in the Malabar district for the acquisition of land required for the Madras railway extension.

LINDLEY, Captain W. D., R.E., is appointed assistant engineer, 1st grade, and posted to the V. circle for duty in the presidency division.

The following postings are ordered:—

GARRETT, Mr. A. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, to the III. circle for duty on the Railway Relief Works, to join on return from furlough.

TRAILL, Mr. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, substantive pro tem., to the Tank Maintenance Scheme for duty in No. III. tank division, to join on return from furlough.

ROMILLY—The services of Captain F. J. Romilly, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

The following transfers are ordered:—

BELL, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from the V. circle to the VI. circle, charge of the Ramnad division, on relief by Captain W. D. Lindley, B.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade.

HANNAN, Mr. J., executive engineer, 2nd grade, from the II. circle to the I. circle for duty in the Rushikulya division.

The following promotion is made :—

MARJORIBANKS, Mr. C. H. D., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Jan. 20, permanent.

FURLOUGHS.

AUSTIN, Mr. W. P., district and sessions judge of North Malabar, special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from April 20.

FARMER, Mr. H. R., sub-collector, Cuddapah, privilege leave for three months from March 19.

FITZPATRICK, Surgeon-Major J. F., M.D., district medical and sanitary officer, Coimbatore, privilege leave for three months, from March 10.

MILITARY.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

CADDELL, Lieutenant H. F., to be captain, dated Feb. 12.

FAHIE, Barrack Sergeant T., 1st class, is promoted to the rank of sub-conductor, dated Feb. 17.

HIGGINS, Mr. A. W. B., C.S., to be captain in the Madras Volunteer Guards.

JOHNSTON, Mr. J. C., to be lieutenant in the Madras Volunteer Guards.

MEDLICOTT, Mr. J. H., to be lieutenant in the Madras Volunteer Guards.

The order of rank of the officers appointed to the Nilgherry Volunteer Rifles is as follows :—

ORR, Lieut. S.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. G. E. L., C.S.

IVATT, Lieut. R. H.

McMAHON—The services of Colonel C. A. McMahon, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from Feb. 4.

ROMILLY—The services of Captain F. J. Romilly, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers are granted furlough out of India :—

COX, Colonel A. T., Staff Corps, commandant 15th Regiment Madras Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

THOMSON, Colonel H. G., Staff Corps (p.a.), for two years.

BUTLER, Lieut. Colonel S. E. R., Staff Corps (p.a.), for one year.

DALLISON, Conductor H. E., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for one year.

HOUSTON, Brigade Surgeon J., M.D., Indian Medical Department, senior surgeon, Mysore Government (p.a.), for one year, with subsidiary leave for ten days.

CARROLL, Pensioned Conductor C., is permitted to reside out of India for four months, with effect from date of embarkation.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Feb. 19.)

SANJANA—The services of Surgeon K. C. Sanjana are placed at the disposal of the surgeon-general with the Government of Madras, for employment, temporarily, in the office of the chemical examiner.

The undermentioned officers are detailed for duty at the Wellington depot :—

ATKINSON, Captain R. F., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

FOSTER, Lieutenant E. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

DOWHIRST, Lieutenant T., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers.

The undermentioned Officers, at present at the depot, will rejoin their regiments, their services being utilised, if practicable, with details from the depot :—

MALCOLM, Lieutenant P., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

SAPTE, Lieutenant F., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

ORMEROD, Lieut. G. S., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names :—

COWPER-COLES, Lieut. R. L., 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.

PATRICK, Lieut. D., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

FARQUHAR, Surgeon-Major W., M.D., in joint medical charge, Ootacamund, to the medical charge of the Army Head Quarters Staff and Establishment, in addition to his other duties, with effect from March 6.

PARKER, Surgeon-Major C. R. G., 1st Regiment Madras Infantry (Pioneers), to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Hoey, relieved.

BANNERMAN, Surgeon W. B., to do duty with the 4th Regiment Madras Infantry (Pioneers), vice Surgeon A. T. L. Patch. The order which refers to Surgeon J. Scott is cancelled.

HEY, Surgeon J., to the medical charge of the Native Infantry dépôt and European Artillery Veteran Company, Pallaveram.

SHAW, Lieutenant-Colonel E., 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to act as deputy judge advocate, No. 4 circle, during the absence on furlough of Major Chaplain. Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw is posted temporarily to No. 4 circle.

SHEPPARD, Major C. H., 11th Regiment Madras Infantry, to act as deputy judge advocate No. 2 circle, during the absence on leave of Colonel G. Briggs. Major Sheppard is posted temporarily to No. 2 circle.

FARRANT, Lieutenant H. F., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

WESTROPP, Lieutenant J. H. M., 12th Lancers, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

BROADHURST, Lieutenant A. B., 14th Hussars, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

MUGFORD, Quartermaster F., for eight months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

OGLVIE, Major H. R., General List, wing officer 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, from Feb. 10, or date of departure, for 182 days, on private affairs.

McIVOR, Major S. W., wing officer 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, for six months, from March 1, or date of departure, on private affairs, Madras Presidency.

FERRENCH, Lieutenant A., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 33rd Regiment Madras Infantry, for 60 days, from Feb. 15, on full pay and allowances.

HAWKES, Lieutenant G. W. S., Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating wing officer (on probation) 26th Regiment Madras Infantry, for six months, to Australia, on medical certificate.

JOSEPH, Deputy Surgeon-General J. M., M.D., Western district, sixty days' privilege leave, from March 5, or date of departure.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 26.)

FERNANDEZ, Mr. J. F., city magistrate, Ahmedabad, is appointed to act as superintendent of the Ahmedabad and Dhuliakot district jails, in addition to his own duties, during Mr. Pegge's absence.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

MACPHERSON, Mr. G. H., to be judicial commissioner in Sind and judge of the Sadar Court in that province, vice Hon. H. M. Birdwood, appointed a judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

CANDY, Mr. E. T., to be first grade judge and sessions judge of Surat, vice Mr. G. M. Macpherson, transferred.

WALKER, Mr. J. W., to be 2nd grade judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad, vice Mr. E. T. Candy, promoted and transferred.

FORMAN, Mr. W. S., to be judge and sessions judge of Hyderabad, vice Mr. J. W. Walker, transferred, but to continue to act as judge and sessions judge of Shikarpur until relieved.

HAMMICK, Mr. S., to be 3rd grade judge and sessions judge, vice Mr. J. W. Walker, promoted, and to be judge and sessions judge of Shikarpur, vice Mr. W. S. Forman, transferred.

BATTY, Mr. H., to be a 1st grade assistant judge and sessions judge, Mr. H. F. Aston, transferred.

MARRIOTT—The services of Lieutenant F. F. Marriott, district superintendent of police, Panch Mahals, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

ALEXANDER, Mr. H. N., is appointed on his return from furlough to act as district superintendent of police in the Ratnagiri District during the absence of Mr. Yates, or till further orders.

GOLDSMID, Mr. F. L., is appointed to act as district superintendent of police in the Belgaum District during the absence of Mr. Down, or till further orders.

BEAMAN, Mr. F. C. O., is appointed, on being relieved by Mr. Crawford in Kathiawar, to act as assistant judge and sessions judge at Satara until further orders.

BEAMAN, Mr. F. C. O., appointed to act as assistant judge at Satara, is hereby invested with the appellate jurisdiction contemplated in Sec. 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act of 1869.

COURTENAY, Mr. R., is appointed, on his return to duty, to act as assistant judge and sessions judge at Thana until further orders.

PAGE, Mr. H. M., is appointed to be head master of the College of Science, Poona, with effect from Jan. 1.

FURLOUGHS.

HAMILTON, Mr. M. R., Huzur deputy collector, Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

BEST, Mr. K. T., principal of the Gujarat College, is allowed furlough for two years from such date as he may avail himself of it.

DOWN, Mr. J. E., district superintendent of police, Beigam, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from April 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY.

BARRY—The services of Surgeon-Major A. Barry, M.D., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment, temporarily, in the Civil Department.

CORKE—HATHERLY—Mr. H. Corke and Mr. J. R. Hatherly to be lieutenants in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LEASE, Lieutenant J., is permitted to resign his commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

WOOD, Lieutenant P. A. N. St. Leger, 2nd Battalion Devon Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from Feb. 1.

CAVE, Lieutenant H. C. E., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from Feb. 2.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Feb. 20.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

FERGUSON, Surgeon A. F., Indian Medical Service, to officiate in medical charge, Poona Horse, vice Surgeon A. K. Stewart, officiating staff surgeon, Poona.

WOOD, Lieut. P. A. N. St. L., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 16th Regiment N.I., on probation, dated Feb. 16.

PAYNE, Lieut.-Colonel O. D. P., 2nd in command 28th N.I., to be 2nd in command 17th Regiment N.I., vice Colonel J. G. Watts appointed commandant 19th N.I.

CLAVE, Lieut. H. E. C., 2nd Battalion Bedford Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated Feb. 2.

WATTS, Lieut.-Colonel J. G., second in command 17th N.I., to be commandant 19th Regiment N.I., vice Colonel Heathcote, C.B., appointed to the Brigade Staff.

SAWYER, Captain C. E., 1st Battalion Royal North Lancashire Regiment, to be commandant of the Purandhar Sanitarium, vice Major Sharp, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, who vacates on completion of the tenure of his appointment.

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments during the present emergency:—

SWANN, Lieutenant J. C., wing officer and adjutant 1st N.I., to officiate as an extra deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, Bombay District.

FOOKS, Surgeon G. E., Indian Medical Depot, on general duty, Presidency circle, is appointed to the officiating medical charge of the staff and details, Asirghur, vice Surgeon A. C. Thompson, proceeding on field service.

FERGUSON, Surgeon A. F., Indian Medical Department, is placed on general duty, Presidency circle.

REID, Surgeon J. W., Medical Staff, is placed on general duty, Sind circle.

FOOKS, Surgeon G. E., Indian Medical Department, is transferred from general duty, Quetta district, to general duty, Presidency circle.

BOUSTED—THOMPSON—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Department, Bombay, have been detailed for field service with the force proceeding to Egypt:—Surgeon-Major R. Bousted and Surgeon A. C. Thompson.

GILMORE—Under instructions from the Horse Guards Captain A. Gilmore, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, will proceed to England during the present trooping season for duty at the regimental depot.

CUSTANCE, Lieutenant H. H., to remain attached to the 28th N.I., for duty until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

CARGILL, Major S., Royal Artillery, 6-1 Western Division, to Simla, for six months, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. R. Spearman, S.C., Lieut. John Lamb, S.C., Lieut. J. O. S. Fayrer, S.C., Lieut. I. Eardley-Wilmot, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. G. E. H. Beauchamp, Inf., Maj. D. Heming, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Col. R. Mallaby, S.C., Col. A. G. F. Hogg, S.C.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. J. H. Condon, M.D., six months; Lieut. W. C. Pollard, S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Doveton, S.C., Lieut.-Col. J. H. Gordon, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. R. Bythell, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—D. L. Mitchell, T. Burrell, Surg. S. H. Browne, M.D., R. A. L. Fanshawe.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. H. Morris, B.S.C., s.c. six months; G. J. Low, s.c. three months; C. E. Vining, s.c. three months; R. F. Rampini (Cov.), furlough to July 30.

Madras Estab.—J. W. Martin, furlough six months.

Bombay Estab.—J. Jardine (Cov.), furlough three months three weeks.

Owing to the pressure on our space, we have been obliged to hold Mr. Marvin's lecture on "The Russians at the Gate of India" over till next week.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 11, Peshawur (s), Bombay.—12, Britannia (s), Bombay; St. Bernard (s), Bombay; Clan Buchanan (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 8, Clan Murray (s), Bombay.—9, Prinz George (s), Mauritius.—10, Aycliffe (s), Bombay.—11, Carisbrooke Castle, Calcutta; Siam (s), Bombay; Valetta (s), Calcutta; Handel (s), Bombay.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, March 18; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, March 26; from Brindisi, March 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Ramsay and six children, Lieut. E. Wilkins, Mr. George Fry, Mr. R. Baker, Capt. Ross. *From Venice*: Mrs. and Mrs. Rumsby. *From Brindisi*: Dr. J. C. Penny, Major C. B. Cooke, Mr. H. C. West, Mr. Colebrook, Mrs. Ferrar, Dr. Cruickshank, Mr. S. Preston.

For Malta: Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Manuel, Mr. Corlett.

For Suez: Mrs. Cromey.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, March 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 2; from Brindisi, April 6.

For Bombay: Colonel Brugough. *From Venice*: Mr. Gonne. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. W. Reynolds, Capt. A. H. Macintire.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. de Courcy. *From Venice*: Mr. W. G. Gibson.

For Madras: Mr. P. Bosworth, Surgeon and Mrs. Hackett.

For Suez: Professor and Mrs. Simpson.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, April 1; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 9; from Brindisi, April 13.

For Bombay: Miss Willshire, Lieut.-Colonel Heywood, Miss Easy. *From Gibraltar*: Lady Lyall, Miss Lyall. *From Venice*: Miss E. Rogers.

From Brindisi: Mr. C. E. Day, General Goodfellow, C.B.

S.s. *Tasmania*, from London, April 8; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 16; from Brindisi, April 20.

For Calcutta: *From Venice*: Rev. G. Billing.

For Madras: Col. and Miss Foord. *From Venice*: Mr. B. Ingeroff.

For Malta: Mr. A. C. Watt.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, April 15; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, April 23; from Brindisi, April 27.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Mayne. *From Brindisi*: Colonel Phelps.

For Suez: Mr. Jas. Crowle.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 29; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 7; from Brindisi, May 11.

For Bombay: Major Lloyd Dickin.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 18.

For Colombo: Mrs. McCarthy and children, Mr. J. S. Brown, Miss Wynn.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. H. Jones, Mr. Gilman, Mr. F. C. Chorley, Misses Oldham, Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Mrs. E. Hoyle and child, Mr. W. H. Wilson.

For Madras: Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Curtol, Miss Ranking, Mr. and Mrs. De Morgan, Miss Darling, Mr. W. C. Hayne, Mr. H. L. Fowler, Miss Steer.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 1.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Nicol and two Misses Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Miss Trimmer, Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, Mr. E. L. Wear.

For Madras: Messrs. Newport.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Gow and child, Mr. W. H. Larymore.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail April 15.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs. Care and two children.

For Madras: Miss A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm and child.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, Capt. Wadley, to leave Liverpool, March 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Fraser Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ryves, Miss Isabella Sherrieff, Mr. J. R. Lowis.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, March 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hight, Miss Warren, Mrs. Filgate and party, Capt. Radcliff, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. C. H. Sterndale, Major Cunningham, Mr. Beynon, two children and ayah.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, March 28.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. A. R. T. McRae, Major R. G. Dalrymple, Mr. F. L. Bailey and niece, Capt. R. H. MacCarthy.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, April 11.

For Bombay: Mr. F. St. Clare Williams, Miss Williams, Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Hancock, Rev. Dr. Robinson. *From Suez*: Surgeon-Major Gupta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Captain Ashdown, from London, March 11.

For Bombay: Colonel Prendergast, Mr. L. Inglis, Colonel S. Black,

C.S.I., Miss Black, Mr. James McKaig, Mr. J. Swainson, Miss Hearn, Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss J. F. Tallent.
 For Malta : Mr. W. J. Cottman, Lieut. R. B. Fielden, Lieut. H. C. Marshall.
 For Suez : Deputy Commissary-General Clerk.
 Per P. and O. s.s. *Valetta*, Capt. Ormond, from London, March 11.
 For Calcutta : Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Harman Tyndal, Mr. J. Rowlands, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. Campbell Brown.
 For Madras : Colonel H. P. Crawford, Mr. Brown, Mr. F. Morse.
 For Malta : Mr. and Mrs. C. Torr, Mr. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Miss Hislop, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Terry, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Powle, Rev. J. Otter, Mr. and Mrs. McEwen.
 For Colombo : Mr. W. J. Robertson.
 For Suez : Mr. and Mrs. Raphael, Messrs. Barlow, H. K. Bone, G. Bone, L. Bone, Mr. Edwards.
 For Port Said : Messrs. Bayley.
 Per P. and O. s.s. *Tanjore*, Capt. Briscoe, from Venice, March 12.
 For Bombay : Major Jameson, Mr. Modi, Dr. J. M. Laing. *From Brindisi* : Lord and Lady Reay, Mr. E. S. Symes, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, Mr. H. Tremenhere, Mr. W. Tyrrell, Mrs. Corrie Bird, Mr. Sturrock, Colonel C. Woodhouse, Rev. Brook Deedes, Mr. March, Mr. J. Halliday, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. McGriffin.
 For Alexandria : Mr. MacMillan, Mr. Henderson. *From Brindisi* : Mr. Sharpe.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, left Liverpool Feb. 28.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Minns, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, left Liverpool March 2.

For Suez : Mr. J. Davison.

For Colombo : Mr. Keith Maitland, Mrs. Keith Maitland, four children and ayah, Mr. T. C. Gubbins, Mr. John Dickinson.

For Madras : Mrs. Harris Robinson, two children and nurse.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Tasmania*, Feb. 27.

For London : Mr. and Mrs. Fife, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. A. K. Thomson, Mr. George and child, Mr. H. Hollands, Mrs. Brooke and infant, Mrs. La Touche and infant, Mrs. Allen and family, Mr. C. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey and daughter, Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Saunders, Miss Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Miss M. C. Amos, Mr. G. E. Mande, Mr. H. G. C. Stoplyton, Rev. R. Hoskins, Colonel and Mrs. Bloomfield, Colonel Wolsley, Mr. R. Rome, Mr. John Webster, Mr. A. S. Webster, Master Sewell, Mr. J. Skinner, Mrs. Watson and infant, Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. Carter, Mr. W. T. H. Brown, Mr. J. Sennett, Miss Furlong, Mr. T. Evans, Mr. E. Jones and child, Mrs. E. Jones and infant, Mr. W. Nichol, Mr. J. Woodhead, Mr. Eyres.

For Brindisi : Mr. W. Lonsdale, Miss Lonsdale, Mr. A. Pallis, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Glover, Dr. Cockerill, Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. J. T. Murray and child, Mr. E. Morrison, Mr. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Llewelhen, Capt. H. O. Vincent, Mr. D. C. Graham.

For Venice : Mr. W. Schlish, Mr. H. B. Baden-Powell, Colonel and Mrs. McMahon, Mr. W. M. Grant, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. Cohen, Mrs. Eck, Mr. A. B. Thompson, Mr. Ivan Ivertschkoff, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. J. R. Rainey, Mr. H. J. Rainey, Mr. C. B. Pritchard, Mr. R. E. Wright.

For Suez : Mr. C. A. Elliott, Colonel and Mrs. C. M. Browne, Dr. J. A. Millard.

For Port Said : Miss Thom.

For Aden : Capt. Orr, Mr. R. C. Master, Mr. Elizer.

REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Ports'm'th. Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Serapis ...	—	—	—	—	22 Mar.
Crocodile...	—	—	—	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
Jumna.....	—	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	9 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Ports'm'th.
Malabar	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	4 Apr.	8 Apr.	17 Apr
Serapis	1 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.
Crocodile.....	10 Apr.	22 Apr.	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	7 May
Jumna.....	19 Apr.	1 May	3 May	7 May	16 May

PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson report as follows on the Tea Market, from Feb. 26 to March 12 :—Upwards of 35,000 packages have been catalogued for sale since Feb. 26, including 1,400 packages from Ceylon and 800 packages of reprinted tea. At the early sales last week the tone was good, without any change in values,

but later on there was strong demand at hardening rates for tea under 1s., while for finer grades the inquiry slackened and sales were made at lower quotations. This week's auctions opened with active competition at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. advance on most low-priced teas, and closing quotations show the full improvement ; there has also been good bidding for the finer qualities, but rates are irregular, some sales showing 2d. to 8d. advance, while others are not up to the best prices of last month. The China market has been moved in a similar manner since the 5th instant, and a good business, partly speculative, has taken place at $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1d. advance upon Congous under 8d. per lb. These sudden movements have been to a great extent caused by the apprehension that the duty may be raised, which has led to operations in the lowest priced teas and to duty payments in advance ; but they are also warranted by the strong statistical position, and the comparatively moderate prices at which all but the finest teas are still quoted. The stock of China Congou, it is estimated, will fall to under the equivalent of two-and-a-half months' consumption before the new season's teas arrive. The increase in the Indian crop, upon which the buyers have been counting, will not be realised, but, on the contrary, the supply will be from 3 to 4 millions short of the year's consumption. At the present time the visible supply of Indian is $1\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. less than last year, and the heavy clearances now in progress will place the figures in a much stronger position at the end of March ; while not until September will imports leave any margin between receipt and delivery. The policy of buying from hand to mouth, leaving the onus of holding stocks to others—which has been successfully pursued by many wholesale and retail dealers during a long period of over supply, forced sales, and drooping markets—has probably largely reduced the "invisible supplies," the reserve stocks held by distributors, as compared with what used to be held in former years, and has undoubtedly lessened their power of resistance to a rising market (such as was shown in 1879-80) ; the result of which is to make the market sensitive when any substantial ground for a movement exists. Upon the other hand, past experience teaches us, that periods of excitement before the Budget are followed by more or less quietness and depression after—and we have yet to learn to what extent an increase in the duty would disarrange the course of business and check consumption. The suggested increase in the Chinese inland duties variously reported as from $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. may have an important influence upon the future of Indian and Ceylon Tea. The balance of the current crop remaining to be sold is about 45,000 packages less than at this time last year. Shipments from Calcutta to end of February were 60 million lbs.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—March 8, at Ladywell Park, Lewisham, the wife of E. H. S. Clarke, Political Office, Afghan Boundary Commission, of a son.

WALKER—March 11, at 8, Belsize-crescent, South Hampstead, N.W., the wife of A. C. Walker, Solicitor, Bombay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HILL—MACKENZIE—March 11, at St. Luke's, Woodside, Croydon, by the Rev. A. J. Bennock, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Neville Borton, M.A., James Alfred Hill, M.L.A., of Kimberley, South Africa, to Amy Henrietta, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Mackenzie, of the late 58th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, H.E.I.C.S.

DEATHS.

APCAR—March 9, at 8, Craven-hill, Bayswater, Seth Aratoon Apar, aged 65.

BEACHCROFT—March 8, at Oak Lawn, East Sheen, Elizabeth Acworth Beachcroft, having just completed her 81st year, relict of Augustus Prinsep, H.E.I.C.S., and widow of Samuel Beachcroft.

BROCKMAN—March 7, at The Elms, Topsham, Elizabeth Mary Anne, widow of the late Captain John Brockman, Folkestone, Kent, and only daughter of the late General Stevenson, East India Company's Service (Cavalry), aged 80 years.

COLLYER—March 2, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Frederic Albert Collyer, only son of the late Captain F. Collyer, of H.M.'s 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, aged 44.

D'GRUYTHER—Feb. 20, suddenly, at 35, Kilburn-park-road, Kilburn, N.W., William George D'Gruyther, eldest son of the late William Henry D'Gruyther, Esq., of Delhi, India.

LIDLAY—March 8, at Seacliff, North Berwick, N.B., John Watson Laidlay, Esq., of Seacliff and Drumore, late of Calcutta, aged 77.

PATERSON—March 10, at 9, Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, Alexander Paterson, late Chief Inspector of the Oriental Bank Corporation, in his 50th year.

LIEUT.-GENERAL BARTHOLOMEW O'BRIEN, C.B., died on the 8th inst. at his residence in Addison-road, Bedford-park, Chiswick. He was born in 1818, entered the Army in 1836, became captain in 1850, and served in the 77th Regiment during the Crimean campaign in 1854-55, for which service he obtained the brevet rank of major, the medal with three clasps, the fifth class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. He served also in India during the suppression of the mutiny in 1857-58, with the 87th Fusiliers, with the force under Sir Sydney Cotton, and he commanded the military train during the operations in New Zealand from 1863 till 1867. The gallant officer was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1863, became major-general in 1869, and lieutenant-general in 1881. He was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1871.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 96	to 96½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	99½	to 100
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to —
Port Trust Bonds, 4 per cent. ...	95	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	104½	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cashrates
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	752½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	830
Bank of Madras ...	all	600
Agra ...	all	120
Chartered of India and China ...	all	830
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	17½	700
National of India ...	12½	99

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	720
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	765
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	935

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ...	2,850	875
Albert Ginning ...	all	450
Albert, Karachi ...	1,100	1,115
Apollo (small shares) ...	400	300
Benar Cotton Ginning ...	all	570
Bellary ...	1,000	575
Broach Cotton Ginning ...	all	44
Colaba ...	1,850	870
Whollera Ginning ...	all	175
East India ...	1,000	1,170
Port ...	8,500	2,875
French ...	all	610
Mufussil Co. ...	400	370
New Indian Press ...	125	190
Prince of Wales ...	500	580
Sind and Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	1,160
Sind Press Co. ...	750	600
Sassoon Press Co. ...	500	500
Volkart ...	1,000	780

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	500	1,425
Anglo-Indian ...	100	100
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	460
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	650
Bhawanagar Mills ...	100	24
Bombay United ...	1,000	900
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	500	685
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	650
D. Spinning ...	all	295
Empress Co. ...	all	740
Golam Baba Spinning ...	400	270
Hindustan ...	1,000	700
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,200
Jaffer Ali Spinning ...	500	690
Jewraz Bhaloo ...	1,000	1,070
Kandesh ...	1,000	650
Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	790
Madras United ...	1,000	3,000
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	650
Manockjee Petit's ...	all	1,125
Mazagon Spinning ...	250	190
Morajee Goudas ...	1,000	1,370
National Spinning ...	1,000	650
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	950
Oriental ...	625	480
P. of I. S. and W. Co. ...	—	200
Prince of Wales' Spinning ...	500	125
Parrell Mill ...	nil.	210
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,400
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	1,350
Soonderdas ...	1,000	650
Southern India ...	500	490
Victori Mills ...	1,000	540
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	680

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock. 218-3-0 each	350
Do. New 220 Shares 100-14-6	—
B., B., & Cent. India (New 18 Shares) 196-15-5	350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	405
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	106
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	4,200
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachi Landing and Shipping ...	300	350
Kemp & Co. ...	175	322
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Teacher and Co. ...	all	1,180
Thacker and Co. ...	all	160

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 96 15 to 97 0
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal.
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	99 8 to
4½ of 1879 (1898) (New Loan) ...	99 8 to
4½ of 1880 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to —
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	101 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	101 12 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	102 0 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	103 4 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 8 to —
6 of 1878 (1905) ...	102 0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	190 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	131 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	83½ to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	175 to 180

Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	100 to 95
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	460 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	7 to 8
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	69 to 70
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,300 to —
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	84 to 85
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	345 to 350
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	45 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	70 to 71
Burrakur Coal ...	100	145 to —
Calcutta Docking ...	100	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	132 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	120 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	94 to 95
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to 47
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	210 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	34 to 35
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200	207½ to —
Gouripore ...	100	70 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	93 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	68 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	138 to 139
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to —
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	97 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	135 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	98 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100	95 to 86
Nanthopore Indigo ...	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	83 to 84
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ...	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to £1
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	64 to 65
Riverside Press ...	94	63 to 64
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	—	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	260 to 262½
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail.	—	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	45 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	99 to 100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	90 to 100

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpoore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	30 to —
Amuckie ...	100	95 to —
Aroutipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
Assam ...	£20	540 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	24 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100	79 to 80
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	130 to 135
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	35 to —
Dohra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Dhunstri ...	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	35 to 31
Eastern Cachar ...	100	42 to 42
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	32 to 34
Endogram ...	10	110 to —
Giele (Darjiling) ...	100	74 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to —
Hoolnaree (Assam) ...	100	190 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	79 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jallalpoore (Cachar) ...	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchenpore (Cachar) ...	100	39 to —
Kurong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kurong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Loobah ...	100	140 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckinpoore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puttarea (Syhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	par
Seemah ...	100	— to —

Singbuli and Murmah ...	100	96 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	121 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	165 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to

MADRAS.—Feb. 23.

Four per cents ...	1½	dis. to 1 d
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	3½	pr. to 3½ d
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3½	to 3 d
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	—	to —
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	—	to —
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	—	to —
Bank of Madras Shares ...	28	to 29 d

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 1-8d.
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7 1-4d.	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 1-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7½d.	—	1s. 7½d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7½d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7 1-16d.

LONDON.—March 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd.	88 to 89
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	96½ to 97½
4 Do. October 10, 1888...	98½ to 99½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	74 to 75
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	75 to 77
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ...	101 to 103
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 114
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.	100	100 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	— to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	100 to 104
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c.	100	105 to 107
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	6	43 to 51
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	—	4 to 5
B., B., & C. L., guar. 5 per cent.	100	140 to 145
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	22 to 23
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	21½ to 22½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1) ...	—	214 to 224
Do. Ann. Cap. Ann., 4 p.c. ...	—	114 to 118
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	133 to 137
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	115 to 120
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	111 to 113
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	105 to 108
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	115 to 120
Rohilka and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4 to 4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	115 to 120
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	115 to 120
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	19 to 20
Do. do. ...	5	4 to 5
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	16 to 17
West of India Port, Ltd. ...	20	19 to 20

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	10	11½ to
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	10	13½ to
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	100	101 to
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	100	105 to
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	100 to
Do. Exten., Austr. & China ...	10	12½ to
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	100	108 to
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	100	103 to
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	100	102 to
Indo-European, Lim. ...	25	32 to

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, March 6th; Madras and Allahabad, March 4th; Calcutta, March 3rd; Burma, February 27th.

WE are rejoiced to be able to announce that the Secretary of State, in reply to Lord Wemyss, has now definitely stated, from his place in the House of Lords, that there is no intention of any action being taken on the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Bill—that is, of course, in the way of according Her Majesty's sanction to that ill-starred measure—until the memorials on the subject have been received and considered by Her Majesty's Government.

WE have little doubt that the result of this respite and further consideration will be, that the Secretary of State in Council will veto the measure. In fact, as we show in our leading columns to-day, no other result can ensue, if the present Secretary of State has that regard—which we believe he has—for the solemnly recorded opinions of his predecessor, Lord Hartington. For it is now quite clear that the directions of Lord Hartington have been distinctly overlooked, in the alterations subsequently made in the Bill.

FOR this happy result, the Native community of Bengal have primarily to thank the courage and promptitude of their own leaders, the Maharajah of Darbhanga and the Maharajah Narendra Krishna—rendered effective by the public spirit of Lord Wemyss and Sir Herbert Maxwell in this country. The telegram, too, of the Hon. A. B. Miller, which we published last week, has doubtless had much weight in inducing the Government to make this wise and timely concession to universal public opinion; as well as the resolutions of the London Defence Committee, which we give in another place.

It is stated—and we think the statement likely to be founded on fact—that Lord Dufferin has given his willing and cordial assent to the concession now made by the Government. The happiest auguries for the success of his Excellency, in the various great and weighty matters now demanding his attention in other parts of the Empire, may be founded on this, which we hope may prove to be the preliminary step towards a satisfactory settlement of the Bengal land question.

It has long been a trite saying that the Empire is to be congratulated on the fact that, at this critical moment in its fortunes, we have a man like Lord Dufferin at the helm in India; and that he is understood to possess the entire confidence of the Home Ministry. The consequence is, that everywhere we see the manifestations of a wise and vigorous statesmanship, attended (as it always will be) by the enthusiastic loyalty of all classes and communities in India, both Native and English. We have no hesitation in saying that the events of the past two or three weeks have marked an immense advance towards the attainment of that dearest object of the Indian and Anglo-Indian patriot, the welding together of the interests and sympathies of the Indian and English races. The spontaneous outburst of loyalty, not only from the princes but also from the peoples of India, and not only from territories under our own direct rule, but also from those of our great feudatories—offered at a moment when the circumstances of the time render it valuable in itself, and afford the best possible test of its sincerity—will do more for the future solidarity of the Empire, and for the establishment of the heartiest feelings of kindness and brotherhood

between the two races, than thousands of speeches and professions at less trying times. Let us all agree henceforward to dwell on these great and gratifying realities, rather than on petty and trumpery—because, happily ephemeral—points of difference, whenever such may arise.

WE trust the fullest recognition of the Government will be accorded to the loyal offers of their Highnesses the Maharajahs Sindiah and Holkar, as of the other great Chiefs who have offered us military aid; and we hope that aid will be heartily accepted in the spirit in which it is offered.

LORD DUFFERIN's military preparations for the crisis that is on us—his arrangements for the approaching interview with the Ameer of Kabul—and the other measures of the Government of India now announced, seem to leave nothing to be desired, so far as India itself is concerned. We can only hope and pray that the same spirit may animate the Councils of Downing Street—always the vulnerable point, the Indian "heel of Achilles."

FOR this not the faintest symptom of wavering must be shown in regard to the absolute and unquestionable claim of the Afghans to such positions as Penjdeh and Pul-i-Khisti, and the territory generally south of that line which was *definitely indicated in the preliminary negotiations between the English and Russian Governments*. Let us hear no sound of these positions being "debated or debatable." Everyone in England, in India, in Afghanistan, or elsewhere, who has at all followed the history of this question, knows full well that nothing but the amazing effrontery of the Russian officers—or the still more amazing credulity of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the other dupes of Madame de Novikoff in this country—could pretend for one moment that there could be any question whatever about the ownership of these places.

AND, such being the case, it is obvious that the slightest sign of hesitation on our part would be regarded by the Afghans—most naturally and most justly—as a gross and cowardly betrayal of their vital interests. We deeply regret that Mr. Gladstone should have entertained, even for a day, the proposition that the Russian *status quo* should be maintained, pending the further diplomacy. We shall be compelled, sooner or later, to turn the Russians out of Pul-i-Khisti; and if we do it sooner, rather than later, we shall have all the advantage of the co-operation and the entire confidence of the Afghans.

WE believe that the withdrawal, by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, of his application to resign his command—which withdrawal has been sanctioned, possibly with the design of allowing his Royal Highness to go to the front—will be exceedingly popular with our Indian fellow-subjects, and will command the approval of all. The personal bravery of our Royal House has ever been conspicuous; and has, indeed, never been questioned even by the vilest detractors of the monarchy in England.

The meeting of the editors of the Madras vernacular papers, and the sensible and loyal tone of the resolutions passed thereat, are most gratifying signs of the times, which we regard as of the highest importance. We trust and believe that our contemporaries in Bengal, Bombay, and Northern India will not be slow to follow the admirable example set them in the South.

“Shall Russia have Penjdeh?” is the title of the latest brochure from the pen of Mr. Charles Marvin, who is, without doubt, the authority on Central Asian questions. Messrs. Allen are the publishers.

To the subscribers who have written to us on the subject, we beg to state that we contemplate making extensive alterations on our commercial page in the next issue.

Says the *Standard* :—

Fortune has not been favourable to this country lately, and the

best of possible Ministries have certainly had luck dead against them. In one respect, however, something like a direct interposition of Providence has been shown in our behalf, and we have reason to be thankful indeed that the present crisis in India finds us with a Lord Dufferin instead of a Lord Ripon at the helm. The energy which is being shown in our great Dependency, to meet the possible storm, is satisfactory in the extreme. Twenty-five thousand men are to be collected at Quetta, and preparations are being made for placing another fifty thousand in the field if necessary. The same spirit of energy appears to animate the whole populations, Mahometans and Hindoos. Two princes have placed their forces at the disposal of the Government, and it is very gratifying to see that Scindia, the most powerful—and, it may be said, at one time the most doubted—has been most foremost among those who have offered their services. With such a spirit as this prevailing, England need feel no uneasiness as to the result of the struggle, whenever it may come. England and India united are far more than a match for Russia upon the northern frontier of our Dependency; for it is only by disaffection and treachery in India that Russia can ever hope to obtain success.

THE *Englishman* has the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to March 3:—

There has been very much less demand for steamer tonnage since our last report, and rates show a declining tendency for March shipment. For sailers there is even less cargo offering than for steamers, and for early shipment very little cargo indeed is obtainable. Our unfixed tonnage remains small, and does not exceed 11,000 tons, but there are many vessels overdue.

THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE.—The scene at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Fergusson College on the 5th inst. was a most animated one. A triumphal arch extended across the road with "Welcome to Sir James Fergusson" in white letters on a red ground. Just before his Excellency arrived a section of the raised seats, filled with school children, gave way. Fortunately, nobody was hurt. Professor Bhandarker invited his Excellency to lay the foundation-stone, which he did. After the ceremony his Excellency made a speech, in the course of which he dwelt upon the importance of the new college as being a spontaneous movement of the leaders of native society, who had not asked Government to help them until the movement was well afloat. He said that he trusted the policy of those who followed him would be for the advancement of education. He also spoke of the modesty of the promoters, especially of the late Vishnool Chiploonkar. He said that the site in the midst of historical Poona was in every way suitable. The ground given by Government was valued at Rs.10,000, and the Farakhana at Rs.30,000. He also spoke in warm terms of the generosity of the Princes of the Deccan, and added that the success of the college was due in a measure to the exertions of Mr. Moore, the Collector. Professor Selby returned thanks.

THE POONA HIGH SCHOOL FOR NATIVE GIRLS.—The foundation-stone of the Poona High School for Native Girls was laid on March 4 by his Excellency the Governor, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The stone was a large block of Deccan trap, the inscription being engraved on a slab of white marble. The site of the school, in Sadashew Peth, has been liberally presented by the Chief of Sangli. Among those present were Major Mansell, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, Colonel Ducat, Mr. and Miss Plunkett, Professor Theodore Cook, Mrs. Walker, Mr. E. P. Robertson, Major Babington, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob, and Colonel Latouche. The Chiefs of Sangli and Phaltan were present on the dais. His Excellency was received at the main entrance by the school committee, and escorted to his place on the dais, when the girls of the school sang some appropriate verses in Marathi, specially written for the occasion. Rao Bahadur Dandekar then read a long address descriptive of the progress made by the school, and its future prospects. In the course of the address it was mentioned that over one lakh of rupees had been subscribed. The committee requested Government to grant two-thirds of the cost of the building, and to permit the committee to supervise its construction, both of which requests were, his Excellency subsequently stated, granted by the Government. The Chief of Sangli then invited his Excellency to lay the foundation-stone, the Chief of Phaltan seconding the proposal, and also intimating his intention of giving a sum of two thousand rupees to be spent in laying out a public garden in commemoration of his Excellency's term of office. The stone having been declared well and truly laid, his Excellency returned to the dais, and spoke at some length on the advantages of education for native families. In the course of his speech he said it was beyond the province of the Government to interfere with the social customs of the natives, but that the reform would come about in good time. Flowers, attar, and pan were then distributed, and the proceedings brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem in Marathi and English.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated March 22:—

"The Budget has been the event of the week, but an event which attracted but little interest, public attention being almost exclusively fixed on foreign politics. Moreover, Sir Auckland Colvin's Minute contained no surprises, and there was nothing remarkable in it. It is a plain business-like review of the financial situation, and is largely devoted to a consideration of the clauses and probable duration of the present depression in trade. No new taxes are imposed nor old ones remitted. Moreover, the threatening state of the political atmosphere deprives the financial statement of much of the interest which would otherwise attach to it, and it is felt that it is of little use to discuss and criticise calculations which a great war may at any moment upset. The balance of such criticisms as the Minute has evoked is, on the whole, favourable, and it is generally admitted that, notwithstanding depressed trade and the steady fall in the exchange, there is nothing in the financial condition of India to justify the gloomy forebodings of the pessimist school, while the cautious tone which Sir Auckland Colvin maintains throughout shows that he is fully alive to the difficulties which the immediate future may bring.

"The editors of several Madras vernacular papers held a meeting last week for the purpose of urging upon the native Press the necessity of moderation. It was resolved that care should be taken in the use of language in dealing with the Government, that correct information couched in mild language should be laid before the public, and that they should meet monthly to discuss such matters as may be brought before them. The meeting dispersed after expressing hearty thanks for the many invaluable privileges which the Press and the people enjoy under the British Government. This meeting is a hopeful sign. If the entire native Press follows the good example set by Madras, it will soon become a powerful agent for good in India.

"Meerut society entertained the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at a farewell dinner some days ago. The Duke, in replying to the toast of his health, expressed the great pleasure he had derived from his stay in India, which had been among the happiest portions of his life, and the regret he felt in leaving. Since the dinner it would appear that his departure has been indefinitely postponed, as in view of the critical state of affairs in the frontier he applied for leave to withdraw the resignation of his command, and he has been allowed to do so.

"Last November I called attention to the necessity which had arisen for an establishment of detective police for all India, owing to the increasing use which organised bands of robbers were making of the railways and the difficulty which the existing provincial police forces found in checking their operations. Colonel Ewart, of the Punjab Police, has now perfected a scheme for a force composed of well-paid and intelligent men, available for service in any part of India, whose main duty would be to watch the principal lines of communication, and to make themselves acquainted with the chief members of robber gangs. There is plenty of detective talent available among the natives if they were only properly paid. The question is mainly one of finance. As to the necessity of some such scheme there can be no doubt, and, if Colonel Ewart's plan is carried out, it might be usefully supplemented by the appointment of public prosecutors or of legal assistants to the chief police officers throughout the country.

"The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has appointed a Commission to inquire into the condition and pay of the Ministerial establishment of subordinate Courts. This is assuredly a step in the right direction, as the inefficiency of these establishments has long been a scandal.

"The *Englishman* newspaper mentions an interesting historical discovery lately made in Calcutta. This is the exact site of the monument erected to Holwell, the survivor and annalist of the Black Hole. Special interest attaches to the monument, as it marks the spot where victims were buried. When the search began the Government of Bengal gave a small sum, but that grant was expended, and the work continued at the cost of Doctor Hunter and some other gentlemen. It is proposed to mark the spot with a slab."

"An article in a recent number of the *Hongkong Daily Press* supplies a strong additional argument in favour of opening the trade between Tibet and India. That paper states that China leaf tea is in considerable demand at Lhasa, that the best quality sells there at two rupees six annas a pound, and an inferior quality at 18 annas. Now, as Lhasa is only three weeks' journey from Darjeeling and the cost of carriage by ponies is small, it is quite certain that if the trade were open Darjeeling planters could sell the best teas at Lhasa at much lower prices and yet make a handsome profit. To secure such a market would be a great gain to the Indian tea industry, and it is to be hoped that the British Government will press upon China the propriety of removing existing restrictions. It would suffice if Indian native traders

were allowed free access to Tibet. Indeed, it is probably not advisable to ask for the admission of European traders at present. The first step would be to ask the permission of China to send a mission to Lhasa to treat with the Dalai Lama. If China is not prepared to grant such permission, it would still be something gained if she allowed the Indian Government to send a small mission to Shigatse, to present congratulations on the occasion of the approaching identification of the new Tashu Lama, the time for whose reappearance in the form of a child is now at hand."

"Although last week's telegrams seem to indicate that negotiations with Russia are taking a somewhat more peaceful turn, the interest and excitement with which the Indian public are watching the situation in Central Asia are in no degree diminished. The Ministerial statements in Parliament have caused a general feeling of disappointment, and the fear is freely expressed that the Government will not keep up a bold front, but again commit the blunder of accepting Russian assurances. The general opinion in India is that it is not of the least use to make a fuss about the Russians withdrawing from the debatable land, and that the really important point is that they all this while are reinforcing their troops in the Transcaspian region, and whenever it is convenient for them to break off negotiations they will be in a position to make a rush for Herat.

"But the vacillating spirit which appears to pervade the Cabinet has not affected the Indian Government, and there has not been a moment of relaxation in the military preparations in this country. Orders have been given for 50,000 men to be held in readiness. They are now ready, fully equipped for service, and can be started at any time. The batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force are being increased from four to six guns. The Goorkha regiments are also being largely increased. All military furlough is stopped, and supplies and transport for a large force are being collected at Quetta and other points towards Pishin. Other, although less apparent, preparations are being pushed on rapidly, and the military authorities are confident that, with the arrangements which have been in progress for some time past, they could place a powerful army at Herat long before the Russians could take it.

"India unassisted can probably beat back the Russian attack at Herat, but cannot do more. Anglo-Indians and natives share the belief that to beat back that attack will not be enough. India looks to England to put an end at once and for ever to Russian menace, which has so long been the greatest source of anxiety. The people of England should remember that this is not a crisis to be met, like the Nile expedition, by sending out small bodies of troops unit by unit. They should meet it in the same spirit in which they met the crisis, hardly more serious, of the Mutiny, and should be prepared to send at least 50,000 more European troops to this country at once. England should address Russia in the words of Lord Dalhousie:—"If you will have war, them by God you shall have war." It should be war to the knife all the world over.

"Several Indian newspapers urge that the time has come for the British Government to consider whether an alliance with Germany, Austria, and Turkey, against Russia is possible. But whatever be thought of the possibility of such an arrangement, there is no difference of opinion in this country, that, if Russia selects for war, no peace should be made till she be rendered powerless for further mischief.

"If any doubt has ever been felt regarding the feelings of the natives in the present crisis that doubt no longer exists. It is abundantly clear that their feeling is one of most enthusiastic loyalty. Hindoos and Mahomedans are quite shrewd enough to see that they would gain nothing by Russia's success; and the manner in which all the native princes have put the whole resources of their States at the disposal of the Government shows that they are anxious to be allowed to take their part in the struggle which they foresee must come sooner or later.

"The Ameer left Cabul on the 13th, and arrived at Jellalabad on Wednesday. He was to halt there for two or three days. General Gordon meets him at Ali Musjid, and on crossing the frontier at Jamrood he will be received by troops from Peshawur. He arrives at Rawul Pindi on Friday or Saturday. The Viceroy leaves Calcutta to-morrow. He stays twenty-four hours at Allahabad, and then proceeds direct to Rawal Pindi, where he arrives on Friday. The Commander-in-Chief and the Headquarters Staff leave Calcutta to-night. The Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay are already *en route*. The Nawab Mooner-ul-Mulk and other members of the Nizam's deputation left Hyderabad yesterday. The Punjab chiefs will set out in the course of this week.

"The programme of arrangements for the durbar are not yet issued. The Viceroy will hold a levée on Friday evening. He and the Ameer will review the entire force on or about the 1st of April. There will also be races and other amusements during the intervals in the more serious business of political conference."

The following is from the *Standard* correspondent at Calcutta, dated March 23:—

"I am able to forward you the following details of the military

measures which have just been adopted by the Government of India, in view of possible difficulties with Russia respecting the Afghan Frontier.

"In the first place, the Garrison of Quetta will be immediately strengthened by the despatch of an Army Corps. This force will comprise three Divisions of 8,000 men each. In addition, a reserve of 11,000 men will be formed and equipped so as to be ready to march and take the field immediately on receipt of orders.

"The general officers have not been officially announced, but it is practically certain that Sir Frederick Roberts will take the chief command, while Sir Herbert Macpherson and Major-General Prendergast will take charge of two Divisions, and the Duke of Connaught, it is expected, will command the Reserve.

"A general increase in the strength of the Indian Army will be effected without delay. Two hundred men will be added to each Infantry Regiment, and each Cavalry Regiment will be strengthened by an extra squadron.

"The Maharajahs Scindiah and Holkar have both placed the military resources of their respective States at the disposal of the Government in the event of war. As Scindiah has for many years past been drilling the male population of his State on something like scientific principles his forces are not only numerous, but relatively efficient."

Selected Articles.

THE "MANCHESTER COURIER" ON THE MAHARAJAH OF DARBHANGA'S SPEECH IN COUNCIL.

There is no doubt a marked increase in the interest taken by Englishmen in the domestic affairs of India since the day when Macaulay first denounced the ignorance of the "average school boy," who, according to his critic, was acquainted with the most recondite details in the history of Peru and Mexico, but knew nothing of the great Empire we have founded in the East. But though the improvement is marked there is still ample room for greater attention to Indian politics. The libt Bill justly aroused popular indignation in England, but another measure of even graver import has scarcely arrested public attention in any degree proportionate to its importance. Our readers will have noticed in our parliamentary reports the futile efforts made by Sir H. Maxwell and Lord Wemyss to extort information from the Government upon the manner in which the Bengal Tenancy Bill was being rushed through the Legislative Council at Calcutta. The system of Land Tenure in India is so complex, and the details of the present Bill so elaborate, that it would require an essay to give a complete account of the history of the measure. It may suffice to say that the author of the scheme is the same redoubtable Mr. Ilbert whose notoriety as a doctrinaire Radical was sufficiently established by his connection with the Bill which bears his name. *Mutatis mutandis* the Bengal Tenancy Bill is a replica of the Irish Land Act. A commission was appointed some years ago to investigate the alleged grievances of the ryots. There was great difference of opinion as to the facts of the case, and the evidence appears to have been collected in a very loose way, their being no opportunities given to cross-examine witnesses. A Bill, however, was the result, which elicited a very strong protest from the Chief Justice of Calcutta. It was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of six Government servants and five others. Only three members of the Committee signed the draft report, all the other members dissenting on important points. "The report, therefore," says the Maharajah of Darbhanga, whose speech in Council is given in *Allen's Indian Mail*, "and the Bill which has been drafted in accordance with the report is practically the report and Bill of three members only, and two out of the three have no practical experience in Bengal." More than this, the Bill has never been republished since its reconstruction by the Select Committee. The concluding words of the Maharajah's speech are worth reproducing. "To me it seems amazing," he says, "that we should be considering this matter at all. Among the many millions of people who will be affected by the Bill, not a single voice has been raised in its favour. It surely cannot be wise to pass a Bill which will benefit no one and irritate everybody. It will be disastrous in a political point of view, because it will be regarded as a flagrant breach of the Permanent Settlement, and will therefore shake the confidence of the landed proprietors in the Government. It will be disastrous to the zemindars, because it will not only deprive them of their rights, but will render zemindari management for the future impossible. It will be disastrous to the ryots, because it will give rise to endless disputes and lead to interminable litigation." This, of course, is only one side of the case, but it is essential that Parliament should insist upon Government refusing their sanction to the Bill until this side has been destroyed, and the official case fairly made out. At present the Council seems to rely rather upon its official majority than on the strength of its arguments.

THE RUSSIANS AT THE GATES OF HERAT.

At a recent meeting of the Balloon Society at the Aquarium, Westminster, Mr. Charles Marvin delivered a lecture on "The Russians at the Gates of Herat." Sir Henry Tyler, M.P., presided, and there was a very large attendance.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing the lecturer, said no one was more entitled to speak with authority on matters connected with Central Asia and Afghanistan than Mr. Marvin, who had made a special study of those points which had a particular interest at the present moment. They must all feel that the position on the Afghan frontier was exceedingly critical, and a reckless shot might plunge two continents in a blaze. It was certain that what was wanted was a great deal of firmness on the part of Her Majesty's Government—(hear, hear)—but it was a quality that Ministers had not always displayed. If Candahar were still garrisoned with British troops, it would be much more easy to conduct such operations as might become necessary on the Afghan frontier; while it would render those operations less likely to be needed. The Prime Minister had told them that he had taken the Afghan frontier and Herat under his special protection; but when they remembered past events, that assurance was less satisfactory. He could only hope that the Government would do better in this instance than in the case of the Transvaal and the Soudan—(hear, hear). There was one satisfaction, however, to be derived from the fact that they had a Governor-General of India possessed of sufficient wisdom, firmness, and forbearance to meet the present crisis—(hear, hear). They had among them that evening M. Lessar, and he hoped that gentleman would give them his opinion on the delicate subject before them. If Russia really desired peace and fair dealing, she would join us in the Commission, and withdraw her troops from the positions she had lately occupied—(cheers).

Mr. CHARLES MARVIN, who was warmly received, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen: A crisis, long expected by far-seeing politicians in this country, has suddenly disturbed the unnatural calm of Central Asian affairs. Russia, taking advantage of our embarrassments in Egypt and our complications with Germany and France, has occupied certain districts of Afghanistan, which, on the showing of her own official maps, belong to the Ameer, and by placing her troops alongside the Afghan outposts, has brought about a condition of things which may result in a war at any moment. To judge from the general tone of the English Press, which I have never seen more unanimous than on this momentous occasion, England has decided that if the Afghans are attacked, she will take immediate measures to assist them, and in the meanwhile awaits an answer to her demands—that the points occupied should be evacuated by the Russian troops pending the diplomatic settlement of the dispute. Such an attitude, resolute without being blustering, firm, yet not fanatically unfriendly, is well calculated to exercise a powerful moral check upon Russia, and I trust that nothing will be said this evening by any Englishman present to impair that attitude by creating unfounded impressions that this country is divided as to its rights and its determination to uphold them on the Afghan frontier—(hear, hear).

Briefly speaking, the present situation is the outgrowth of the following circumstances. To pacify the East Caspian region, and establish what Skobeleff aptly described as a place of arms on the Persian frontier, Russia undertook a series of campaigns against the Turcomans, culminating, as you all remember, with the famous siege of Geok Tepé. This stronghold was captured shortly after the battle of Maiwand. Russia then waited until England had announced her intention of evacuating Candahar, when instead of reciprocating Mr. Gladstone's scuttling movement, as, according to the ministerial papers of the time, she had promised to do, she annexed the whole of the territory up to Askabad, and erected a fortress there for 3,000 troops. Still she promised not to occupy Merv; and the Government, in spite of innumerable broken pledges in the past, were so influenced by those assurances that they not only pulled up and scattered the rails of the Candahar railway they are now relaying in such hot haste, but they could hardly be persuaded from evacuating Quetta. Speaking at a banquet at Leeds on the 28th of January last, the Marquis of Ripon said, "So far from scuttling out of Afghanistan, the English withdrew at a time which suited their purpose, and as their troops marched away with steady step, no voice was lifted against them and no dog barked at their heels. Well, what the dogs of Candahar did I am not cognisant of—I never knew they had political opinions before; but if the dogs we on Lord Ripon's side the Russians were not, for General Grodekoff has just revealed in his splendid official history of Skobeleff's siege of Geok Tepé that Skobeleff sent secret agents throughout the bazaars of Central Asia to spread the report that it was Russia who had caused us to evacuate Afghanistan."

Shortly after Skobeleff returned home Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., sent me to St. Petersburg to ascertain the views of the principal generals and statesmen with regard to the Central Asian question. I saw every eminent personage who exercised weight in the matter, and the whole of them concurred in the representing to me that that had been set at rest for years. M. de Giers, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, argued with me until

it was impolite to contend that Merv was unsafe; and General Skobeleff pooh-poohed the railway which Russia is now pushing on from Kizil Arvat to Sarakhs and Herat, and which it has now been revealed by General Grodekoff he was really the most ardent advocate of all along, on account of the terrific hitting power it would confer upon Russia in the event of our opposing her after we had weakly allowed her to push to the Key of India. A few months later the Egyptian question began to seethe, and Russia, who had always intended to purchase our acquiescence to her annexation of Constantinople by considerably allowing us to take possession of the banks of the Nile, was so mortified at being left unrecouped that she inaugurated in Central Asia what was a revival of the Eastern question; for, as you know, those two questions of Central Asia and the East are inseparably connected with one another, and the little game that is now being played on the banks of the Murghab and Heri Rud simply masks the greater game on which Russia has staked her entire national progress. The reconstruction of the great granite docks at Sebastopol at a cost of a quarter of a million sterling, the construction of four heavy ironclads for the Black Sea fleet at two millions sterling, the recent sanction of new barracks at Sebastopol for 3,000 man-of-war-men, the impending transfer at a million-and-a-quarter sterling of the commercial port from the south to the north side, so as to enable the Government to develop the naval station to the proportions it attained anterior to the Crimean War—these recent heavy items of expenditure, coupled with the addition, during the last two years, of twelve sea-going torpedo steamers to the Black Sea fleet, and the impending addition of two sea-going torpedo rams and ten torpedo cutters are not without extreme significance, and demonstrate that while Russia is taking up a strong position on the Afghan frontier she is also straining every nerve to render herself ready for a war in Europe—(hear, hear).

I may be, perhaps, asked how I can associate the reopening of the Eastern Question in Central Asia with the anger of Russia at our continual presence in Egypt. Easily; you will remember that the annexation of Merv was represented to England by the Russian Government as a spontaneous submission of the tribes, which the Emperor, in such a favourable feeling, might not repeat itself again, had decided to accept. Now this was sheer humbug, and I will tell you how I can prove this. For years I have devoted myself to watching Russia's movements in the East; and as it is known that I have organised a sort of intelligence branch in connection with this subject, it sometimes happens that I am asked to compare information in my possession with that possessed by military authorities. Well, anterior to the occupation of Merv, the garrison of Khiva consisted of the 4th Orenburg Cossacks, the 5th and 13th Turkestan Line Battalions, and the 6th battery of Artillery. This was my list obtained from Russian sources, and I believe it was the list of the authorities in India, derived from Turkestan direct. Shortly after the annexation of Merv, I was reading one day a letter from Khiva in the *Moscow Gazette*, describing a flood, when I saw a reference to the 17th Line Battalion being among the sufferers. Now, this 17th Line Battalion belonged to the garrison of Samarcand, a month's march at least from Khiva. How therefore had it got to Khiva, and what was it doing there? This was explained in an equally casual manner a few weeks later in the same paper. Writing from Khiva, a Mr. Chursin mentioned the suicide of Lieutenant Bodisco, belonging to the 17th Line Battalion, who had been in a state of deep melancholy from the time—six months previous—the battalion had been sent from Samarcand to Khiva to be despatched to Merv, and who had preferred blowing out his brains to accompanying the troops any further. Here, you will see, was a revelation Russia prepared for the swoop on Merv, six months for the "act of voluntary submission" was consummated, and shifted her forces from one part of Central Asia to another quite unknown to the people of this country. And it may be that while you are comfortably sitting here and the Russian Ambassador is exchanging tête-à-tête with Mr. Gladstone, these dark movements are continuing, and if you leave Herat much longer without a garrison, Russia may take advantage of the feeble forces on the Afghan Frontier to smash Sir Peter Lumsden's party, and burst her way into the Key of India—(hear, hear).

About the time that this 17th Battalion went to Khiva, to remain quiet there until the moment was ripe to throw it into Merv, Russia sent an expedition to the Tejend oasis, lying midway between Askabad and Merv. I drew particular attention to this at the time, whereupon the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, the official mouthpiece of Russian diplomacy, expressed indignation that I should have called it an "expedition." Said this precious promulgator of mendacity—"The movement in question is only a reconnaissance, and there is a wide distinction between a reconnaissance and an expedition; a reconnaissance goes and returns, an expedition goes and does not return." Well, events have proved the contrary in this instance, for the troops who took part in Colonel Muratoff's reconnaissance on the Tejend are now encamped several hundred miles to the east on Afghan soil. When the military preparations were ready for the swoop on Merv, Lieutenant Alikhanoff proceeded thither to argue the people out of their independence, just as Lessar has come to

London to persuade you to give up Penjdeh and the posts on the Huri Rud. This Alikhanoff, a Russianised Mussulman, had had charge of the game at Merv all along. First, in the early days of 1882, he formed at Askabad a caravan, and, preceded by a Russianised Khivan who bought over some of the chiefs, he pushed his way to Merv, disguised as a trader's clerk, and spent a fortnight in the midst of the Turcomans. During this time he got to know who could be bought over, and bought them; while on every possible occasion he pushed about the country, disguised afresh as a Tekké, and took plans of the defences. On his return, Lessar and other explorers surveyed all the roads leading to Merv; then followed the military movements I have referred to, and finally, everything being ready, Alikhanoff one morning suddenly appeared before Merv with a small Cossack escort, and summoned the people to immediate surrender. At this meeting all that Alikhanoff stipulated was that the people should accept the suzerainty of Russia; there was nothing said of annexing the country, in the general acceptance of the term, or of imposing a garrison upon it. Backed up as he was by the pro-Russian party, whose support he had purchased, and able to point to a Russian column three marches off, which he magnified into the advanced guard of a greater army, it was difficult for opposition to be organised against him, and after a hurried discussion, the acceptance of the Russian suzerainty was decided on. When the news of this submission reached St. Petersburg, M. de Giers, who had assured me so solemnly that nothing could tempt Russia to occupy Merv, described the matter to our ambassador as being an affair of altogether insignificant proportions. "The people had spontaneously submitted," he said; "and a Russian official would be sent to govern them, with perhaps a Turcoman escort." In other words, only one Russian was to be sent to Merv. When this assurance is placed against the whole series of annexations and military movements that have taken place since, it is amazing that M. de Giers could have the audacity to expect to be believed, when he keeps on assuring us that Russia has no further designs in the direction of India—(hear, hear).

The people of Merv were cheated and tricked just as Her Majesty's Government. When they found the deputation of submissive chiefs returning from Askabad with a body of Russian troops at its back they saw their independence was gone. A hasty attempt at armed resistance was made, but it was too late. The Russians forced their way into the fortress, and the annexation of the country became an accomplished fact. For his share in this shady transaction Alikhanoff was raised to the rank of major and made Governor of Merv—an encouragement for him and other ambitious frontier officers to persevere in the same path; and on this man very largely depends whether there shall be war between England and Russia. It was he who tried to capture Penjdeh before Sir Peter Lumsden arrived, and who has, within the last few days, pickets within six miles of the place. Now, I ask you, whether, bearing in mind Alikhanoff's antecedents, his well-known hostility to England, and his desire to still further distinguish himself by breaking up Afghanistan as Kaufmann broke up Bokhara, whether you think it be safe to permanently withdraw our English officers—(no, no)—from the frontier, and leave no barrier between him and the key of India, but a few bribable Orientals? So long as Alikhanoff rules at Merv, with outposts pushed to Penjdeh, and Komaroff rules at Askabad, with outposts pushed to Ak Robat—so long, I maintain, must English officers screen Herat from such bold swoops as the annexations of Merv and Old Sarakhs, and more recently of Ak Robat and Pul-i-Khisti. After Merv was won the next move was upon Old Sarakhs, and the English Government, not having resented this with sufficient firmness—you will probably remember Lord Fitzmaurice's flippant reassurances on this subject to the House of Commons last summer—Russia completed her organisation of the new territory and made a fresh advance, this time into Afghan territory, and pushed up to every point leading to Herat which they found unoccupied by the Afghans or Sir Peter Lumsden's party. Simultaneously with this, Russia endeavoured to carry the conflict into our very midst by sending Lessar into London to occasion a split in English public opinion. This was one of the dynamite strokes of policy in which Russia delights. Our two best experts in regard to the contested region, Colonel Patrick Stewart, who stalked Skobelev's army in 1881 disguised as an American horsedeaider, and Mr. Condie Stephen, of the Foreign Office, who visited Sarakhs last year, are both attached to Lumsden's mission on the Afghan frontier. Had Russia sent Lessar thither, with his superior, General Zellnoi, he would at once have found his match in those clever officials. Instead of which Russia wheeled right round, and shot Lessar into London, trusting that he might, with his travelling tales, act on the gullible side of Mr. Gladstone's nature—(cheers and hisses)—and wheedle him out of the gates of Herat, as Alikhanoff had wheedled the people of Merv into surrendering their independence.

And this intrigue, I would point out, is still in progress in London, and has received encouragement from an unexpected quarter. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which, having long been the mouthpiece of O. K., or Madame de Novikoff, is now the officious organ of Lessar and the party he is trying to form about him. Let me give you two instances of what I say. The week before last

a discussion took place at the meeting of the Westminster Debating Society, at which Lessar and myself were invited to attend. The debate was raised by Captain Griffin Vyse, formerly attached to the English army in South Afghanistan, and who has delivered several lectures of an anti-Russian character, and had placed on the paper an alarmist motion in favour of the immediate occupation of Candahar. But just before the debate opened he came to me and said: "I have been discussing the whole subject with Lessar, and am so impressed by his assurances that I have altogether changed my views." He also mentioned the name of a very important official who had been brought in contact with Lessar and had been won over also. You may think this a small matter, yet it illustrates what is going on in our midst, while our own best experts are far away, and has received a certain amount of importance in Russia. The *Novoe Vremya*, the *Times* of Russia, which I received from St. Petersburg this morning, contains a leading article congratulating Lessar on having smashed this debate and converted Captain Griffin Vyse, and trusts to see the growth of an influential pro-Russian party in this country. The second instance is this. An article appeared last week in the *Pall Mall Gazette* entitled "Is Penjdeh in Afghanistan? By a Russian," evidently emanating from Lessar, and endeavouring to prove by elaborate references to faulty English maps and careless authors that the Ameer had no right to the place. The Russian altogether ignored the correct English official maps which place Penjdeh inside Afghanistan, and, what was more to the point, omitted to state that most of the Russian official maps published previous to last year's swoop upon Merv, assigned the locality to the Ameer. I enclosed a *fac-simile* sketch of one of these maps, presented to me by General Grodekoff, the chief of Skobelev's staff at Geok Tepé, as having been used by Skobelev during his campaign, in which not only was Penjdeh marked as being in Afghanistan, but also Pulikhatun and Ak Robat; and in one brief, decisive word, every inch of territory now occupied by Russia south of Sarakhs. That, I think you will agree with me, was a fact of national importance. If Skobelev had gone to Merv in 1881, as he was expected to have done, he would have been guided in his movements towards Afghanistan by this very map. Well, ladies and gentlemen, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which claims to be the embodiment of patriotism, the *Pall Mall Gazette* burnt the map and suppressed the letter. So that I think you will agree with me that there is a very active intrigue in progress in London which must be resisted as strenuously as Alikhanoff's intrigues on the Afghan frontier. I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with Sir Peter Lumsden's private views previous to his departure for Herat, and am persuaded that he and his brilliant staff of officers will do everything in their power to safeguard that point, provided that they are properly supported by the Government of this country. On their behalf I protest against the mendacious statements put forth by Madame de Novikoff in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, charging them with having, by their reckless aggressions, brought about the present complication. Unless a stop be put pretty quickly and pretty decisively to such intrigues, Russia may succeed in occasioning what she urgently desires—a distracted condition of public opinion, which would paralyse English diplomacy, and render futile the efforts of the Government to turn the Russians off the ground they have occupied. That would be a lamentable condition of things, for the Russian troops are posted closer to Herat than our troops are posted to Candahar, and will require a very strong display of unanimous public feeling to persuade Russia to withdraw them again. Personally, I do not believe Russia under any circumstances will consent to withdraw them. Her generals will argue that it would damage her prestige in Central Asia too much to do so. If she refuses, I do not see how a pacific solution of the difficulty can possibly be arrived at. Supposing we consent to let her remain where she is, on the grounds that it is not worth a war to turn her off the territory she has occupied, England can only safeguard Herat by fortifying it, and there are already symptoms that Russia will not allow her either to increase the defences or move a soldier thither without dashing forward and snatching at the place. For the last fortnight the leading Russian newspapers have been questioning our right to concern ourselves with Herat at all, while the *Sviet*, which is edited by the brother of General Komaroff, who controls the present advance, demands that Russia should annex Herat out and out. Now, if the Russian Government were really as amiably disposed as M. de Giers endeavours to make us believe, all that would be needed would be a brief message to the editors, and the whole of the barking would cease. Such wirepulling is a part of the regular machinery of the Russian Government. That warlike articles are being published now to inflame the Russian people against England, looks ominously like a contemplated reopening of the Eastern Question in the spring. For the moment we occupy a very advantageous position. We have a powerful force proceeding to the Red Sea, which could be sent on to Kurrathee, and by means of the railway and the new road through the Bolan Pass, rapidly concentrate at Quetta, whence the distance to Herat is only a quarter of that from Cairo to Khartoum. If the Italian alliance is worth anything at all, the two million troops which King Humbert can summon to arms on a declaration of war, ought to

be able to furnish such a contingent that Russia could not possibly smash her way into India. It is largely through the Egyptian Question that Russia has caused the conflict in Central Asia to ripen earlier than she herself desired or anticipated, and if Italy is to participate in the profits appertaining to the establishment of influence in Egypt and the Soudan, she ought to participate in the pains of stemming the Russian hostility in the Afghan frontier. If, however, she refuses to co-operate with us against Russia it is our clear duty to place Herat immediately in a condition of defence. And for this reason, at the present moment the Volga is closed with ice, and the greater part of the fifty large steamers, 200 and 300 feet long, which Russia will be able to use in a few weeks time to ferry the troops across the Caspian from the Caucasus to Krasnovodsk, are lying blocked in and dismantled at Astrakhan. Further, the river Volga, down which Russia can send an army in summer larger than she despatched to Constantinople in 1878, will not open throughout its course for another month. That month is of immense importance to us. Sir Peter Lumsden and his 500 picked troops, placed at the head of the garrison of Herat, could hold the Russians in check while General Roberts and Sir Gerald Graham made their advance upon Herat, and we could disregard the threats of Russia to push on to India. But if we wait until Russia concentrates large forces on the Transcaspian region and consolidates her new position, the power of protecting the Key of India will have passed from our hands and Russia will have gained the grandest strategical position in the East—(applause).

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, M.P., said it was hardly right to call Herat the key of India, as there were a great many keys. Up to a certain point he believed the Russians in their Central Asian policy were in the right, but now he thought they were in the wrong—(hear, hear). Taking advantage of our Egyptian difficulty, they were trying to trick us instead of meeting the commission fairly, as they should do. They had not only sent M. Lessar to influence English opinion and the London Press, but they had seized territory in dispute. He thought they had behaved ill, and he hoped there would be no hesitation in telling them so—(cheers).

M. LESSAR not having accepted the Chairman's invitation to address the meeting, Mr. Kimber moved a resolution condemning the conduct of the Russians, and urging the Government to insist on the immediate withdrawal of their troops, and the submission of the frontier question to the Commission, or to the arbitration of a friendly and impartial Power. The resolution having been seconded, was opposed by a Russian gentleman present, but was finally carried with enthusiasm with only his dissent.—Mr. Le'evre, the president, having vainly invited some one of the members of the Russian Embassy, several of whom were present, to speak, expressed the belief, amid great applause, that if war ensued the Russians would be thoroughly defeated, as Englishmen were unanimous in their resolve not to allow further encroachments.

MR. MARVIN then explained that Herat, with its slight defences and ten small guns, was not in one sense the key of India, but it commanded a valley that could maintain one or two hundred thousand men, and, in the opinion of General Skobelev and of several English generals of distinction, its possession would enable Russia to concentrate an irresistible force for the invasion of India, of which in that sense it certainly was the key—(cheers).

PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. G. White and Co. report as follows on the Tea Market, from the 12th to the 19th inst. :—The heavy duty payments during the past ten days have taken up the time and taxed the financial resources of the trade, so that latterly the market has become quieter, and previous rates in some cases have been barely maintained. The statistical position of Indian Tea, however, improves daily, and the deliveries for this month will be very heavy, and stock on the 31st will probably be considerably less than at the same time last year. Good liquoring teas remain firm, and full prices have in some cases been paid, but undesirable parcels, especially out of old imports, have been neglected, and prices show a decline of about 3d per lb., as buyers do not appear anxious to increase their stocks at the present time. Ceylon.—The quantity offered this week has been small, but anything of a useful description has met with good competition and sold at firm rates.

IF NOT COOL, WHAT THEN?—A hard-up Government servant the other day thought he would call a meeting of his creditors. He issued a neatly-written circular on St. Valentine's Day, expatiating on the British troubles in the Soudan and the present unhappy state of affairs in Upper Burma, which had so seriously affected the position of every one in this province and had caused mistrust and want of confidence and credit even in official circles. He finally wound up with an offer of such portion of his salary as would, he hoped, before 1890 settle their claims in full. Despatching this touching appeal to the better feelings of his creditors, he calmly awaited their arrival, smoking the pipe of peace. Will, it be believed, that not one single creditor attended the meeting? Our astute friend retired to his home remarking, "Well, if the beggars won't see their own interests I can do no more than I have offered. They can now do their worst."—*Rangoon Gazette.*

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE Purneah case occupied two days at the Calcutta High Court last week. After hearing arguments their lordships took time to consider their decision.

ON the 28th ult. Lady Dufferin distributed the prizes to the children attending the girls' schools in connection with the Chinsurah Zenana Mission at Hooghly.

THE Kidderpore Docks Bill comes up for consideration in the Bengal Legislative Council at their next meeting.

GENERAL WILSON's proposed visit to Quetta has been indefinitely postponed by reason of the important work falling on the Military Department in connection with the Soudan campaign.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has been visiting the principal cities in the North-West and the Punjab, where he has had frequent conferences with the people.

A VACANCY will shortly occur in the Viceregal Council through the departure of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs for England.

THE affiliation of the Ripon College, Calcutta, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the B.A. standard and in Law is authorised, with effect from June, 1885.

MR. S. C. F. PEILE has won this, the first year's fight for the Challenge Cup in the North-West Lawn Tennis competition.

THE thanks of the Government of India and an honorarium of Rs. 1,200 have been awarded to Captain E. B. Nixon, of the Punjab Police, for his services in connection with the reorganisation of the Frontier Police and Border Militia.

THE Hon. Mr. Saiyid Mahmood takes a year's leave without pay, when Mr. Justice Tyrrell resumes his seat in the High Court of the North-West Provinces next month. Mr. Mahmood may go to England or to the hills, there devoting himself to the completion of his work on Mahomedan Law.

A CONTEMPORARY states that the Viceroy, on the occasion of his meeting with the Ameer at Rawul Pindi, will, if possible, be attended by the whole of his Council, as well as the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab and the North-West Provinces and the Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay. The affair will last about a week.

SUSPENSION OF MILITARY FURLOUGH.—A General Order has been issued, stopping all military furlough from India, except in special cases.

THE DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY FRAUDS.—Charles Palmer, charged with criminal misappropriation and breach of trust in connection with the District Charitable Society frauds, has been committed to the sessions.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces paid a visit to Benares on Sunday. His Honour was the guest of the Maharajah, who organised a shooting-party for the occasion in his preserves at Chakia. The Maharajah's other guests were the Chief Justice, Sir Comer Petheram, Mr. W. Holmes, Major Sir G. Larpent, and Mr. F. W. Porter, Magistrate of Benares. Sir Alfred Lyall returned from Chakia to Benares on Wednesday, and has left for Allahabad.

THE *Pioneer* says :—The North-West, by the way, has narrowly escaped losing its Lieutenant-Governor for good and all. A few days ago Sir Alfred Lyall received a telegram from home offering him a seat in the India Council, but as it was coupled with the condition of immediate acceptance which, to say no more, would involve serious inconvenience to the administration, Sir Alfred concluded to decline it. To forecast our Lieutenant-Governor as eventually finding in the India Office a comparative haven of rest is merely an anticipation of history.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(From the *Indian Planters' Gazette*.)

ON dit that H.H. the Maharaja of Burdwan will be asked to an Honorary Commission in the C. B. L. Horse.

MR. J. J. WHITTY, C.E., is transferred to the Chyebassa section of the Seetaramporee-Nagpore line of Railway, where he will doubtless be as warmly welcomed as he is lamented in his old diggings.

WE hear that another troop of the Central Bengal Light Horse is to be formed in Jessore and Kishnagar, and at this rate we shall soon have a line of Light Horse from Calcutta to Allahabad.

MR. W. R. LARMINE, Commissioner, Chota Nagpore, has taken leave for six weeks and is going for a short visit to Ceylon, en route to which place he stayed a short time in Tirhoot as the guest of Mr. Abbott, at Jaintapore.

OWING to the weather still continuing cold, indigo sowings have only been begun on a small scale in a few factories in Purneah district, and it is expected that they will not become general until the beginning of next month.

H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF DUBUNGA is going in for a royal shoot next month. The party, which will include Lord Randolph Churchill, will be a very large one, and the sport is bound to be very first-rate when Colonel Money has the direction of it.

A DEPUTATION from the Behar Landholders' Association, headed

by Baboo Nundo Lall, will shortly leave Mozufferpore to interview the Viceroy, with a view of presenting a protest against the proposed right of transfer being accorded to Behar.

SEEING the heavy expenses to which mounted corps are put, notably such as the Behar and Central Bengal Horse, in which 14-2 is the fixed minimum height for chargers, we think it is high time that Government should increase the wretched sum now given as Capitation grant to, say, Rs.50, for Volunteer Cavalry.

It is, to say the least, rather hard lines for a purely volunteer corps, as was the case of the Behar Light Horse last year, to be mulcted to the tune of about Rs.8,000 for payment of their own railway fare, when attending (by permission) a camp of exercise. This expenditure one would think ought to come from some other source than the pockets of members, most of whom are poorly paid assistants. Cavalry men cannot be placed in the field, man for man, at the same price as Infantry, and we submit that Government should recognise this in the case of all Volunteers.

MADRAS.

A PRELIMINARY meeting was held at Madras on the 28th ult., to arrange for the founding of a hospital for caste native females.

THE disarmament of the Malabar district has been completed without any untoward incident. 8,000 guns and rifles and 5,000 spears and swords have been surrendered.

PONDICHERY AS A FRENCH COALING STATION.—The first French troopship to coal at Pondicherry is expected there on the 5th March.

THE GOVERNOR'S SON.—Mr. E. M. (Grant Duff, the son of H.E. the Governor of Madras, left Madras for Hyderabad on the 23th ult. We understand that he will meet the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg at Hyderabad, and accompany them on their return to England from Bombay.

MR. JOHN WALLACE.—The Secretary of State has been moved by the personal representations of Mr. John Wallace, late of the Madras Civil Service, to grant him the full pension of £800 a year in lieu of £450 conceded to him in October, 1883.

A MUNICIPAL SUIT FOR LICENSE TAX.—The High Court delivered judgment on March 2nd in the case of an appeal by the Municipality against the magistrate's decision that the Municipality should refund Rs. 50 held to have been illegally demanded from Mr. Wilson, a solicitor, as professional tax. The High Court reversed the finding of the magistrate, and Mr. Wilson pays the full amount claimed. The case has excited much interest here, especially in legal circles.

DESTRUCTION OF CATTLE BY TIGERS AND CHEETAHS.—From a return "showing the cattle destroyed by tigers and cheetahs during the quarter ending December 31st, 1883," we find that in that period, in the whole Presidency, the number of bullocks thus destroyed was 660, of cows 726, calves 312, buffaloes 170, sheep 422, goats 252, horses or ponies 30, asses 29, dogs, 54, pigs 44, and tamed deer 1, making a total of 2,700. South Canara was the greatest loser, the number destroyed amounting to 854. Malabar comes next this, with a total of 448.—*Times*.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR CHARLES TURNER.—The Council of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association held a meeting on Monday, the 2nd inst., at the rooms of the Association, to take steps for giving a farewell entertainment to Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice of Madras, who is a vice patron and warm supporter of the Association, and who leaves India next May. It was resolved to ask him to be present at a musical entertainment in his honour, probably at the College Hall. He will further be asked to sit for his photograph, which will be enlarged and hung in the Council Room of the Association.—*Mail*.

BOMBAY.

MR. CHATFIELD, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, has been severely mauled by a panther in Khandesh.

MR. D. S. KEMP has been appointed by Government a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, vice Surgeon-Major Gray, resigned.

THE vacant Commissionership of Ajmere was offered to Colonel Trevor Plowden, but declined, and Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I., has been appointed to the post.

A TUNNEL which was being excavated at Sanaulim on the line of the Marmagoa Railway recently gave way, and five workmen were killed and a number of others were wounded, some of them seriously.

On the 5th inst. his Excellency laid the foundation-stone of the new Fergusson College, and afterwards attended an entertainment given in his honour by the sirdars and native chiefs of the Deccan.

At a meeting of the guarantors of the Bombay International Exhibition, held at the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Com-

merce, under the presidency of his Excellency the Governor, on Monday, the 2nd inst., it was unanimously resolved that the exhibition should be opened in November, 1887, instead of December, 1886, as previously resolved.

On the 4th inst. his Excellency the Governor proceeded to Poona on a farewell visit. His Excellency laid the foundation-stone of the new High School for Native Girls the same day, and was entertained at a farewell dinner by the members of the Club of Western India in the evening.

H.E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON presided on Saturday, Feb. 28th, at the annual distribution of prizes to the students attending the Anjuman-i-Islam schools, and in the course of an address on the occasion eulogised the Mahomedans of the city for the exertions they were making to give their children a sound education, and urged them to increased exertion, in order to compete with other classes.

An important decision was arrived at on the 3rd inst. by the members of the Western India Turf Club, who held their annual meeting at Mahaluxmi, under the presidency of Sir Frank Souter. Recognising that pony racing in this country has become as valuable as horse-racing, the club so revised their rules that in future ponies will not lose their maiden privileges until they have become winners of Rs. 200.

MR. HORMUSJEE DADABHOY, late acting judge of the Small Cause Court, was elected on Tuesday, March 3rd, by the ratepayers of the city a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in place of Mr. Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy, the representative of the Bhooleswar ward, resigned. Though Mr. Hormusjee had no rival in the field, about seventy ratepayers, representing all classes of the community, both European and native, attended the Municipal Office during the day to record their votes. Mr. Douglas Bennet, assisted by Mr. D. S. Kohyarjee, acted as polling-officer.

THE DECCAN SIRDARS.—A meeting of sirdars was held in the Council Hall, Poona, on March 5th. Pant Sachet of Bhow read an address before a numerous and distinguished company, among whom were the Chiefs of Sangli, Phaltun, and Ounde. An entertainment of magic and a display of fireworks gave great satisfaction.

BURMA.

THE Commissioner of Tenasserim, after holding sessions at Shoainghe, left for Toungoo on the 7th ult.

THE Executive Engineer at Akyab has at length reported that the new pier is ready for use.

THE Chief Commissioner of Rangoon has sanctioned the purchase, by the Port Commissioners, of a steam launch, to be used as a pilot-tender, at a cost of Rs. 46,606-9-11.

MESSRS. DAWSON AND THOMPSON, of Moulmein, have made application for permission to construct a line of tramway from Mopoon to Dinewoonquin, a convenience which is very much required, indeed. The concessionaries ask for a good deal—ninety-nine years lease of the road free of all taxes, and a free grant of land, near St. Matthew's Cemetery, on which to erect a depot.

A RANGOON telegram says:—"Theebaw is endeavouring to induce the Europeans in Mandalay to proceed to Bhamo to assist the troops. Another dacoity has been committed near Rangoon; six armed men attacked a house, tied up the inmates, and carried off Rs.400 worth of property.

TEN out of the sixteen seamen belonging to the *Revella*, recently burnt in the Nicobars, are in hospital, suffering from fever contracted in the island.

RANGOON possesses a dairy under European supervision. We read in an advertisement in a local paper that "milk is now supplied to monthly subscribers only at bazaar rates. The milk will be delivered daily at subscribers' residences at six A.M. and five P.M. To prevent adulteration, our customers are requested not to accept any bottles, the seal of which has been removed or damaged."

THE Rangoon correspondent of a contemporary writes:—"The successful raising of the wreck of the steamer *Madras* by the auction purchaser is a fact on which he may well congratulate himself. I believe the purchasers are a syndicate, the shareholders in which will make some Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000 by their speculation. Many of them worked hard at the wreck, personally superintending the operations, and engineering skill, pluck, and determination have met with their reward. The *Madras* is now in the Rangoon river, and although times are dull, I have no doubt she will, when done up, eventually fetch a good price."

DISAPPEARANCE OF A CIVIL SERVANT.—Mr. J. N. Pickard, Deputy-Conservator of Forests, Tonghoo, has been missing from his camp. He was seen to leave it at midnight, and is supposed to have been taken by a tiger. Every search made has been unsuccessful. His servants say he was subject to strange fits of abstraction and petulance. He fell overboard from a river steamer eight months ago, and had to proceed on sick leave to Europe.—Mr. Pickard has since been found on March 2nd in a well. Theshallowness of the water saved his life. He is out of his mind.

Home News.

COUNCIL DRAFTS FOR INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 45,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—In Bills on Calcutta, Rs.13,24,000, average rate ls. 6'912d.; on Bombay, Rs.24,00,000, average rate ls. 6'91d.; and on Madras, Rs.6,00,000, average rate ls. 6'906d. In telegraphic transfers on Bombay, Rs.4,00,000, average rate ls. 6'968d.; and on Madras, Rs.1,00,000, average rate ls. 6'968d.; making a total of Rs.48,24,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at ls. 6'29-32d. and above will receive in full, and for telegraphic transfers on Bombay and Madras at ls. 6'31-32d. in full. Later in the day telegraphic transfers for one lakh were sold on Calcutta at ls. 7d. per rupee. Between April 1, 1884, and the 17th inst. inclusive, remittances for Rs. 16,20,41,118 were sold, realising £13,049,939.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The shipments of bullion for India, from the 11th to the 18th inst. inclusive, were as follows:—Per *Siam*, March 11, Bombay, £80,000; Per *Valetta*, March 11, Calcutta, £30,000; per *Thames*, March 12, Bombay, £10,000; per *Rohilla*, March 18, Bombay, £132,000.—*From J. Westwood Thompson's Indian Circular*

It is notified that the Municipal Corporation of Port Louis, Mauritius, Debenture Bonds falling due April 1, and the interest due as it matures on the bonds of the corporation, payable in London, will be paid at the Agra Bank (Limited), Nicholas-lane, E.C.

NOTICES, MEETINGS, DIVIDENDS.

CREDIT FONCIER OF MAURITIUS.—A general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Cannon Street Hotel on the 31st inst. at noon.

MAURITIUS LAND CREDIT.—A general meeting of the shareholders will be held at 28, Fenchurch-street on the 26th inst.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, &c.—A general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Cannon Street Hotel on the 15th proximo, at one p.m.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—The liquidator has received, in whole or in part, contributions to the call of £25 per share from nearly 250 shareholders, and the amount received is between £500,000 and £600,000. The call, if wholly realised, would produce a million and a half sterling, but it is not anticipated that more than about £1,100,000 will eventually be recovered. The first dividend will be payable to the creditors in about a fortnight.

THE Eastern Telegraph Company announce the payment on April 14 of a dividend of 3s. per share on the Preference shares, less income-tax, for the quarter ending March 31, and an interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share on the Ordinary shares, free of income-tax, in respect of profits for the quarter ended December 31.

SOCIETY OF ARTS (INDIAN SECTION).—Mr. Robert K. Douglas, of the British Museum and Professor of Chinese at King's College, will read a paper on the Shan States before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on Friday, May 15. The paper will be entitled "The Golden Road to South-west China."

DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—A general meeting of the shareholders will be held at 123, Bishopsgate-street Within, on the 8th prox., at noon. The net profit for the half-year ended December 31 last amounts, according to the report, to £9,396, which sum, added to the balance of £666 brought forward, gives a total of £10,062. The directors propose a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, that £1,000 be credited to the doubtful-debt account, and that a balance of £622 be carried forward. For the second half of 1883 the same dividend was paid, £3,000 was credited to doubtful-debt account, and £884 was carried forward. Comparative statement of accounts at December 31st:—

	1884.	1883.
Deposits and Circular Notes	£706,846	£742,089
Exchange Accounts, Credits, &c.	282,312	299,074
Profits for Half-year	10,062	11,671
Cash	76,406	46,140
Investments	257,081	265,722
Discounts, Loans, and Credits	852,290	895,169
Other Securities	116,929	160,938
Dividend	5 per cent.	5 per cent.

OBITUARY.

In his fifty-fourth year, Major-General H. Cadogan Craigie, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 19th Hussars. The deceased, who entered the service in 1848, served in the 3rd Bengal Light Infantry in the Punjab campaign of 1849, and was present at the battle of Goojerat. As captain he raised and commanded a regiment of Irregular Horse under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, from May, 1857, to January, 1858, during the Indian Mutiny.

MAJOR-GENERAL EDMOND WILLIAM SARGENT, late of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, died on the 8th inst. at his residence in

West Kingstown, Ireland. He entered the Army in 1841, obtained a lieutenancy in 1842, and became captain in 1853. He served with the 18th Royal Irish on the China expedition. The gallant officer was appointed adjutant of the 18th at the storming of Rangoon, on Lieutenant and Adjutant Doran being killed, and served throughout the Burmese war of 1852-3. He was promoted to the rank of major in 1858, became lieutenant-colonel in 1866, colonel in 1877, and major-general in 1882.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

—o—

SURGEON-MAJOR T. B. P. O'BRIEN, Medical Staff, Peshawur, is likely to retire on half-pay.

LIEUTENANT J. LEASK has resigned his commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MR. J. R. HATHERLEY and **Mr. H. Corke** have been appointed lieutenants in the Sind Volunteer Corps.

CAPTAIN S. BOXWELL, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, has been appointed adjutant of the battalion.

CAPTAIN C. J. JAMIESON, 14th Sikhs, will, it is stated, proceed on furlough to Europe on the 21st inst.

THE Gundakinduff post, Quetta District, is to be moved to Sinjawi as a support to Colonel Sandford's escort whilst in Bori.

CAPTAIN A. J. LUSHINGTON, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, has been permitted to remain in India until March next.

It has been ordered that the 45th Bengal Infantry will furnish the detachment for Fatehgarh instead of the 38th Bengal Infantry.

THE services of Surgeon Major Barry, M.D., have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment temporarily in the Civil Department.

H.M.'s 98th Foot (North Staffordshire Regiment) arrived at Mhow on the 5th ult. in good health. The annual inspection by the General Commanding the Division took place on the 4th instant.

MAJOR J. G. STONE, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, is expected to proceed home on six months' medical certificate.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES GELLIE, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 39th Bengal Infantry, Cawnpore, is proceeding to England on leave, on medical certificate, early this month.

LIEUTENANT WOOD, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, and **Lieutenant Cave**, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, have been appointed probationers in the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT J. G. DOWNING, Military Accounts Department, has been posted to the office of the Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, Calcutta, for duty, vice Ramsden, to Egypt on service.

GENERAL WILSON's visit to Quetta has been indefinitely postponed, presumably by reason of the important work now falling upon the Military Department in connection with the Soudan campaign.

THE No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, Southern Division, under the command of Major Vibart, embarks at Calcutta on the 2nd March for Rangoon, en route to Thayetmyo, where it will be quartered. The battery was expected to arrive at Calcutta on the 28th February.

HONORARY CAPTAIN E. HANSTOCK, Paymaster of the East Yorkshire Regiment, died at Matheran on the 24th January. The deceased was appointed Paymaster on the 20th October, 1882.

H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, who left for Kurrachee on Monday, the 2nd inst., in the s.s. *Nowshera*, was accompanied by the Quartermaster-General, the Military Secretary and Captain the Hon. A. S. Hardinge, Aide-de-Camp.

WITH the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to grant furlough to the Bengal Native Army, to the extent where practicable of 15 per cent. of the effective strength of corps, under the conditions laid down in section 13, paras. 217 and 219, Bengal Army Regulations. Furlough will commence from the 15th March, and terminate, save in exceptional cases, on the 15th October, 1885.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER has arrived at Madras. He speaks highly of the new Governor-General of the Soudan, and says he advocated his appointment long ago.

MADRAS ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.—Our Ootacamund contemporary learns "that there is a probability of army head-quarters being soon removed to Madras again. As coming events cast their shadows before, and the present complications in Europe and Central Asia wear a threatening aspect, there may be some truth in the current rumour." Our contemporary is naturally "of opinion that affairs can be managed as well from here as from Madras." This opinion is not shared by the army at large, and we believe that the head-quarters will be removed to Bangalore within a measurable distance of time. Lord Napier's denunciation of the Ootacamund arrangement has told in high quarters.—*Mail*.

Correspondence.

MOPLA OUTRAGES

TO THE EDITOR

SIR,—In page 214 of the Allahabad *Pioneer Mail* of the 25th ultimo, the Editor has sketched the causes which have led to abhorrence of English government in the Malabar District.

When law is united to justice, it is beautiful; when divorced from it, it is ugly and cruel.

The Mopla Mohammedan cultivators, who now require English soldiers to coerce and disarm them, were, sixty-five years ago, the great purchasers and mortgagees of land. Their wealth, industry, and habits of business gave them advantages over the dissolute Nairs (page 277 of Volume II. of Hamilton's *Gazetteer*), Colonel Wilks, referred to by Hamilton, is a first-rate authority; Hamilton also refers to F. Buchanan, Parliamentary Reports, Thackeray, Dow, &c.

How has this industrious tribe become now the poorest class in Malabar? The sacerdotal class, the Brahmins, and the military class, the Nairs, have gradually absorbed all property. Edward Thornton as late as 1857 calls the Moplas a numerous and important class; many of them are now obliged to work for their living on the coffee plantations of Mysore and Wynaad. They are described as industrious but sullen, and of an uncertain temper; the Brahmins or Sacerdotal class have absorbed their property by highly complicated forms of Lease and Mortgage with their Fines and Recoveries, which have tried the wits of the Madras High Court during the past half-century.

In 1849 Mr. Conolly, the collector, was murdered; between the years 1836 and 1856 there were thirty-eight outrages, and in 1859 the Mopla Outrage Act was passed, which condemned Moplas to imprisonment on suspicion only, and imposed extreme penalties of death. The editor of the *Pioneer Mail* now writes:—"The accounts of the present disturbances in Malabar in the Madras papers are insufficient to enable us to explain the immediate cause of the rising. But it is well known in Madras that the land question has been engaging the close attention of the Government, and that the district officers have earnestly urged the necessity for legislation, to protect the cultivator and the intermediate tenure-holder. Mr. Logan has reported at length on the subject, and though his report has not been made public, the Moplas are aware that he has advocated a strong tenant-law for the district, and the summary suppression of evictions."—Your obedient servant,

T.

March 19th.

THE LONDON COMMITTEE OF BENGAL LANDHOLDERS AND OTHER INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY OF BENGAL AND BEHAR.

At a meeting of the London Committee of Bengal Landholders and others interested in the welfare of the agricultural community of Bengal, held at the Rooms of the Indian Constitutional Association, Victoria-street, S.W., on Wednesday, March 18, at 4 P.M., Mr. C. T. Buckland, late Bengal Civil Service, and member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

First Resolution:—"That this Committee, learning from the telegram of the Maharaja Narendra Krishna, published in the *Standard* of Monday, March 18th, that 'out of two hundred and twenty-eight sections of the original Bill, forty-five sections were omitted, fourteen new sections added, and twenty-two wholly recast in the Select Committee,' is of opinion that the Bill, being thus largely altered, ought to have been republished and circulated in the vernacular languages, in the interests of the ryots as well as of the zemindars. And this Committee desires to express its regret that any doubt should have been thrown on the statement telegraphed by the Maharaja of Darbhanga that the Bill in its present form has not been published in the vernacular, which statement is now shown to have been correct."

Second Resolution:—"That the Chairman be requested to forward copies of these Resolutions to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the Under-Secretary of State and the public Press."

Third Resolution:—"That the Chairman be also requested to forward copies of these Resolutions to the Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss and to Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P., with an expression of the lively satisfaction with which this Committee regards the public spirit which they have displayed in bringing this question, one of vital importance to the peace and welfare of India, before Parliament."

A FRENCH party in Mauritius have started a new journal called *Madagascar*. The name indicates its object—it is to promote the annexation to France of the great African island.—*Athenæum*.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

TAYLOR—March 17, at The Lodge, Frimley, Farnboro' Station, the wife of Major R. K. Taylor, late Captain 85th (the King's Light Infantry) Regiment, of a son.

WYATT—March 18, at Slough-place, Cuckfield, Sussex, the wife of G. Nevile Wyatt, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TAYLOR—COWPER—March 14, at Holy Trinity Church, Westminster, by the Rev. George Miller, James Taylor, eldest son of William Colebrook Taylor, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Ellen Bertha, youngest daughter of H. Augustus Cowper, Esq., late H.M.'s Consul-General and Judge in Cuba.

VIVIAN—HALKETT—March 11, at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. Howard Gill, Chaplain to the Embassy, Richard Glynn Vivian, Esq., youngest son of the late John H. Vivian, Esq., M.P. for Swansea, to Laura Hermione Beatrice, only child of the late H. C. Halkett, Esq., H.M.B.C.S.

DEATHS.

BECKE—March 17, at 4, Nile-terrace, Rochester, Muriel, younger daughter of Mrs. Carmichael Young and of the late Captain John Becke, 21st Bombay N.I. (Marine Battalion).

BELL—March 12, at 7, Edith-grove, South Kensington, suddenly, of heart disease, Ellen, wife of Captain W. J. Tobin Bell, of Richmond, Surrey, formerly of the 58th Regiment and East India United Service Club.

BUCKERIDGE—March 14, at Brixton-road, Eliza, widow of C. E. Buckeridge, H.E.I.C.S., aged 84.

CHRISTIE—March 13, at St. Andrews, A. Christie, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, retired.

COLVILL—March 13, at Lawton, Forfarshire, N.B., W. H. Colvill, Brigade Surgeon, H.M.'s Indian Army, Bombay, retired.

GREENLAW—March 11, at 11, Clanricarde-gardens, W., George Duncan Greenlaw, son of the late Colonel John Alexander Greenlaw, of the Madras Army, aged 17.

HAMPTON—March 13, at 1, Camden-hill-road, Kensington, W., Robert Hampton, Esq., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, in his 74th year.

POND—March 10, at Buckhurst-hill, Essex, John Pond, late of the H.E.I.C.S., in his 77th year.

WELCHMAN—March 18, at Rochester, Harriet Alzelia, widow of Major-General John Whateley Welchman, C.B., Bengal Army, aged 65.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—Feb. 16, at Jhelum, Punjab, the wife of G. A. Anderson, of a son.

BROWNE—Feb. 21, at Almora, the wife of Captain A. G. F. Browne, 3rd Goorkhas, of a son.

COOK—Feb. 27, at Poona, the wife of Dr. Cook, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

CROFTON—Feb. 21, at Darjeeling, the wife of Hugh H. T. Crofton, of a son.

JEFFERY—Feb. 22, at Hooghly, the wife of J. E. B. Jeffery, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

MCBRIDE—Feb. 27, at "Daisy Banks," Yercaud, the wife of C. H. McBride, of a daughter.

MORLEY—Feb. 27, at Delhi, the wife of T. S. Morley, C.E., of a daughter.

PAXTON—Feb. 19, at Nurpur, Punjab, the wife of H. E. Paxton, N.I. Salt Revenue, of a daughter.

SHEPPARD—Feb. 16, at Secunderabad, the wife of Major C. H. Sheppard, 11th Regiment M.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BURNETT—WATSON—Feb. 28, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M.A., Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Burnett, East Yorkshire Regiment, to Margaret Eleanor, daughter of D. Watson, Esq., of Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CLARK—LAWRIE—Feb. 26, at the Pro-Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev. F. Montgomery, William Owens Clark, B.C.S., to Florence Emily Lawrie, daughter of R. A. Lawrie, Esq.

LAWRENCE—JAMES—March 18, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, Walter Roper Lawrence, B.C.S., son of George Lawrence, of 16, Suffolk-square, Cheltenham, to Lilian Gertrude, eldest daughter of J. Gwynne James, of Aylstone-hill, Hereford.

MACLEOD—MACPHERSON—Feb. 25, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. H. M. M. Hackett, Norma Nevile, third son of M. N. Macleod, Esq., Portarlington, Ireland, to Nelly, daughter of the late Major-General Sir James D. Macpherson, K.C.B.

PAGE—THORNE—Feb. 28, at the Cathedral, Bombay, George Edward Page, Executive Engineer, South Mahratta Railways, to Annie, widow of the late F. H. Thorne, jr., M.R.C.S. of Leamington and Kimberley, South Africa.

DEATHS.

EVANS—Feb. 26, at Etawah, of pneumonia, the infant daughter of Mr. A. C. Evans, Irrigation Branch, N.W.P.

INGLIS—Feb. 18, at Sylhet, James Inglis, Manager Dilkoosh Tea Estates, Cachar.

LLOYD—Feb. 8, at Dehra Dun, F. R. Lloyd, Dental Surgeon.

SEAGER—March 4, at the residence of his son, Tardeo, Mr. Joseph William Seager, aged 63 years.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1885.

THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE REVISED TENANCY BILL.

THE *Gazette of India*, dated 14th February, 1885, brings to England the revised text of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, as it emerged from the hands of the Select Committee on the 12th February. It also contains the Report of the Select Committee, recapitulating the amendments made by them in the Bill. Though the Report was signed by the eleven members of the Select Committee, eight of them recorded separate minutes of dissent, so as to show how far they differed from the recommendations of the Committee. There is cause for reflection when we see that the three official members, who agreed on every point, were able to induce the eight other members to sign a joint Report.

The Bill, when it was presented to the Council by the Select Committee last year—*i.e.*, on the 14th March, 1884, contained 228 sections. The Select Committee of the current year has reduced it to 192 sections. Their report of 67 paragraphs is tedious, and it will be sufficient to cite the Committee's own words, on the right of free sale, to show why it is unnecessary to follow them in detail. The Committee say that "the reasons for and against this proposal have been so fully discussed, and are so well known to all interested in such matters, that we shall not lengthen this Report by attempting to recapitulate them." And again, the Committee are content to state that "they have decided, in deference to the opinion of many experienced officers, and, with the consent of the Government of Bengal, to omit the whole chapter providing for the preparation of tables of rates of rent." Such remarks as these can hardly be called explanations.

It necessarily follows that where large omissions are made in a Bill the surviving sections have to be altered and amended so as to produce uniformity. Perhaps it would be tedious to go into particulars. The actual changes made by the Select Committee were the following, as telegraphed by the Maharajah Narendra Krishna:—

Forty-five sections omitted, fourteen new sections added, and twenty-two wholly recast. Taking these figures, even approximately, it shows that one-third of the original Bill was altered. Nevertheless, the Select Committee, in the 67th paragraph of their Report, dated February 12th, 1885, write as follows:—"We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended."

The Select Committee seems to have had some qualm of conscience regarding the publication of the Bill in the usual and prescribed manner, for in the 66th paragraph of their Report they state that the Bill was published three times in the English language in March and April, 1884, and once in each of the Vernacular languages in April and May, 1884. But, as has been shown above, the Bill of 1885 differed to the extent of one-third of its contents from the Bill of 1884. Surely it is a mockery to write of publication in this manner.

If the omissions and alterations of original sections did not necessitate republication (supposing that the Select Committee had power to decide the question, which may be doubted), surely the new sections inserted in the Bill ought to have been published and translated into the Vernacular languages. Some of these new sections are of great importance. For instance, the new section 12 of the Bill interferes in a novel form with freedom of contract. Every voluntary transfer of a permanent tenure is to be made in future only by a registered instrument; and provision is made for the levy of fees, and for the service of sundry notices, all involving expenditure and the services of a lawyer. In the new section 79 a non-occupancy ryot is empowered to make a well for the irrigation of his holding without the consent of his landlord. In the new section 84 certain powers are given to landlords to acquire lands for sundry purposes by compulsory sale. We have not space for further quotations. It is not the question whether these new sections are good or bad; but they are new, and ought to have been published. The final section of the new Bill is quite new, and concerns the construction of the Act. It provides that "this Act shall be read, subject to every Act passed after its commencement by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council." The marginal abstract of this section uses the words "hereafter passed." Surely legislation of this prospective character is unusual, even if it is permissible. Why should not the future enactments of the Lieutenant-Governor refer expressly to this Bill when needed, instead of provision being made by this Bill for the yet unborn progeny of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council.

One of the grave defects of the Bill, as put forth by the Select Committee of this year, is that the law is not complete in itself. It provides for the preparation of subordinate Rules of Practice, by no less than three different authorities, on different sections of the Bill. The Board of Revenue is to make Rules on certain points. The High Court is required to draw up Rules for other points; whilst several matters are to be regulated by Rules to be framed by the Local Government. Each set of Rules is to be published, in draft, for one month, before it is finally passed; but when the Rules have once been made, they can be amended, or added to, or cancelled, by the authority which made them; and there is no express provision requiring the publication of these amendments, additions, or cancellments. There is a special reason for noticing these Rule-making provisions. There are some people who fear that the Bill has already become law. But it cannot be set in motion until these Rules are provided; and there will be ample time for the consideration of the Bill by the Secretary of State in Council before the subsidiary Rules are called into existence.

Regarding the Bill itself, it is needless to say much at present. Its vital defect is, that it interferes with freedom of contract between landlord and tenant. Its tendency is to send every cultivator of the soil into the Civil Court, where the Court is to fix "a fair and equitable Rent." It seems to have been in vain that Lord Bramwell exposed the folly and fallacy of such legislation, and the unfitness of a Civil Court to decide on such a point. Even the Bill is ambiguous and inconsistent as to the meaning of a fair and equitable Rent. In section 7, regarding the enhancement of rent of tenure holders, it prescribes that "in determining what is fair and equitable, the Court shall not leave to the tenure-holder as profit less than ten per cent. of the balance which remains, after deducting from the gross rents the expenses of collecting them." In section 27 "it is to be a legal presumption that the rents for the time payable by an occupancy ryot is fair and equitable until the contrary is proved." How are these two passages to be reconciled? And if the tenants and landlords are not driven into the Civil Courts, they are to be required to go before a Registration officer, who is empowered not merely to register the agreement submitted to him, but to go into its merits, and to satisfy himself that it is fair and equitable. It is not patent to everyone that all this legal procedure and investigation must be paid for by somebody; and at a moderate computation one-half of this expense will fall upon the tenant. Has any such reference to Civil Courts and Registration officers been countenanced in other parts of India, where the taxation of the cultivators is so much heavier than it is in Bengal? In the Bengal Regulation, No. 17 of 1793, it was laid down in the preamble that "it is essential to the prosperity of the country and the punctual collection of the public revenue that landholders should have the means of compelling payment of rent from defaulters, without being obliged to have recourse to the Courts of Justice, and incurring the delay and expense necessarily attending a law process for the recovery of every arrear." In the legislation of 1885, the landholder is obliged to go to a Court of Justice to sue for every penny of rent that is not paid to him; and he may not eject a defaulting tenant (even though the tenant has fled) without a suit, and a decree, and a bill of costs. Is it not monstrous that the whole community of agriculturists should be thus forced and trained to litigation, both when a simple bargain is made and when the bargain is broken? The country of Bengal will become a paradise for lawyers, as has been well and forcibly said, but it will be a poor abiding place for those who have to pay the lawyer's bills.

There are numerous other points in the Bill that require the full consideration, which the Earl of Kimberley has fortunately promised to give to it, when the mail brings home the complete and very voluminous papers connected with the Bill. It will be curious to see what was said in the debates in the Council, when the 200 objections and amendments to the 192 sections of the Bill were disposed of with a rapidity which the House of Commons might envy, but is not likely to imitate. Those who have the welfare of the poorer classes of India at heart are more likely to gain a hearing than those who are believed to be merely the advocates of the richer classes; and in the name of the poor ryots of Bengal we trust that the Secretary of State and his Council will carefully review the Bill.

THE KANUNGO AND PUTWARI BILL FOR BENGAL.

A BILL has been introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council under the following title, "A Bill to amend and

consolidate the Law relating to Kanungoes and Putwaris in the Lower Provinces of Bengal." This Bill is one of the offshoots of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which is now reported to have been passed in the Legislative Council of the Viceroy of India. When it was found expedient to lighten the bulk of the Tenancy Bill, so as to facilitate its passing in the Viceroy's Council, it was arranged by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that certain supplementary or subsidiary measures should be carried through the Local Legislative Council of Bengal. One of these measures was the Bill for the Registration of Permanent Tenures, on which we have already had occasion to comment in no very favourable terms. The other measure is the Bill now under consideration, to amend the law relating to Kanungoes and Putwaris in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

It devolved upon Mr. A. P. Macdonnell to introduce this second Bill in the Bengal Legislative Council, of which he is an official member. No less than three of the secretaries of the Bengal Government are members of this distinguished Council, which is locally designated the Parish Vestry. Mr. Macdonnell is the secretary in the Revenue Department of the Government of Bengal, and for the last eighteen months he has been permitted to make himself the mouthpiece and representative of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in all matters connected with the Bengal Tenancy Bill, since the failing health of Sir Rivers Thompson has unhappily diminished his great natural capacity for affairs. Lord Ripon was pleased to say, in the House of Lords, that no Irishmen had had anything to do with the manipulation of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Possibly his Lordship may have been the only man in India who was not aware that Mr. Macdonnell is an Irishman. It would be very easy to name several other clever officials from the Sister Isle who are now proud to be considered as the promoters and wirepullers of the Tenancy Bill. But Lord Ripon did not condescend to recognise their services. It is very doubtful if he ever took any real interest in the Tenancy Bill, except to avoid the responsibility of passing it.

When we inform our readers that Mr. Macdonnell made a speech, which occupied more than an hour in its delivery, in asking for formal leave to introduce his Kanungo and Putwari Bill, they will probably excuse us if we hesitate to follow him through the dreary details of his oration. It is reported that Lord Dufferin has had occasion to take objection to the practice, which is permitted in the Indian Councils, that a Member may read his speech. It is obvious that Mr. Macdonnell might have handed the copy of his speech to the reporters, and thus have saved the trial of the temper and patience of his colleagues. He was so good as to volunteer an apology for the wearisome length of his address. If his apology had gone a little further it would have been well. It has been our misfortune to have to wade through his historical review of the subject, and our readers may be satisfied with our assurance that it would have been difficult for anyone to have produced a more one-sided view of the mere historical facts than that which Mr. Macdonnell presented to the Council by way of justification of the measure that he had to propose.

It would be a waste of time to review this ancient history. Kanungoes and Putwaris have never been a success in Bengal since the introduction of Lord Cornwallis's settlement. Sir George Campbell tried to revive the name of Kanungo, and one of his Kanungoes has been seen in the flesh, with patent leather shoes on his feet, and a green silk umbrella over his head. But he died young and disappointed, as it had been his ambition to become a Deputy Magistrate, and not a Kanungo. As to Putwaris,

they are practically unknown in Bengal, but some of them are still to be found in Behar. In the North-West Provinces the Putwaris hold a high position as quasi-Government officers, and if some of the officials of the North-West Provinces would venture to speak, they could tell us a pretty tale of the misdeeds of the Putwaris, when the assessment of the Income-tax was practically committed to their hands by the too confiding officers of that Province, who had grown up in the belief that a Putwari was an honest Government official in all Revenue matters.

The text of Mr. Macdonnell's new Bill is not before us; but in his speech which asked for leave to introduce the Bill, he gave a slight sketch of its provisions, from which it may be seen that if the Tenancy Bill is designed to scourge certain persons with small cords, the Kanungo and Putwari Bill is likely to be a scourge of scorpions. Mr. Macdonnell is candid enough to state that the main object of his Bill is to supply the Government of Bengal with a knowledge of facts regarding the agricultural community. He says that the want of a knowledge of these facts has been the greatest want of our Administration in Bengal. Nevertheless, in this ignorance of facts, at least on Mr. Macdonnell's part, he and his friends have forced the Bengal Tenancy Bill upon an unwilling community; and are now seeking to appoint Kanungoes and Putwaris to ascertain the facts. So far as we can ascertain the intentions of Government from Mr. Macdonnell's speech, the new Kanungoes and Putwaris are to be a sort of independent staff, neutral between the zemindars and ryots, keeping up an elaborate system of statistics, from which the Government Revenue officers are to obtain their facts in future. But these new officials will require to be paid, and to be paid rather handsomely, so that their probity and independence may be secured. And how is their pay to be provided? A new cess is to be levied for the purpose. It is to be a cess similar to those which bear the name of the Road Cess and the Public Works Cess, which were imposed by Sir George Campbell and his successors in the Government of Bengal. It is well known that the main burden of these cesses falls upon the poor ryots. The actual amount of each ryot's cess may be small, but it is a heavy income-tax on a very poor man. Moreover, it opens great opportunities for oppression and fraud. If his rent is but two shillings, there is the demand for Road Cess at a penny, and Public Works Cess at a penny, and there is now to be another penny for the Putwari. When is the ryot to see the end of his burdens? How is he to know if his landlord's agent is right or wrong in asking for another penny for the next exhibition of Indian goods in London? So far as we can see, Mr. Macdonnell's Bill for the establishment of Kanungoes and Putwaris promises to be one of the greatest misfortunes that could be inflicted on the agricultural community of Bengal.

In the Budget of India, which was published at Calcutta on Tuesday last, Sir Auckland Colvin estimates the revenue for the ensuing year at over seventy-two millions sterling, and that the expenditure will leave a surplus of about half-a-million. The resources of the country, the Finance Minister says, are fully sufficient to meet the normal expenditure; but if abnormal expenditure is forced upon the Government the Estimates may prove unequal to meet it.

The last instalment of a grant in aid of the expenditure incurred by the Government of India upon the war in Afghanistan in the years 1878-1880 is estimated as required in the year ending the 31st March, 1886, at a quarter of a million, the same sum as was granted in the current year. The Imperial grant in aid of this expenditure is in all £5,000,000, of which part has been met by the remission of the debt of £2,000,000 incurred by the Government of India in 1879, and £2,750,000 has been provided by previous votes in Supply.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 28.)

- CLARKE, Mr. C. B., M.A., inspector of schools, Presidency Circle, is appointed to officiate as inspector of schools, Assam, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. Wilson.
- CAMPBELL, Mr. T. J., officiating assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in Assam, is confirmed in that grade from Feb. 7.
- WOOD-MASON, Mr. J., deputy superintendent of the Indian Museum, is appointed to officiate as superintendent during the absence of Dr. J. Anderson, F.R.S., from the 21st inst., the date on which Dr. Anderson availed himself of the leave granted to him.
- SAUNDERS, Mr. L. S., Resident of the 2nd class and as commissioner of Ajmere, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Mr. F. Henvey.
- TWEEDIE, Colonel W., C.S.I., political agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as commissioner of Ajmere, from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr. L. S. Saunders.
- BAYLEY—The services of Mr. G. H. Bayley, executive engineer, Public Works Department, Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department from Feb. 1.
- WATSON—The services of Lieutenant W. A. Watson, officiating adjutant of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.
- HUGHES—The services of Mr. A. J. Hughes, executive engineer, 1st grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department from Feb. 28.
- THOMPSON—The services of C. M. Thompson, officiating deputy assay master, Bombay Mint, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras from March 1.
- GODWIN-AUSTEN, Mr. H., extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, having returned to Port Blair on the evening of the 4th inst., from the leave on medical certificate granted him, the following promotions and reversions take place in the commission from that date:—
- GODWIN-AUSTEN, Mr. H., extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, to officiate as 3rd assistant superintendent.
- PORTMAN, Mr. M. V., from officiating 3rd assistant superintendent, to officiating extra assistant superintendent, 1st class.
- WIMBERLEY, Mr. R., from officiating extra assistant superintendent, 1st class, to officiating extra assistant, 2nd class.
- HARVEY, Lieut. H. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, joined the Military Works Department on Jan. 28, and is posted to the Sirhind-Lahore command.
- CRESSWELL, Mr. P. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on Jan. 5.
- BROWN, Mr. J. S., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is transferred from the Rajutana-Malwa Railway to the Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway.
- HOSKYN, Captain C., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from field service, replaced at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.
- HOME, Colonel R., C.I.E., R.E., chief engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem., is placed on deputation in the office of the secretary to the Government of India Public Works Department, from Feb. 24.
- WATHEN, Mr. H. A. D., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway, is temporarily transferred to the Superior Accounts Establishment, with the rank of assistant examiner, 1st grade, and is posted to the office of the examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.
- LANG, Colonel A. M., R.E., chief engineer, second class, temporary rank, reverted to chief engineer, third class, sub pro tem., from Feb. 19.
- WILSON, Mr. A., attached to the office of examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as examiner of accounts, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Provincial State Railways, during the absence of Mr. S. M. Johnson, on privilege leave.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions to and in the classes of superintending engineers, from the dates specified:—

- BROWNE, Colonel J., C.S.I., R.E., from superintending engineer, second class, to superintending engineer, first class, from Feb. 3.
- STOREY, Mr. H. E., from superintending engineer, third class sub-pro. tem., to superintending engineer, second class, from Feb. 3.
- LOVETT, Colonel B., C.S.I., R.E., from executive engineer, 1st grade, to superintending engineer, third class, from Feb. 13.
- HOWARD, Major T., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, from the date on which he assumed charge of the duties of his post.

FURLONGHS.

HOLDERNESS, Mr. T. W., C.S., officiating secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is granted furlough for one year, from April 1.

WIGHT, Mr. C. F., 2nd grade officer, Indian Marine, is granted furlough for one year.

MILITARY.

CLEMENTI, Lieutenant-Colonel M., deputy judge advocate-general, to officiate as judge advocate-general, vice Colonel J. C. Horne, on furlough.

SANDERSON, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B., deputy judge advocate, to officiate as deputy judge advocate-general, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Clementi.

WILSON, Captain W. B., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as deputy judge advocate, vice Colonel J. M. Stewart, on furlough.

PRENDERGAST, Major C. L., General List, Infantry, to officiate as deputy judge advocate, vice Lieut.-Colonel Sanderson.

CARROLL, Lieutenant A. L., R.A., to officiate as assistant superintendent of factories, vice Captain J. L. Fixott, R.A., appointed to officiate as superintendent of the Small Arm Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

THOMPSON, Lieutenant D. M., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating squadron officer 6th Bengal Cavalry, to be a sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class, on probation, from Feb. 2, vice Lieutenant C. V. W. Williamson, sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class, promoted.

The following additional staff has been detailed for service with the Indian Brigade, Suakim, in the Transport Department :—

SHAKESPEAR, Major G. R. J., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary general, for transport.

LUGARD, Lieutenant F. J. D., Norfolk Regiment.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOUSTEAD, Surgeon-Major R., Bombay Medical Service.

THOMPSON, Surgeon A. C., Bombay Medical Service.

BURNES, Surgeon F., Bombay Medical Service.

SMYTH, Surgeon J., M.D., Madras Medical Service.

BADGLEY, Lieut.-Colonel W. F., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy superintendent, Survey of India, in charge of survey party.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

HASTINGS, Lieut. W., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Feb. 28.

RAMSAY, Lieut. H. L., to be captain Bengal Staff Corps, dated Feb. 28.

YOUNG, Lieut. C. W., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Feb. 28.

BELEY, Lieut. C. H. H., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Feb. 28.

CAZALET, Lieut. W. H., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Feb. 28.

O'BRYEN, Lieut. J. L., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Feb. 28.

RYLAND, Lieut. H. G., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Feb. 28.

SPARLING, Lieut. J. P., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Feb. 28.

DEANE, Lieut. H. A., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Feb. 28.

MACDONALD, Lieut. C. E. W., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Feb. 28.

WORLEDGE, Lieut. J. F., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Feb. 28.

MORRIS, Lieut. J. G., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Feb. 28.

MASSEY, Lieut. H. S., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Feb. 28.

JONES, Lieut. A. E., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, dated Feb. 28.

TUCKER, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel H. St. G., C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be captain, Bengal Army, from March 1.

The undermentioned medical officers have been permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

JONES, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D., from Jan. 17.

KIRTON, Brigade-Surgeon W. H., from Dec. 7.

CONES, Surgeon G. A., is transferred to temporary half pay, from Dec. 8.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

BODDAM, Colonel W. W., B.S.C., deputy inspector general of police, 1st grade, Punjab (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

CARR, Major F. S., general list, Infantry, squadron commander 5th Punjab Cavalry (p.a.), for one year.

STODDART, Major C. H., B.S.C., wing commander 5th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for two years.

WALLER, Major R. J., Bengal S.C., wing commander 45th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

HOSKYN, Captain C. R., R.E., examiner of accounts, 4th class, 3rd grade, P.W. Dept. (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

MEIN, Lieut. A. L., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, Military Dept. (p.a.), for one year.

BURNS, Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieut. J., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for one year.

HARDEN, Major A., General List, Infantry, wing officer 2nd Bengal Infantry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough (m.c.) for 223 days from Nov. 23, 1884.

HAWKES, Captain H. M. P., Bengal S.C., sub assistant commissary-general, 1st class, is granted leave within Indian limits (p.a.) for 182 days.

TUCKER, Colonel H. St. G., C.B., Infantry, is permitted to reside in England.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Feb. 19.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

BEAMES, Lieutenant D., 24th Bengal Infantry (Punjab), South Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated Feb. 1.

CAMPBELL, Lieutenant C. F., 40th Bengal Infantry, Scottish Rifles, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated Feb. 1.

MONTMORENCY—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. B. de Montmorency, R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to Meerut, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

MOORE—The name of Captain M. G. Moore, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, is under instructions from the Horse Guards to be substituted for that of Captain F. Carpenter for duty at the regimental depot.

GALE, Lieutenant W. A., R.E., whose tour of Indian service has expired, will proceed to England and report himself on arrival to the deputy adjutant-general, R.E., Horse Guards.

REPTON, Lieutenant F. W., 28th Bengal Infantry, has qualified for employment in the Transport branch of the Commissariat Department.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

HAMILTON, Lieutenant G. H. C., 14th Hussars, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

ST. AUBYN, Lieutenant F. M., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

DOUGLAS, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, for ten months, on private affairs.

SIMPSON, Major C. E. P., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

LENOX-CONYNGHAM, Lieutenant W. A., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

CAMPBELL, Lieutenant A. A. E., Derbyshire Regiment, officiating wing officer on probation, 10th Bengal Infantry, to Lucknow for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

HENNESSY, Major D. C., 10th Bengal Infantry, General List, Infantry, to remain at Dacca, on medical certificate, from Jan. 2 to March 2, in extension of the sixty days' privilege leave granted him by the general officer commanding Allahabad Division.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 25.)

STEPHENSON, Rev. J., chaplain of Darjeeling, on leave, to be chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, from 22nd inst.

PAMFORD, Mr. H. A., to be assistant inspector of European and Eurasian schools, Bengal, from date he joined his appointment.

BRANDER, Surgeon E. S., officiating civil surgeon, Rungpore, to act as civil surgeon of Backergunge, during absence on deputation of Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows.

ULOTH, Mr. H. W., is appointed, under the provisions of Act V. (B. C.) of 1870, to act as commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. R. Steel.

FINUCANE, Mr. M., director of agriculture, Bengal, to be a member of the committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore.

MITCHELL—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Forbes Mitchell to be a commissioner of the Howrah Municipality, vice Mr. C. Ross.

INGLIS, Mr. T., assistant magistrate and collector, Raneegunge, Burdwan, is vested with the powers to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

GARDINER, Mr. E. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Bhagulpore Division, passed the examination in colloquial Hindustani on Feb. 10.

BARRON—The services of Mr. T. Barron, executive engineer, 2nd grade, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Railway Branch for employment on the Dacca-Mymensingh and Chittagong State Railways, from 7th inst.

FURLONGHS.

OSBORNE, Mr. H., sub-deputy opium agent, Basti, leave for three months, from 15th prox.

ANDERSON, Dr. J., professor of comparative anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, furlough for nine months, from 22nd inst., or subsequent date.

WOOD-MASON, Mr. J., to act as professor of comparative anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, during absence of Dr. J. Anderson.

HARRISON, Mr. J. F., officiating first inspector of Registration Offices, leave for three months, from April 1, or subsequent date.

BOURDILLON, Mr. J. A., inspector-general of Registration, obtained from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

BURDETT, Rev. W. J., Chaplain of Bankipore, furlough for six months from 25th inst.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Feb. 28.)

POYNTER, Surgeon G. F., Medical Staff, Roorkee, to officiate as Chemical Examiner, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Dr. M. Thomson.

CONNELL, Mr. C. J., Under Secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as Secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Financial Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Smeaton.

MILLER, Mr. J. O., Under Secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to officiate, vice Mr. C. J. Connell.

THORNTON, Mr. L. M., assistant magistrate and collector, Allahabad, to officiate as Under Secretary to Government, vice Mr. J. O. Miller.

DEAKIN—Consequent on the permanent transfer of Surgeon S. J. Thomson to the sanitary department, Surgeon C. W. S. Deakin, F.R.C.S., junior civil surgeon of Allahabad, to be civil surgeon (grade-station, Moradabad), but to continue in his present post till further orders.

AIKMAN, Mr. R. S., officiating district and sessions judge, Aligarh, to be additional judge, Aligarh but to continue to act as district and sessions judge, Aligarh.

MARTIN, Mr. W. T., joint magistrate, 1st grade, Etawah, to officiate as additional judge, Aligarh, during the deputation of Mr. R. S. Aikman.

SMITH, Mr. V. A., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Basti from the date on which he receives charge from Mr. C. J. Powlett.

BULLOCK, Mr. F. S., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Aligarh, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Jaunpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. C. Barstow.

FITZGERALD, Surgeon-Major E. A., civil surgeon, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the medical charge of the Muzaffarnagar district.

BOYS, Mr. H. S., magistrate and collector, on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Cawnpore district.

ADAMS, Mr. G., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Benares district.

LYALL, Mr. K. D., assistant district superintendent of police, on return from leave, is posted to the Shahjahanpur district.

MANSON—The services of the Rev. G. W. Manson, chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

DYSON, Mr. S. P. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, is transferred to the Northern Division, Ganges Canal.

FURLOUGHS.

THOMSON, Dr. M., M.D., chemical examiner, N.W.P. and Oudh, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from April 6.

SMEATON, Mr. R., secretary to Government, N.W.P. and Oudh, Financial Department, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from Feb. 26.

NICHOLSON, Mr. K. M., deputy collector and extra assistant commissioner, has been granted leave without pay for ten months, from March 3.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Feb. 19.)

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. R. E., assistant commissioner, is deputed to the Settlement Department, and posted to the Karnal-Umballa Settlement, which he joined on Jan. 9.

CUNNINGHAM, Mr. A. F. D., C.I.E., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, and posted to the Dera Ismail Khan District, with effect from Feb. 7, vice Mr. S. S. Thorburn, appointed to officiate as divisional judge.

ELSMIE, Mr. G. R., is appointed commissioner and superintendent of the Lahore Division, with effect from Feb. 4, vice Colonel C. A. McMahon, admitted to colonel's allowance.

The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Punjab Commission, consequent on the retirement of Colonel C. A. McMahon, with effect from Feb. 4 :—

OMMANNEY, Lieut.-Colonel E. L., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to be commissioner and superintendent.

BEADON, Lieut.-Colonel C., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 1st grade.

THORBURN, Mr. S. S., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

UDNY, Mr. R., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

GLADSTONE, Mr. C. E., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

CUNNINGHAM, Mr. A. F. D., C.I.E., under-secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is appointed assistant commissioner of the 2nd grade, with effect from Feb. 4. Mr. Cunningham will continue to officiate as deputy commissioner of the 3rd grade.

LAWRENCE, Mr. W. R., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, is appointed under-secretary to the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies, with effect from Feb. 4.

RAWLINS, Mr. J. P., officiating district superintendent of police, is transferred to the Dera Ghazi Khan district, vice Mr. D. H. Hunter, proceeding on leave.

GRANT, Mr. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Peshawar Provincial Division, is allowed furlough out of India for one year, with the usual subsidiary leave, from Feb. 15, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Feb. 14.)

HARTNOLL, Mr. H. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a justice of the peace within and for British Burma, and is posted to the charge of the Bassein sub-division of the Bassein district.

BUCKLE, Mr. deputy commissioner, is transferred from Henzada to the charge of the Amherst district, and as relates to Mr. Buckle.

The following promotions are ordered, with effect from Jan. 20, the date on which Colonel W. Munro, deputy commissioner, vacated his civil appointment on succession to the colonel's allowance :—

ST. BARBE, Mr. H. L., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

HILDEBRAND, Mr. A. H., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.

PARROTT, Captain B. A. N., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

PHAYRE, Mr. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

ADAMSON, Mr. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to be assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

WHITE, Mr. J. S. U., assistant to the teacher of physical science, Rangoon High School, is appointed to officiate as teacher of physical science, during the absence on privilege leave of Dr. R. Romanis, or until further orders.

The following transfers are ordered :—

MARTYR, Mr. P. H., extra assistant commissioner, from Myaungmya, to the headquarters of the Akyab district.

HARDINGE, Mr. C. B. C., Myook, from Thayetmyo to the headquarters of the Bassein district.

BIRKBECK, Mr. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, made over, and Mr. J. Ruimsby, executive engineer, 4th grade, received charge of the Bassein division on Jan. 13.

McLAGGAN, Mr. C., took over charge of his duties as superintending engineer of Government steamers and launches and as inspector of boilers from Mr. A. C. Blair on the 30th ult.

HARTNOLL, Mr. H. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, received charge of the court and office of assistant commissioner, Bassein, from Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., assistant commissioner, on Feb. 22.

FURLOUGH.

POPHAM BLYTH—Furlough for two years is granted to the Ven. G. F. Popham Blyth, M.A., Archdeacon of Rangoon, with effect from March 15, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 24.)

BIRD, Mr. C. A., to be collector and magistrate of the district of Cuddapah.

TURNER, Mr. E., to be district and sessions judge, Cuddapah.

DUMERGUE, Mr. J. W. F., to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Nilgiris.

WYNNE, Mr. S. H., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Kistna, during the absence of Mr. Thomson, or until further orders.

DYMOTT, Surgeon D. F., M.B., assistant physician, General Hospital, to be resident surgeon, General Hospital, vice Surgeon G. T. Thomas.

COCKERILL—The services of Brigadier-Surgeon R. W. Cockerill are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from date of relief.

SHEPHARD, Mr. H. H., M.A., barrister-at-law, to act as advocate-general, Madras, during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. O'Sullivan, or until further orders.

POWELL, Mr. E. B., barrister-at-law, to act as Government Pleader during the employment of Mr. Shephard on other duty, or until further orders.

STUART, Mr. C. J., to act as superintendent of police, Jeypore District, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. H. Travers, or until further orders.

FRAZER—The appointment of Mr. R. W. Frazer to be assistant to the collector of the district, Cuddapah, and to act as head assistant in the same district, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language :—

DANCE, Mr. G. W., assistant magistrate in the district of Malabar.

O'FARRELL, Mr. H. H., acting joint magistrate in the district of South Arcot.

DYMOTT, Surgeon D. F., M.B., professor of hygiene, Medical College, to be professor of pathology, Medical College, vice Surgeon G. T. Thomas.

GIBSON, Rev. E., to act as chaplain of South Black Town.

JONES, Rev. A. J., to act as joint chaplain of Vepery.

MALDEN, Rev. C. H., to act as chaplain of Trevandrum.

CARRUTHERS, Surgeon H. St. C., acting civil surgeon, to be a lay-trustee of St. Peter's, Negapatam, in place of Mr. H. W. Foster, who left the station.

MOORE, Mr. P. W., acting sub-collector, to be a lay-trustee of Christ Church, Kumbakonam.

STEVENSON, Lieut.-Colonel E. M., 28th Regiment Madras N.I., to be a lay-trustee of St. Mark's Church, North Black Town, in place of Lieut.-Colonel Hewetson, who has left Madras.

KINGSLEY, Lieut.-Colonel, commanding 3rd Battalion Hampshire

Regiment, to be a lay trustee of All Saints' Church, Trimulgherry, in the place of Colonel Winslow, who has left the station.
 MORLEY, Rev. S., domestic chaplain to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras, attained the rank of senior chaplain on Feb. 15.
 GREENE, Mr. G. P., to act as probationary assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, during the absence of Mr. C. McHutchin, probationary assistant superintendent on sick leave, or until further orders.

FURLOUGHS.

REES, Mr. J. D., under-secretary to Government, Public Department, privilege leave for two months and twenty days, from March 2.
 THOMSON, Mr. J., acting sub-collector, Kistna, privilege leave for three months, from March 15.
 O'SULLIVAN, Hon. Mr. P., advocate-general, leave on medical certificate, for one year.
 GOODRICH, Mr. W., superintendent, Central jail, Salem, privilege leave for one month, from March 1.

MILITARY.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General L. W. Buck, commanding the British Burmah Division :—

DONALD, Captain C. G., Royal Fusiliers, to be aide-de-camp, dated Dec. 27.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

HUTCHINS, Major A. G., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated Feb. 20.
 HOLLOWAY—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted Lieutenant-Colonel Holloway, Staff Corps, to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval, dated March 31.
 COCKERILL—The services of Brigadier-Surgeon R. W. Cockerill are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
 GOMPERTZ—The services of Captain B. T. M. Gompertz, Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.
 SCHARLIEB, Lieutenant-Colonel W. M., to officiate as commandant during the absence on furlough of Colonel T. Ross Church, C.I.E., or until further orders, and Mr. Henry Richard Scott to be lieutenant.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Feb. 26.)

GUNN, Veterinary Surgeon W. D., having completed a tour of foreign service, will return to England and report himself to the principal veterinary surgeon.

The undermentioned officers will report themselves to the commissary general, for duty with the Transport branch of the Commissariat Department with the force proceeding to Suakim :—

DYAS, Lieutenant J. R., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment.
 ACTON, Lieutenant H. L. B., 1st Light Cavalry.
 COCKERAM, Lieutenant W. P., 11th Madras Infantry.
 RUTTER, Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. K., Staff Corps, is permitted to resign his appointment as wing commander, 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry.
 TAYLOR, Lieutenant-Colonel J. B., Staff Corps, will on return from furlough, do general duty at Madras.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

ACTON, Lieutenant H. L. B., 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, sub pro tem, vice Jones, seconded for service under the Mysore Durbar.
 SWANSTON, Colonel N., 7th Madras Infantry, 2nd in command, to be commandant, vice Baldwin, deceased, dated Dec. 6.
 ROBERTS, Lieut.-Colonel R. S., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Swanston, promoted.
 HAYTER, Lieut.-Colonel C., C.B., Staff Corps, to be wing commander, vice Roberts, promoted, and to continue seconded for service on the staff.
 IRVING, Lieutenant N., 17th Regiment Madras Infantry, from the 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Butler, promoted.
 MARSDEN, Surgeon J. C., 31st Regiment Light Infantry, to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon W. C. Irving.
 The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following posting :—
 GREENWOOD, Lieutenant J. F., 28th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer, on probation, 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be attached till further orders.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in the Vernaculars according to the tests specified opposite their names :—

SMITH, Surgeon F. C., Indian medical department, high proficiency in Tamil.
 DAVIS, Surgeon R. E. S., Indian medical department, higher standard, Tamil.
 CORNWELL, Lance-Corporal F. W., 7th Royal Fusiliers, higher standard, Tamil.
 RICHARDSON, Gunner J., Q-1st Royal Artillery, higher standard, Telugu.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the higher standard test in Hindustani :—

KHAREGAT, Surgeon M. P., Indian medical department.
 SULLIVAN, Lieutenant R. E., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the lower standard test in Persian :—

HOLLOWAY, Lieutenant E. L., Staff Corps.

The following postings of Royal Artillery officers are made :—

TURNER, Major F. M., just promoted to that rank from No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, North division, has been posted to Q Battery, 1st Brigade.
 TILLOSON, Major L., No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern division has been posted to the depot, Eastern division.
 YERBURY, Major J. W., just promoted to that rank from adjutant Royal Artillery at Aden, has been posted to No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern division.
 TAYLOR, Captain W. H. F., just promoted to that rank from N Battery, B Brigade, has been posted to No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade North Irish division.
 SHORTLAND, Lieutenant-Colonel D. V., R.A., is directed to proceed to England for duty.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

MIDDLECOAT, Lieutenant-Colonel F., Staff Corps, commandant European Veterans, from March 2 for six months, to Bangalore on private affairs.
 BRIGGS, Colonel G., deputy judge advocate, for two months, from date of relief, to Bangalore on medical certificate.
 SULLIVAN, Lieutenant R. E., officiating wing officer 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry (on probation), 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, for forty-two days, from Feb. 20, to sea, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

CHURCH, Colonel T. R., C.I.E., Staff Corps, commandant Madras Volunteer Guards (p.a.), for 274 days.
 DEANE, Lieutenant F. B., Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant 4th Regiment Light Cavalry (p.a.), 274 days.
 KERRICH, Lieutenant G. S., Staff Corps, squadron officer 1st Regiment Light Cavalry (m.c.), for one year.
 HEMING, Major D., general list, infantry, deputy commissioner of police (m.c.), for one year.
 ARCHDALL, Surgeon-Major H. M. G., civil surgeon and superintendent of jail, Bellary (p.a.), for one year and 180 days.
 FITZGIBBON, Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, is allowed leave in India (m.c.) from Jan. 20, in anticipation of that which will be granted to him by the Government of India.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 5.)

BEAMAN, Mr. F. C. O., delivered over charge of the office of judicial assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, on Feb. 19.
 CRAWFORD, Mr. C. E. G., received charge of the office of judicial assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, on Feb. 21.
 Consequent on the death of Lieut.-Colonel W. F. F. Waller, V.C., H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—
 SALMON, Major W. A., to be joint administrator of Sangli.
 STACE, Major E. V., to be joint administrator of Raipipla.
 NUTT, Lieut.-Colonel H. L., to be second assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar.
 HANCOCK, Major G. E., to be third assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar, but to continue on special duty.
 HUNTER, Major J. M., to be assistant to the Political Agent, Mahi Khatha, but to continue on special duty.
 ASTON, Mr. H. F., C.S., is appointed to be judicial assistant to the political agent in Kathiawar.
 WERGE, Captain E., S.C., is appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Malegaon, and to be a magistrate of the first class within the limits of the cantonment.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon. the Chief Justice during the absence of Mr. J. W. Orr, or until further orders :—

FARRAN, Mr. G. H., M.A., assistant commissioner for taking accounts and taxing master, to act as prothonotary and testamentary and admiralty registrar.
 OLIVER, Mr. A. K., assistant registrar, appellate side, to act as assistant commissioner for taking accounts and taxing master.
 FULTON—WATT—Messrs. E. McG. H. Fulton and A. C. Watt respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Poona and agent for sirdars in the Deccan on the 19th ult.
 BEDARKAR—FULTON—Messrs. K. C. Bedarkar and E. McG. H. Fulton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of registrar of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature, appellate side, on the 23rd ult.
 FREIRE, Mr. A. V., is appointed to be substantive, pro tem., Government solicitor public prosecutor at Bombay during the absence of Mr. Little, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MACKAY, Mr. E. V., to act as district superintendent of police in the Panch Mahals district during the absence of Lieut. Marriott, or till further orders.

JONES, Mr. F. C., to act as district superintendent of police in the Upper Sind Frontier district till further orders.

WARDEN, Mr. F. H., to act, until further orders, as assistant district superintendent of police in the Ahmedabad district, vice Mr. F. C. Jones, transferred, and to be on special duty temporarily for the purpose of assisting the district superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, in organising the Palanpur police.

BULKLEY, Mr. E. A., to act as assistant superintendent of police in the Ahmedabad district till further orders.

FURLOUGH.

ORR—The Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature has granted to Mr. J. W. Orr, prothonotary and testamentary and Admiralty registrar, furlough for eleven months from March 13.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant-colonels from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

COMYN, Major F. Fitz William, General List, Infantry, from Feb. 27.

HIBBERT, Major J., General List, Infantry, from Feb. 27.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

ELLIOT, Lieut. W., R.A.

EVANS, Conductor J. W., Ordnance Department.

BETHAM, Lieutenant R. M., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from Feb. 15.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion, with effect from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

LANGLEY, Surgeon-Major E. H. R., I.M.D., to be brigade surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon W. P. Partridge, retired, Feb. 7.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

MOORE, Deputy Surgeon-General W. J., C.I.E.

WODEHOUSE, Lieut.-Colonel C., S.C.

BLACK—The services of Captain W. C. Black, S.C., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief from such date in May next as he may be relieved of his present civil duties.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned warrant officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

CLEMENT—ALLEN—Sub-Assistant Apothecary W. A. Clement, and Sub-Conductor G. B. Allen, Ordnance Department, six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate:—

BARNETT, Lieutenant R. P. S., officiating squadron officer 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs:—

HUNT, R. A. C., Bengal Infantry, commandant 5th N.L.I.

THOMSON—The leave of absence for six months granted to Lieut. J. F. Thomson, Bombay Volunteer R.C., is cancelled.

HUTCHINSON—The leave for three months, dated July 19, to Lieut. F. Hutchinson Bombay Volunteer R.C., is extended from Oct. 2, 1884, to Dec. 21, 1885.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., S.C., six months, medical certificate, on extension.

WEIR—The furlough out of India for six months on private affairs granted to Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir, I.M.D., health officer to the Municipality of Bombay, is extended for a period of six months.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj.-Gen. R. Blair, Inf., Surg. Robert Cobb, Capt. G. Wingate, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. W. W. Pemberton, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. A. Vincent, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. Henvey (Cov.), R. W. Egerton, M. D. Mackenzie, Surg. R. Cobb, C. M. C. Carne, F. W. V. Peterson (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—C. L. B. Cumming (Cov.), W. C. Lewis.

Bombay Estab.—H. P. Jacob, E. H. Moscardi (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. G. Strahan, R.E., six months; Lieut.-Col. G. R. Gibbs, S.C., six months; Maj. G. T. Maitland, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. E. L. Marryat, R.E., one year.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. K. P. Gupta.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Doveton, S.C., Lieut.-Col. J. H. Gordon, S.C., Lieut.-Col. A. W. Foord, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. G. H. Bull, M.D., Lieut.-Col. Bythell, S.C., Lieut.-Col. W. T. Keays, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. J. Wilson, E. J. Shadbolt.

Bombay Estab.—C. Gonne (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. J. Wilson, furlough one week; P. L. A. Price, s.c. six months.

Madras Estab.—W. C. Hayne, s.c. six months.

Bombay Estab.—P. G. Scott, s.c. six months.

MARCH 20.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Col. Frederick Allen, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Col. Frederick James Hicks, of the Madras Staff Corps; Col. Alexander Thomson Reid, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut.-Col. Horace Francis de Lousada, of the Madras Staff Corps; Major John Arthur Rowlandson, of the Bombay Army; Brigade Surgeon Robert William Cockerill, of the Madras Army.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.—Col. Frederic Allen, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Col. Frederick James Hicks, of the Madras Staff Corps; Col. Alexander Thomson Reid, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. Horace Francis de Lousada, of the Madras Staff Corps.

To be Surgeon-General.—Deputy Surgeon-General Colvin Smith, M.D., C.B., of the Madras Army.

To be Deputy Surgeon-Generals.—Brigade Surgeon Charles Kilkelly, of the Bengal Army; Brigade Surgeon Robert William Cockerill, of the Madras Army.

To be Brigade Surgeons.—Surgeon-Major Thomas Gray Skardon, of the Bengal Army; Surgeon-Major William Edward Allen, of the Bengal Army.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 14, Angerton (s), Bombay; Baron Ardrossan, Moulmein.—16, Uppingham (s), Calcutta; Brindisi (s), Calcutta.—18, Santon, Mauritius.—12, Japanese (s), Malabar Coast.—21, Bann, Calcutta.—22, John O'Gaunt, Calcutta; Mandalay (s), Rangoon; Vesta (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 27, Monte Rosa (s), Tyne.—28, Kashgar (s), Hong Kong; Nuddea (s), Calcutta; Secundra (s), Calcutta; Kildare (s), Newcastle; Kangra (s), London; Inchgarvie (s), Cardiff.—March 1, Arethusia (s), Tyne.—2, Waverly, Liverpool; Royal Crown, Newport; Malwa (s), London.—3, Camilla (s), Kurrachee; Mameluke (s), Cardiff.—4, Northern (s), Cardiff.—5, Huntsman (s), Shields; St. Andrew's Bay (s), Shields; Sersa (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 24, Polluce (s), Bombay; President Mabire, Reunion.—25, Mira (s), Liverpool.—26, Protos (s), Jeddah.—27, Dacca (s), London.—28, Glenmavis (s), Newport.—March 1, Grampian, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—March 1, Canara (s), Bombay; Helmsley (s), Ardrossan.—2, Kaisir-i-Hind (s), London; Agra (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 13, Ashleigh Brook (s), Olympia (s), County of Salop (s), Inchhona (s), and Khalif (s), Bombay; Ganges (s), Aden.—14, Henzada (s), Kurrachee; Miranda (s), Aden.—15, Albany (s), Bombay; Mary Stenhouse, Mauritius.—16, Laju (s), Colombo.—17, Lady Armstrong (s), Bombay; Rhodora (s), Colombo.—18, India (s), Colombo; Rohilla (s), Bombay; Clan Forbes (s), Bombay; City of Khios (s), Bombay; Gorji (s), Persian Gulf.—21, Sierra Estrella, Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 27, Tasmania (s), London.—28, Niagara (s), Liverpool; Othello (s), Hull.—March 3, Scawfell (s), Hull.—4, Bengore Head (s), Trieste; Inchborva (s), Marseilles; Flamsteed (s), Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 24, Euphrates, Sophia, and Joakim.—25, Ixopo.—27, Coconada (s) and Rajpootana (s).—28, City of Agra (s), Astronomer (s), Clan Mackenzie (s), Chrysomene, and Lucknow.—March 1, Tibre (s), Empress of India (s), San Joaquin, and Elida.

MADRAS.—Feb. 26, Scindia (s), Bombay; M. Meenatchy (s), Singapore; Ancona (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, March 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 2; from Brindisi, April 6.

For Bombay: Colonel Brugough, Mr. W. Torrie, Mr. J. W. Hutchison, Mr. J. Marr, Mr. Andrews, Mr. James Johnston. From Venice: Mr. Gonne. From Brindisi: Mr. H. W. Reynolds, Capt. A. H. Macintire, Mr. G. H. Bull.

For Calcutta : Mr. C. de Courey, Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Lomas and two children. *From Venice* : Mr. W. G. Gibson.
 For Madras : Mr. P. Bosworth, Surgeon and Mrs. Hackett.
 For Suez : Professor and Mrs. Simpson.
 For Colombo : Mr. F. C. Heming.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, April 1 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 9 ; from Brindisi, April 13.

For Bombay : Miss Willshire, Lieut.-Colonel Heywood, Miss Easy, Mr. C. Cotton, Mr. Needham. *From Gibraltar* : Lady Lyall, Miss Lyall. *From Venice* : Miss E. Rogers. *From Brindisi* : Mr. C. E. Day, Mr. Ryrie, Mr. E. G. and Mrs. Williams.

For Alexandria : *From Brindisi* : Rev. Dr. Adler.
 For Malta : Mr. and Mrs. H. Reeves.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, April 8 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 16 ; from Brindisi, April 20.

For Bombay : Rev. E. G. Hall, Mr. Smyth and child. *From Brindisi* : Lieut. Geldard.

S.s. *Tasmania*, from London, April 8 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 16 ; from Brindisi, April 20.

For Calcutta : *From Venice* : Rev. G. Billing.
 For Madras : Col. and Miss Foord. *From Venice* : Mr. B. Ingeroff.
 For Malta : Mr. A. C. Watt.
 For Aden : Col. G. T. Stevens.
 For Colombo : Mr. Carson, Lieut. Griffin.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, April 15 ; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, April 23 ; from Brindisi, April 27.

For Bombay : Capt. and Mrs. Mayne, Col. and Mrs. Bythell and five daughters. *From Brindisi* : Colonel Phelps.
 For Suez : Mr. Jas. Crowle, Mr. J. Harrison.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, April 22 ; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 30 ; from Brindisi, May 4.

For Bombay : Colonel Doveton.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 29 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 7 ; from Brindisi, May 11.

For Bombay : Major Lloyd Dickin, Mr. and Mrs. Burrell and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 1.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. Nicol and two Misses Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Miss Trimmer, Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, Mr. E. L. Wear, Mr. R. P. Trevethick, Mr. B. G. Bewley, Mr. and Mrs. Cummins.
 For Madras : Messrs. Newport, Mrs. Darling.
 For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. Gow and child, Mr. W. H. Larymore, Mr. J. H. Jones.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Reva*, to sail April 15.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs. Care and two children.

For Madras : Miss A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm and child.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, Capt. Wadley, to leave Liverpool, March 21.

For Calcutta : Mr. J. Fraser Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ryves, Miss Isabella Sherriff, Mr. J. R. Lowis.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, March 21.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hight, Miss Warren, Mrs. Filgate and party, Capt. Radcliff, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. C. H. Sterndale, Major Cunningham, Mr. Beynon, two children and ayah.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, March 23.

For Bombay : Major and Mrs. A. R. T. McRae, Major R. G. Dalrymple, Mr. F. L. Bailey and niece, Capt. R. H. MacCarthy, Mrs. A. F. Fletcher.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, April 11.

For Bombay : Mr. F. St. Clare Williams, Miss Williams, Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Hancock, Rev. Dr. Robinson. *From Suez* : Surgeon-Major Gupta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Malwa*, March 2.

From London : Mr. C. E. Fox, Miss Dykes, Miss Hampton, Miss Ada Hill, Mr. Remington, Mr. F. Lee, Mr. B. Fallon, Mrs. Moorehouse, Mr. W. Sinclair, Mr. J. Barker, Mrs. P. Cameron, Mr. W. Archibald, Mr. Barton, Mr. W. F. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Sharp.

From Brindisi : Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Robinson, Major Cook, Major Tucker, Capt. Day, Mr. Buck, Mr. C. M. McDonald, Professor R. H. Gunion, Colonel Gwining, Mr. J. H. Oates, Mr. Stewart, Mr. H. E. Ellis, Mr. Wurzler, Mr. Mahmud, M. Dunonceau.

From Suez : Dr. Murphy, Mr. Hill.

From Aden : Surgeon J. Dawson, R.N.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mongolia*, Capt. Fraser, from Venice, March 19.

For Bombay : Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Hathaway, Mrs. Lyttelton. *From Brindisi* : Deputy Surgeon-General Fraser, Mr. Jervois, Mr. W. P. Symonds, Mrs. G. C. de Pru and maid, Mr. E. Bigge, Mrs. Heath.

For Calcutta : Mr. H. Weir, Mr. W. Butler.

For Madras : Major and Mrs. D. McLeod and child, Miss Nichols, Major and Mrs. Hill.

For Colombo : *From Brindisi* : Mr. F. H. Henning.
 For Alexandria : *From Brindisi* : Mr. A. R. Brown.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, from London, March 18.

For Colombo : Mrs. McMarthy and children, Mr. J. S. Brown, Miss Wynn, Mr. E. F. Bowker, Mr. S. Snowdon.

For Calcutta : Mr. Gilman, Mr. F. C. Chorley, Misses Oldham, Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Mrs. E. Hoyle and child, Mr. W. H. Wilson, Capt. Gavin, Mr. R. Elliot, Mr. J. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. A. Swindells.

For Madras : Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Curtioi, Miss Ranking, Mr. and Mrs. De Morgan, Mr. H. L. Fowler, Miss Steer, Mr. J. Nicholls, Mr. G. Williams.

For Alexandria : Mrs. Corballis, Mrs. Greene and children, Mrs. and Miss Congdon, Surgeons G. M. Dobson, G. E. Hale, W. M. Hewson, C. W. Johnson, J. F. McCraith, J. D. Moir, W. W. Russell, E. A. Smith, A. Stables, and A. F. Stace.

For Port Said : Mr. J. Shaterdacha.

For Suez : Mr. B. H. Bowra.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Cathay*, March 6.

For London : Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas and two daughters, Mr. J. C. Vertannes, Mr. and Mrs. Vowell, Mr. and Mrs. Anson, Mrs. Horsford, Mrs. Wilson and three children, Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Broughton, Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Mrs. M. Master, Miss Carmichael, Mrs. Hooper and child, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Miss Spence, Mrs. Wilson and three children, Miss Jefferson, Mr. J. Evett, Mr. Wellwood Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Beyts and child, Hon. Gerald O'Callaghan, Baboo H. Lal Mookerjee, Miss Drake, Mr. T. M. Norman, Dr. P. Lisboa, Sir James Douglas, Mr. D. Scott, Mrs. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Vinals and three children, Mr. C. E. Frost, Mr. E. P. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield.

For Marseilles : Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Mrs. Ashhurst and two infants, Mr. T. E. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Mrs. A. M. Pearson and maid, Mrs. R. Sedgewick, Mrs. C. E. Frost, Mr. G. G. Arbutnot, Mr. G. Macnair, Mr. J. C. Vertannes, Mr. J. S. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. John Michael, Mrs. T. E. Wilson and child, Mr. W. L. Thomas.

For Brindisi : Lieut. Huskinson, Mr. R. Smeaton, Mr. J. King, Surgeon-Major Kiernander, Brigade Surgeon R. Rouse, Mr. E. T. Garrett.

For Venice : Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Surgeon-Major Hazlett, Capt. T. E. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Mr. Lister, Mr. Paterson.

For Suez : Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Little.

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. G. Scrivener, sailing March 13.

For London : Rev. W. Gray, Mr. Gordon, Mr. F. J. Walton and child, Mr. H. Spry and infant, Mr. and Mrs. George and child, Mrs. White and infant, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. G. W. Reid and two children, Mr. J. A. Brown, Mr. Walter Emery, Monsieur Charriol, Mr. Atwell Ellis, Mr. M. Shaw, Colonel and Miss Boddam, Surgeon R. T. Laafe, Mrs. F. L. Sharpin and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Orr and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Shattock.

For Brindisi : Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. F. Cooper and child, Lieut. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bird, Mr. Chater, Mr. Carrett, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sterne, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Brittain, Mr. Macintyre, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. T. E. Ellison.

For Venice : Mr. H. Miller, Miss Dukinfield, Mr. S. Digby.

By the s.s. *Gwalior*, Capt. P. Harris, sailing March 20.

For London : Mr. J. F. Hamilton, Mr. Toller and three children of Rev. Thwaites, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bowen, Dr. and Mrs. J. Davies Thomas, Mr. Glenny.

For Brindisi : Rev. Mr. Parker, Mr. C. J. Paulett, Mr. J. A. Martin, Mr. and Miss Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy and two infants, Mr. W. G. Martin.

For Venice : Mrs. Harcourt, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. Whitney, Mr. F. C. Anderson.

For Marseilles : Hon. A. Phillips and family, Mr. Pakem and friend, Mrs. F. C. Massey and infant.

By the s.s. *Bokhara*, Captain H. Weighell, sailing March 27.

For London : Mrs. Queens and two children, Mrs. Welchman, Mr. Macfayden, Mrs. Forbes and two children, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Duff Dunbar, Mrs. E. Gay and infant.

For Brindisi : The Regent of Kohlapore, Mr. V. H. Kirtikar and two servants, H.E. Sir James Fergusson, Miss Fergusson, Capt. G. H. Dean, Mrs. Dean and two children, Lady and Miss Phayre, Mr. D. Cameron, Mrs. Ellis and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard and infant, Mrs. Dale and maid, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rivay.

For Venice : Mr. and Mrs. Pakenham-Laurell.

REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	—	31 Mar.
Jumna.....	—	—	—	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	9 Apr.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsmouth.
Malabar	—	2 Apr.	4 Apr.	8 Apr.	17 Apr.
Serapis	1 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.
Crocodile	10 Apr.	22 Apr.	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	7 May.
Jumna	19 Apr.	1 May	3 May	7 May	16 May

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

We recently directed attention to some of the grievances of the Civil Service in these provinces. In attempting to suggest a remedy for the present state of the service, we are well aware of the difficulties which beset the path of reform, for a highly salutary reform it would be which would restore to the service its pristine vigour and usefulness. But scant sympathy can be looked for from the heads of the service, who, with few exceptions, have chosen to regard the matter from a selfish or an indifferent point of view. It will be necessary, too, to combat the inertia of the India Office, the traditions of which will lead it to offer the stereotyped objection that alleviatory measures involve an increase in the cost of government. "It is true," will be the reply to those who are suing for justice; "your case is as bad as that of the North-West Provinces in 1873; it is worse than it was in 1876; and you may well envy the lot of your Indian colleagues of 1883. But, in spite of the precedent afforded by the concessions granted in each of those years, we can do nothing for you now, for we cannot increase the cost of government." What, we may ask, would be the fate in a court of law of a private employer who offered such an excuse as this for a breach of contract with his servants. And what pecuniary sacrifices would be really excessive if, as in the present instance, the efficiency of the Civil Service is at stake? Let our civilian readers, therefore, urge their claims loyally and temperately, and they may be assured of the sympathy of all right-thinking men. They can scarcely do better than found their case upon the recommendations of the committee of 1876, which, for the benefit of those who have not had access to the papers, we may here briefly reproduce. They were as follows:—

(1.) The offer in the case of men of the crowded years—in this instance 1861–63—of the full pension of £1,000, irrespective of the period of residence in India.

(2.) The offer to men of subsequent years of proportionate pensions, i.e., pensions bearing the same ratio to £1,000 as their length of residence bears to 21 years.

(3.) Bonuses to induce the retirement of military and uncovenanted officers in non-regulation districts, amounting to a year's pay, up to a maximum of Rs. 22,000.

(4.) Minimum guaranteed allowances to officers whose promotion has been unduly retarded on the following scale:—

		Rs.
During the 6th	year's service	550
" 7th and 8th	"	600
" 9th and 10th	"	700
" 11th	"	800
" 12th and 13th	"	900
" 14th	"	1,000
After 14 years	"	1,200

We will only add that the present crisis in the history of the Civil Fund, when the question of the transfer of its management from the hands of the service to that of Government is being mooted, offers an eminently favourable opportunity for securing a substantial concession and facilitating the flow of promotion. Our non-civilian readers are, perhaps, unaware that a member of the Covenanted Service on his retirement can only claim the full benefit of the fund by making up the amount of his subscriptions to Rs. 25,000; and half benefits by bringing up his subscriptions to a moiety of that sum. It is obvious that where promotion has been unduly retarded the amount to the credit of the unlucky official will probably fall far short of that required, and his inability to pay the difference will necessarily preclude his retirement.

Sir John Strachey proposed, in the year 1876, that in cases of premature retirement under the scheme then proposed the requisite minima should be made up by Government. It appears only equitable that the abolition of these onerous contributions should be made a condition precedent to the desired transfer of the Fund assets.—*Englishman*.

THE DESAI'S OF NOWSAREE.—We understand that a member of the Desai family of Nowsaree is preparing to publish in a bulky volume the history of the celebrated Desais who had in their hands the government of some of the principal towns in the Gaekwari States in former years. The volume will contain copies of some very important State documents.—*Jam-i-Jamshed*.

Miscellaneous.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA has sanctioned the payment of Rs. 2,00,000 from the military treasury for the construction of a tram line from Mahmera to Ispahan, Teheran, and Shiraz. Some of the principal Persian merchants have undertaken to make good any amount that may be required over and above the sum sanctioned by Government. The work has already commenced.—*Rast Gofar*.

A CURIOUS MANIFESTO.—We have received a printed copy of a proclamation signed by the five Ranees of Vankaneer. It is addressed to "our faithful subjects." The Ranees complain that for the last seventeen days a number of people left their homes on account of some zoolum at the hands of the State karbharee. The document does not state what the nature of the alleged zoolum is. We have seen during the Cambay exodus that this "leaving home" may sometimes be attributed to State intrigues, and unfortunately Native States are very much subject to such intrigues. We must add that in the Kattywar Native States women take a larger share in the State rows than the men. A sentence inadvertently quoted by the Ranees that the "Political agent thinks this allegation uncalled for, and probably countenanced by the Ranees," is a sufficient excuse for us to wait for the other side of the question.—*Rast Gofar*.

THE MADHI.—If the likeness of the Madhi, given in the *Bombay Gazette* of Wednesday, is faithful—and it is not likely to be a flattered one in this case—we are not at all surprised at his success in arms. It is the face of a thinker, an organiser, and a leader of men. In what he and his adherents deem to be a just cause the moral ascendancy of such a military and religious chief could not be resisted even in the towering presence of a hero like Gordon. The English are in for a very troublesome business. It has cost them too dearly already, and we only pray they may be out of it without further damage to the national credit.—*Indian Spectator*.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.—Is it not time that some changes should be made in the constitution of the India Council? It is now the rule to fill up vacancies in the Council by electing retired members of the Civil Service or some retired merchants, who by their fads do more harm than good to the country they are supposed to represent. We may quote here the instance of the narrow gauge railway, which is purely the result of whim. *Truth* suggests that members of the India Council should be retired Anglo-Indians selected by the natives. Even this concession, small as it is, ought to be considered welcome. Why cannot the administrators in England try the experiment of native members selected by the Viceroy.—*Jam-i-Jamshed*.

A STATUTORY CIVILIAN.—Mr. Jahangir Mian, the Statutory Civilian at Ahmedabad, has resigned service. He was a present to the Government, we believe, from Colonel Barton, late Political Agent, Kattywar, who took special interest in him and his elder brother, the Nawab Sahib of Mangrol. Soon after joining his appointment Master Jahangir was found to be a bit of a white elephant, and no amount of persuasion or coercion, it is said could make him pass the departmental examination. This is unfortunate, not so much for the youthful ex-Civilian, as for the Government who nominated him and the political officer at whose instance he was enabled to trifle with the destinies of a big collectorate. Thus do our rulers manage the affairs of State!—*Indian Spectator*.

THE RAJA OF BANSDA.—The young Raja of Bansda is to be invested with full administrative authority in his State from the 5th instant. The investiture ceremony will be performed on behalf of the Bombay Government by Mr. Sheppherd, Commissioner N.D. Mr. Mullock, the Collector of Surat, will also be present on the occasion.—*Rast Gofar*.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE CORPORATION.—The *Indian Spectator* says: If Mr. Geary cares for the chairmanship of the Corporation he may have it for the mere asking. His services generally, and those rendered to the city's interests in particular, as guide and moderator are entitled to a lasting recognition. And we should be glad on the first opportunity to see his experience utilised by the local legislature. As to the present chairman of the Corporation it would seem scarcely necessary to renew his term in view of the growing desire on the part of the Government to strengthen the constitution of the Legislative Council. The Council has two capital representatives of the people in Messrs. Budrudin and Telang. But their somewhat placid wisdom needs a little of the combative element to complete its usefulness. And this element Mr. Mehta can supply admirably. The proceedings of the Council have been seldom enlivened by a debate in the popular sense since Mr. Mandlike's elevation to the superior body. Is there any particular objection to two Parsees representing native interests?

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—March 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 96½	to	96½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	99½	to	100
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan	—	to	—
Port Trust Bonds, 4 per cent.	95	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds	105	to	—

BANKS.			
INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up	Cash rates	
Bank of Bombay	Rs. all	Rs. 750	
Bank of Bengal	all	830	
Bank of Madras	all	620	
Agra	all	120	
Chartered of India and China	all	390	
Hong Kong and Shanghai	17½	700	
National of India	12½	99	

LAND COMPANIES.			
Colaba Co.	700	700	
Frere	150	1	
Mazagon	700	735	
Port Canning Co.	1,400		

PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar Cotton	2,850	960	
Albert Ginning	all	450	
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1,120	
Apollo (small shares)	400	300	
Berar Cotton Ginning	all	570	
Bellary	1,000	575	
Broach Cotton Ginning	all	44	
Colaba	1,880	870	
Dholera Ginning	all	175	
East India	1,000	1,170	
Fort	8,500	2,825	
French	all	610	
Mufussil Co.	400	370	
New Indian Press	125	195	
Prince of Wales	560	570	
Sind and Punjab Cotton	1,000	1,160	
Sind Press Co.	750	000	
Sassoon Press Co.	500	780	
Volkart	1,000		

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad	500	1,425	
Anglo-Indian	100	100	
Alfred Manufacturing	500	390	
Alliance Spinning	1,000	680	
Bhowmuggur Mills	100	23	
Bombay United	1,000	850	
Central India S. and W. Co.	500	685	
Coorla Mills	1,000	650	
D. Spinning	all	265	
Empress Co.	all	700	
Golan Baba Spinning	400	270	
Hindustan	1,000	680	
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1,150	
Jaffer Ali Spinning	500	690	
Jewraj Bhaloo	1,000	990	
Kandesh	1,060	680	
Khatana Mackungee	1,000	810	
Madras United	1,000	2,800	
Mahalunnee	1,000	650	
Manockjee Petit's	all	1,125	
Mazagon Spinning	250	190	
Morarjee Goudas	1,000	1,350	
National Spinning	1,000	650	
New Great Eastern	1,000	950	
Oriental	625	490	
P. of I. S. and W. Co.	—	185	
Prince of Wales' Spinning	500	128	
Parrell	nil.	190	
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,400	
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,350	
Soonderdas	1,000	650	
Southern India	500	430	
Victoria Mills	1,000	525	
W. I. S. & M. Co.	1,000	680	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock.	218-3-0 each	350	
Do. New £20 Shares	100-14-6	350	
B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares)	190-15-5	370	

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	400	
Bombay Ice Co. (A.)	600	100	
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.)	1,500	4,125	
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	11	
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd.	100	100	
Karachi Landing and Shipping	800	350	
Kemp & Co.	175	323	
Mechanics' Buildings. Co.	50	25	
Oriental Govt. Security	50	55	
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	22	
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	1,400	
Treacher and Co.	all	1,170	
Thacker and Co.	all	160	

CALCUTTA.—March 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 96 8 to	96 10	
4 of 1870 (1885)	Nominal.		
4 of 1878-79 (1895)	99 0 to	99 4	
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	99 0 to	99 4	
4 of 1880 (Coupon)	—	—	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.			
6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 100 4 to	—	
6 of 1865 (1885)	101 0 to	—	
6 of 1866 (1886)	101 12 to	—	
6 of 1867 (1887)	102 0 to	—	
6 of 1870 (1889)	103 4 to	—	
6 of 1872 (1891)	103 8 to	—	
6 of 1878 (1908)	102 0 to	—	

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.			
	Paid.	Price.	
Agra Savings	£10	125 to	—
Agra ...	100	125 to	—
Allahabad	100	190 to	—
Alliance of Simla	100	131 to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	627½ to	830
Do. of Upper India	100	130 to	—
Delhi and London	£25	175 to	180

Himalaya	100	120 to	—
Mussoorie	100	100 to	—
National of India	£12½	100 to	101
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	105 to	—
Simla Bank Corporation	500	460 to	—
Unconvenanted Service (Agra)	100	92 to	93

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Asiatic Jute	100	2 to	4
Bally Paper Mills	£10	150 to	—
Barnagore Jute	£10	67 to	—
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,300 to	—
Bengal Ironworks	100	— to	—
Bengal Mills	£100	1,300 to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	84 to	85
Bonded Warehouse	445	310 to	—
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	35 to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	70 to	71
Burrakur Coal	100	145 to	—
Calcutta Docking	700	— to	—
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	132 to	—
Calcutta Steam Co.	85	68 to	—
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	120 to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	80 to	81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway	100	92 to	—
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	35 to	36
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	— to	—
East Indian Railway	£20	— to	—
Equitable Coal	250	210 to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	33 to	34
Goswory Cotton Mills	200	207½ to	—
Gouripore	100	70 to	—
Great Eastern Hotel	100	93 to	—
Howrah Docking	500	120 to	—
Howrah Mills	100	66 to	—
India General Steam Navigation	100	138 to	139
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	125 to	—
Labour Transportation	100	— to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	97 to	—
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	— to	—
Murree Brewery	100	135 to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	98 to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	85 to	86
Nanthpore Indigo	80	— to	—
New Beerboom Coal	100	83 to	84
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	— to	—
Oude and Rohilkund Railway	£10	— to	—
Rajmahal Stone	100	— to	—
Rankinstopore Press	100	60 to	61
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	64 to	65
Riverside Press	94	63 to	64
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	—	— to	—
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	200 to	202½
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail.	—	— to	—
Seabpore Jute Manufacturing	100	42 to	43
Strand Bank Press	100	100 to	—
Watson's Patent Press	100	90 to	100

TEA COMPANIES.			
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	70 to	—
Amicable (Assam)	100	80 to	—
Amlicke	100	95 to	—
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	91 to	—
Assam	£20	540 to	565
Balsun (Darjiling)	100	98 to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	30 to	—
Do. contributory	80	24 to	—
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	167 to	168
Do. contributory	100	79 to	80
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	66 to	67
Central Cachar	200	130 to	135
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	50 to	—
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	100 to	—
Chota Nagpore	100	65 to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	45 to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	85 to	—
Darjiling	100	110 to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	35 to	—
Dehra Doon	100	50 to	55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	98 to	100
Dhunsiri	100	100 to	—
Durrung (Assam)	100	35 to	—
Eastern Cachar	100	40 to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	32 to	34
Endogram	10	110 to	—
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	74 to	—
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	101 to	102
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	25 to	30
Grob (Assam)	100	50 to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	58 to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	100 to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	79 to	—
Indian Terai	500	550 to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	250	— to	—
Jheri Ghat (Cachar)	100	— to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	40 to	—
Kangra Valley	100	— par	—
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	50 to	—
Kunchupore (Cachar)	100	30 to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	125 to	—
Do. contributory	200	100 to	—
Kurseong and Terai	100	— to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	212 to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to	—
Longview (Darjiling)	100	85 to	86
Loobah	100	140 to	—
Lower Assam	£7½	23 to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to	—
Majagram (Cachar)	100	20 to	—
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	35 to	—
Do. contributory	90	25 to	—
Moran (Assam)	80	— to	—
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to	—
Do. contributory	90	71 to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— to	—
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to	—
Do. contributory	125	— to	—
New Falloobi (Darjiling)	100	— to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	20 to	—
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	130 to	—
Nutanwore (Cachar)	200	— to	—
Phoenix (Cachar)	85	60 to	61
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	76 to	77
Puntaka (Sylhet)	100	60 to	—
Rajabare (Assam)	100	— to	—
Sapakati	100	130 to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	— par	—
Seemah	100	— to	—

Singbulli and Murmah	100	96 to	—
Singell (Darjiling)	100	84 to	85
Sooma (Darjiling)	100	85 to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	100 to	—
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	50 to	—
Tundarra (Darjiling)	100	76 to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	123 to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	115 to	—
Takvar (Darjiling)	200	165 to	—
Upper Assam	£10	15 to	25

MADRAS.—March 2.

Four per cents	1½ dis.	to 1 dis.	
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Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	— to —	do.	
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Do. 6 do.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7-1-10d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8-1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7½d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7-15-16d.

LONDON.—March 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
		Price.	
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp all pd.	88½	to	89½
3 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	97½	to	98½
4 Do. October 10, 1888	99½	to	100
4 India Enforced Paper	74	to	76
4 Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
4 Do. do. 1893	—	to	77
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	—	to	103
4 Do.	—	to	98
4 Mauritius, 1881	—	to	102
6 Do. 1895-96	—	to	110
4 Do.	—	to	99
4 Straits Settlements Government	104	to	106

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.			
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid		Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	100	to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	—	to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	100	to 104
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105	to 107
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	—	to —

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, March 13th; Madras and Allahabad, March 11th; Calcutta, March 10th; Burma, March 6th.

DURING the past week all other subjects have faded into comparative obscurity before the absorbing interest of the Russian menace. We deal in our leading columns with the latest and most audacious developments of those ridiculous pretences by which Russia habitually veils her acts of aggression. It is much to be regretted that such a paper as the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has in its Egyptian policy shown a patriotic spirit of revolt against the tyranny of Radicalism, should have taken up an attitude on the Russo-Afghan frontier question that is positively childish in its blind credulity.

THE mischief caused by the abandonment of the Quetta Railway and the dispersion of its stores and rolling-stock—much of which was sent round, at enormous cost, by Lord Ripon to the Northern Punjab—is now severely felt by the Indian military authorities. But this, of course, is only one point in many in which we have suffered in our national interest from the utterly vicious "reversal policy" of 1880. Had we not "scuttled" in the disastrous years of Mr. Gladstone's triumph there would have been no need of all this warlike bustle and expenditure.

It is no use to cry over spilt milk. But the nation ought, at any rate, to have this lesson brought clearly home to the mind of the public—that it is absolutely impossible to carry on the affairs of a great Empire, if we are suddenly to reverse our national policy all over the world, abandoning great enterprises and throwing overboard all our alliances, every time the chance of the ballot-boxes causes a change of Government.

It would be laughable, if it were not such a serious matter, to observe how we are now thanking Heaven for any accident that has prevented the Gladstone-Ripon faction from carrying out the reversal policy in some of its minor details. For instance, the patriotic Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Donald Stewart, has managed quietly to construct a good road up through the Bolan Pass. This valuable work has fortunately escaped the destructive vigilance of Lord Ripon, and now it is found to be of inestimable advantage to us.

As in the matter of the railway, so too in regard to *personnel* of the Native Army. Three years ago we disbanded several Native regiments, casting adrift large numbers of faithful and seasoned veterans, and crediting the miserable proceeds of this paltry cheese-paring to the "economy"—save the mark!—of Lord Ripon's Administration, which was thereby enabled to create a lot of highly-paid appointments for the ever-lucky Dowb. Now we have to fill their places, at enormous cost and in a great hurry by raw recruits.

HAPPILY, at the present crisis, there is nowhere visible the faintest sign of this detestable party-spirit. Everywhere, among Tories and Radicals alike, among Indians and Englishmen alike, the cry is "Thank God for Lord Dufferin."

AND, as we have always confidently asserted would be the case, nowhere is the spirit of active loyalty to our beloved Queen, Empress of India, and to our common Empire, more conspicuous than among our Indian fellow-subjects, and among Her Imperial Majesty's Feudatories.

IN this connection, nothing could be more well-timed or appropriate to the occasion than Sir Lepel Griffin's spirited speech at Rutlam. Sir Leppel is quite right

in saying that the troops of our Feudatories will "eagerly accept the opportunity" of serving shoulder-to-shoulder with their comrades in the regular army of the Empress. We trust that this opportunity will now be afforded them, and that the loyal offers of the chiefs will be largely accepted. The Maharajah Sindia's offer of personal service in the field is a remarkable instance of this excellent spirit, and we have no doubt that his Highness's well-known soldierly qualities would entirely justify the confidence of the Government of India. We believe that the long-vexed question of the armies of the Feudatory states may receive a solution from existing circumstances and accomplished facts of a nature more satisfactory to all parties than any that has yet been suggested, and one that will at the same time largely add to the defensive strength of the Empire and the peace and prosperity of India.

THE Government is wisely clearing away the useless lumber of various ill-considered or obnoxious projects. The Calcutta Dock scheme is virtually abandoned; and we earnestly hope that this prudent course may also be followed in a far more momentous affair, by the withdrawal or indefinite suspension of the Bengal Tenancy Blunder. At such a time as the present, when all classes are emulating each other in manifestations of spontaneous loyalty—when we learn from the *Times* correspondent that the vernacular Press of Bengal has risen to the occasion and is conspicuously loyal—nothing more ungracious or impolitic could possibly be conceived than a persistence in this irritating and oppressive measure.

THE Memorial on the subject of the Bill as amended in Select Committee, that has been submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy by the Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar, has reached England by this mail. We have no hesitation in affirming that it contains one of the most clear and conclusive refutations of the mischievous theories of the Bill that has been made public up to the present time. We doubt not that Lord Dufferin has forwarded copies of it to the Secretary of State for the consideration of his Lordship in Council, and we fully hope that it will have the happy effect of inducing Lord Kimberley to withhold the sanction of the Imperial Government.

We hope shortly to place this remarkable memorial before our readers *in extenso*; and will return to the subject in our next week's issue.

Lord Wemyss's public-spirited efforts on behalf of the unrepresented millions of Bengal in the matter of this Bill have obtained for his lordship hosts of friends and admirers in that country. They, as well as all those who honour pluck and devotion to the cause of duty, will rejoice to hear that Lord Wemyss's gallant son—whose exploit at Hasheen has well-earned for him that reward "For Valour" which is the best-loved prize of the British soldier—is now on a fair way to recovery from the wound he received in saving Sir John McNeill's life.

We believe it is an open secret that the author of the very striking and successful pamphlet on "Russian Ethnography, or the Crisis in Central Asia" (Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.) which is just now being read by everybody, is no less qualified an authority on the subject than Colonel Arthur Conolly of the Bengal Staff Corps—a nephew, by the way, of the famous Conolly who was murdered with Stoddart in the Khanates. Colonel Conolly, who is now commanding a local corps in Rajputana, was through the Afghan campaign, and had already seen much service on the North-West Frontier, so that he writes from the best personal knowledge of the facts. The central idea of the pamphlet is to urge the advisability of striking at Russia in the Caucasus, and the arguments used are undoubtedly most telling.

GENERAL C. L. SHOWERS has issued a powerful appeal to the electors of the United Kingdom on the same subject, in a pamphlet entitled "The Cossack at the Gate of India." General Showers has written frequently and

effectively on this subject for nearly twenty years past, and is now able, like the rest of those who have written from personal knowledge, to point to accomplished facts as fully justifying all his old contentions. He desires to see us pay greater attention to the possibilities of striking at Russia on the side of Persia, and would like to get a British railway from the Gulf to Teheran and on to Teheran, with branches to Meshed and Herat.

THE Indian Constitutional Association has made a most important and timely contribution to the cause of justice and right, by publishing in pamphlet form a full account of the famous, or infamous, "Midnapore Ryots' case." We have already dealt with their case several times in these columns; but the more it is looked into, the worse it becomes. We shall take an early opportunity of returning to it. Meanwhile, we earnestly commend the consideration of the extraordinary disclosures herein made public to the Liberty and Property Defence League, as well as to all those who hate oppression and injustice.

THE great literary event of the year is undoubtedly the publication of the first instalment of Lord Lytton's great poem, "Glenaveril." Already the unanimous verdict of the public is, that it not only far transcends "Lucille" and all former productions of the noble author, but also promises to place Lord Lytton in the front rank of England's great poets, on whom the mantle of Byron has descended, happily unstained by Byron's coarseness and lax morality. Lord Lytton's graceful Horatian style is nowhere seen to more advantage than in the lines in which he depicts the great leader of the Conservative party, Lord Salisbury, in language of rare delicacy and epigrammatic force.

A NEW novel, to be entitled "Karma," by Mr. A. P. Sinnett, author of "The Occult World" and "Esoteric Buddhism," will be published in the early part of April by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. The story will be concerned with incidents of an "occult" character. Mr. Sinnett's many friends in India, who are by no means confined to theosophical coteries, will look with great interest for the appearance of this work.

THE *Englishman* has the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to March 10:—

A very fair amount of business has been done in our freight market since last mail, chiefly in steamer engagements of seeds for March and early April shipment at slightly improving rates. In sailing tonnage, on the other hand, there is very little doing, and very little cargo offering. Our unfixed tonnage stands somewhat increased again, and amounts to 15,000 tons to-day.

THE following on the Calcutta Indigo Market is taken from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Market Report:—

Of the stock that remained unsold at the date of our last issue a large proportion has been disposed of at about previous rates. Our advices from Lower Bengal are not favourable. We hear of general complaints of want of rain to bring on the October plant, and to enable planters to get in their spring sowings, which in some places have been stopped for want of moisture. In Behar sowings have now generally commenced, and some slight showers are reported to have fallen within the last few days, which, though not heavy enough to improve the moisture, have necessitated the resowing of some of the light lands, chiefly in the Southern districts.

THE same firm gives the following account of the Calcutta Tea Market:—

The sales held on Thursday, the 5th instant, passed with good spirit for all useful kinds at a marked advance on previous rates; good Pekoe Souchongs and Common Broken sorts ruling decidedly firmer. 3,226 packages were offered, all of which found buyers.

Reports from various districts are not so favourable, and rain is generally wanted, particularly in Cachar and Sylhet.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, March 13th:—

Dr. J. A. Greene, Serampore.

An ambulance invented by Messrs. McDermott and Chater, in which coolies are transported on wheels, is to be issued to the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders on the march from Lucknow to Bareilly, for trial.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated March 29:—

"The Central Asian crisis, the military preparations in view of it, and the approaching conference at Rawul Pindi continue to absorb the general attention, and leave the Indian public little leisure to think of less important subjects. Telegrams from Europe are awaited with constantly-increasing interest; and one which will decide the question 'peace or war?' is expected daily.

"Rumours of the wildest kind are flying about, and usually take the form of a positive statement that war has actually been declared, or an equally positive assertion that some disaster has overtaken the Frontier Commission. These rumours may generally be traced to the bazaar, and are probably due to the existence of an imperfect knowledge of the situation among the lower class of native traders. One thing, however, becomes more evident every day—namely, that the natives of all races, religions, and classes thoroughly identify themselves with the British cause. The abusive and somewhat seditious tone which marked a portion of the native Press until a few weeks ago has entirely disappeared, and it is clear that even the least contented among the educated natives fully recognize that the grievances of which they lately complained are very trivial as compared with those which would await them under the Russian régime. The princes have vied with one another in offering to place their entire resources at the disposal of the Government, and Scindia has made a proffer of his personal services in the field.

"The military preparations are being pushed on rapidly, and a few weeks will probably see a large, well-equipped army stationed at Pishin. The advance of that army would have been greatly facilitated but for the unhappy policy which stopped the laying of the Quetta Railway; but thanks to Sir D. Stewart a good road has been constructed through the Bolan Pass, so that the difficulties will not be quite so great as they would have been had the Ministry and Lord Ripon altogether undone Lord Lytton's measures.

"Another piece of short-sighted economy, of which we are now reaping the fruits, was the disbanding of several native regiments, carried out three years ago. It is probable that steps will now be taken to add two companies to every Infantry regiment and one squadron to every Cavalry regiment, making a total addition of about 25,000 men. It is probable also that some new Goorkha regiments will be raised. It is understood that the Nepaulese Government is ready to give every facility for recruiting in its dominions. The confidence manifested in Lord Dufferin and his military advisers is unabated. The Indian public is thoroughly convinced that its interests are in good hands, and that it may await the issue without apprehension.

"The Viceroy left Calcutta on Monday evening, arrived in Allahabad on Tuesday, and resumed his journey on the following evening. A short halt was made at Toondla, where he met and had a conference with Scindia. Lord Dufferin then proceeded direct to Rawal Pindi, arriving there on Friday. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will attend the Durbar after all. Their plans have undergone several changes lately, but it is now announced that they will return to England next month, and that the Duke will not command a division in Beloochistan.

"The warlike aspect of the situation has brought the question of volunteering prominently forward, and there has been much discussion on the subject in the newspapers lately. There are in India about 70,000 Europeans and Eurasians unconnected with the military establishment. Most of them are able-bodied men in the prime of life, but many of them have no time for drill. The question is, how can their services be made available? Certain proposals made by Mr. Rivett Carnac, Colonel of the Ghazipore Volunteers, have been under the consideration of the Government, and are likely to be approved. They include the forming of a Volunteer Reserve of men who are unable to go through regular discipline. These men would each receive a rifle, and a certain quantity of ammunition yearly. Uniform would not be compulsory, but the men would be enrolled, and be encouraged in the practice of shooting, while a yearly capitulation allowance would be granted to each man making himself efficient. It is believed that by these means the Volunteer force available on an emergency would be largely increased.

"Sir Lepel Griffin, in opening a hospital at Rutlam, in Malwa, delivered a remarkable speech to the Rajah and chiefs. He believed, he said, that the armies of the native States might be a source of great strength to the Government. They would eagerly accept the opportunity of serving beside the Queen's soldiers. They were no less ready than Canada and Australia to join the Imperial federation of mutual friendly services. England had not yet acquired the bad habit of counting her enemies, and when she put her back against the door there was no one, in Asia or in Africa, who would open it. These wars and rumours of wars were rather an advantage than a loss to the Empire, and not their least good was that they demonstrated to the world the loyalty and good spirit of the Indian princes, and proved that the British

Government was founded on a strong rock—namely, the contentment of the princes and people of India.”

The following is from the *Times* correspondent at Rawul Pindi, dated March 28:—

“The Viceroy has received and returned the visits of the ruling chiefs. In the evening he held a levée.

“The whole of the force ordered to assemble at Rawul Pindi has arrived, the last wing of the 19th Bengal Cavalry having come in to-day.

“The arrangements for accommodating the civil and military officers appear to give general satisfaction.

“The Viceroy's camp is on the racecourse, west of the cantonments, and presents a handsome appearance. Two broad, metalled roads lead to it, separated by a band of turf, studded with plants, grouped round fountains. They are bounded on either side by a long row of large tents, placed well back, and connected with canvas walls. These tents lead to the large durbar tent, at the end of the enclosure. At night the camp is brilliantly lighted with gas and coloured lanterns, which mark the entrances to the tents, adding to the general effect. The Viceroy's escort is encamped here.

“South of the Viceroy's camp, on the opposite side of the Peshawur road, are the E. A. Royal Horse Artillery, the 9th Lancers, the Seaforth Highlanders, the 1st Bengal Infantry, and the Corps of Guides, under the command of Colonel Campbell.

“East of the escort camp is the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

“The civil camp, which adjoins the Commander-in-Chief's camp, is on the Infantry parade ground in the middle of the cantonments.

“It had been arranged to place the Ameer's camp near the park, to the south-east of the cantonments; but the tents sent for his use were found to be unsuitable, and he is to be lodged in a house there, which has been richly furnished. The Cashmere durbar tent, lent by the Maharajah, has been pitched on the lawn.

“The troops encamped on the Khunna plains, about two miles to the east of the cantonments, are the Rifle Brigade and the 4th and 5th Goorkhas, brigaded together in the 1st Infantry Division. The Rifle Brigade turned out and pitched the tents for the 4th Goorkhas, who arrived late.

“The Punjab chiefs are encamped to the north of the city. This closes the list of camps.

“The military authorities have settled every detail for the advance of 50,000 men to Pishin. The scheme has been submitted to the Viceroy for his approval.

“Rumours as to the distribution of the chief commands are current. I refrain from communicating them, as these anticipations may not in every instance be realised.”

“His Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan was received on the 28th on the boundary of the Afghan territory at Toryham, west of Lundi Kotal, by Colonel Waterfield, Commissioner of Peshawur, escorted by the 1st Bengal Cavalry.

“His Highness is accompanied by about 2,000 men—cavalry, infantry, and a battery of six mounted screw guns. All are the guests of the British Government. He encamped that day at Lundi Kotal.

“On the 28th he marched through Ali Musjid to the Shagai heights, whence our heavy guns were placed on Ali Musjid in November, 1878.

“On the 29th at Jamrud he was met by Colonel T. Gordon, appointed on behalf of the Viceroy to be in waiting on the Ameer, and he was received with a Royal salute from the Royal Artillery and the 12th Bengal Cavalry.

“The Ameer enters Peshawur on Monday morning. The road into the cantonments will be lined by the garrison of some seven regiments and 4,000 men.

“The Commissioner of Peshawur makes on behalf of the Punjab Government all the arrangements for his reception and transport to Rawul Pindi, and accompanies the Ameer, who leaves Peshawur the same evening by train, accompanied by part of his escort of artillery, infantry, and cavalry, comprising about 600 horses. He will reach Rawul Pindi early on Tuesday morning.

“The Ameer is a hale, large man, full of conversation. He prides himself on his powers of organisation, on his varied travels, and extensive knowledge thus acquired. He appears extremely self-reliant. He notices everything, and makes very pertinent remarks.

“He is in excellent spirits, and expresses the great satisfaction which he feels at having been able to accomplish this, his first visit to India. The glimpse of the Peshawur valley from the mouth of the Khyber reminded him of Balkh.”

“The Bengal Local Self-Government Bill was discussed in the Provincial Legislature yesterday. A number of amendments were disposed of, and the Bill now awaits its formal passing,

which will probably occur next Saturday. It differs so greatly from the Bill introduced two years ago as to be practically a new measure, the main point of difference being that local bodies will be more completely under the control of district officers than was originally contemplated.

“The opposition offered to the Calcutta docks scheme seems to have induced the Government to pause in the prosecution of it. A medical Commission has been appointed to inquire into the sanitary aspects of the scheme. It is understood also that the Government has refused to lend the funds required, and has told the Port Commissioners that they must raise them in the open market.

“The last official report on the prospects of the wheat crop states that with the exception of the North-Western Provinces and Oude, where the rust has injured the crop, prospects remain practically unchanged, and the previous favourable anticipations are likely to be generally realised. Tea and indigo prospects are also fairly good.

“Sir James Fergusson left Bombay on Friday last. Judging from the number of farewell addresses and banquets his departure seems to be generally regretted in the Western Presidency. The verdict of the Indian Press on his official career is generally favourable.

“Lord Reay is expected to-morrow.”

Selected Articles.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

When Sir Herbert Maxwell recently put a question to the Government in reference to the way the Bengal Tenancy Bill was being rushed through the Council without republication after it had been reconstructed by the Select Committee, Mr. Cross treated the subject with more ridicule than respect, but it is characteristic of the member for Bolton to cloak his ignorance with impertinence, and it is only the official position he holds which causes importance to attach to anything that emanates from his mouth. Though this Under-Secretary may not be aware of the fact, the Bengal Tenancy Bill is a measure affecting many millions of people either directly or indirectly, and it is about as free from equity as the Irish land legislation, depriving of their property people whose rights were guaranteed by the Government. In ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL there are some answers to the recent speech of the Viceroy, who emphatically denied that the Bill was being “rushed through,” and referring to the mischief likely to be caused by founding motions or questions in Parliament upon “inaccurate statements forwarded to London by interested parties.” One of these answers, just telegraphed from India, is from the Hon. A. B. Miller, member of the Legislative Council of Bengal, a gentleman of great experience and held in high esteem. Mr. Miller places the subject in a very different light from that of the truckling and blundering Government, whose officials overwhelmingly preponderate in the Council and on the Select Committee. It is clear that the Bill was “rushed through,” and that it is very much more likely to do harm than accomplish any good. “The landed classes,” says Mr. Miller, “view the threatened legislation with utter dismay. It is to be earnestly hoped, in the interest of the whole community, that the Secretary of State will arrest the widespread feeling of indignation by promptly vetoing the Bill.” The opposition to the measure is not a mere sentimental one. The Bill is inimical to the material interests of vast numbers of people. As the Maharajah Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore remarked, “their rights, their social position—nay, their very means of living—are at stake.” The Maharajah of Darbhanga, chief representative of the Indian native community in the Viceroy's Council, whose speech has been telegraphed entire, delivered a very emphatic protest against the way the Bill was being pushed through the Council to deal with matters about which practically nothing was known. The measure is a “leap in the dark” which is certain to irritate the majority of people, while it cannot possibly benefit anybody. The Maharajah of Darbhanga views the proposals as disastrous from every standpoint. He emphatically declares that it will be disastrous in a political sense, because it will be a flagrant breach of the Permanent Settlement, and will shake confidence in the Government; it will be disastrous to the zemindars, depriving them of their rights, and rendering zemindari management for the future absolutely impossible; and it will be disastrous to the ryots, giving rise to endless disputes and interminable litigation. The Maharajah is not opposed to reform, but he is opposed to a change which includes revolution and confiscation.—*Liverpool Courier*.

In Calcutta the Russian advance and the Bengal Tenancy Bill are the most exciting topics, and the former subject is, of course, now Mr. Gladstone's “arrangement” or “agreement” business, or whatever he chooses to call it, has been made known by wire a heartburning one. That Russia has intentions eventually on India we have never for a moment doubted, albeit not alarmists, and the Egyptian difficulty is just the opportunity Russia would be likely to seize on.—*Society*.

But that such a time should have been chosen to rush an ill-

considered, ill-advised Bill, as is this Bengal Tenancy Bill, into law is a fatal mistake. Why, when we need the loyal aid of the native noblemen more than we have almost ever done, should we by a foolish measure alienate the very men—the landholders of India—whose friendship it is our best policy to keep? The Bill will in time ruin the landowners through litigation, and thus produce among them disaffection. It will bring down the position of the actual cultivator to that of a mere cottier-tenant, rack-rented by the usurious middleman; and, above all, it is a direct infringement of the Permanent Settlement.—*Id.*

Many of the Indian landowners see already what a future is before them; the feeling will spread in intensity as the provisions of the Bill become more widely known, and what will be the result to England? No one who knows India and is not blinded by party feeling can fail to answer that the result must be a loosening of our hold on the people of India.—*Id.*

Whether for good or for evil, this Bill has at last become law. For ourselves we think it will be found to be unworkable. This record will be remembered, perhaps, five years hence. We wish the zemindars and the ryots joy of a measure that cannot fail of proving to be a bone of contention. If the "briefless" of India had concocted a scheme for their own benefit they could not have done better. A few simple regulations which might have been dispensed in a local sense would have answered the purpose. The new machinery is too ponderous to be workable.—*Colonies and India.*

Home News.

COUNCIL DRAFTS FOR INDIA.—The tenders for Rs.45,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—In bills on Calcutta, Rs.6,77,000, average rate ls. 6-816d.; on Bombay, Rs.15,20,000, average rate ls. 6-825d., and on Madras, Rs.60,000, average rate ls. 6-859d. In telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs.3,00,000, average rate ls. 6-9d.; on Bombay, Rs.2,50,000, average rate ls. 6-9d., and on Madras, Rs.1,00,000, average rate ls. 6-9d., or a total of Rs.29,07,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at ls. 6 13-16d. and above will receive in full, and for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies at ls. 6 29-32d. in full. Fifty lakhs are to be offered for tender next Wednesday. Between April 1 and March 24 inclusive the Council sold remittances for Rs.16,71,85,118, realising £13,455,507.

M. VAMBERY, the Hungarian traveller, has been invited by the Scottish Geographical Society to lecture at Edinburgh.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.—A Bill has been prepared to enable the Secretary of State to raise any sum not exceeding £10,000,000 in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of India. For this purpose bonds may be issued for such amounts, payable after such notice, and at such rate of interest as the Secretary of State in Council may think fit. Or debentures may be issued, the Secretary of State in Council having full power to fix the terms, the amounts, the rates of interest, and the price. Or capital stock may be created at such rate of interest and on such terms as the Secretary of State in Council may determine, save that it may bear interest during such period and be paid off at par at such time as the Secretary of State in Council may prescribe previously to the issue.

THE RECALL OF OFFICERS.—A large number of officers on furlough will proceed during the week to India by P. and O. steamers in order to resume duty in that country. Several will, on arrival, proceed direct to Quetta, to join the force ordered thither. Such officers as are on sick leave will be examined by a medical board at the India Office this (Tuesday) afternoon. The following officers left London on Friday last to rejoin their regiments in India:—Major Aislabie, Major J. Hay, Captain H. A. Vincent, Colonel Rowband, Lieutenant J. Lamb, Major Blanchard, Colonel Collis, Captain Dyce, Colonel H. B. Hanna, Major Money, Colonel Justice, Colonel Clabby, Major Young, Lieutenant Ramsay, Colonel Sandwith, Major Beresford, Captain Radcliffe, Major Hall, Major Hume, Colonel Woulfe Hay, Colonel R. Griffith, Major K. Heath, and Captain Bromley.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH BURMA.—On Wednesday last a deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce had an interview with Lord Kimberley and Mr. J. K. Cross, M.P., at the India Office to urge, in the interest of trade, that the Government should take steps for establishing more satisfactory relations with the Burmese Government. Sir W. M'Arthur, M.P., introduced the deputation and presented a memorial, which was supported by Mr. S. S. Gladstone (Calcutta), Mr. Garnet Mann, Mr. Paterson, Mr. R. Gladstone, Mr. C. W. Anderson, and Mr. Holt Hallett. Most of the speakers advocated annexation as the best means of solving the difficulty. The Earl of Kimberley in reply said he was glad to have the opinions of so influential a body of gentlemen on the subject. He would state at the outset that it had been determined not to annex Upper Burma, and this decision Lord Dufferin would probably have made known to some memorialists who had sent a representation to him through the

Commissioner to Burma, Mr. Barnard. He would not dispute the causes which might have influenced the course of trade in Burma, as the deputation were better acquainted with those causes than he could possibly be; but he was told that it would be scarcely fair to attribute the depression entirely to the state of affairs in Upper Burma. The large amount of unprofitable speculation on the rice crops in 1882 and 1883, the short crop of 1884, and the great fall in the price of tea must all have contributed to bring about the state of depression which now undoubtedly did exist.

THE COSTLINESS OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.—At a meeting of the East India Association, held yesterday afternoon, at the Council Room, Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr. H. D. Macfarlane, M.P., a paper was read by Mr. R. Brown, of Glasgow, on the above subject. He said that no one would deny that India had been a gainer materially and morally by British domination; but a sound financial basis was essential to the safety of the whole national superstructure, and India unfortunately would not stand that test. In the forty-four yearly budgets, from 1840 to 1883, there had been sixteen surpluses, while the twenty-eight deficits tabled up a balance of £53,920,000 on the wrong side. In 1811 the debt was but £27,979,134, against £159,112,939 in 1883, the annual interest having risen from £1,623,646 to £6,515,349. The total amount for which India was liable was £246,948,000, the difference representing railways and public works which were remunerative. Dealing, then, with these charges and Indian expenditure numerous illustrations of gross extravagance were cited in the home charges, the expenditure in India, and in the army administration; and Mr. Brown urged that while the cost of government is at all times a question of interest closely connected with the prosperity, comfort, and happiness of the people, there was additional ground for closely scrutinising and economising the cost of Indian administration, inasmuch as the people affected have no say in it, and the necessary funds are provided with difficulty, and only with the aid of a substantial supplement from a demoralising trade forced upon another nation. In the home expenditure, for which enormous drafts were made on the Indian Government, there was scarcely one item which we would venture to charge a power that could give effect to a protest; while in all other directions it was fully time that we acted more in accordance with our theory, "Indian money only on Indian business."—In the course of a discussion which followed there was general agreement with the views of the opener. The proceedings closed with the customary vote of thanks.

NOTICES, MEETINGS, DIVIDENDS. &c.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders will be held at 81 and 83, Gresham-street on the 9th inst., at 2 P.M.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.—At the annual meeting on April 15th the directors will recommend that a dividend be declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax), carrying forward £7,940. To meet losses incurred during the year the sum of £50,000 has been transferred from Reserve Fund, which now stands at £200,000.

MAURITIUS LAND, CREDIT AND AGENCY COMPANY.—The directors in their report for the year ended December 31st, 1884, adopted at the general meeting, state that £4,500 has been added to reserve, making it £40,500. An interim dividend of 3s. per share was paid in September last, and a similar payment for the past half-year will now be made, making a total of 15 per cent. for the year, leaving a balance of £9,647 to be carried forward to next account. The same dividend was paid for 1883.

EASTERN EXTENSION (AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA) TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The directors state that the accounts to December 31st last show a profit of £110,126, after payment of three interim dividends and a bonus of 2s. per share for the first half year, and charging £42,767, against revenue during the year on account of cable renewals. They now propose to pay on April 30th the usual dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, together with a bonus of 2s. per share, making with previous distributions a total payment of 7 per cent. for the year 1884. The balance of £33,876 has been carried to the reserve fund, which now stands at £510,649. The total distribution for 1883 was 7 per cent., and £50,076 was carried to the reserve.

ORIENTAL BANK.—The *Times* is informed that a requisition has been signed by many of the largest shareholders asking the Official Liquidator to convene a meeting to consider a scheme for the formation of an Assets Company, its purpose being to acquire, either by auction or by negotiation with the Official Liquidator, any assets which promise great improvement in value, but which require in the meantime to be the subject of outlay. This scheme may enable the shareholders to recover a material portion of their lost capital, which, in the absence of such an arrangement, seems irrevocably gone. The Official Liquidator estimates that the ordinary course of winding-up will give the creditors less than 20s. in the pound.

NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAYS.—The report for the year ended December 31st, 1884, adopted at the general meeting, states that

the company has paid to the Government of his Highness the whole of the purchase-money for the existing railway from Wado to Secunderabad, and the concessions of the new lines, retaining £200,000 for the guarantee fund. An important modification of the agreement was made in favour of the company by the Government consenting to take in part payment £241,600 in the company's debentures instead of cash, "with a view to further assisting the operations of the company." On December 31st, 1884, there was a balance in hand of £307,428, including the £200,000 retained for the guarantee fund. At the date of the report 66,297 shares are fully paid-up, including the 25,000 shares held by the Government. The gross traffic receipts of the line in the year 1884 were approximately £96,450. The net earnings are not yet known.

OBITUARY.

THE HON. GEORGE C. GERALD O'CALLAGHAN, only son of Viscount and Vicountess Lismore, died last week in the Red Sea, on his voyage home from India. The deceased was born in November, 1846, and married 24th December, 1874, Rosina, daughter of the late Rev. W. H. W. Williams, and widow of Mr. Edward C. Follett.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. CADOGAN CRAIGIE, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 19th Hussars, aged fifty-four. The deceased, who entered the service in 1848, served in the 3rd Bengal Light Infantry in the Punjab campaign of 1849, and was present at the battle of Goojerat. As captain he raised and commanded a regiment of Irregular Horse under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, from May, 1857, to January, 1858, during the Indian Mutiny.

Correspondence.

THE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—One lesson taught us by the Mutiny of 1857 was the necessity of holding fast our grasp on the province of Behar in order to retain India.

If we should lose Behar we must for a time give up Allahabad, and all of the North-Western Provinces. The hill stations of Simla, Mussoorie, and Nynce Tal would become but traps to catch governors and councillors and heads of departments, who may be held as hostages by rebels.

In former days we considered that a military force at Dinapoor, on the Ganges, was sufficient for the protection of the whole of Behar, both east and west of the Sone river. We forgot that the Ponwars, or as they were called the Bhojpooria Rajpoots, were far stronger than we were in the Shahabad district, the capital of which is Arrah. The actual chief of the Ponwars was Konwr Singh, the nominal chief, the Rajah of Doonraon exercising very little influence.

A party of English soldiers, sent from Dinapoor to relieve Arrah, suffered a disastrous defeat; but Sir Vincent Eyre from the west was successful.

Most of our reinforcements from Calcutta were despatched to Benares by the Grand Trunk Road through Sherghotty, east of the Sone river. The Grand Trunk Road is still a great military work, though apparently neglected by Government. If disturbances should break out its importance will be at once manifested, and the necessity of improving the communications through Sherghotty will be admitted. At present the destruction of any part of the railway between Buxar and Arrah would paralyse us.

Consider for one moment the necessity of connecting Calcutta with Sherghotty by railway. The Indian *Bradshaw* informs us, in page 390, that the East Indian Railway through Muddapoor and Giridi-Kurhurballee, 206 miles in length, is open: an extension from Kurhurballee to Sherghotty through Gooma (24° 25', 85° 35'), avoiding any crossing of the Barakur river, with its treacherous bed, would be 101 miles in length. Total distance by rail from Calcutta to Sherghotty, 307 miles. The only difficulty would be the nine-mile descent from Chouparun to Bhaluwa.

Another railway can be easily made from the Ganges, and has been proposed in the Railway Report. From Patna and Bankipoor a railway has been already constructed to Gya, 57 miles, see page 394 of *Bradshaw*. An extension of only twenty miles would complete the line to Sherghotty, from the latter place to Moghulserai and the city of Benares a tramway could be cheaply laid down on the Grand Trunk Road, and the Sone river might be crossed on the top of the new aicut, which is 8 feet high and 12,500 feet in length.

In page 13 of the Railway Report, received last month, you will read the desire of Government to construct a railway from Sherghotty to Palamon. The officers of Government (para. 14) admit that on this line the only trading towns are Daltongunge and Ranigunge. Your readers will look in maps in vain for Ranigunge, which is near Eemangunge (15 miles south-west of Sherghotty), to which place there will be no objection to make a tramway when we have plenty of money.—Your obedient servant,
March 26th. T.

RUSSIA, THE AMEER, AND THE AFGHAN BARRIER.

LECTURE BY CHARLES MARVIN.

On Friday last, March 27, a lecture was delivered by Mr. Charles Marvin before a crowded meeting of the Balloon Society, at Westminster, on "Russia, the Ameer, and the Afghan Barrier." The room was crowded, and several hundred people turned away for want of space. Admiral Hobart Pacha was to have presided, but was prevented by a severe cold. Captain Molesworth, in consequence, took the chair. In the course of his remarks he expressed a hope that the audience would excuse any shortcomings on the part of the lecturer, who had only just accomplished the remarkable feat of writing and printing a book of 200 pages—"The Russians at the Gates of Herat"—in eight days, and was not unnaturally in a somewhat exhausted condition.

MR. CHARLES MARVIN said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: One hundred and fifty years ago the people of this country, who are now doing their utmost to prevent the Russians from getting to India from the Caspian Sea, were themselves mad with the idea of doing the very same thing. The opening up of a highway to India *via* Afghanistan was the talk of every enterprising City merchant of the time. To secure the monopoly of the trade quite a battle royal was fought, and when the Russia Company finally won it, everybody envied those who had any connection with that prosperous corporation. The development of the new route to India, which your rulers have been doing their best for a generation to blockade, received the solemn assent of his blessed Majesty George II., and I daresay that the charter he signed still exists somewhere or other in this great metropolis.

You may ask why I should have taken the trouble to unearth this fact from musty old tomes in my possession. You did not come here to-night to listen to ancient history. You expected piping hot politics. Well, if you will have patience for a few moments you will realise, if you are the true descendants of the Englishmen of George II.'s time, what a paltry five-farthing obstacle this Afghan barrier is. When our merchants freighted ships, and, *via* St. Petersburg, Moscow, and the River Volga, sent their merchandise to the Caspian Sea, bound for India, the barrier between the Russian Empire and India was indeed a barrier in every sense of the word. The Russian forepost was Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga—the Caspian was a Persian Gulf; from there to India the whole country seethed with despotism and misrule, savage tribes harried every highway of communication, and finally in India itself the English were still inferior to the French, and Clive had not commenced that amazing career of conquest destined to give you that great Empire, which, if you are the true countrymen of Clive, Russia shall never take from you. Now, just see what Jonas Hanway and other merchants had to do when they got to the Caspian Sea. From Astrakhan, the Russian forepost, to our few trading settlements at Calcutta, the entire distance was 3,700 miles. That might fairly be called a barrier; but it was not so to Englishmen 150 years ago. The Caspian had been first surveyed for Russia by Englishmen, Englishmen had built the first Russian ships in the sea, and they were not to be deterred by 3,700 miles of turbulent country from pushing their way to India. Well, at the present moment, forgetting all this, England, although the pushing enterprising Russians at the gates of Herat are only 549 miles from the English outposts on the hills dominating Candahar, and although the road is so level that a Russian could drive a four-in hand from his outposts to our own, England still talks seriously of such a thing as an Afghan barrier.

One hundred and fifty years ago it was a great journey to get to that barrier alone. When the Russia Company planned their trade operations they had to allow 120 days for merchandise to go from St. Petersburg to the Caspian. Troops can now be sent thither from the Russian capital in a week. In India we ourselves have moved from Calcutta right across the Peninsula to Quetta, 2,000 miles, and the whole of this distance is, or will be when the Quetta line is finished, covered by a railway. Thus, if we calculate the distance from Astrakhan to the gates of Herat at nearly 1,200 miles, we arrive at these results. Of the great barrier, 3,700 miles broad, which your forefathers in the reign of George II. had to traverse to get from the Russian outposts to our own settlements, we have moved 2,000 miles towards Russia and covered it with railway, and Russia has moved 1,200 miles towards India, and also equipped the route for the most part with steam communication. All that is now left of the old barrier is some 500 odd miles, and I question whether that will survive the present complications.

The commercial operations of the Russia Company ended in failure, and no serious attempt was made to get to India from the Caspian until after the last Turkish war. In 1869 the Russians first commenced their military operations at Krasnovodsk, but we may say that they kept to the coast, and did nothing serious until Skobeleff came thither in 1880 armed with full power to crush the Turcoman barrier. From 1880, the year the Afghans gave you such a thrashing at Maiwind, practically dates the Russian movement from the Caspian in the direction of Herat and India.

Previous to this the advance lay through Turkestan, from Orenburg across the Kirghiz deserts and Central Asian Khanates to Cabul. That, I would point out, is a totally different movement, and must not be mixed up with the advance proceedings from the Caspian. Half of the bad statesmanship of England has arisen from mixing up the two. The troops have been always different, the officials different, and conditions regulating the advance different. We have only to specify one popular error to show how essential it is that the public should clearly realise the difference between the two movements. For instance, it is often said that colossal mountain ranges bar the Russian advance to the Indian frontier. This is quite true as regards troops marching from Tashkent and Samarcand upon Cabul and Peshawur. The lofty Hindoo Koosh, that must be traversed to reach the Ameer's capital, ranges in height from 15,000 to 20,000 feet. But there is nothing of the kind between the Caspian and Herat, nor yet again between Herat and the Indo-Afghan frontier. Setting out from the Caspian Sea at Krasnovodsk a Russian could drive a dogcart all the way to the Indian frontier near Quetta.

If this fact be clearly borne in mind you will readily understand why the Russian advance has been so rapid since Skobelev broke down the Turcoman barrier, and will appreciate how essential it is that the disadvantage of there being no physical obstacle to a powerful military movement from the Caspian should not be enhanced by allowing Russia to secure the great midway camping-ground of Herat.

The Emperor of Russia rules one hundred million subjects: the Queen controls in India two hundred and fifty millions. Between the two Empires lies the Afghan barrier.

Now what is this Afghan barrier? To the majority of Englishmen it is a vast mountainous region, extremely inaccessible, and peopled throughout with fierce tribes averse to any intercourse with the Feringhi. To conquer it would be a task equal to the Russian conquest of the Caucasus. To attempt commercial intercourse would be to expose England to the risk of having to perpetually avenge brutal murders. For Russia to try to march an army into any part of the Ameer's dominions would be to involve her in those disasters and losses which marked our last Afghan War. If given to strife among themselves, the people are welded together by a common feeling of patriotism against the attacks of outsiders. Irreclaimably cruel, they are best left alone; and even if Russia tore her way through the tribesmen, and broke the Ameer's levies, England could confront the wearied and mauled invaders in the Khyber and Bolan Passes, and effectually check an inrush into India—(hear, hear. "So it is").

Thus, to the view of most Englishmen, Afghanistan is a material as well as a moral barrier. To my view it is neither—(hear, hear, and laughter).

As I have been insisting for years, there is only one possible solution of the Central Asian Question. If the Russian advance is to be permanently arrested, we must confront the Cossack with the Sikh. Unless we move up to Russia, Russia will move down upon India. There can be no permanent zone maintained between the two empires.

We shall see what a breakable barrier this Afghanistan is, if we look at a few plain facts plainly. All I ask, at the outset, is that you look at them with your own eyes, and not through the spectacles of 1842 or 1878; nor yet, again, through the lenses of political old fogeys, or, worse still, of mere party hacks, who, because they or their leaders expressed such and such opinions five, ten, or twenty years ago—would rather see the Empire perish than change them.

The Russians are posted at the gates of Herat; the English are posted on the hills dominating the avenues to Candahar. Between them lies the Afghan barrier.

That barrier, physically, is of such a character that, as I have said, the Russians could drive a four-in-hand from their own Cossack outposts to ours, and, during the 549 miles' ride, they would pass only two towns on the road—Herat with 50,000, and Candahar with 60,000 people. There are bad roads in Afghanistan, but they do not lie between the Russians and the English. There are fierce tribes, but they lie the thinnest between the Tsar's soldiers and the Queen's. There are patriotic Afghans, but the least sentimental, and the most amenable to European influence, lie between the Cossack and the Sikh. There are fearful mountains, but they do not lie along the road I mention. Horrible deserts exist, but in this case the most fertile parts of Afghanistan mark the route. In one word, there is no barrier at all between the Russians and the English, except such as we ourselves may try and create, and interpose to check the advance of the Cossack.

Let me put the matter more plainly in the shape of a parable.

A certain man stood at the junction of two roads; one, a level railway, along which, in the distance, could be seen a locomotive advancing; and the other a winding post road which disappeared over a lofty hill. Seeing him standing on the metals, people shouted to the man to beware of the advancing train. But the man refused to look along the line; he kept his gaze fixed on the old post road, and replied, "I can see no stage-coach coming over the mountain; I don't believe in your warnings." And so he stood obstinately on the metals, refusing to move, until the train came up and cut him to pieces.

Such has been the attitude of England and her statesmen in

regard to the Russian advance upon India. That advance was formerly through Orenburg and the deserts of Central Asia. When English statesmen looked in those days towards the advancing Cossack, they gazed at Cabul and the lofty Hindoo Koosh in its rear. There was a barrier then. But since 1869 the Russians have been advancing in another direction. They have been rattling along the almost level road from the Caspian to Candahar. Still, with woful perversity, English statesmen have refused to divert their gaze from the old mountain road, and have kept looking at Cabul, when they ought to have been watching Herat. To-day, they are beginning to glance in the right direction, but unless they rid themselves of all the old-fashioned notions about the Afghans and the Afghan barrier, the Russians will smash their way into India—(hear, hear).

In discussing the Russo-Indian question, politicians frequently quote the opinions expressed by Wellington in 1842, and by Lawrence and others in 1860-70, when Russia was conquering the deserts of Turkestan. They might just as well quote the Talmud. All the conditions have changed since those opinions were expressed; everything has been turned topsy-turvy in Afghanistan and Central Asia, and the authorities cited for passing party purposes by shallow politicians would be the first to disown the erroneous application of those opinions if they were alive to-day.

To the Russian official or officer who has made the journey of 3,000 miles to get from St. Petersburg to the gates of Herat, what is the trumpery 549 miles of easy road intervening between him and the Pishin outposts? The Herat-Candahar region may be a barrier to politicians who have passed their lives in babble and barleycorn measurements, but to Russians, accustomed to think no more of a thousand miles' journey than the Londoner does of a bus ride to the Bank, the distance separating the Cossack from India is grotesquely insignificant.

The defect of the Afghan barrier is this—that it is weakest where it ought to be most strong; and we can only remedy that defect by taking the organisation of the defence into our own hands. In plainer words, we ourselves must hold the gates of Herat.

All discussions about the return to Candahar are beside the mark. We can occupy Candahar whenever we like, and we need not concern ourselves about its security. The whole of our efforts must be concentrated upon the safeguarding of Herat.

We must make sure of the bulwarks of Afghanistan. The question of the inner defences can be settled at our leisure afterwards.

To hear some people talk, the installation of an Indian garrison at Herat would appear to be the most difficult task that has ever tested the resources of our Empire. As a matter of fact, an army concentrated at Pishin would simply have to march 400 odd miles to get to Herat, and that by a broad waggon road. To a nation that has just sent, in face of fearful obstacles, a force from Cairo to Khartoum (1,500 miles), such an expedition should be relatively a commonplace enterprise. Ten thousand Indian troops, aided by tribal levies, would be all that would be needed for the moment to safeguard the Key of India. The real difficulty consists, not in getting those troops there, but in making sure that Russia will not issue an ultimatum forbidding their advance.

Since Russia seized the gates of Herat, the St. Petersburg press has repeatedly of late intimated that she would not allow us to occupy and garrison the Key of India. These opinions have been treated somewhat heedlessly by the English press. They have regarded them simply as ravings of irresponsible journalists. But knowing what I do of the aims and declarations of Russian statesmen, I cannot but think that the threats of the Russian press possess a very serious significance. In my mind I am persuaded, that if we allow this frontier complication to simmer until Russia masses at Sarakhs and Merv and the gates of Herat a more powerful army than Lumsden and the Afghans control for the defence of the Key of India, she will suddenly throw off the mask and deny our right to send a force thither. Hence, if there is to be any advance for the defence of Herat, it must be done without delay—(loud applause).

I have said that, physically, the Afghan barrier between the Herat-Russians and Quetta-English is so devoid of mountain ranges and great rivers as to be no barrier at all. Let me now touch upon the ethnographical and political obstacles. You are hearing a good deal just now from the pro-Russian party about turbulent tribes, and the necessity for Russia to have a solid frontier to put them in order. All this argumentative stuff I would divide into two portions—one half consists of lies, the other half of nonsense.

Take Herat as a starting point. The city contains 60,000 people, and right and left of it villages dot the valley, prosperous, quiet and orderly, and reminding some of the English officers there of the country at home. No one disputes that the Herat valley is very quiet; the turbulent tribes lie north of it between it and the line of Russian outposts. Let us go through the series. First there are the Salor Turcomans. Russia, you know, claims the whole of the West Badghies district, or the country lying between the Paropamisus Downs and Puli-Khatun because of this tribe. Well, this tribe does not dwell there at all, but at Zurabad, in Persian territory. It only consists of 3,000 or 4,000 families, exceedingly poor; and has not, I believe—I speak,

guided by Russian facts—perpetrated a single raid for a quarter of a century. Lessar says, Russia must have the Western gates at Herat, because the Salor Turcomans require pasture land for their cattle. A year ago he gave a lecture in St. Petersburg, in which he said the Salors had scarcely any cattle at all—(laughter). However, I am not here to-night to discuss Russia's claims. My answer to them is to be found on every bookstall, and you can read it at your leisure. What I want to insist upon now is, that this district north-west of Herat is not occupied by any tribesmen, or used to any extent, if at all, for pasturage purposes by the Salor Turcomans, and that, therefore, we may declare it to be safe for English troops to live in, and quite open to the Russian advance. The next tribe, the Sarik Turcomans, dwelling in and about Penjdeh, between the Russian Murghab outposts and Herat. There are 8,000 families, and they were once great raiders, but have completely settled down to agricultural pursuits, and do not now even carry weapons. You may think the change temporary, but it is not. All the old turbulence in the region was due to the quarrels between the tribes. The Merv Tekkes attacked the Sariks, and the latter retaliated. But, as you know, it takes two to make a quarrel. When Russia occupied Merv, the Merv Tekkes left off attacking the Sariks, and the Sariks in turn left off attacking the Mervs. So, you see, the country became quiet at a stroke. In Merv, the Turcomans under the Russians are becoming mere peasants, and you have only to read the letters from the spot in the *Daily News* and *Times* to find that this has been the case with the Sariks under the Afghans. Controlling the Penjdeh district is the Afghan fort of Ak Tepé, with seventeen guns, so that even if the Sariks were turbulent, which they are not, they could be checked in a moment by the Ameer's forces.

I have given special prominence to these two tribes, because Russia says that she must have all the gates of Herat because of them. In the one case I have shown that the Salors do not raid and do not live in Afghanistan at all, beyond a few scattered families, and in the other the Sariks have settled as unarmed peasants and give no cause for complaint. There are really the only two turbulent frontier tribes, because the rest are either already pacified, or else dwell away from the frontier altogether.

The Jemshidis, for instance, belong to the pacified list. They number 12,000 families and dwell in villages between Penjdeh and Herat. To the right of them are the Feruzkois, 30,000 families, who, I believe, have never raided across the district held or claimed by Russia, and, at any rate, have never been accused by Russians of doing such. These are also well under the Ameer's control. Further east we have the whole of Afghan Turkestan, the country lying between the Hindoo Koosh and the Oxus. There are no turbulent tribes on the frontier there, and the towns stretching from Penjdeh to Balkh are garrisoned by Afghans.

As I have said, there are ferocious tribes in Afghanistan, for you have not forgotten how they ripped up and cut the throats of your soldiers in the last Afghan war; but these tribes, I would point out, do not dwell on Russia's frontier, but on yours. In other words, all the mild and pacified tribes of Afghanistan dwell between Herat and the Russians, whilst the worst dwell between the Indian frontier and Cabul. To put the matter plainly—and be it remembered that I speak not only by the light of English letters from the spot, but from the statements of Russians also—so quiet and so safe is the Russo-Afghan frontier, that I would undertake to convey the whole British House of Commons along it from Persia to the Oxus without having to have recourse to a single measure of protection or defence. Consequently, if a line of frontier guards were placed by England from Persia to the Oxus at Khoja Saleh, there would be no fear of any tribal attacks on either side of the line, while I am in a position to state in the most authoritative manner that our relations with the Afghan tribes in the vicinity of Herat are such that even if any disturbances took place at Cabul we could rely upon their support, even against the Afghans.

Between Herat and the Persian frontier and south of Herat are the Aimaks, 350,000 in number, all quiet and well in hand. We are on the best relations with these. Between them and Candahar is the only section of country that must be marked doubtful for dwellers. Along the road are a few Afghan tribesmen, at present fanatically disposed towards us, although easily amenable to influence if we buy over their chiefs. But the recent journey of the Indian contingent to Herat has demonstrated that there is no necessity for passing through their country at all. A good road, fit for a railway, lies outside it from the Helmund to Herat, supposing we decided not to occupy Candahar, and if we did, and made the railway through their country, they would doubtless become as quickly pacified as those bloodthirsty brutes near Quetta who, although only a few years ago they were notorious for cutting your soldiers' throats, now share in their sports in the most amiable and innocent manner.

The Afghan barrier, therefore, resolves itself into this—that the whole of the country between the Russians and ourselves is open and provided with easy roads, and that with the exception of a small section close to Candahar the whole of it is either unpopulated or possessed by tribes, or rather clans of peasants, who are quiet and orderly, and would not interfere with commerce. Practically speaking, it is no barrier at all.

Now I want to impress upon you a very great fact. In the

whole of the country between the Hindoo Koosh and Oxus the Afghan is a foreigner, and the people, who are Uzbeks, hate him. In Herat and about Herat again the Afghan is almost a foreigner, and the Ameer's rule is only respected so long as he can maintain it. Thus, although the Sarik Turcomans, the Jemshedis, the Aimaks, and Hazaras, and the Uzbeks are at present quiet and orderly, and do not contest the Ameer's rule, it would be the easiest thing in the world for Russia, from her new position, to stir up and cause them to revolt in succession against Abdurrahman Khan. That I take to be a very distressing circumstance if we do not control the frontier in person, because it forces us to recognise that even if we give Russia all she demands we have no guarantee that she will not advance further. But the case is totally different if we man the new frontier with troops. We then take up the rôle Russia would play—that of sympathiser against the Afghans. Consequently, supposing we subsequently quarrelled with the Ameer, all those tribes, or the majority, would be on our side against him, and our cordon, all the way from Beluchistan to the Oxus, would be upheld and screened from attack.

Before Sir Peter Lumsden proceeded to Herat he observed to me in a conversation, "I have read many books on Central Asia, but they seem to all possess one defect; they do not lay down a definite policy." To that, I replied, my books contain all the elements of a policy, but to publish a plan is to place in the Russian's hands the means of frustrating it. However, after he had left England, I endeavoured to obtain adhesion among men of power in this country and India to a plan I had already formulated, and which was this:—that from the base we possess on our own territory of Beluchistan we should extend a thin chain of outposts up the Perso-Afghan frontier to the Russian dominions, and then along the Russo-Persian frontier to the Oxus at Khoja Saleh. The Turkestan frontier, I thought, could be left untouched for the moment. As the whole line of frontier passed through uninhabited or sparsely populated country, the chain of posts would not require many men, as there was very little fear of tribal attack, while for its support we could draw levies from the Hazaras, Sariks, and Uzbeks, and other tribes non-Afghan, and devoid of Afghan sentiment. As those tribes are numerically stronger than the Afghans it will be seen that my proposed cordon had all the elements of unobtrusive strength, while we might hope in time, with the Ameer's consent, to run on a railway to Herat, and render it perfect. Such was my plan, and my idea was that Sir Peter Lumsden's party should form the nucleus of the cordon at the outset.

Against this were various obstacles—the unknown temper of the tribes, of the Ameer, and of the people of Herat, all of which have been swept away by Russia's aggressive policy. That policy has given the country the means of thoroughly realising my plan, for to-day we pose as the Ameer's string.

Unless we do this, the corrosion of trade intercourse will rapidly wear the weaker portion away. For instance, the Russians claim the Sarek Turcomans. Well, the Sariks mix and trade with the Jemshidis, and the latter with the people of Herat. Do you imagine that even if an amicable settlement be arrived at, the Russian traders, Armenians, and others, will not be spreading over the whole of West Afghanistan? For centuries there has been constant intercourse between Afghanistan and Central Asia, *videlicet* Merv; and the only way to prevent political influence and intrigue following the trader is to organise the frontier and control the intercourse. I do not say you will prevent intrigue even then, but you will do one thing—you will prevent the Alikhanoff's following it up with the Cossack.

It should be clearly understood that for the present I would place no residents at Cabul, nor yet would I advocate an occupation of Candahar if the Ameer were averse to it. We would tie the frontier cordon to a fort on the Helmund by a chain of posts running between it and Herat, and as soon as possible connect it by a railway with Quetta. What we want is this, to safeguard Afghanistan as thoroughly as possible without touching the purely Afghan frontier, or, in other words, to build up the defence of the weak part of the Afghan barrier, while leaving the Ameer himself to rule the strong. Russia has repeatedly promised to respect the integrity of Afghanistan, but English statesmen are everlastingly forgetting that she has also said that she will only respect that integrity if the Ameer keeps his subjects in order. That declaration seems to me to throw upon England the necessity for assuming control of the Afghan frontier; otherwise it is certain as can be that even if a peaceful settlement be arrived at, Russia will afterwards eat her way into Afghanistan.

The advance of the Russian locomotive is another factor hostile to the preservation of a zone between the two countries. The Russians have decided to extend their line to Sarakhs, or within 202½ miles of Herat; and I believe it is no longer a secret that if they persist in doing this the Government have made up their minds to carry their Pishin line either to Candahar, and even closer to Herat. Now, even if Russia goes no further than Askabad, and we no further than Pishin—both of which sections are now in hand—all that will be wanted will be something like £4,000,000 sterling to unite Europe and India by railway; while if Russia pushes on to Sarakhs, and we reciprocate her movement, the sum will be only £2,000,000. Now, I ask you, as possessors of common sense, whether you believe that, when this frontier affair is over,

it will be possible to keep long unclosed this tiny gap of 500 miles between the railway system of Europe and the railway system of India? Just reflect for a moment. By the end of another year, or even less, perhaps, it will be in the power of humanity to have a direct railway route to India, from Calais to Calcutta, by simply spending £2,000,000 sterling, to traverse the Afghan barrier. Well, I don't know what you think; but I am persuaded that when this comes to pass the world will shove down the Afghan barrier pretty sharp. As a matter of fact, there is hardly a doubt that, within a few short years, English people will be going to India comfortably by railway, *via* Berlin, South Russia, Vladikavkaz, Petrovsk, Michaelovsk, Askabad, Herat, and Candahar, in nine or ten days.

So that you see that this frontier business is something more than a mere fixing of the border line. The Russian advance has already broken down Afghan exclusiveness, which was the only barrier, and we find Sir Peter Lumsden directing the defence of the frontier as if it were England's own property. And so it should be, I say. We should lease it from the Ameer, organise and guard it, and treat it in cold common fact what it has long been in vague diplomatic theory—the real frontier of India. So long as England calls it the Afghan frontier, and leaves it to Afghans to defend, so long will Russia subject it to aggression and attack. Change its name to the Russo-Indian frontier, and confide its keeping to English officers, and we shall have no more repetitions of the swoop upon the gates of Herat.

To sum up—although there may be such a thing as an Afghan barrier between the Russians at Samarcand and the English at the mouth of the Khyber there is absolutely none, physically, ethnographically, or morally, between the Russians at the gates of Herat and the English at the gates of Candahar. We must, therefore, set up a screen in North-West Afghanistan to keep the Russians in check in time of peace. I am not speaking without the guidance of the best military experts when I say that this could be done with 10,000 Indian troops, now uselessly cantoned in India—and in the event of war we should be certainly better prepared than we are now to defend the barrier from aggression. At present we are on the wrong side of the barrier; then we should be on the right, and we should be able to organise on the spot all the means of defence we should require against Russia.

That is my policy, and that is the policy England will have to adopt, whatever may be the issue of the present complications. It contains no menace to Russia, it provides an effectual screen for Afghanistan, without tampering with the independence of the Ameer, and it puts a stop once and for all time to any further advance in the direction of India. If Russia annexes Khorassan and its capital, Meshed, which is as certain in the immediate future as any event can possibly be, the new movement will find the Perso-Afghan frontier from Pul-i-Khatun to Beluchistan already defined and organised, and we shall be spared any repetition of the present complications. By manning the Russo-Afghan frontier with Indian troops we virtually extinguish the Russo-Indian question, and enable ourselves to watch with complacency what we cannot possibly prevent—the opening up of direct railway communication between Europe and India, the complete revolution in Central Asia and Afghanistan that will be occasioned by giving the world a shorter and quicker route to India than that *via* Egypt.

The only real obstacle to that policy is the opposition of Russia, and so much do I appreciate what she can do to frustrate it that were not this country almost now practically committed to it I should have hesitated giving publicity to my ideas this evening. If you do not know the weak points of the Afghan barrier Russia does, and she is quick to take any suggestions that may promote her advance. Only a year ago I declared in this room, unless England immediately closed up the Afghan frontier to Sarakhs Russia would infallibly move from Sarakhs up to Penjdeh and other gates of Herat. Now, Russia had not commenced the movement then, nor had she the means of doing so; but England dawdled, and Russia did exactly what I foretold she would do. And if you live five years hence and do not organise the northern Afghan border, I shall live to tell you that the Russians hold Herat, and that your tenure of India is dependent on the humour of their Emperor—(loud and prolonged applause).

Commander LOVETT CAMERON, R.N., C.B., then moved the resolution:—"That this meeting is of opinion that whatever may be the issue of the present negotiations, the best way to adequately safeguard the Afghan barrier from Russian aggression and intrigue is to establish a cordon of Indian troops along the west and north-western frontiers from Beluchistan to the Oxus, and connect Herat with India by a railway." In an able and vigorous speech he dilated on the strategical significance of the Hari Rud and Tigris, and urged that we should take timely steps on both to counteract the Russian advance.

Dr. BADENOCH supported the resolution; and was followed by Mr. EDMUND KIMBER and Colonel PARKER GILMORE in the same strain.

Dr. CLARKE moved, as an amendment, the adoption of the Indus as the frontier; but the feeling of the meeting was strongly against him and Mr. Martin Wood, and it received no support. The resolution was then carried, with only three dissentients.

The following resolution, framed by Mr. Marvin, was then proposed in an eloquent speech by Mr. EDMUND KIMBER and agreed to:—"That this meeting wishes to express its sympathies with Sir Peter Lumsden and his colleagues safeguarding Herat, and to assure them of the cordial approval with which their firm and vigorous attitude is regarded by the public." A vote of thanks was afterwards voted to the lecturer and chairman.

A large number of officers were present at the meeting, including General Smythe, the commandant at Woolwich. There were also several Russians, and science was represented by the eminent ethnologist Professor, A. H. Keane.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

IN the course of the debate on the Tenancy Bill the Viceroy protested against written speeches.

It is believed that the official rate of exchange for the coming financial year will probably be 1s. 7d. per rupee, or worse.

GREAT activity is apparent in Calcutta in hurrying to completion the mounting of the heavy ordnance for the defence of the Hooghly.

ON Wednesday, the 11th inst., the Rev. Mr. Hastie, the defendant in the celebrated Calcutta mission defamation case, was released from prison pending the adjournment of his application in insolvency.

MR. PALMER, late Auditor of the Calcutta District Charitable Association, has been committed to the sessions for abetting Tulsi Dass, the late cashier, in his frauds.

AFTER a long and animated discussion at the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday, the 7th inst., it was resolved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill authorising the construction of new docks at Calcutta should be taken into consideration.

THE Viceroy inspected the Calcutta Volunteers on March 7, and in the course of some remarks said he was sure the Volunteers would respond with alacrity to the call for defending the peace of the country when the regular soldiers were employed in the field.

THE Bengal Tenancy Bill was passed by the Viceregal Legislative Council on Wednesday, the 11th inst., after a debate extending over several days. The Viceroy spoke at some length, defending the Government from the charge of exercising undue haste in pushing the measure through the Council.

GENERAL ROBERTS returned to Calcutta on the 5th inst., from his shooting trip to Cooch Behar. The party bagged in three days one tiger, one tigress, one rhinoceros, and five buffaloes. His Excellency was to leave Calcutta on Thursday, and goes to Agra, Delhi, Mooltan, and then to Pindi camp.

THE North-West Elephant Kheddah has wound up well, making a catch of nine elephants after a chase of fully forty miles on the 3rd, when operations came to an end. The total catch was forty-four, of which thirty-six are alive. The Maharaja's best season was twenty-nine.

THE *Hindu Patriot* hears that several energetic natives of Bengal are ready to go on active service in the Sudan if there is any chance of their services being availed of. Our contemporary adds:—"This, though practically of not much moment, speaks volumes about the loyalty and devotion of our young men to the British cause."

THE Maharajah of Burdwan, who has been dangerously ill at the palace, Burdwan, was successfully operated upon for abscess of the liver on Friday by Doctors Purves and McConnell, who have been for some time in attendance upon him. The Maharajah is already better, and is making slow but satisfactory progress.

THE results of the examination for the lower division Government of India Secretariat clerkships are published in the *Gazette of India*. Of the thirty successful candidates seven were Europeans or Eurasians, and the remainder natives. The list is headed by Mr. A. J. Hypher and Mr. Alfred H. Peters, who made 1,469 and 1,440 marks respectively, out of a possible 2,000.

ACCOUNTS reach the *Pioneer* of the Mahdi's emissaries being busy in various large towns in the upper provinces. There are at this moment, says our contemporary, two such emissaries, Arabs, accompanied by two moulvis from Delhi, in a town not a hundred miles from Lahore. It is sufficient to add that they are working under the eyes of the police, who are perhaps acting under judicious instructions in not making too much of the men. But to some it will seem that an asylum within the four walls of the city jail, with the treadmill at hand as a vent to their superfluous energies, would simplify the process of surveillance.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(From the *Indian Planters' Gazette*.)

THERE is not the slightest foundation for the rumour that H.H. the Maharaja of Durbhunga intends visiting England this year.

MR. R. S. RUTH, late Executive Engineer at Hajepore, has taken over charge of the Motiharree-Betteah extension of the Tirhoot State Railway, relieving Mr. Willcox, who has gone on leave.

SOWING is pretty general now throughout the indigo concerns

in Tirhoot, but the nights are still cold, and blight must be feared for the young plant wherever moisture is excessive and in low lands.

ALL factories in Purneah are now pushing on sowings, and the earlier sowings are germinating well. The weather, however, still keeps cold at night, and this is affecting the tender plant, which in consequence does not put on much growth.

MR. JOE SHILLINGFORD, too, has been on the Rent Bill war-path, and at a monster meeting of teaplanters held on the 24th ultimo, at Dam-Dim, Silliguri, explained to the audience how injuriously the Bill would affect their interests. A memorial was duly signed for transmission to the Viceroy.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILKINSON inspects the Central Bengal Light Horse on the 20th and 21st March, after which sky races and a big pigsticking meet will be organised. With Messrs. Archie Hills, Morey, Stocks and a few other well-known spears good sport is a foregone conclusion.

Now that the Mozufferpore Club has a resident Secretary, it should, with able and energetic management, become one of the wealthiest in India. It might begin by taking, for a model, that admirably managed institution, the Darjeeling Club, where comfort and convenience are studied from the reading to the bedrooms.

THE Behar Landholders' Association held a big meeting on the 25th ultimo at Bankipore. The meeting room was crowded to suffocation, and impassioned speeches were made by the Maharaja of Hutwa, the Honourable Harbans Siha, Moulvie Fazl Rahman, Baboos Gadadhai Prosad and Bishesh-war Sinha, and Munshi Janki Sahai.

MADRAS.

At a meeting held at Madras on Friday evening, the 6th inst., it was resolved to establish a hospital in the city for caste native females. Mrs. Grant Duff presided on the occasion, and made an eloquent appeal for support to the scheme.

EURASIAN LOYALTY.—We hear, that in view of the present political crisis, the council of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association has approved and is about to despatch to his Excellency the Governor a resolution placing the services of the community at the disposal of Government.—*Times*.

THE Madras Government have decided to move to Ootacamund immediately after Easter. One company of the 10th Native Infantry is directed to proceed to Ootacamund so as to arrive on the 3rd April for escort duty.

THE AGRAM OUTRAGE.—The military authorities have applied to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to sanction a general court-martial being assembled at Bangalore to investigate an alleged charge of rape against two soldiers quartered at Agram. Two non-commissioned officers have already been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a garrison court-martial for minor breaches of military discipline arising out of the above case.—*Bangalore Spectator*, March 5.

THE MULLIAPOORUM DISTURBANCES.—Telegraphic communication was, we are informed, received last evening, intimating that all previous orders passed in connection with two companies of the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry had been cancelled. The military authorities apprehend fresh disturbances, in consequence of which the companies will continue to remain longer at Mullia-poorum than was anticipated.—*Id.*

BALL AMMUNITION FORWARDED TO PESHAWAR.—On Monday last the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines was about to ship one hundred and fourteen barrels containing ball ammunition to the address of the Chief Commissioner of Peshawar via Calcutta, but as the vessel sailed before the Ordnance Department were ready, the ammunition will be despatched by the first available opportunity. With this consignment the quantity shipped to the front within the last fortnight will be one million rounds of ball ammunition.—*Times*.

BOMBAY.

At a meeting of merchants held at Ahmedabad on March 8, it was resolved to memorialise Government against the license tax.

THE Nawab of Bhownuggar has established an orphanage at his capital for the children of those who perished during the famine.

THE investiture of the Rao of Cutch with the hereditary distinction of Sawai Bahadur has been made the occasion of popular festivities.

On the 4th the foundation-stone of an orphanage, which is to be erected at the expense of the Bhownuggar State, was laid at Bhownuggar by Colonel West, the Political Agent.

THE Chiefs of Kattiwar are taking steps to commemorate Sir James Fergusson's connection with this Presidency. Several of the Thakores have subscribed as much as Rs.5,000.

H.E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON arrived in Bombay from Poona on the 6th inst. On Saturday his Excellency presided at the annual exhibition of the girls' schools of the Bombay Students' Literary and Scientific Society.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR was to preside at the annual distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of the Cathedral High Schools in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 5 P.M.

THE Municipal Commissioner formally intimates that the first prize of Rs.5,000 for the designs for the new Municipal buildings has been awarded to Mr. R. F. Chisholm, and the second prize of Rs.3,000 to Lieut.-Colonel S. S. Morant, R.E. The third prize has not been awarded, as there was no design of sufficient merit to secure it.

At a meeting held at Kolhapore on Wednesday, the 11th inst., under the presidency of Aba Saheb, the Regent, it was resolved to raise a fund to provide a memorial to H.E. Sir James Fergusson on his retirement from office.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL arrived in Bombay on the 8th inst. from Baroda, and left the same evening for Hyderabad in company with Nawab Salar Jung, who arrived from Calcutta on Saturday, the 7th. His lordship leaves for England by the next mail.

A GOVERNMENT notification intimates that from the 1st April next the trial before any court of sessions in the Tanna district of all offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for ten years, shall be by jury.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"Captain Humfrey's letters to the *Times* of India on horse-breeding in India contain a comparison between the relative costs of walers, Arabs, and country-breds as purchased by the Indian Government for remount purposes. The figures speak for themselves, and strongly support the writer's contention that the horse of the country, when properly bred, is the horse for the country, and for all kinds of military service therein.

CONSEQUENT on the death of Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. F. Waller, V.C., Major W. A. Salmon has been appointed Joint Administrator of Sangli, Major E. V. Siace, Joint Administrator of Rajpeephla, Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Nutt, Second Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar, Major G. E. Hancock, Third Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar, and Major J. M. Hunter, Assistant to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha. The last two officers are to continue on the special duty upon which they are engaged.

BURMA.

CAPTAIN PARROTT, who arrived at Rangoon on the 23rd ult., took over charge on the 4th inst. from Captain Raikes, Deputy Commissioner of Hanthawaddy.

At a meeting of the Rangoon Municipal Committee on the 26th ult., the sum of £500 was asked for by the sub-committee to enable Mr. Clarke to bring out plans, estimates, and models of a draining scheme for Rangoon on the Schone's Pneumatic system.

NINGYAN, about sixty miles north of Tounghoo, the headquarters of the Upper Burma timber trade, has been burned down. Three hundred houses and a large amount of property were destroyed.

WE learn that Mr. J. Daniel, the head clerk of the Post Office at Akyab, is missing. It is suspected that all is not right in the Money Order Department of the office.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

WE understand that Captain Jennings has withdrawn his resignation as an officer of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, and that he has been recommended for promotion to the rank of major.—*Ibid.*

MR. JOHN ILIFFE has started a 'bus which makes three journeys a week from Maulmain to Moodone, going out one day and coming back the next. Passengers are carried at the rate of an anna and a-half per mile, or Rs. 1 8-0, for the whole distance.

DISORDER AT RANGOON.—Another dacoity has been committed near Rangoon by an armed gang of eight men. Placards are posted about Rangoon containing incendiary threats, and fires are occurring almost nightly.

A WELL-KNOWN Mogul merchant at Rangoon has failed. His liabilities amount to about Rs.35,000, but endeavours are being made to effect an amicable composition with his creditors.

THE Moulemein Municipal Committee announce that from the 1st of April they intend to levy a wheel-tax of one rupee per wheel on all carriages and carts kept within Municipal limits. The revenue derived from this source is to be devoted to defraying the expense of watering the roads during the dry weather.

COLONEL OLCOTT delivered a lecture on "Theosophy" at the Ripon Hall, Rangoon, on Feb. 26. The aims of Theosophy, he said, was not to rival any existing creed or sect. Its first object, or the first idea with which it was started, was the getting men to unite for the advancement of mankind; to recognise human brotherhood without bringing in any element of discord. It sympathises with everything which widens the sense of human brotherhood, but it leaves every one free to follow his own creed. The first thing which a Theosophist bids himself to do is to extend to every one, whatever his race, colour or creed, the same toleration and courtesy which he expects to have shown to himself.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1885.

PEACE OR WAR?

IF any reliance could be placed either on Russian professions or on Mr. Gladstone's stability of purpose, every patriotic Englishman would earnestly hope that the issue of the present crisis might, after all, and in spite of probabilities, be a peaceful one. British interests are always in the direction of peace, provided always it be a "peace with honour," and not merely a temporary shuffle involving greater difficulties in the future. For the first time in its history—thanks probably to the happy inspiration of Lord Dufferin—the Gladstone Ministry is showing itself a true friend to peace; for it appears at last to have learnt the value of the old maxim, *Si vis pacem, para bellum*. In the wise preparations that are being everywhere made for that contest with Russia which has long been seen to be inevitable, we doubt not we see the handiwork of Lord Dufferin; and all parties, Liberals as well as Conservatives, are just now exclaiming, "Thank heaven, we have got rid of Lord Ripon in time." But the danger still remains that Lord Dufferin's statesmanship may be overruled, and his policy reversed, by the next swing of the pendulum of Gladstonian vacillation. The hot fit is on the Government now, but who can say how long it will last? We hear not only of vast military preparations in this country and in India, and of an ultimatum having been most properly sent to St. Petersburg; but, further, it now transpires that Mr. Gladstone, always running into extremes, has also sent an ultimatum to the Sultan, and insisted on obtaining an unwilling adhesion of Turkey to the mischievous and shortsighted Financial Convention. Now, this sort of thing never lasts long. Mr. Gladstone, when he has marched up a hill, always promptly marches down again. So that, until Russia has actually submitted to our just demands, or until war has been actually declared, there will always be danger of another surrender, unless the British public can be made to comprehend the tremendous nature of the issues involved, and can be induced to declare in unmistakeable terms that such suicidal folly will not be permitted.

The question is a perfectly simple one. First, as to the merits of the dispute, over which the Russians and their advocates in this country are endeavouring to raise such a dust as may serve to obscure the facts of their audacious aggression on the territories of our ally the Ameer. The pretence that the Afghan occupation of Penjdeh constituted an advance into the "debated or debateable" country transcends the sublimest heights to which Russian effrontery has hitherto attained; and the pompous challenge of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is either puerile or something worse. For the basis of the agreement between the English and Russian Governments for the amicable delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier was distinctly stated to be, that the frontier line should be traced from Sarakhs to Khoja Saleh—a line running far north of Penjdeh and of all the strategical positions now claimed by the Russians. Any movement of Afghan troops that did not approach this imaginary line was obviously quite as legitimate as any movement of Russian troops to the north of that line—say, between Sarakhs and Merv. Penjdeh, as even its name indicates, has always been Afghan if it has been anything. It has paid revenue to the rulers of Afghanistan whenever they have been strong enough to exact obedience in any part of this region. Neither Mme. Novikoff nor the *Pall Mall Gazette* itself would pretend that twelve months ago even the wildest Russian dreamer had ever thought of the country between Penjdeh and Sarakhs as belonging to Russia, seeing that no Cossack uniform had ever appeared in that territory, and the presence of Russian troops in Sarakhs itself was very generally regarded as an aggression on Afghan rights. We have seen of late that Lord Granville's diplomacy can do many foolish things; but it is inconceivable that even Lord Granville could have been so grossly unjust or so wantonly careless as to include Penjdeh within the scope of Sir Peter Lumsden's powers—and that he did not do so is, we have no doubt, indicated in his lordship's reply to the Duke of Argyll on Friday last. Even if Lord Granville had so absurdly blundered, it may be questioned whether the Amir of Afghanistan could possibly be held bound by such an act of stupid negligence on the part of our Minister—negligence which would have to be promptly repaired, as a matter of course, as soon as the Commission got to work. If M. De Giers had, by a slip of the pen in his instructions to General Zelenoi, mentioned Merv as debateable, it will hardly be contended that we should have been justified in demanding *pendente lite*, the withdrawal of the Russian troops from that place.

The affectation of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and its Russian clients, in pretending that the dispute is merely one for the possession of a worthless strip of sandy desert, is too obvious to need refutation. In the first place, if this were true, why do the Russians talk of going to war about it? In the second place, we all know that the possession of this so-called worthless strip really means the absolute command of the great strategical position of Herat, and of the very gates of India. And, what is even more important, in the third place, it is perfectly certain that any flinching on our part before the menaces of Russia will be regarded, and justly regarded, by the Afghans as a shameful and cowardly betrayal of their rights and interests. They will feel that we have sold them to the Russians. They will remember our Russianising timidity in 1873, and the consequent fate of Shere Ali; and the merest instincts of self-preservation will warn them no longer to rest on a broken reed. They will naturally and wisely throw themselves into the arms of the Power that has proved itself at once the stronger and the more constant. And the only possible result will be that we shall

have to face an alliance of that martial race with those powerful aggressors, from whom we are too cowardly to defend them; and the Ghazis of Afghanistan will become the formidable vanguard of the Russian invasion of India.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March 7.)

GRANT, Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to act as officiating executive engineer, Indore Division, during the absence of Mr. A. Stoddard, executive engineer, Indore Division, on privilege leave, from Jan. 21.

TUSON, Mr. F. E., extra assistant superintendent, 1st class, having returned on the 30th ult. from the leave granted him, the following promotions and reversions take place in the commission from this date :—

TUSON, Mr. F. E., extra assistant superintendent, 1st class, to officiate as second assistant superintendent, vice Mr. E. H. Man, acting as first assistant superintendent.

BROOKES, Mr. O. H., from officiating second assistant superintendent, to officiating third assistant superintendent.

GODWIN-AUSTEN, Mr. H., from officiating 3rd assistant superintendent, to officiating extra assistant superintendent, 1st class.

JESSOP, Mr. W., from officiating extra superintendent, 1st class, to officiating extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class.

HOSKINS, Captain C., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

HOUGH, Mr. A. L., extra assistant commissioner in British Burmah, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade, from Feb. 1.

GAISFORD—The services of Surgeon M. Gaisford are placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of British Burmah for employment as superintendent of the Rangoon Central Jail.

ROBERTS, Rev. A. G. A., is appointed to be chaplain of Morar, from the 14th ult.

MCDONNELL, Mr. J. C., deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of deputy conservators, from Jan. 31.

RITZ—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. A. Ritz as acting consul for the Hungarian Empire at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The following extract from a regimental order issued by the officiating commandant, Meywar, Bheel Corps, dated Jan. 30, is confirmed :—

COLLINS—Consequent on the departure of Lieut.-Col. A. Conolly, the commandant, to appear before a medical board, preparatory to going on furlough, Lieutenant G. A. Collins, officiating 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant.

STRATTON, Lieutenant W. C. R., officiating wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition to his own duties as wing officer, vice Lieutenant G. A. Collins.

HODGSON, Lieutenant C. E., officiating wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant W. C. Stratton.

BERGER—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Berger as acting consul for the German Empire at Calcutta.

TUPP, Mr. A. C., accountant-general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, having been granted furlough out of India for nine months, and Mr. S. Jacob having been appointed to officiate for him, Mr. Tupp made over and Mr. Jacob received charge of the said appointment on Feb. 23.

YELD, Surgeon H. P., having been appointed to officiate as deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, received charge of the said appointment from Surgeon C. M. Thompson on Feb. 23.

GEORGEHAN, Mr. H. T., superintendent engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, engineer-in-chief, Bhopal State Railway, rejoined his appointment, on return from leave, on Feb. 13.

GEORGEHAN, Mr. H. T., is transferred from the establishment under the control of the Central India Administration to that under the Government of Madras, for employment as engineer-in-chief of the Madras State Railway Surveys.

ODDIE, Mr. H. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from Jan 1.

HAIG, Mr. W. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the director general of railways.

GORDON, Mr. C. B. P., superintendent, 1st grade, Telegraph Department, is permitted to retire from the service from March 7.

FURLONGS.

WOODMAN—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. J. V. Woodman, chief reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, an extension of furlough for six months, from April 20.

MELVILLE, Mr. W. B., an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, from March 2.

WISEMAN, Mr. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, from Dec. 23.

MILITARY.

The following officiating appointments are made in the Military Department of the Government of India :—

CROOKSHANK—DEANE—Colonel A. C. W. Crookshank, 1st assistant secretary, to officiate as deputy secretary, vice Major E. H. H. Collen, on furlough, and Major T. Deane, assistant secretary, to officiate as 1st assistant secretary, vice Colonel Crookshank, from Dec. 31.

HAY, Major E., General List, Cavalry, squadron commander 7th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as an assistant secretary, from Feb. 25.

BADDELEY, Major P. F. M., R.A., to be an assistant superintendent of factories.

BROWNE, Captain A. H., R.A., commissary of ordnance, second class, is reappointed for a further term of five years, from March 25.

ROCHFORD, Colonel T. F. C., assistant superintendent of reserve depot, Saharanpur, to officiate as superintendent of reserve depot, Saharanpur, vice Colonel H. C. Smith, on furlough.

GORDON, Captain J. C. F., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 6th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as assistant superintendent of reserve depot, Saharanpur, vice Colonel Rochford.

GILCHRIST, Captain R. A., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander and 2nd in command 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, to be military secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, vice Colonel H. Fraser, who vacate on attaining colonel's allowances, from Jan. 20.

WHITTALL, Lieutenant F. V., 1st Infantry, officiating wing officer 2nd Infantry, to be wing officer vice Lieutenant A. Hutton, seconded on appointment as adjutant Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles.

SHEWEN, Lieutenant Mr. T., 4th Infantry, officiating wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Lieutenant D. W. Purdon, transferred to the 6th Infantry.

PURDON, Lieutenant D. W., 6th Infantry, wing officer 4th Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Lieutenant E. F. H. McSwiney, transferred to the 3rd Cavalry.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

TO BE COLONELS IN THE ARMY, DATED MARCH 2.

BIRCH, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander John Colvin, B.S.C.

BOILEAU, Lieut.-Colonel Francis William, B.S.C.

OWEN, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Graham, B.S.C.

SANDEMAN, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Robert Groves, K.C.S.I., B.S.C.

LANCE, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick, B.S.C.

GRIFFITHS, Lieut.-Colonel Clement James, B.S.C.

SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Barnard, B.S.C.

HAMMOND, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick, B.S.C.

BULLER, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Montagu, Bengal Cavalry.

CLIFFORD, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Cecil Richard, B.S.C.

PRATT, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Marsh, B.S.C.

HANNA, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Bathurst, B.S.C.

STEWART, Lieut.-Colonel James Calder, B.S.C.

PENNINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Richard, B.S.C.

EVENS, Lieut.-Colonel Horace Moule, B.S.C.

BARTON, Lieut.-Colonel Howard James, B.S.C.

COLLIS, Lieut.-Colonel Francis William, B.S.C.

SYM, Lieut.-Colonel John Munro, B.S.C.

HANDCOCK, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Gore, B.S.C.

CROOKSHANK, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Chichester William, B.S.C.

GREEN, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel John Hugh, B.S.C.

WALLER, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel John Edmund, Bengal General List, Infantry.

TWEDDELL, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Francis, Bengal General List, Infantry.

STRONG, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Dawsonne Melancthon, Bengal General List, Infantry.

ATKINSON, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel John Richard, Bengal General List, Infantry.

BADCOCK, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Robert, C.B., B.S.C.

GERARD, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Montagu Gilbert, C.B., B.S.C.

BISCOE, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel William Walters, Bengal General List, Cavalry.

EARLEY-WILMOT, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Revell, Bengal General List, Infantry.

CONOLLY, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Arthur, B.S.C.

BECHER, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Sullivan Edward, Bengal General List, Infantry.

BROOME, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel John Howard, Bengal General List, Infantry.

TYTLER, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Robert Francis Christopher Alexander, Bengal General List, Infantry.

RIDGEWAY, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. W., Bengal General List, Infantry.

STEDMAN, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E., B.S.C.

DATED MARCH 4.

BARNES, Lieutenant-Colonel O., B.S.C.

MOBERLY, Lieutenant-Colonel C. M., M.S.C.

WAY, Lieutenant-Colonel G. A., B.S.C.

DATED MARCH 7.

HASTINGS, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. E., Bengal General List, Infantry.

ROSS, Lieutenant-Colonel E. C., C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.—TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

FERRIS, Major J. L., dated March 4.

SENIOR, Major H. W. J., dated March 4.

BENGAL ARMY.—TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

NEWBERY, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. M., General List, Infantry, dated March 4.

QUIN, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J., General List, Infantry, dated March 4.

CREAK, Major H. C., Bengal Cavalry, dated March 4.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The promotion of the undermentioned officers to the rank of colonel by brevet to be antedated as follows:—

MCNAIR, Lieutenant Colonel E. J., Bengal Infantry, Jan. 1, 1879.

JONES, Lieutenant-Colonel G. T., Bengal Infantry, May 4, 1879.

FISHER, Lieutenant-Colonel G. B., Bengal Infantry, Sept. 21, 1879.

VOLUNTEER CORPS—EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

EVANS, Lieutenant J. E., to be captain, vice Major A. Mears, promoted.

SAM, Lieutenant G., to be captain, vice Captain E. W. Hart, resigned.

PATTERSON, Corporal W., to be lieutenant.

CUNNINGHAM, Surgeon-General J. M., M.D., is permitted to retire from

March 31, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

RICE, Colonel H. C. P., B.S.C., commandant 1st Sikh Infantry (p.a.), for two years.

CONOLLY, Colonel A., B.S.C., commandant Meywar Bheel Corps, and political superintendent, Hill Tracts, Meywar (m.c.), for 273 days.

THOMAS, Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. B., B.S.C., cantonment magistrate, first class, officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, Central Provinces (m.c.), for one year.

MACAUSLAND, Captain R. C. S., B.S.C., cantonment magistrate, second class, officiating first class, Punjab (p.a.), for 306 days.

JAMESON, Lieutenant W. H., B.S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 23rd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

JACKSON, Surgeon-Major W., 2nd Punjab Infantry (p.a.), for one year and 71 days.

CARR, Hon. Captain and Deputy Commissary P., Commissariat Department (m.c.), for one year.

MAGUIRE, Conductor O., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for one year.

MORTON, Colonel B. W. D., B.S.C., is permitted to reside in England under G.G.O. No. 192 of 1883, from July 17.

LYONS-MONTGOMERY, Lieut. A. F., B.S.C., sub assistant commissary-general, 1st class, is granted leave within Indian limits (p.a.), for 183 days.

FITZGIBBON, Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieut. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, is granted leave in India (m.c.) till May 2.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

HOLROYD, Colonel W. R. M., B.S.C. (p.a.), for 6 months.

JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel G. C., Cavalry (p.a.), for 92 days.

EADES, Surgeon-Major L. E. (m.c.), for 6 months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Feb. 25.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

TREVOR, Lieut. H., 15th Sikhs, wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Roweroff, appointed adjutant, dated Feb. 10.

HOWEL, Lieut. L. J., 18th Bengal Infantry, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation, dated Jan. 31.

BRIDGES, Lieut.-Colonel C. H., 22nd Punjab Infantry, second in command, to be commandant, vice Stafford, vacated, dated Feb. 13.

DAVIS, Major A. T., wing officer 5th Bengal Light Infantry, and officiating second in command, vice Bridges, dated Feb. 13.

LOCKHART, Major R. D. E., Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Jullunder to Meerut, and join F battery A brigade, to which he has been appointed.

TAYLOR, Captain W. H. F., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Umballa to Saint Thomas's Mount, and join No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, into which he has been promoted.

KINCAID—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut. C. S. Kincaid, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots, dated Sept. 3, 1884.

(February 27.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

POND, Lieut. A. D. C., 5th Bengal L.I., supernumerary on the establishment, 32nd Pioneers, to be wing officer on promotion, vice Davis, appointed 2nd in command 22nd Punjab Infantry.

MORTON, Lieut. B. W., 15th Sikhs, officiating wing officer on probation, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, is transferred in the same capacity.

HEYLAND, Captain J. R. K. L., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Umballa to England, and join No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, into which he has been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—

WILLIAMSON—CHANCELLOR—Captain R. Williamson, 1st Battalion, and Captain A. Chancellor, 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

HOBLYN, Lieutenant E. F., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Fort William to England and join the depot Northern Division, to which he has been transferred.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani on Feb. 2:—

ESTRIDGE, Lieutenant H. P. L., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment.

FORBES, Lieutenant W. G., Staffordshire Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps.

SLOGGET, Surgeon A. T., Medical Staff.

FIRTH, Surgeon R. H., Medical Staff.

JOHNSTONE, Surgeon J., Ordnance Department.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

CHARLES, Major J., Royal Artillery (No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade Welsh Division), for fifteen months, on private affairs.

KIRK, Lieut. H., 14th Hussars, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

METCALFE, Captain and Adjutant C. T. E., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for six months, on private affairs.

WEGG-PROSSER, Lieut. C. E., for fifteen months, on private affairs.

BROWNE, Captain J., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

HUNT, Honorary Captain and Quartermaster W., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

HARWOOD, Surgeon J. G., Medical Staff, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

PERKINS, Lieut. J. D., Liverpool Regiment (wing officer on probation), 43rd Assam L.I., to Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

BURNE, Lieutenant K. P., Seaforth Highlanders (wing officer on probation, 4th Bengal Infantry), to Lucknow, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 4.)

WHITMORE, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, to act as district and sessions judge of Rungpore, during absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. R. Hallet.

KIRKWOOD, Mr. T. M., district and sessions judge, Moorshedabad, to act as district and sessions judge of Bhagulpore, during absence, on leave, of Mr. W. H. Verner.

BADCOCK, Mr. F. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station, Moorshedabad. Mr. Badcock to act as district and sessions judge of that district during absence, on deputation, of Mr. T. M. Kirkwood.

RITCHIE, Mr. J. G., assistant magistrate and collector and munsif, is posted to the sudder station of the 24-Pergunnahs district, and is also appointed to act in first grade of magistrates and deputy collectors.

POSFORD, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, to act as district and sessions judge of Tipperah, during absence on leave of Mr. F. W. J. Rees.

TUTE, Mr. A. C., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dinagapore, to act as magistrate and collector of Pubna, during absence of Mr. C. H. Vowell.

COLLIER—The services of Mr. F. R. S. Collier, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Serampore, Hooghly, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government for employment on special duty.

RITCHIE, Mr. J. G., assistant magistrate and collector and munsif, is posted to Hooghly, and have temporary charge of the Serampore sub-division of that district during absence on deputation of Mr. F. R. S. Collier. Mr. Ritchie is also to act in 1st grade of a joint magistrate and deputy collector.

BUCKLAND, Mr. C. E., officiating junior secretary, Board of Revenue, furlough for eleven months and ten days from the 22nd ult.

NOLAN, Mr. P., magistrate and collector, Shahabad, to act as junior secretary, Board of Revenue, during absence on deputation of Mr. A. Forbes.

POWER, Mr. A. W. B., deputy commissioner, Lohardugga, to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, and as magistrate and collector of Shahabad, during absence on deputation of Mr. P. Nolan.

CARLYLE, Mr. R. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Gopalgunge

Sarun, temporarily to have charge of the Sewan sub-division of that district, during absence of Mr. W. Grindlay.

JARBO, Mr. J. T., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Jessore, on leave, is transferred to Rungpore, and to have charge of the Nilphamari sub-division of that district.

HERALD, Mr. J. L., assistant magistrate and collector, Dinagore, is transferred temporarily to Rungpore, and to have charge of the Nilphamari sub-division of that district.

CROFT, Mr. A. W., C.I.E., director of public instruction, for thirteen months, from 8th inst.

TAWNEY, Mr. C. H., Principal, Presidency College, to act as director of public instruction, during absence of Mr. A. W. Croft.

GRIFFITHS, Mr. W., Principal, Hooghly College, to act as principal of Presidency College, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. H. Tawney.

TAYLER, Mr. G. H., assistant superintendent of jails, Bhagalpore, to act as superintendent of the Buxar Central Jail, during absence of Mr. P. Donaldson.

HENDLEY, Dr. J. L., officiating civil surgeon, Maldah, to act as medical officer, M.B.S. Railway, during absence on deputation of W. A. Gilligan.

WHITWALL, Surgeon-Major H., officiating civil surgeon, Julpigoree, to act as civil surgeon of Monghyr, during absence on deputation of Surgeon-Major E. Bovill.

JOUBERT, Surgeon-Major C. H., officiating civil surgeon, Julpigoree, to act as professor of midwifery, Medical College, and obstetric physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, during absence of Surgeon-Major R. Harvey.

WICKES, Mr. T. H., superintending engineer, Class II. (temporary rank), is transferred from S.W. Circle, which he joined on the afternoon of 18th ult.

HUGHES, Mr. A. J., executing engineer, first grade, who reported his return from special duty under the Foreign Department on 1st inst., is attached to the office of the superintending engineer, Odessa Circle.

LOVETT, Colonel B., C.S.I., R.E., to be superintending engineer of the Central Circle.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, March 5.)

NISBET, Major R. P., on being relieved of the charge of the Derajat Division, is appointed to officiate as commissioner, Rawalpindi, from Feb. 21, vice Mr. H. E. Perkins.

MEREDITH, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Bannu to the Simla District, which he joined on Feb. 24.

O'BRIEN, Mr. E., deputy commissioner, on return from leave, resumed charge of the Mooltan District on Feb. 24, relieving Mr. T. Troward, who reverted to district judge.

MEREDITH, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, Simla, is appointed to hold charge of the Kasauli sub-division of the Simla District, from Feb. 27, vice Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, assistant commissioner, proceeding on leave.

TROWARD, Mr. T., officiating district judge, Mooltan, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, in addition to his own duties, from Feb. 28, vice Mr. E. O'Brien, proceeding on leave.

MAUDE, Mr. H., assistant commissioner, Kohat, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to the Government of the Punjab, from Jan 29.

TEMPLE, Captain R. C., cantonment magistrate Umballa, is granted furlough to Europe for two years, from April 15.

STURT—Regimental Order 2nd Punjab Infantry, dated Feb. 3, consequent on the promotion to captain of Lieutenant and Adjutant R. R. N. Sturt, making the following temporary appointment:—Captain R. R. Sturt, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, no other qualified officer being available.

O'BRIEN, Mr. C. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, 3rd division, Sirhind Canal, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, March 7.)

CHATTERTON, Mr. G. S., district superintendent of police, Raipur transferred to Chanda, assumed charge of the Chanda Police, on the 19th ult., from Mr. J. Hurst, officiating district superintendent.

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, transferred to Bilaspur, made over charge of his duties on the 10th idem.

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a Settlement officer of the 3rd grade (Provincial) from Dec. 23.

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C. S., reported his return at Nagpur, on the 13th ult., from the special duty on which he was deputed by and proceeded to the Raipur Settlement Camp on the following day. On completion of his tour of duty at the Raipur Settlement Camp, Mr. Nethersole will proceed to Sambalpur and assume charge of the Settlement work in that district.

NAYLOR—One year's furlough is granted to Mr. F. A. Naylor, district superintendent of Police, Bhandara, from the 15th prox.

BROOKE—BROOKE—SCOTT—Lieut.-Colonels W. S. Brooke, T. H. B. Brooke and T. A. Scott, deputy commissioners, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class, are respectively appointed to officiate as deputy commissioners 1st, 2nd and 3rd class, from Feb. 6.

MACDOUGALL, Lieut.-Colonel J. W., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd class, from the 15th ult.

DRYSDALE, Mr. T., judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, third class, vice Lieutenant-Colonel

Macdougall, but will continue to be employed on special duty at Sarangarh until further orders.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, March 7.)

GALBRAITH, Mr. E., assistant magistrate, Moradabad, to be judge, Small Cause Court, and assistant superintendent, Dehra Dun, from the date on which he takes charge from Mr. G. J. Laidman.

BLENNERHASSET, Mr. W., district judge, Lucknow, to officiate as district and sessions judge, Cawnpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Sells.

NEWBURY, Lieutenant-Colonel F. M., deputy commissioner, Hardoi, to officiate as district judge, Lucknow, during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. Blennerhasset.

HORSFORD, Lieutenant-Colonel N. M. T., City magistrate, Lucknow, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Hardoi, during the absence on deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel Newbury.

WELLS, Mr. W. F. W., assistant commissioner, Lucknow, to officiate as City magistrate, Lucknow, during the absence on deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel N. M. T. Horsford.

HARDY, Mr. R. G., joint magistrate, Moradabad, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Pilibhit.

HARRINGTON, Mr. H. B., deputy commissioner, Sultanpur, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Rae Bareilly Division.

GEIGY, Major E. E., assistant commissioner, Sultanpur, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Sultanpur, during the absence on deputation of Mr. H. B. Harrington.

LAIDMAN, Mr. G. J., assistant superintendent, Dehra Dun, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Fatehpur.

MUIR, Mr. J. W., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Mirzapur, to officiate as district and sessions judge, Mainpuri.

CLIFFORD, Mr. M. H., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade, from Dec. 23, to fill an existing vacancy.

From Jan. 16, vice Mr. E. McA. Moir, deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, appointed to officiate as conservator of forests, school circle:—

BRADWOOD, Mr. J. M., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade.

LITCHFIELD, Mr. E. F., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, to officiate as a deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade.

HOBERT-HAMPDEN, Mr. A. G., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

DAVIS, Mr. J. S. C., assistant superintendent, Dehra Dun, on being relieved by Mr. H. B. Punnett, is transferred to the Fatehpur district as assistant magistrate and collector.

PUNNETT, Mr. H. B., assistant magistrate, Jaunpur, on being relieved by Mr. R. H. Brereton, is transferred to Dehra Dun as assistant superintendent.

MOULE, Mr. H. F. D'O., magistrate and collector, is transferred from Pilibhit to Cawnpore, vice Mr. H. S. Boys, proceeding on leave.

GILES, Mr. F., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Hamirpur to Moradabad.

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. S., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Basti to Hamirpur.

HOLMS, Mr. J. M., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Gorakhpur to Agra.

FORBES, Mr. G. F. G., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Gorakhpur to Cawnpore.

GRAY, Mr. P., assistant magistrate, is transferred from Muzaffarnagar to Ghazipur.

GILL, Mr. J. E., assistant magistrate, is transferred from Ghazipur to Etawah.

MCCONAGHEY, Mr. M. A., commissioner, is transferred from Rae Bareilly to the Sitapur Division.

SANDERS, Mr. J., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Rae Bareilly to Sultanpur.

GROWSE, Mr. F. S., magistrate and collector, is transferred from Fatehpur to Etawah, from the date on which Mr. J. H. Fisher goes on leave.

MULOCK, Mr. H. P., officiating district and sessions judge, is transferred from Mainpuri to Shahjahanpur in the same capacity.

FURLONGS.

Boys, Mr. H. S., magistrate and collector, Bulandshahr, has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from April 27.

Twigg, Mr. J. H., magistrate and collector, Hamirpur, has been granted furlough for five months, from May 8.

FISHER, Mr. J. H., magistrate and collector, Etawah, has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs to Europe for six months, from April 10.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Feb. 21.)

WARD, Mr. W. E., C.S., officiating judicial commissioner, British Burma, relinquished charge of the duties of his office on Feb. 13.

COURNEUVE, Mr. S. H. T. de la, extra assistant commissioner, is appointed to the current charge of the duties of the deputy commissioner of the Thongwa district, as a temporary measure.

The following temporary promotions are ordered, consequent on the departure on furlough of Colonel W. W. Pemberton, deputy commissioner:—

BUCKLE, Mr. H., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade.

WEIDEMANN, Mr. G. L., C.S., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.
 HILDEBRAND, Mr. A. H., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, from Feb. 10.
 EYRE, Captain G. S., assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 2nd) grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Spearman, deputy commissioner :—

BARBE, Mr. H. L. St., C.S., deputy commissioner, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.
 CRESSWELL, Captain C. A., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

FURLOUGH.

PILCHER—Furlough to Europe for nine months is granted to Mr. R. H. Pilcher, C.S., deputy commissioner, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 3.)

WYNNE, Mr. S. H., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Cuddapah, during the absence of Mr. Farmer.
 SCOTT, Mr. S. P. C., assistant superintendent of police, Tinnivelly district, to act as superintendent of Police, South Canara district, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. E. E. A. Boyd.
 HUDDLESTON, Mr. R. H., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Tinnivelly district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. S. P. C. Scott.
 LUSHINGTON, Mr. H. W., assistant superintendent of police, Kistna district, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Y. Fullerton.
 WEST, Mr. A. C. S., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. H. W. Lushington.
 KERNAN, Surgeon J., acting civil surgeon, Salem, to act as superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, without prejudice to his appointment as civil surgeon, during the absence of Mr. W. W. Goodrich, on leave.
 The following transfer is ordered :—
 LARMINE, Mr. J. C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., from the Tinnevely division, VI. circle, to the South Arcot division, V. circle.

MILITARY.

HAWKES, Colonel H. P., Staff Corps, deputy commissary-general, to act as commissary-general, and Colonel J. C. Gunning, Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, during the absence on furlough of Colonel C. H. W. Magrath.
 NURSE, Lieut. C. G., Royal Irish Fusiliers and a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, has been transferred to the Bombay Presidency.
 The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—
 EUAN-SMITH, Major (brevet lieutenant-colonel) C. B., C.S.I., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated March 2.
 DEFAECK, Major W. F., M.D., to be brigade-surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon R. W. Cockerill, retired, dated Feb. 27.
 PRESTON—HASTINGS—Lieutenant F. G. Preston and Lieutenant E. S. Hastings to be captains, dated Feb. 28.
 ROBINSON, Colonel H. S., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £783 5s. per annum, subject to Her Majesty's approval, dated March 4.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, March 5.)

JOHNSON, Colonel A. A., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside at Bangalore, and will be available for any military duty other than regimental.
 DUNLOP, Lieut. A. S., I Battery 3rd Brigade, has been posted to R Battery 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery.
 ROWELL, Lieut. F. A. L., I Battery 3rd Brigade, is directed from Secunderabad to St. Thomas' Mount for duty with P Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, temporarily.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

WELCH, Captain M. E. H. G., 23rd R.L.I., to act as deputy judge advocate during the absence of Major Chaplain on furlough. Captain Welch is posted temporarily to No. 2 circle.
 BROOKE, Lieut. E. S., Royal Artillery, to be officiating wing officer 25th Madras Infantry, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Feb. 27.
 WOODHOUSE, Lieutenant-Colonel A. T., Staff Corps, to officiate as wing commander 29th Madras Infantry, from date on which Lieutenant-Prendergast proceeds on leave.
 SMITH, Veterinary-Surgeon F., doing duty with the 12th Royal

Lancers, is directed to proceed to Bombay and report himself to the Assistant-Commissary-General for Transport for orders.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

SYMONE, T. J., 12th Royal Lancers, 1st class veterinary surgeon, doing duty R.A., Bangalore, to do duty with the 12th Lancers also, during the absence of Veterinary-Surgeon Smith.
 LOWRY, Lieutenant H. W., 28th Madras Infantry, wing officer (on probation) 13th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be attached till further orders.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following transfers :—

BENGROUGH, Colonel H. M., Bangalore Division, assistant adjutant-general Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to be assistant adjutant-general.
 CONNINGHAM, Lieut.-Colonel W., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, assistant adjutant-general British Burma Division, to be assistant adjutant-general.
 BLUNDELL, Major J. E., British Burma Division, assistant adjutant-general, Bangalore Division, to be assistant adjutant-general.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

PRENDERGAST, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Staff Corps, wing commander 29th Regiment Madras Infantry, for six months, from April 8, to Bangalore and Nilgiris, on private affairs.
 DAVIES, Lieut.-Colonel H. C., for 148 days, from March 15, on private affairs, Ootacamund.
 HASTINGS, Captain E. S. wing officer 25th Madras Infantry, for sixty days from March 5, to Bangalore and Western Coast on private affairs.
 NEDHAM, Lieutenant R. B., wing officer 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, for sixty days from March 10, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted furloughs out of India :—

FARRER, Colonel R., Staff Corps (p.a.), for 286 days.
 SWANSTON, Colonel N., Staff Corps, Commandant 7th Madras Infantry (p.a.), for one year and 305 days.
 PEMBERTON, Surgeon R., in medical charge 10th Regiment Madras Infantry (p.a.), for one year.
 NICHOLSON—The Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. F. A. Nicholson, Covenanted Civil Service, an extension of leave for three months, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 12.)

FORDYCE—NUTT—Capt. A. L. D. Fordyce and Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Nutt respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant political agent in charge, Jhalavad Prant, on the 27th ult.
 GEORGE, Mr. D., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has passed an examination in Marathi according to the departmental section.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

STEELE, Mr. C. E. S., third assistant collector in Sind, to be second assistant collector in Sind, vice Major A. H. Mayhew, promoted.
 EDGERLEY, Mr. S. W., C.S., to be third assistant collector in Sind, vice Mr. Steele, and to take rank between Mr. H. C. Mules and Lieut. H. E. W. Beville.
 MACPHERSON, Mr. C. G. W., C.I.E., is appointed to act as special judge under section 54 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, during the absence of Dr. A. D. Pollen, or until further orders.
 LAWRENCE, Mr. E., is appointed to act as under-secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Educational Departments, and as secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations during the absence of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., or till further orders.
 COX, Mr. E. C., is appointed on his return to duty, to act as assistant superintendent of police at Poona until further orders.
 MOORE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. Moore, C.I.E., to be surgeon-general with the Government of Bombay, vice Surgeon-General T. B. Beatty, M.D., F.R.C.S., whose period of service expires on April 1.
 REYNOLDS—TATE—CLIFTON—H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineering Establishment, with effect from Feb. 27, vice Mr. W. Clerke, whose services have been lent to the Municipality of Bombay :—Mr. P. Reynolds and Mr. J. Tate, executive engineers, 2nd grade; and Mr. C. N. Clifton, executive engineer, 4th grade.

FURLOUGHS.

WAPSHARE, Captain A., acting second assistant Resident at Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of departure in May next.
 CHATFIELD, Mr. K. M. Director of Public Instruction, is allowed furlough for eight months from the date of his being relieved.

MILITARY.*(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, March 6.)*

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PROUDFOOT, Captain A. W., wing officer (officiating wing commander), to be wing commander 9th Regiment N.I., vice Lieut.-Colonel Coles, appointed 2nd in command.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards War Office it is intimated that :—

MARSHALL, Major R. G. S., A Battery 4th Brigade, has been appointed to L Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, and will proceed to Umballa under Clause (K) Para 514 Transport Regulations, part II.

DELANDOUR, Captain E. J., has been promoted major and posted to A battery 4th brigade, vice Marshall.

YERBURY, Captain J. W., adjutant Royal Artillery, Aden, has been promoted major, and posted to No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade Eastern Division Royal Artillery.

GRAHAM, Captain H. S. M., has been posted to No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division Royal Artillery, vice Wade, seconded.

POWELL, Lieut. T. W., No. 6 battalion 1st brigade Western Division Royal Artillery, has been placed on the seconded list on appointment as adjutant of auxiliary artillery.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

FOSTER, Lieut. W. J., D battery B brigade, R.H.A., from March 1 to May 15, on private affairs in the Bombay Presidency.

WESTERN, Captain C. M., E battery 1st brigade R.A., from March 15 to August 31, to Calcutta and hills north of Dehra, on private affairs.

PRESTON, Lieut. D. A. B., G battalion 2nd brigade, R.A., from March 5 to June 7, to the Canara districts, on private affairs.

INGLIS, Lieutenant H. A., No. 9 Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade Northern Division, for ninety days in India, and 225 days in England on medical certificate.

MOBERLEY, Major W. H., South Lancashire Regiment, 1st Battalion, to the Punjab for six months from date of departure, on private affairs.

TYACKE, Major R. H., North Staffordshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion, to remain in England from March 4 to April 4, on medical certificate.

JENNER, Lieutenant A. V., Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion, to Canara, from March 7 to July 7, on private affairs.

LOWNDES, Lieutenant A. H. W., to Cashmere for four months from date of departure, on private affairs.

PIRES, Sub Assistant Apothecary G., is granted acting rank of 2nd grade assistant apothecary from Dec. 11, 1884, to Feb. 12, 1885, both days inclusive, or for the period he officiated at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay, in the above grade.

FURLONGS.

SINCOCK, Conductor A. J., Commissariat Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for 182 days on medical certificate.

MCCLOCHRY, Surgeon J., Indian Medical Department, in medical charge 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs.

MOORE—The services of Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. Moore, C.I.E., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. C. R., S.C., wing officer and adjutant 19th Regiment N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

MERRIMAN, Lieut.-General C. J., C.S.I. Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs from May 1.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave up to the date of the arrival of the troopships in which they have been provided with passage :—

SAUNDERS, Conductor G. W., Ordnance Department.

JEPSON, Sub-Conductor H., Ordnance Department.

JOYCE, Sub-Conductor W. E., Commissariat Department.

FORBES, Rev. J. F., M.A., chaplain of Neemuch, is granted furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, from March 13, or date of departure, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.**MILITARY.**

Bombay Estab.—Brigade-Surg. H. V. Carter, M.D.; Col. C. M. Browne, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. D. Blyth, Cov.

Bombay Estab.—E. Pinkey.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.**MILITARY.**

Bombay Estab.—Brigade-Surg. H. R. L. Macdougall, M.D., six months; Col. J. C. C. Daunt, V.C., S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Brigade-Surg. J. C. Penny, M.D., Lieut.-Col. W. B. Birch, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. E. Austin, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. G. Vansittart, H. L. Swinburne.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.**CIVIL.**

Bengal Estab.—W. A. Darling, m.c. six months; H. C. E. Vernon, furlough two months.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

—o—

We learn by telegraph that Colonel A. M. Rawlins, Remount Agent, Hosur, Madras Presidency, is to succeed Major St. Quintin as Remount Agent, Calcutta.—*Times of India.*

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to grant furlough to the Bengal Native Army, to the extent where practicable of 15 per cent. of the effective strength of corps, under the conditions laid down in section 13, paras. 217 and 219, Bengal Army Regulations. Furlough will commence from the 15th march, and terminate, save in exceptional cases, on the 15th October, 1885.

The inspection of the Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles took place at Silchar on the 28th ult. Nearly sixty troopers answered the roll call. Colonel Robertson, commanding the 4th Native Infantry, was the inspecting officer. He expressed himself very well pleased with the satisfactory way in which the Volunteers had gone through their manoeuvres, and intimated to Captain Milne, who was in command, that he would have pleasure in sending a favourable report to the General.

The *Pioneer* says :—The Pioneer Regiment remain at Quetta, and the Oxford Light Infantry, now quartered in the Madras Presidency, is under orders to proceed there at once. This strengthening of the Quetta garrison is a step in the right direction in view of the threatening aspect of affairs in the North, but we should be glad to see a complete brigade sent there with a battery and a regiment of cavalry, fully equipped for field service, and this will certainly be done in certain by no means impossible contingencies.

Amongst the recipients of prizes at the prize distribution in connection with the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles on Saturday, the 7th inst., were two old members of the Bombay Corps—Captain Adam Smith and Volunteer W. F. Whitehead. The former carried off the Maharajah of Bettiah's prize, valued at Rs.200, and a prize offered by the regiment, and the latter secured two regimental first prizes, valued at Rs.75 and Rs.50 respectively.

The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Brigadier-General Gillespie, Quartermaster-General, and Colonel Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary, arrived at Kurrachee from Bombay on Thursday, the 5th inst. On Friday morning, at seven o'clock, his Excellency was present at a parade of all the troops in garrison. On Saturday afternoon General Hardinge intended visiting Manora, to inspect the harbour defences, and on Sunday his Excellency and Staff, accompanied by Brigadier-General Luck, Commanding in Sind, and Captain Lyster, were to leave Kurrachee for Hyderabad and Jacobabad.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, it is notified in general orders that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, by Royal Proclamation, to direct that soldiers serving in the Royal Fusiliers, Royal Irish Regiment, Cheshire Regiment, East Surrey Regiment, Hampshire Regiment, Dorsetshire Regiment, South Lancashire Regiment, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, South Yorkshire Regiment, King's Royal Rifle Corps, Durham Light Infantry, Rifle Brigade, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, who on or after the 18th February, 1885, would, in pursuance of the terms of their enlistment, be transferred to the Army Reserve, shall continue in army service until legally discharged or transferred to the Army Reserve. All transfers to the Army Reserve from the above-named corps are accordingly suspended until further orders.

Says the *Indian Daily News*:—India is not at war, she can record no splendid victory, and yet on Saturday morning, the *Gazette of India* saw no less than forty lieutenant-colonels promoted to the rank of colonel in the army. Of these, one belonged to Madras, one to Bombay, and thirty-eight to Bengal. This represents a double evil. First, a very serious addition to the army charges, and second, the near approach to the time when a number of capable and experienced officers will find themselves in possession of rank which will effectually forbid their employment. Sir Henry Norman might be a very able official, but with this *Gazette* of forty newly-made colonels before us, it is very difficult to understand in what way his most preposterous unbusiness-like, and unsoldierly staff corps scheme has benefited either the army or the Empire.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 26, Avocet (s), Calcutta; Armenia (s), Calcutta.—27, Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta; Craighburn (s), Calcutta; McCallum More, Chittagong.—28, Loch Modart, Calcutta; Nerbudda, Trinidad and Calcutta.—29, Silberhorn and County of Haddington, Calcutta.—30, Ascalon (s), Bombay; Rewa (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—March 7, Speke Hall, Liverpool.—8, Fannie (s), North Shields.—9, Dunedin (s), Cardiff; Mascotte, Shields; Lilburn Tower, Cardiff; Carthage (s), London; Alcester, Liverpool; Darwin (s), Shields.—10, Euphrates, Kurrachee.—11, Rosario (s), Hull; Brenda (s), Middlesbro; Bedford (s), Newcastle; Knight of St. George (s), Cardiff; H.M.S. Malabar (s), Portsmouth.—12, City of Dumfries, Penarth; Orion (s), Trieste.

CALCUTTA.—March 4, Kenyon, Liverpool.—5, Windsor Park, London; Khyber, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—March 5, Oriental (s), Rangoon.—7, Mecca (s), Bombay; Almora (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 26, Aurette (s), Bombay; Clyde (s), Colombo; Wickboy (s), Bombay.—28, Altonower (s), Kurrachee; Allanshaw, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—March 7, Bengal (s), Hull.—8, Kingdom (s), Liverpool.—10, Colombo (s), Marseilles.—11, Grodno (s), Hull; Northern (s), Antwerp.—12, Beaconsfield (s), Antwerp; Bretton Hall (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—March 3, Busheer (s), and Ailsa and Tenasserim.—4, Craigton (s), Almora (s).—5, Futtay Moobaruck.

MADRAS.—March 4, Clan Mackenzie (s), London; Titania, London.

—5, Tibre (s), Pondicherry.—6, Helmsley (s), Akyab.—7, Bucephalus (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, April 1; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 9; from Brindisi, April 13.

For Bombay: Miss Wiltshire, Lieut.-Colonel Heywood, Miss Easy, Mr. C. Cotton, Mr. Needham, Com. J. Buchanan, Lieuts. R. B. Berkeley, C. F. Martin. From *Gibraltar*: Lady Lyall, Miss Lyall. From *Venice*: Miss E. Rogers, Mr. Curling. From *Brindisi*: Mr. C. E. Day, Mr. Ryrie, Mr. E. G. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Maitland Heriot, Mr. Strange.

For Alexandria: From *Brindisi*: Rev. Dr. Adler.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. H. Reeves, Mr. F. G. Robinson.

S.s. *Tasmania*, from London, April 8; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 16; from Brindisi, April 20.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. G. and Mrs. Derrick. From *Venice*: Rev. G. Billing. From *Brindisi*: Mr. M. C. de Courcy.

For Madras: Col. and Miss Foord. From *Venice*: Mr. B. Ingeroff.

For Malta: Mr. A. C. Watt, Mr. R. P. Spice.

For Aden: Col. G. T. Stevens.

For Colombo: Mr. Carson, Lieut. Griffin.

For Suez: Lieut. T. Hodges.

S.s. *Sulej*, from London, April 8; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 16; from Brindisi, April 20.

For Bombay: Rev. E. G. Hall, Mr. L. A. Baines, Lieuts. E. M. Edwards, D. S. Gill, H. W. Weymouth. From *Brindisi*: Lieut. Geldard. From *Venice*: Miss Little.

S.s. *Ballarat*, from London, April 9; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 17; from Brindisi, April 21.

For Port Said: Mr. C. Shipton.

For Madras: Mr. C. L. MacLean, Capt. Markham.

For Malta: Mr. A. H. Sanderson.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, April 15; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, April 23; from Brindisi, April 27.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Mayne, Col. and Mrs. Bythell and five daughters, Mrs. M. H. Smith and child, Mr. H. C. Barnard. From *Brindisi*: Colonel Phelps.

For Suez: Mr. Jas. Crowle, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. R. Mackay.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, April 22; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 30; from Brindisi, May 4.

For Bombay: Colonel Doveton.

For Madras: Mrs. H. W. Hudson.

For Calcutta: Mr. Eccles.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 29; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 7; from Brindisi, May 11.

For Bombay: Major Lloyd Dickin, Mr. and Mrs. Burrell and infant, Mr. Brock. From *Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stevens, the Nawab Shumsud Dowlah Zafar Jung.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, May 6; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 14; from Brindisi, May 18.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Tepper.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, May 13; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, May 21; from Brindisi, May 25.

For Bombay: Mrs. E. Dow, Col. and Mrs. J. Gordon. From *Brindisi*: Mr. R. Smeaton.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, May 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Butter and six children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 1.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Nicol and two Misses Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Miss Trimmer, Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, Mr. E. L. Wear, Mr. R. P. Trevethick, Mr. B. G. Bewley, Mr. and Mrs. Cummins, Mr. B. Fanshaw.

For Madras: Messrs. Newport, Mrs. Darling.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Gow and child, Mr. W. H. Larymore, Mr. J. H. Jones, Mr. R. J. Jamieson.

For Malta: Surgeons S. E. Duncan, R. Trevor, A. D. James.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail April 15.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs. Care and two children.

For Madras: Miss A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm and child.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, March 28.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. A. R. T. McRae, Major R. G. Dalrymple, Mr. F. L. Bailey and niece, Capt. R. H. MacCarthy, Mrs. A. F. Fletcher.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, April 11.

For Bombay: Mr. F. St. Clare Williams, Miss Williams, Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Hancock, Rev. Dr. Robinson. From *Suez*: Surgeon-Major Gupta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Carthage*, March 10.

From London: Miss Gwynne James, Mr. H. B. James, Colonel H. M. Wemyss, Lieut. and Mrs. Spilsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. G. Spacks, Mrs. Sprot, Miss Thorp, Mr. Kingshott, Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence and infant, Major A. C. B. Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Reay, child and two infants, Miss Sconce, General W. C. and Mrs. Gott, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Langton, Dr. A. S. Faulkner, Mr. Payne, Mr. Ertel, Mr. J. L. Kerstin, Mrs. Home, Miss Hart, Mr. Hilton, Mrs. Priest, Mr. Hannen.

From Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Maltby.

From Venice: Mr. R. S. Campbell.

From Brindisi: Major Suayh, Colonel E. M. Cherry, Mr. Blandford, Mr. C. P. Clarke, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Cowen, Mr. R. Williamson, Mr. Newman, Mr. Links, Mr. James Webster, Surgeon Hancock, Mr. Wakefield, Mr. G. A. Hight, Surgeon Johnson, R.N.

From Suez: Mr. B. Dunkerley, Mrs. Briggs, Hon. G. C. Paul, Capt. Money, Mrs. and Miss Paul and two children, Miss Violette, Mr. Valetta.

From Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Duncan.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Tanjore*, March 2.

From Bombay: Miss Dunkingfield, Mr. and Mrs. Colclough, Mr. and Mrs. Orr and child, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. Britain, Mons. Clairiol, Mr. Geo. McIntyre, Mrs. Monteith, Mr. T. E. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bird, Mrs. Cooper St. Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel Wace, Mr. W. Andrews, Mr. W. Lazarus, Dr. J. Welch, Rev. M. Forbes, Mr. Frodsham.

From Alexandria: Professor Sayce, Mr. Myers, Dr. and Mrs. Marcel, Major Wheble, Mrs. De Wallet, Miss Harold, [Mr. H. Hermanwits, Mr. A. Ventina, Mr. F. Salverio.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. Barratt, from London, March 18.

For Bombay: Mrs. Ramsay and six children, Lieut. E. Wilkins, Mr. George Fry, Mr. R. Baker, Capt. Ross, Messrs. W. G. and G. Kelly, E. A. Perry, H. O. Campbell, Miss Moncrieff.

For Malta: Mrs. Buck, Mr. Manuel, Mr. Collétt, Mr. Jones, Mr. Wales, Mr. F. Gaffero, Mr. W. P. Baird, Mr. E. H. Holdsworth, Mr. Assbeton, Mr. C. A. Keith Falconer, Mr. W. B. Parson.

For Suez: Mrs. Cromey, Messrs. Snowden, J. Gedley Robins, Carter, J. Smith, S. Cooper, Custon, C. Portas, J. Buckstone, E. Bodell, J. G. Haines, Surgeons L. T. Tilley, R. Caldwell, Cardozo, Berryman, Reilly.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. Moule, from London, March 25.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Torrie, Mr. J. W. Hutchison, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. Andrews, Mr. James Johnston.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. L. and Mrs. Lomas and two children, Mr. Guthrie.

For Madras: Mr. P. Bosworth Smith, Surgeon and Mrs. Hackett, Mr. J. Chipman.

For Suez: Professor and Mrs. Simpson and child, Mr. M. Browne, junr., Mr. Harnack, Lieut. W. T. Todd.

For Malta: Mr. R. A. Price, Sergeant-Major Taylor, Mrs. Hutchinson's child and servants, Miss Whitelaw, Miss Meister.

For Colombo: Mr. F. C. Heming.

For Aden: Mr. McGlinchey.

For Port Said: Mr. H. Scott, Miss Chapman.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. Cole, from Venice, March 26.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Rumsby. From *Brindisi*: Dr. J. C. Penny, Major E. B. Cooke, Mr. H. C. West, Mr. Colebrook, Miss Ferrar, Dr. Cruickshank, Mr. S. Preston, General Goodfellow, C.B. Mr. T. Marlay.

For Alexandria: Mr. F. White, Mr. W. Edward, Mrs. Munro and son. From *Brindisi*: Major Young.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, Capt. J. L. Wadley, from Liverpool, March 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Fraser Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ryves, Mr. J. R. Lewis, Mrs. Wilkins and infant, Miss Wilkins, Mr. George T. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ross Dyett, Miss Isabella Sherrieff, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Williams' child and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. Farr.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, from Liverpool, March 21.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hight, Miss Warren, Mrs. Filgate and party, Capt. Radcliff, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. C. H. Sterndale, Major Cunningham, Mr. Beynon, two children and ayah.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Hydaspes*, March 13.

For London: Rev. W. Gray, Mr. F. J. Walton and child, Mrs. H. Spry and infant, Mr. and Mrs. George and child, Mrs. White and infant, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. J. A. Brown, Mr. Walter Emery, Mr. Atwell Ellis, Mr. M. Shaw, Colonel and Miss Boddam, Surgeon R. J. Taafe, Mrs. F. L. Sharpin and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Orr and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Shattock, Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Mr. Gordon, Mr. N. Ellis, Colonel Tucker, C.B., Mr. Ramsay, Mr. V. J. Pinto, Mr. F. J. Faria, Mr. French, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Burney, Miss Burney, Miss L. Taylor, Mr. Frodsham, Mr. Kirkham, Mrs. Berkeley, Colonel F. Gellie, Rev. F. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Ingham and two children, Mr. S. J. Lewis, Mrs. F. Cooper and maid.

For Brindisi: Lieut. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bird, Mr. Brittain, Mr. Macintyre, Mr. A. Andrews, Mr. T. E. Ellison, Colonel E. G. Wace.

For Venice: Mr. H. Miller, Miss Dukinfeld, Mr. S. Digby, Mr. and Mrs. Calclough, Mrs. Monteath, Monsieur Charriol, Mdle. Charriol.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Gualior*, Capt. P. Harris, sailing March 20.

For London: Mr. J. F. Hamilton, Mrs. Toller and three children of Rev. Thwaites, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bowen, Dr. and Mrs. J. Davies Thomas, Mr. Glenny.

For Brindisi: Rev. Mr. Parker, Mr. C. J. Pawlett, Mr. T. A. Martin, Mr. and Miss Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy and two infants, Mr. W. G. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Sterne and maid, Mr. McMeekin, Mr. A. Thompson, Mr. Duffles, Mr. Thorn, Colonel Barry, Mr. F. Patterson.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Pakem and friend, child and infant, Mrs. F. C. Massey and infant, Mr. W. G. Newton, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Frank Thomas.

For Venice: Mrs. Harcourt, Mr. J. W. Smyth, Mr. Whitney, Mr. F. C. Anderson, Mr. R. Sein, Mr. J. F. Macnair.

By the s.s. *Bokhara*, Captain H. Weighell, sailing March 27.

For London: Mrs. Queens and two children, Mrs. Welchman, Mr. Macfayden, Mrs. C. H. B. Forbes and two children, Mrs. Quens and child, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Duff Dunbar, Mrs. E. Gay and infant.

For Brindisi: The Regent of Kohlapore, Mr. V. H. Kirtikar and two servants, H.E. Sir James Fergusson, Miss Fergusson, Capt. G. H. Dean, Mrs. Dean and two children, Lady and Miss Phayre, Mr. D. Cameron, Mrs. Ellis and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard and infant, Mrs. Dale and maid, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rivay.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Pakenham-Laurell.

REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885.

—o— HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Malabar	—	2 Apr.	4 Apr.	8 Apr.	17 Apr.
Serapis	1 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.
Crocodile	10 Apr.	22 Apr.	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	7 May
Jumna	19 Apr.	1 May	3 May	7 May	16 May

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

DANVERS—March 6, at Ootacamund, the wife of C. Danvers, of twins, still-born.

HILL—March 4, at Agra, the wife of Edgar Hill, Camareah, Mirzapur, of a daughter.

INGLIS—March 6, at Mussoorie, the wife of Colonel R. H. Inglis, 6th Bengal Light Infantry, of a son.

MASTERS—March 1, at Burdwan, the wife of John Masters, Esq., of a son.

O'GRADY—March 1, at Multan, the wife of J. O'Grady, I.V.S. Railway, of a son.

SMITH—March 1, at Aurungabad, Deccan, the wife of Rev. Clement Smith, M.A., Senior Chaplain, Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, of a son.

SMITH—March 5, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. Philip Smith, prematurely of a daughter, still-born.

SIMPSON—March 6, at Secundrabad, the wife of Major George Simpson, 11th Regt. M.I., of a son.

TREVELYAN—March 4, at 31-3, Theatre-road, Calcutta, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

BAUMANN—HOFFER—March 4, at St. Paul's Church, Sagra, Benares, by the Rev. A. W. Baumann, assisted by the Rev. W. Hooper, John George Baumann, Secretary to the Benares Municipality, to Julie, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Hopffer, Heidelberg, S. Germany.

GOULD—MACCARTIE—March 9, at St. Paul's, Poona, A. P. Gould,

Bombay, to Isabella, daughter of Justin MacCarty, Carrignavar, Co. Cork.

PLIENINGER—GORDON—March 4, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon B. T. Atlay, Theodor Plieninger, to Amy, daughter of the late T. H. Gordon, Esq., of London.

RADFORD—DYKES—March 6, at All Saints, Malabar Hill, by the Rev. R. L. Page, assisted by the Rev. T. Corfield, Henry Chinnock Radford, to Gertrude Kingston, second daughter of the late Rev. John B. Dykes, M.A., Mus. Doc., Vicar of St. Oswalds, Durham, and formerly precentor of that Cathedral.

DEATHS.

ATKIN—March 9, at Allahabad, Lieut. J. B. W. Atkin, 7th Bengal Cavalry, aged 26 years.

CURSETJEE—March 7, at Warden-road, Breach Candy, Amy, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cursetjee, aged 15 months.

FAULDS—March 7, at Poona, Annie Margaret (Maggie) eldest daughter of John and Annie Faulds, aged 8 years.

PLUNKETT—March 6, at St. Thome, Charlotte, the wife of Mr. H. Plunkett, aged 71 years.

RICHARDS—March 6, at Goalundo, suddenly, Eustace Martin, son of Vincent and Grace Maud Richards.

STEWART—March 5, at Poona, Alexander Graham Stewart, son of Surgeon A. K. Stewart, Poona House, aged 20 days.

THOMSON—March 5, at Guntur, suddenly, Charlotte Georgina Grant, the beloved wife of James Thomson, Madras Civil Service.

WAITE—Feb. 10, at Victoria Hotel, Esplanade, William Elias Waite, Superintendent Government Photo-Zincographic Office, Poona, aged 39 years.

WOODTHORPE—March 1, at Mroar, of enteric fever, Bessie, the wife of J. W. Woodthorpe, Army School Master, 2nd Lincoln Regt., aged 26 years.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HOWEY—March 21, at Coleshill House, Amersham, Bucks, the wife of Major John Edwards Werge Howe, of a daughter.

SINKINSON—March 15, at Larch How, Kendal, the wife of E. J. Sinkinson, LL.B., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

VANRKEN—March 15, at 32, Lansdowne-crescent, Notting-hill, the wife of Major J. P. D. Vanrenen, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HYNES—RICH—March 19, at St. Jude's Church, South Kensington, by the Rev. Canon Fleming, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Forrest, William Hynes, Chief Naval Store Keeper, Trincomalee, eldest son of the late James Hynes, of Ulverton, Dalkey, county Dublin, to Mary Emmeline, eldest daughter of Colonel Rich, Royal Engineers.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—March 22, at Tunbridge, Amy Violet Lorne (Lorna), the much-loved eldest child of Major Lorne Campbell, 3rd Sikhs, Kohat, aged 10 years.

CORFIELD—March 24, at Oswestry, of apoplexy, Emily, wife of Henry Christian Corfield, and youngest and surviving daughter of the late Captain Ticehurst, East Indian Navy.

DAVIDSON—March 25, at 5, St. Bernard's-crescent, Edinburgh, Helena Smith, widow of Robert Davidson, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.

FREE—March 25, at 54, Bessborough-street, S.W., Matilda, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel John Free, 10th Bengal Light Cavalry, aged 79 years.

MACDONALD—March 16, at Weybread House, near Hareleston, Agnes Anna, sixth daughter of the late Major-General William Pitt Macdonald, Madras Army, aged 35 years.

PEARSE—March 28, at Godfrey House, Cheltenham, George Pearse, Esq., M.D., late Director-General Madras Medical Department, and Honorary Physician to Her Majesty, aged 88 years.

PERRY—March 25, at 7, Cliff-terrace, Budleigh Salterton, Devon, Ellen Susannah, widow of the late B. R. Perry, Esq., H.M.U.C.S., of Purneah, Bengal, aged 92 years.

QUIN—Feb. 13, during the voyage home from India, Mary, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Quin, B.S.C., and last surviving daughter of the late Major James Wemyss.

SWINTON—March 22, killed in action near Suakim, Lieutenant George Sholto Swinton, Her Majesty's 49th (Berkshire) Regiment, eldest son of the late Major W. Bentinck Swinton, Madras Cavalry, aged 22 years.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson report as follows on the Tea Market, from March 12th to the 26th:—Since the 12th instant 40,000 packages have been catalogued for sale, including 700 of Ceylon and 2,000 of reprinted teas. The subsidence of the excitement in the country, and the extra supplies brought to market in consequence of the improvement in prices, have checked the activity of buyers, and the sales have passed quietly, but without any flatness of tone. Demand has continued strong for all the better qualities, especially for fine Pekoes and Broken Pekoes, at firm or rather dearer prices; but the inferior grades between 8d. and 1s. 2d., upon which the improvement was most marked, prices have receded, and fully ½d. of the recovery has been lost. During the first twenty days of this month duty was paid in London upon 17,500,000lbs., as compared with 8,500,000lbs. in 1884, and some of the dealers think the increased rate will be maintained up to the date of the budget. This of course entails a financial strain of which the effect will be felt for many weeks to come, and which must contract the volume of business until the surplus duty-paid stocks are worked off.

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the
Period from which the Leave was granted.

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CIVIL.

Adamson, J., Burma Forests, 10 months, July 3, 1884.
Aitken, G. C., Berars Educational, 24 mos., April 1, '84.
Allen, C. F. E., Burma Judl., 24 mos., March 6, 1884.
Alexander, R. D., B.C., N.W.P., Rev. 24 mos., May 11, '83.
Alexander, E. J., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., July 20, '84.
Alexander, N. S., B. Cov., Commr. Ben., 13 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Ansell, F., Bengal Pilot, 13 mos., March, '85.
Anderson, J. A., Cov., Punj. Commn., 20m., April 15, '84.
Aylmer, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 9 mos., Mar. 6, '85.

Baden-Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 24 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Baines, J. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 9 mos., Aug. 12, '84.
Barber, R. F., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 30, '84.
Barrett, A., Bom. Educational, 24 mos., May 7, '84.
Barrow, W. F., P.W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., Sept. 4, '84.
Barnardo, G. C. F., P.W.D., N.W.P., 18 m., April 1, '84.
Barnes, H. C., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 3, '84.
Bayly, G. H., Mysore, P.W.D., 11 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Bell, J. R., N.W.P., P.W.D., 15 mos., July 22, '84.
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 mos., April 24, '84.
Benson, T., Bn. Cov. N.W.P. & G. 18 mos., May 21, '84.
Beresford, P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Best, K. T., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Bird, C. P., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 20 mos., Feb. 1, '84.
Bird, W. L., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 17, '84.
Birks, A. R., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 16 m., April 20, '84.
Biscoe, C. L., State Railways, 18 mos., April 15, 1884.
Blyth, W. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Secretariat, 6 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Braham, F. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 23 mos., May 15, 1883.
Brenner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '85.
Brereton, H. J. F., Finl. Dept.
Brind, M. J., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., May 16, 1884.
Brown, F. L., P.W.D., Accounts, 19 mos., Mar. 28, '84.
Browne, Surg. S. H., I.M.D., C.P., Medl., to June 15, '85.
Bryson, A. C., Opium Department, 15 mos., April 20, '84.
Bullock, F. D. O., Bn. Cov., Punj. Judl., 20 m., M. S. '84.
Burrell, T., P.W.D., Bengal, 12 mos., June 3, '84.
Burn, G., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., April 15, '84.
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J. R. E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.
Burton, C. H. B., P.W.D., Madras, 20 mos., Mar. 6, '84.
Butterworth, T. H., Indian Marine, 18 mos., May 1, '84.

Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 12, '84.
Campbell, J. McC., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. 16 m., May 16, '84.
Campbell, H. F., Opium Dept., 6 mos., Mar. 22, '85.
Cardew, C. E., State Railways, 24 mos., Aug. 7, 1883.
Carless, G. F., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 16, '84.
Carmichael, D. E., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., Dec. 22, 1883.
Carne, C. M. C., Punj. Educl., 8 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 36 mos., Aug. 22, 1882.
Channing, F. C., Bn. Cov., Punj. Com., 20 m., M. 29, '84.
Christie, J., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Cobb, Surgeon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Cooke, H. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 3, '85.
Coldstream, W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Cole, W. H., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 9, '84.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 30 mos., April 1, 1883.
Colbrooke, H. W. V., Punj. P.W.D., 12 m., Ap. 16, '84.
Comins, Surg. D. W. D., Ben. Medical, 18 m., Ap. 26, '84.
Corkery, H., Survey Dept., 38 mos., April 12, 1882.
Cotgrave, G. W., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 18, '84.
Cowley, F. W. R., Bn. Cov., Ben. Judl., 23 m., Mar. 28, '84.
Cox, J. H. M., Madras Settlement, 18 mos., April 1, '84.
Crawley, C. E., Finl. Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 17, '84.
Crommelin, C. A. R., Railway Dept., 12 mos., July 15, '84.
Crump, C. J., Bn. Cov., N.W.P. & G., 12 m., July 5, '84.
Cumming, C. L. B., Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.,
Curry, T. E., P.W.D., Bengal, 18 mos., May 23, 1884.

Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 42 mos., May 7, 1882.
Dargierfeld, P. W., India P.W.D., 18 mos., April 11, '84.
Dampster, J., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Dinwiddie, R., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '84.
Dougherty, J. A., Railway Police, 12 mos., Nov. 2, '84.
Douglas, J., P.W.D., India, 18 mos., April 4, 1884.
Doutt, G., Bn. Cov., Bom. Judl., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '84.
Dreysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.
Dumergue, J. W., Mad. Cov., 12 mos.
Dunsterville, J. H. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Feb. 6, '85.

Egan, G. T., Madras Police, 12 mos.,
Egerton, R. W., State Railways,
Eliot, J.,
Elliott, A., Bengal Opium, 12 mos., May 8, 1884.
Elliott, E. C., Ben., P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 22, '85.
Elliott, C. A., Ben. Cov.
Elliott, C. F., Punj. Forests, 12 mos., March 20, 1884.
Elston, J., Burma, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
English, T., P.W.D., 13 months, Sept. 10, '85.
Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 25, 1884.

Fanshawe, R. A. L. B., Burma Police, 12 m., Mar. 19, '84.
Fadden, F., Geological Survey, 23 mos., Nov. 22, '84.
Ferguson, Dr. J., Punjab Jails, 12 mos., Aug. 24, '84.
Fiddian, J. E., Mad. Cov., Mad. & G., 21 mos., Mar. 14, '84.
Fisher, C. A., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Dec. 14, '84.
Fisher, F. H., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., Aug. 14, '83.
Fox, S. M. W., Bn. Cov., C.P., Comr., 9 mos., June 17, '84.
Framji, J. D., Bom. Customs, 26 mos., April 13, 1884.
Fuchs, E., Ben. Forests, 24 mos., May 15, 1883.

Gael, C. E., India, P.W.D., 17 mos., July 24, '84.
Ganne, C., Bn. Cov., Ch. Sec. to Gov. B., 11m., May 23, '81.

Goodfiche, C. M., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., May 1, '84.
Goodricke, G. M., B. Customs, 18 mos., May 20, 1884.
Gordon, R., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 4, '83.
Gouldsbury, C. E., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Oct. 28, '83.
Grey, P., India Railways, 18 mos., May 23, 1884.
Greathed, C., Bom. Forests, 18 mos., May 20, 1884.
Gregory, C. M., Opium Dept., 10 mos., Aug. 18, '84.

Hamilton, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Feb. 20, '83.
Hammick, S., Bom. Cov., Bom. Judl., 14 m., Ap. 11, '84.
Handley, J. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 10 mos., Mar. 3, '85.
Harding, F. H., Bn. Cov., Bn. R. & G., 20 m., M. 25, '84.
Harris, B. L., Bn. Cov., Punj. Com., 15 m., April 4, '84.
Hare, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., April 16, 1884.
Hart, J. H. E., P.W.D., Bom., 21 mos., March 7, 1884.
Hardwick, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 1, '84.
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 18 months.
Hensley, F., P.W.D., Accounts, 20 mos., April 16, 1884.
Henvey, F., Ben. Cov., Comr. Berars, 10 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Hewson, F. T., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comr., 18 m., May 1, '84.
Hobson, G. de C., Opium Dept., 15 mos., July 15, 1884.
Hodson, R. G., Burma Educl., 15 mos., Jan. 12, '85.
Hogg, F. R., Ben. Cov., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 22, '84.
Homan, E. N., Railway Dept., 15 mos., Nov. 15, '84.
Homan, T. H., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 15, '84.
Hooper, E. D. M., Madras Forests, 24 mos.,
Horsfall, T. M., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., 18 m., Mar. 6, '84.
Hoy, Miss I., C. Provs. Educa., 12 mos., Sept. 5, 1884.
Humfress, G., P.W.D., Ben., 18 mos., Feb. 16, 1884.

Israel, Syed M.,

Jacka, C., Bom. Dockyard, 24 mos., April 3, 1884.
Jacob, H. P., Bo. Educl., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
James, H. E. M., Bo. Cov., Post Office, on duty.
Jardine, J., Bo. Cov., Burma Judl., 17 mos., May 1, '84.
Johns, E. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos., Feb. 2, '85.
Joyce, A., P.W.D., Mad., 18 mos., May 6, 1884.
Jolly, T., N.W.P., R. & G., 24 mos., March 8, 1884.
Jones, W. B., C.S.I., Bn. C., Cf. Com., C.P., to Oct. 30, '85.
Jupp, A. C., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '85.

Keays, F. E., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 27, 1884.
Keene, H. G. H., Financial Dept., 20 mos., Feb. 20, '84.
Keene, C. J., Railway Dept., 15 mos., July 15, 1884.
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 22 mos., Feb. 18, 1884.
Kilroy, S. J., Ben. Customs, 18 mos., May 7, 1884.
Kilby, G. C., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., May 9, 1884.
Kreiser, C. F., P.W.D., Punj., 12 mos., Aug. 24, 1884.

Leigh, C. pt. H. P., Punj. Commr., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '84.
Lepper, T., Ben., P.W.D., 18 mos., March 30, '84.
Le Quenne, W. H., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., Mar. 2, '85.
Leslie, M., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 18 mos., April 1, 1884.
Lewis, W. C., Madras, P.W.D., 23 mos., Feb. 7, '85.
Licht, L. A., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 1, '84.
Lincke, J. E., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 20, '84.
List, G. H., India, P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 25, '84.
Lloyd, E. T., Bn. Cov., Ben. R. & G., 12 m., Sept. 11, '84.
Louis, J., High Court, Bengal, 12 mos., Nov. 6, '84.
Low, G. J., N.W.P. Police, 29 mos., Mar. 13, 1883.
Lyll, C. J., Bn. Cov., S. to G., Assam, 18 m., My. 15, '84.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Nov. 3, '85.

MacHutchin, J. C., Madras Survey, 15 mos., Oct. 1, '84.
Mackay, D. L. M., Bn. Cov., Br. Comm., 24 m., Nov. 24, '83.
Mackenzie, W. J. B., Post Office, 12 mos., May 8, 1884.
Mackenzie, M. D., 12 mos.
Mackintosh, J. S., B. C., B.R., N.W.P., 15 m., Jly. 12, '84.
Maclean, F. G., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 10, '84.
Macrae, Surg. R., Bengal Medical, 18 mos., Nov. 23, '84.
Mainwaring, H., Bom. Forests, 24 mos., July 1, '83.
Manisty, G., Bn. Cov., Bn. R. & G., 15 mos., Ju. 17, '84.
Mance, H. C., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 26, 1884.
Martin, E. J., Ben., P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Martin, J. A., Ben. Educ., 30 mos., Dec. 12, 1883.
Martin, J. W., P.W.D., Madras, 18 mos., May 27, 1884.
Marriott, C. K., Cv. Bn. R. & G., 15 mos., August 1, '84.
Meiklejohn, D. O., Bn. Cov., Cnt. Provs. Com., 9m., Nov. 5, '84.
McCarthy, S. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 24 m., Aug. 27, '83.
McGill, J., Survey Dept., 23 mos., Nov. 8, '83.
McDowell, E. H., Bombay Mint, 12 mos., Sept. 8, '84.
McEwen, R. S. T., Ben. Judl., 13 mos., Oct. 31, '84.
M'Iver, L., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., 27 m., April 14, '83.
Millie, W., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 21, '84.
Milsom, B. P., C.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., June 24, 1884.
M'William, Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 44 mos., Mar. 1, '82.
Moore, L., Mad. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., April 25, '84.
Moorhead, Surg. J. I., M.D., Bl. Civil, 14 m., Ap. 18, '84.
Moberley, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 17 mos., Oct. 4, '84.
Morris, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Com., 30 mos., April 26, '83.
Moscardi, E. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., Feb. 12, '85.
Moseley, H., Bn. Cov., R. & G., 20 mos., M. 10, '84.
Moss, J., Mad. Educl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '84.
Mousley, W., Bom. Ordnance, 12 mos., Aug. 6, '84.
Mulock, F. D., Cov., 18 mos., May 1, '84.

Myer, B., P.W.D., Beluchistan, 13 mos., May 3, 1884.

Nicholson, F. A., Mad. Cv., R. & G., 15 m., April 20, '84.

O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 12 mos.,
Oliphant, H. L., Bn. Cov., Bn. Judl., 20 m., April 6, '84.
Owen, W. S., Bo. Rev. Survey, 6 mos.,
Oxenham, R. G., Bo. Educl., 9 mos., Feb. 1, '85.

Page, T. F., Bengal Pilot, 27 mos., Dec. 1, '82.

Pascoe, T. C. St., Marine Survey, 12 mos., Dec. 20, '84.

Pearson, C., Punjab Educational, 18 mos., July 20, '84.

Ramsay, W. Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 23 m., Apr. 7, '83.
Ratray, M., Railway Dept., 15 mos., Apr. 10, '84.
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Dept., 27 mos., May 11, '83.
Rigby, V., State Railways, 20 mos., Apr. 1, '84.
Roberts, T., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '83.
Robertson, Jas., Indian Marine, 30 mos., Jan. 25, '83.
Rose, E., Bo. Cov., N.W.P. R. & G., 15 mos., Apr. 4, '84.
Ross, G. G., Indian Marine, 24 mos., May 4, '84.

Sadler, R., P.W.D., Punjab, 12 mos., May 16, '84.
Sandford, W., State Railways, 16 mos., April 14, '84.
Scott, P. G., Salt Department, 18 mos., June 1, '84.
Scott, R., Rev. and Gen. N.W.P., 24 mos., April 11, '84.
Shadbolt, E. J., Cen. Ind. P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '83.
Sinkinson, E. J. (Bn. Cov.), Finl. Dept., 19 mos., Apr. 15, '84.
Smith, C. M., P.W.D., Madras, 15 mos., Jan. 27, '84.
Smyth, J. W., Cov., Punjab Commr., 12 mos., May 2, '84.
Schneider, J. H. C., Bom. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '85.
Stack, W. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '84.
Steedman, C. B., Cov., Punjab Commr., 20 mos., May 2, '84.
Story, R. H., Jhansi Commn., 18 mos., March 7, '84.
Stretell, G. W., Benga. Forests, 15 mos., May 8, '84.
Swinburne, H. L., Postal Dept., 36 mos., May 23, '82.
Symonds, W. P., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen.,

Taylor, G. F., C. Provs. Forests, 12 mos., Aug. 21, '84.
Taylor, H. S., P.W.D., Madras, 24 mos., May 27, '84.
Thompson, H. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 28, '84.
Thorburn, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Oct. 26, '84.
Thornton, W. G., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 6, '84.
Trafford R. W., Cov., Punjab Judl., 10 mos., Jan. 15, '83.
Turner, E., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Sept. 25, '84.
Tyrell, W., Ben. Cov., Jd. H. Ct., N.W.P., 12 mos., Mar. '84.

Vansittart, C. G., Finl. Dept., 6 mos., Dec. 26, '84.
Vernon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 17 mos., Mar. 9, '84.
Vincent, C., Madras P.W.D., 20 mos., May 9, '84.
Vining, C. E., Railway Dept., 9 mos., Nov. 9, '84.
Vowel, C. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 6, '85.

Wace, A. A., Rev. and Gen., Bengal, 15 mos., April 6, '84.
Waller, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos., Apr. 20, '84.
Warne, F. G., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Dec. 27, '83.
Watts, G. K., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 24 mos., Mar. 14, '84.
Whalley, P., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., June 5, '84.
Whitworth, G. C., Bn. Cov., Bo. R. & G., 17 mos., Mar. 28, '84.
Wight, J. K., Bn. Cov., Assam Comm., 18 mos., Aug. 20, '84.
Wilkinson, F. H., Cov., Mad. Judl., 13 mos.,
Williams, J. C., B.C., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 32 mos., Feb. 15, '82.
Willock, H. D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 12 mos., Ap. 20, '84.
Wilson, W. H., Madras Educational, 18 mos., Mar. 28, '84.
Wilson, W. J., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 11 mos., May 2, '84.
Wilson, J., Cov., Punjab Commr., 19 mos., May 2, '84.
Wiseman, W., State Railways, 20 mos.,
Wright, J. M., P.W.D., Punjab, 20 mos., Feb. 12, '84.
Wright, R. E., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Wooldridge, H. W., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., April 15, '84.
Wyatt, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., July 15, '84.

Young, W. B. Cov., N.W. Provs. Judl., 6 mos., Nov. 21, '84.
Young, W. M., Bn. Cov., Secto Gov., Pun., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '84.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Armstrong, Rev. W. F., 18 mos., March 30, '84, B.

Barrow, Rev. K. E., 24 ms., March 7, '84, B.

Brown-Brunsdon, Rev. J., 18 mos., May 25, '84, B.

Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 20 ms., Feb. 15, '84, B.

Dale, Rev. T. F., 12 ms., March 11, '84, B.

Deedes, Rev. Brook, 24 ms., April 4, '84, B.

Gray, Rev. T. D., 24 ms., April 20, '83, B.

Greig, Rev. T. H., 24 ms., April 1, '84, B.

Johnston, Rev. C. F. H., 12 ms., April 16, '84, B.

Leeming, Rev. W., 24 ms., March 1, '84, M.

Lochee, Rev. A. C., 12 ms., Sept. 9, '84, B.

Pearson, Rev. A. C., 20 ms., March 20, '84, B.

Rawson, T. J., 12 ms., Oct. 26, '84, Ben.

Stead, Ven. S., 21 ms., Sept. 1, '84, B.

Taylor, J. H., 30 ms., Dec. 3, '84, Ben.

Wace, Rev. W., 24 ms., March 22, '84, M.

Wingate, Rev. W., 24 ms., March 13, '84, B.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—March 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 95½	to	96½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	95½	to	96
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105		
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	110	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	110	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	192	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	93	to	94
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	505	to	—

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct.
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Agria Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	14½ pr.ct.
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.
Albert (Kurachee) ...	1,100	100
Apollo ...	2,200	10
Bellary ...	1,000	25
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12
East India ...	1,000	130
Fort ...	8,500	8,500
French ...	all	45
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	40
Khangam ...	500	7½
Mercantile ...	125	30
Mufussil Co. ...	400	90
Mummar M. ...	all	40
New Berar ...	500	45
New Indian ...	1,125	10
Prince of Wales ...	400	100
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	50	—
Sassoon ...	500	25
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90
Sind ...	750	50
Volkart ...	all	60

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Alhmedabad ...	500
Anglo-Indian ...	100
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100
Bombay United ...	1,000
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	500
Coorla Mills ...	1,000
D. Spinning ...	all
Empress Co. ...	all
Golam Baba Spinning ...	400
Hindustan ...	1,000
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000
Jaffer Ali Spinning ...	500
Jewraz Bhaloo ...	1,000
Kandesh ...	1,000
Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000
Madras United ...	1,000
Malaluxmee ...	1,000
Manockjee Petit's ...	all
Mazagon Spinning ...	250
Morajee Goudas ...	1,000
National Spinning ...	1,000
New Great Eastern ...	1,000
Oriental ...	625
P. of I. S. and W. Co. ...	—
Prince of Wales' Spinning ...	500
Parrell ...	nil.
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000
Soondardas ...	1,000
Southern India ...	500
Victoria Mills ...	1,000
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock. 218-3-0 each	350
Do. New £20 Shares 100-14-6	850
B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 100-15-5	350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	400
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	106
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	4,125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachi Landing and Shipping ...	300	350
Kemp & Co. ...	175	323
Mechanics' Buildings. Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,170
Thacker and Co. ...	all	160

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	700
Erere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	765
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	835

CALCUTTA.—March 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P. C. Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 96	8 to 96 10
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal.	
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	99 0 to 99 4	

4½ of 1879 (1895) (New Loan) ...	99 0 to 99 4
4½ of 1880 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100	4 to —
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	101 0 to —	
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	101 12 to —	
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	102 0 to —	
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	103 4 to —	
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 8 to —	
5 of 1878 (1895) ...	102 0 to —	

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

PAID.	PRICE.
Agria ...	£10
Agria Savings ...	100
Allahabad ...	100
Alliance of Simla ...	100
Bank of Bengal ...	500
Do. of Upper India ...	100
Delhi and London ...	£25
Himalaya ...	100
Mussorie ...	100
National of India ...	£12½
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500
Uncovenanted Service (Agria) ...	100

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	2 to 4
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	67 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,300 to —
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	84 to 85
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	810 to —
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100	35 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	70 to 71
Burrakur Coal ...	100	145 to —
Calcutta Docking ...	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	122 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	88 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	30 to 31
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	92 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	35 to 36
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	210 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	33 to 34
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	207½ to —
Gouripore ...	100	70 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	93 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	66 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	138 to 139
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to —
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	97 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	135 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	98 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	85 to 86
Nanthpore Indigo ...	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	83 to 84
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ...	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ...	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to £1
Raneergunge Coal Association ...	100	64 to 65
Riverside Press ...	94	63 to 64
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	—	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	260 to 262½
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail. ...	—	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	42 to 43
Strand Bank Press ...	100	100 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	90 to 100

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	30 to —
Amuckie ...	100	95 to —
Aruttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
Assam ...	£20	540 to 555
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	93 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	24 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100	79 to 80
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	130 to 135
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	35 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	93 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	35 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	40 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	32 to 34
Endogam ...	10	110 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	74 to —
Good Hope Ter. Co. ...	100	101 to 112
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Ho'ta (Kangra) ...	100	53 to —
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	79 to —
India Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Loobah ...	100	140 to —

Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Netwanpore (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puttarea (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	58	par
Seemah ...	100	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	96 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Tuadara (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	165 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

MADRAS.—March 11.

Four per cents ...	1½ dis. to 1 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	3½ pre. to 3½ do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3½ to 3 de.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	4 to 4 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	— to — do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	— to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares ...	28 to 29 do.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 6 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 1-8d.
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7 1-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 8 d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 15-16d.

LONDON.—March 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	PRICE.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	88 to 89
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	97 to 98
4 Do. October 10, 1885 ...	98½ to 99½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	73 to 75
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	74 to 75
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ...	101 to 103
4 Do. ...	98 to 100
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 114
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	104 to 106

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	100 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	— to —
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Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	—	3½ to	3½
Oriental Gas	—	8½ to	8½
Do. New	4½	7½ to	7½
Do. do. 1870	1	1½ to	1½
Peninsular and Oriental Steam...	50	58 to	60
Do. do. New, 1867...	20	22 to	23

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Jorehaut	...	34 to	36
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, March 20th; Madras and Allahabad, March 18th; Calcutta, March 17th.

THE past week has witnessed the most important political event of recent times in India. The Viceroy of India and the Ameer of Afghanistan have met in friendly conference on Indian soil, under circumstances which render the meeting one of the highest political significance. The never-ceasing advance of Russia towards India has at last brought that aggressive Power into direct contact with Afghanistan. The oft-repeated warnings of Sir Henry Rawlinson and every other Indian authority, always disregarded and usually derided by *doctrinaire* Liberal statesmen, have at length been justified by events; and by the irony—perhaps we might say by the justice—of fate, it has now fallen to the lot of a Liberal Government to be confronted by the actual presence of a danger which has always been represented by them hitherto as a mere chimera of Tory imagination. When the Ameer's predecessor, the ill-fated Sher Ali, in 1873 urgently implored Mr. Gladstone's Government to provide beforehand for the possibility of this danger, he was sneeringly told by Lord Northbrook that "Her Majesty's Government did not share his apprehension of Russian aggression." Thereupon, of course, Sher Ali threw himself into the arms of Russia; we irretrievably lost the opportunity of securing the friendly aid of his formidable power as a buffer between ourselves and the Russians, and the hostility to ourselves caused by this folly was changed into neutrality only after a long and costly war—while Afghan friendship was only to be repurchased by a forcible change of dynasty, and is due rather to fear of renewed Russian aggression than to any love for ourselves.

UNDESERVED good fortune has, however, attended us in one most important point. It has luckily happened that the destinies of the Empire have, at the most critical moment in its history, been confided to the direction of a statesman who has the unique advantage of being a Liberal in name and a patriot in policy. As a Liberal Viceroy, Lord Dufferin is in a position to enforce support from the Home Government, while he is comparatively free from the embarrassment of factious attacks from the Radical party. And the consequence is, that he has met the Ameer with full powers to accord to him that honourable treatment which Lord Northbrook was not permitted to offer in 1873.

As far as we can at present judge, the arrangements for the conference at Rawul Pindi, its circumstances, and the manner in which it has been conducted by Lord Dufferin, leave nothing to be desired. The presence of the chief Feudatories of the Empire or their representatives, and of the great officers of the State, has presented to the world in general, and to the Ameer in particular, the magnificent spectacle of the assembled might of Imperial India, and worthily illustrated the genius and the sagacious statesmanship of Lord Beaconsfield. The pageant at Rawul Pindi has been at once a fitting sequel to, and a splendid justification of, the not dissimilar scenes of the Imperial Durbar at Delhi in 1877.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, who aspires to be considered a representative of India in England, should have chosen this particular moment for publicly indulging in some remarks characterised by singular inaccuracy and bad taste on the ceremonies which attended the Proclamation of Her Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Mr. Ghose, addressing a meeting of Radicals at Manchester, last Wednesday, spoke of those ceremonies as "the idle display of pomp and pageantry in presence of

famine which was witnessed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, and which, followed by the terrible events on the North-Western frontier, entailed cruelly-increased taxation." Mr. Ghose misrepresents his countrymen when he calls the Proclamation ceremonies an "idle display," for Indians are too loyal to regard them in that light. He knows, or ought to know, that the "presence of famine" was not anticipated for a moment until the arrangements for the ceremony had been virtually completed beyond recall; and that, so far from increasing the burden of the famine, they afforded an opportunity for valuable personal conferences in regard to measures of relief. And he states that which is absolutely incorrect and misleading when he says that the Proclamation "entailed cruelly-increased taxation."

It is pleasant to turn from such sentiments as these to the conspicuous loyalty of the Chiefs and Princes of India. The long list that is given in the *Times* of those who have spontaneously placed at the disposal of Her Majesty all the resources, military and other, of their States for the defence of India against the common foe, testifies in the strongest and most substantial way to the reality of Indian loyalty. Among the great nobles of British India the Maharajah of Darbhanga stands honourably foremost in this glorious competition of loyalty and patriotism; and affords a splendid example of that true Indian spirit that places *Rajbhakti*, or loving personal loyalty to the Sovereign, as the highest of all virtues—and of that right feeling that subordinates all class grievances or private differences of opinion to the welfare of the State.

AMONG the great feudatories of the Empire, all have been alike earnest in volunteering aid, whether Hindus, or Muhammadans, or Sikhs; and among the Hindus, Mahrattas have vied with Rajputs in these tangible proofs of their loyalty. Even from the remote fastnesses of Nepal have come these messages of friendship and affection. Never has any more agreeable or more congenial duty devolved on any Prince of our Royal and Imperial House than that which will be gladly performed by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, when he brings these messages home to his Royal mother; and both Lord Dufferin and the Duke of Connaught are to be congratulated on the admirable part appropriately taken by His Royal Highness in this great historical event, and the happy effect it has rightly and honourably produced on the mind of the Amir.

THE account of the Amir given by the *Times* correspondent is an eminently satisfactory one. It is to be hoped that the intention of visiting Europe, with which he is credited, may be carried out. That he would meet with a hearty welcome in England is certain; and it is impossible to doubt that the results of such a tour would prove most advantageous to the country and people of Afghanistan.

WE take the following items of Personal Intelligence of our Indian visitors from the *Journal of the National Indian Association* :—

In the Netley Examination held in February for the Indian Medical Service, Mr. U. N. Mukerji stood fourth in order of merit, gaining as total (London and Netley) marks 4,961. He will now receive a commission as surgeon in H.M.'s Indian Medical Service.

At the Drawing Room held at Buckingham Palace on March 18th, Mrs. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty the Queen by the Countess of Kimberley.

The following Indian gentlemen attended the Levée held by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on March 14th: Mr. Mohammed Ali Rogay, Mr. Syed M. Nabi Ullah, B.A., Mr. Mahomed Abdul Jalil.

Arrival.—Mr. F. K. Mandvala, from Bombay, for medical study.

Departure.—Mr. J. E. Modi, Barrister-at-Law, for Bombay.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, March 20th :—

Mr. G. A. D. Haviland, first grade officer, Indian Marine Lieutenant J. B. W. Atkin, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated April 5:—

"A telegram received here on Thursday last stated that Russia had accepted in principle a proposal of Lord Granville that the Afghan frontier should not be drawn further south than Karez Elias, or Chaman-i-Baid, or further north than Shir Tepe or Sari Yazi.

"This news has been much discussed, and the general opinion is that it is very disheartening, as indicating a disposition on the part of the Ministry to give up much more than Russia can fairly claim. If the southern line be adopted Russia will obtain the important starting points of Penjeh, Maruchak, Akrobat, Pul-i-Khatun, and Zulfiakar, as well as the practical admission that her recent advances were justifiable. It is generally felt throughout India that war is preferable to such concessions, and that to yield any material point now will only postpone the crisis for a few years, to a time when Russia will be fully prepared, while England will have lapsed into a chronic state of unreadiness.

"Meanwhile, the centre of interest, so far as India is concerned, has shifted from Calcutta to Rawul Pindi; and the public is anxiously looking for some indication of the result of the conferences there. Nothing as yet has been allowed to transpire. Whatever else be done, it is earnestly to be hoped that some arrangement be made regarding the fortification of Herat, and its occupation, if not by British troops, at any rate by a garrison whose fidelity can be trusted.

"Hardly a day passes without giving fresh proof how entirely the natives are identifying themselves with the British cause. Among other examples may be mentioned that of the Maharajah of Mysore, who has equipped a regiment of cavalry, which he has offered for service in Afghanistan. He is also providing a large number of bullocks, and has put the whole resources of his State at the disposal of the Government. The Nepaulese Durdar has made a most cordial offer of assistance, which has been telegraphed to the Queen, who replied expressing her thanks. Other Princes in all parts of the country have displayed equal anxiety to proffer help. The general body of the people show no less loyalty, often going beyond mere words, and proposing to present large sums of money to the Government.

"Mr. Grant Duff, presiding at a meeting in Doveton College, on Wednesday last, expressed his views on the situation. He said that he had fully hoped, and now believed, that we should not have war on this occasion. There might be wars in the future, as there had been in the past; but when war was so near as it had seemed to be recently it was delightful to see England spring to arms with the same alacrity as in the time of the Spanish Armada. There were never more persons averse to war than now, and never had those persons so strong an influence on the Government; but at no time had we been so well prepared at all points."

"The public attention being almost exclusively fixed on the Rawul Pindi Durbar and the Russo-Afghan difficulty, domestic events have excited little interest during the last few weeks. Rumours have been current in the Punjab that some small frontier troubles may be expected, in the shape of a tribal raid on the Agror Valley, in the British district of Hazara. The garrison of the outpost at Oghi has been reinforced—a step which will probably suffice to keep the tribes quiet. It is stated that after the breaking up of the Rawul Pindi camp a large force may be sent to spend the summer in Hazara, where its presence will have a salutary effect on the frontier tribes, while it will be well placed for a march across the border, if necessary.

"News has come from the north-eastern frontier that the recent demonstration, consisting of the march of an armed police force along the Lushai and Naga borders, has had a most excellent effect. The chiefs received the police well, professed great friendliness, and expressed their readiness to abstain from raids and to make arrangements for trade.

"The Director of Agriculture in the North West Provinces has issued a favourable forecast of wheat prospects. He has estimated the full harvest of those provinces at 2,480,000 tons, and expects that this year's wheat crop will amount to 1,950,000 tons, distributed as follows:—White, 448,000 tons; red, 740,000 tons; and mixed white and red, 762,000 tons.

"The Bengal Local Self-Government Bill passed yesterday, just two years after its introduction. The local Legislature then closed its session. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Secretaries will go to Darjeeling on Tuesday.

"It is stated that the construction of the new Calcutta docks will be suspended, pending further inquiry.

"The trade and navigation reports for the eleven months ending February 28 show the following results:—The total imports, including treasure, were of the value of Rs.63,71,49,180, against Rs.61,42,66,102 in the corresponding period of the previous year; while the exports were of the value of Rs.76,19,67,180, against Rs.80,38,91,626.

The following telegrams are from the *Times* correspondent at Rawul Pindi, dated April 5:—

"It rained pitilessly yesterday. The Viceroy held a Durbar of the Punjab Durbaries, to enable them to return to their homes, as it is uncertain, on account of the weather, when the Durbar in honour of the Ameer can take place.

"This afternoon the Viceroy inspected the Ameer's troops—"hard" men and hard horses. It was found impossible to hold a grand review on the Khunna plain, but the troops will march past to-morrow on the grand trunk road.

"The Viceroy and the Ameer meet daily, but the greatest secrecy is preserved with regard to the subjects discussed."

"The following troops, composing the Second Army Corps and Reserve Division, have been warned for service.

"Second Army Corps:—

"British Cavalry.—The Carbineers and the 17th Lancers.

"Native Cavalry.—The 3rd and 18th Bengal Cavalry, the 19th Bengal Lancers, the Guides Cavalry, the 3rd Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent, and the 1st Bombay Lancers.

"British Infantry.—The 2nd Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, the 1st of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the 2nd of the Gloucestershire Regiment, the 2nd of the Cheshire Regiment, the 1st of the Border Regiment, the 2nd of the Highland Light Infantry, the 2nd of the Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), the 2nd of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), the 1st of the Dorsetshire Regiment, the 1st of the Durham Light Infantry, and the 1st of the West Riding (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment.

"Native.—The 1st Bengal, the 2nd Bengal, the 21st, 25th, and 26th Punjab, the 1st and 3rd Ghoorkas, the Guides Infantry, the 1st Madras, and the 29th Bombay.

"The following native infantry regiments have been transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Army Corps:—The 4th Sikhs, the 20th, 19th, and 6th Punjab. Their places in the 1st Army Corps will be taken by the 23rd and 24th Madras, and the 9th and 23rd Bombay.

"Three companies of the Bengal and three companies of the Bombay sappers.

"Artillery.—Two batteries of Horse, six of Field, one of Mountain, and two of Garrison Artillery.

"Reserve Division.

"British Cavalry.—The 1st (the King's) Dragoon Guards.

"Native Cavalry.—The 1st Bengal, the 5th Punjab, and the 2nd Bombay.

"British Infantry.—The 2nd Battalion of the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire) Regiment, the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, the 2nd of the Leicestershire Regiment, the 2nd of the Norfolk Regiment, the 2nd of the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex) Regiment, and the 1st of the Worcestershire Regiment.

"Native Infantry.—The 3rd and 12th Bengal, the 27th and 30th Bombay, and the 27th Madras.

"Three companies of Sappers, one from each Presidency."

APRIL 6.

"To-day there was a review of the troops assembled here. The Imperial troops numbered about 8,000, and the contingent of Chiefs about 3,000.

"The review, which took place on the cavalry parade ground, consisted simply of a march past, there being no space for troops to be drawn up in a line.

"The Viceroy and Ameer rode on to the ground together, with their combined Staffs. The Duke of Connaught rode on the Viceroy's left hand, and the Commanders-in-Chief of Bombay and Madras, with their Staffs, were in the cortège. The Viceroy was in civil dress, the Ameer wore a white uniform of Russian pattern.

"When the Viceroy and Ameer had taken their place at the saluting-point, the troops, led by the Commander-in-Chief of India, entered the ground from the road, and marched past. The army presented a splendid appearance. The British infantry regiments, however, were below their strength. The Highland regiments attracted most attention. The Native infantry went by very steadily. The British cavalry consisted of the 9th Lancers, the 1st (the King's) Dragoon Guards, and the Carbineers. Among the artillery was an elephant battery. The volunteers numbered 400, including the cadets from Lahore.

"The native contingents followed the Imperial troops. Their appearance was a surprise to the spectators. Man for man, they looked as good as the native Imperial soldiers, and they require only a few months' training under British officers to equal them in drill. They wore a clean, smart uniform. Their cavalry and artillery horses were good. Finally, they marched past in creditable style.

"It rained at intervals. Although the review was shorn of much of its effects as a military spectacle, the sight was a picturesque one. The scarlet of the Sappers, who kept the front, stood out clear against the white-clad crowd beyond. To the right the infantry could be seen, across the valley, winding their way towards their camps, and gradually disappearing behind a knoll crowned with trees; while the foreground was occupied in turn by the other branches of the Queen's service, and the troops of the

Chiefs. The effect was considerably heightened by the passage of a train which ran shrieking over a corner of the ground."

"The Quetta railway cannot be completed for two years to come. Orders have, however, been issued to construct a temporary railway through the Bolan. Starting from Pir Choki, it will follow the bed of the river, and then run along the old road to Sir-i-Bolan, and be continued from Darwaza into Quetta.

"The gradients between Sir-i-Bolan and Darwaza are too steep for the laying of a railway. The instructions are to leave the new military road free for traffic; but that road is useless for the purpose of making a railway, owing to the want of a bridge.

"The arrangements are completed for the transport of two battalions a day by the State railway to Rindli, the point where the Quetta railway was stopped."

Home News.

COUNCIL DRAFTS FOR INDIA.—The tenders for Rs.50,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—in bills, on Calcutta, Rs.1,60,000, average rate 1s. 6.8125d.; and Bombay, Rs.8,25,000, average rate 1s. 6.81d. In telegraphic transfers, on Calcutta, Rs.7,00,000, average rate 1s. 6.879d.; Bombay, Rs.11,00,000, average rate 1s. 6.88d.; and Madras, Rs.1,00,000, average rate 1s. 6.9d., a total of Rs.28,85,000. Tenders for bills on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 6.13-16d. and above, and for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies at 1s. 6.7d. and above, will receive in full. A statement has been posted up at the chief cashier's office at the Bank of England, showing that during the financial year ended with March 31st, the India Council has sold bills and telegraphic transfers to the extent of Rs.17,03,72,118, realising in sterling £13,705,777, at an average rate of 1s. 7.307d. per rupee. The sterling amounts received in 1884-5 on account of Rs.17,10,22,118 in bills and telegraphic transfers, including the value of Rs.6,50,000 of transfers sold in 1883-4, but not paid for within that financial year, were £13,758,909.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The shipments of bullion for India, from March 25th to the 1st inst. inclusive, were as follows:—Per *Peshawur*, March 25, Bombay, £133,000, Calcutta, £10,000; per *Brindisi*, April 1, Bombay, £176,000.—*From J. Westwood Thompson's Indian Circular.*

PRESENTATION CASKET TO MRS. CARMICHAEL.—We have the pleasure to state that the beautiful silver casket presented to Mrs. Carmichael by a large number of native ladies of Madras, which lately arrived in England, has been inspected by the Queen, having been sent to Windsor Castle for that purpose, by desire of Her Majesty. The address which accompanied the casket was read with satisfaction by Her Majesty, who has expressed, through General Sir Henry Ponsonby, to Mrs. Carmichael her admiration of the artistic workmanship of the casket, and her interest in the occasion of its presentation.—*Journal National Indian Association.*

THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—The following letter has been received by Mr. C. M. Norwood, M.P., president of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce, from the Under-Secretary of State for India:—"India-office, S.W., 31st March, 1885. Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial from the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government will carry out the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian railways, and that it will also offer such terms of guarantee as will induce the public to assist more largely in making new railways. In reply I am desired to acquaint the association that the Secretary of State has been in communication with the Government of India as to the steps to be taken to give effect, as far as practicable, to the recommendations of the Select Committee of last session, and that it has been decided to increase for the present the annual borrowings by the Government of India for public works from 250 lakhs to 350 lakhs, the greater part of which it is proposed to expend annually on railway extension. This increased borrowing on the part of the Government of India takes effect during the official year 1885-86. The Secretary of State is fully sensible of the importance of inducing the public to invest more largely in new railway undertakings in India, provided the money can be raised on terms which are not too onerous to Indian revenues. Terms have recently been agreed upon with the promoters of company for a line from Bhopal to Gwalior and Cawnpore, with branches to Manikpur, on the East Indian Railway, and to Saugor, and negotiations have also been commenced for the formation of a company to construct and work a line of railway between Nagpur and Calcutta. The present condition of the money market, however, prevents the completion of either of these arrangements. It may be of interest to the association to know that during 1883-84 539½ miles of new railway were completed and opened for traffic, and that at the close of

that year (31st March, 1884) the total length of lines sanctioned was 14,290 miles, of which 10,832½ were open for traffic, and 3,357½ remained to be completed.—I am, &c., J. K. Cross."

STOPPAGE OF FURLOUGH.—The following is a list of the officers of the Indian Army who were ordered to embark at Brindisi on the 6th inst. *en route* to rejoin their regiments:—Col. H. B. Haane, Lieut.-Col. G. C. Jackson, Capt. V. C. Tonnochy, Col. A. Battye, C.B.; Lieut.-Col. J. H. Broome, Col. A. W. Montague, Lieut.-Col. F. W. Collis, Surg.-Major A. M. Paterson, Capt. G. Davidson, Major G. H. C. Dyce, Capt. J. C. Campbell, Capt. T. S. Boileau, Capt. W. Lambert, Major W. B. Aislabie, Surg.-Major D. P. Macdonald, Capt. C. S. Wheler, Lieut. E. E. Robertson, Major E. A. Money, Lieut.-Col. H. W. J. Senior, Surg.-Major G. C. Chesnaye, Capt. J. L. O'Brien, Lieut. E. E. Taylor, Col. A. FitzHugh, Col. H. Rowland, Lieut. W. S. Marshall, Major W. F. Hume, Major C. J. Hughes, Capt. W. A. Wetherall, Col. F. T. Humfrey, Major R. L. Price, Major C. M. Erskine, Major F. H. Blanshard, Surg. J. Lewtas, Lieut.-Col. W. North, Col. C. M. Griffith, Capt. H. A. Vincent, Capt. D. D. Passy, Col. W. J. Bell, Col. F. G. Rideout, Lieut.-Col. J. Ward, Lieut.-Col. S. J. Browne, Lieut. J. G. Hunter, Capt. C. Hogge, Major G. W. Beresford, Lieut. E. P. Hutchinson, Lieut. R. H. Twigg, Major S. J. Lambert, Major E. C. S. Jackson, Lieut. F. S. St. Quentin, Major C. M. Hall, Lieut. E. H. Rodwell, Lieut. J. G. Ramsay, Capt. A. W. T. Radcliffe, Surg. W. Conry, Lieut.-Col. J. F. F. Colagan, Lieut. A. B. Pritchard, Major T. Shepherd, Major J. Hay, Lieut. J. Lamb, Lieutenant J. Eardley-Wilmot, Captain C. Hogg, Lieut.-Col. de L. R. F. Wooldridge, Lieut.-Col. W. F. Sandwith, Major J. G. Fagan, Capt. L. F. Heath, Capt. E. A. Barclay. With the exceptions of Cols. Bell, Rideout, and Ward, and Capt. Passy, the officers of the Madras army embark a week later. The following officers are under orders to embark for Bombay by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer leaving Brindisi on April 13:—Lieut.-Col. R. W. Hesketh, Col. H. C. Wright, Capt. J. R. Rawlinson, Capt. McCausland, Col. F. B. Boone, Capt. Leader, Capt. Whittemore, Major H. T. H. Baber, Lieut. H. E. Porter, Col. J. K. Clubley, Col. B. H. Preston, Col. R. Griffiths, Major R. J. McGhee, Col. H. A. Justice, Col. Woulfe Hay, Lieut. J. W. Parker, Surgeon-Major Sargent, Major J. J. Kennedy, Surgeon E. Ferrand, Col. J. M. Sexton, Lieut. Pritchard, Lieut. Meade, Col. Gordon, Col. Austin, Major McNeill, Col. Keays, Capt. Mayne, Major Fagan, Col. R. Morris, Capt. J. E. Barr, Col. Chambers, Col. Cotton, Lieut. E. C. Cox, Col. C. A. Cunningham, Lieut. J. W. Currie, Lieut. A. A. Lane, Capt. Monteith, Lieut. Montgomery, Lieut.-Col. Payne, Major Welchman, Major Wratislaw, Surgeon J. Lucas, and Col. Magrath.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS, DIVIDENDS, &c.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.—The directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending December 31. £20,000 has been added to the reserve fund, and £8,300 carried forward.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—The report of the directors states that the net profit for the year ending December 31 last, including £1,974 brought forward, amounts to £70,447. An interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum has already been paid for the half-year ending June 30, and the sum of £25,000 carried to reserve fund; and it is now proposed to pay a similar dividend for the half-year ending December 31; to place a further sum of £10,000 to the credit of the reserve fund, making a total addition to this fund for the year of £35,000; and to carry forward a balance of £12,184 to next account.

CREDIT FONCIER OF MAURITIUS.—The twenty-first ordinary general meeting was held on March 31 at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. W. Stanley presided, and in moving the adoption of the report stated that there was a decrease of £12,320 in their debenture capital, but during the early part of the year, and pending applications for new loans, the Board had not been at all anxious to issue further debentures. The net profit for the year had been £18,333, and the available balance was £18,395. They now proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, making the distribution for the year, with the interim dividend, 10 per cent. The island had been passing through a severe financial crisis, but the company had not been injuriously affected. In recognition of the services which Mr. Dick, their secretary, had rendered to the company, they had appointed him manager and secretary. Mr. Longridge seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

OBITUARY.

✕ **DR. GEORGE PEARSE**, late of the Madras Medical Service, and an honorary physician to the Queen, died at Cheltenham on the 28th ult. at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. The deceased gentleman was nominated an assistant-surgeon on the Madras Medical Establishment in 1824, and in 1837, on being promoted to the rank of surgeon, he was appointed secretary to the Medical Board of that presidency, and occupied that position till 1848. In 1851 he was posted to the Mysore Division as superintending surgeon, and subsequently became head of the Medical Department of Madras as Principal Inspector-General of Hospitals, retir-

ing from the service on April 20, 1861. In September of the same year he was gazetted an honorary physician to Her Majesty.

COLONEL NEVINSON WILLOUGHBY DE COURCY, C.B., late of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, died on the 30th ult. at Clapham. He was the second son of the late Captain Nevinson de Courcy, R.N., K.T.S., by marriage with Mary, daughter of Mr. William Blennerhassett, of Ballyseedy, county Kerry, and cousin of Lord Kingsale. He was born in 1823, entered the Royal Marines in 1841, and retired as colonel in 1877. The gallant officer served in Japan from 1864 to 1866, and also in the Ashantee war of 1873-4. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Military Division) in 1877. Colonel de Courcy married in 1866 Maria Jane, daughter of the late Mr. William Cooke, of the Madras Civil Service, but was left a widower in 1881.

COLONEL ARTHUR LOWRY COLE, C.B., late of the 17th Regiment, died on Monday, the 30th ult., at Wimbledon, very suddenly. The deceased was the eldest son of the late General the Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, G.C.B., sometime Colonel of the 27th Foot, and Governor successively of Gravesend and Tilbury, and the island of Mauritius, and of the Cape of Good Hope, and he was the grandson of the first Earl of Enniskillen; his mother was Lady Frances Harris, second daughter of James, first Earl of Malmesbury, and he was born in August, 1817. He served with the 17th Regiment in the Crimean Campaign, and commanded it at the siege of Sebastopol, and at the assault on the Redan on the 18th of June, 1855. For these services he was mentioned in despatches, received the medal with clasp, the Turkish medal, the 5th class of the Order of Medjidie, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Military Division). Colonel Cole married in 1854 Elizabeth Frances, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Villiers Francis Hatton, by whom he has left issue three sons and four daughters.

SIR VERE HENRY LEVINGE, died on March 22 at Madras. The deceased Baronet was the sixth son of Sir Richard Levinge, sixth baronet, by marriage with Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter and co-heir of the first Lord Ranelagh, and was born in November, 1819. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother, Sir Richard G. A. Levinge, as recently as September 28 last year. The late Sir Vere was educated at Haileybury, and was for some years in the Madras Civil Service. He is succeeded, as ninth baronet, by his brother, Henry Corbyn Levinge, born in 1828, and married in 1857, to Ellen, daughter of Mr. R. Barnes of Purneah.

Correspondence.

ENGLISH SILVER COINS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—As ten English florins are intrinsically worth only a little more than three-fourths of a gold sovereign common sense says that it ought to be easy to obtain ten worn florins for one new sovereign.

And yet it is often difficult to obtain change, even from banks. What is the cause? Is it the purpose of the English Government to oblige us to accept Mr. Childers's nine-shilling half-sovereigns, or does any one wish to entice the English labouring class into public-houses, where silver change is readily given to those who drink beer?

The English Government could in one month make £100,000 profit by coining florins; and a much larger profit if it were to proclaim that English florins should be current in India as rupees. After such a proclamation the English Mint would be unable to coin florins fast enough.—Your obedient servant.

April 2nd.

T.

THE *Rangpore Dikprokeah* (Kakina Rangpore) says:—"Fear of the Russians has become unavoidable. If what is written by the Paris correspondent of the *Times* be true, then the English people ought not to be indifferent now. The desire for the conquest of India has become stronger in the minds of the Russians. The British Government ought carefully to adopt precautionary measures."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* thus speaks of the constitution of the Select Committee on the Patwari Bill:—"A Bill has lately been introduced by Mr. A. P. MacDonnell in the Bengal Council called the Canungo and Patwari Bill. I do not wish now to enter into the merits of this Bill; doubtless we shall soon hear much on this subject. Suffice it to say here that, for very good reasons, it is most objectionable to the zemindars in Bengal and Behar. In the earlier stage of this Bill, on the 14th instant, its reading in the Bengal Council was opposed, and the motion being put, its reading was carried by seven votes to four, thus showing the strength of the two parties who were to consider it. After this the Bill, which, be it observed, is essentially a Government Bill following in the steps of the Rent Bill, was referred to a Select Committee of six, and of these six four were taken from the Government majority and two only from the zemindary minority. In a Select Committee so formed what hope can the zemindars have of an impartial hearing?" Comments on the above are superfluous.

Selected Articles.

THE INDIAN EXHIBITION.

(COMMUNICATED TO THE "TIMES.")

When it was decided that India was to take part in the exhibition of 1886 letters were addressed by the Prince of Wales to the various Governments and to some of the Princes of India asking for their cordial co-operation. It may be seen from these letters, as well as from other published correspondence, that the Government of India and the various Governments, as well as the Princes of India, were expected to provide a very perfect collection of all the products and manufactures of the country, and that it was desired that India should show its wares to the best advantage in a European market; that the exhibition should be extremely complete, and, in fact, be an advertisement of a valuable kind for India. The government of India was not unwilling that the opportunity thus afforded should be taken to complete a work upon which it had long been engaged—viz., the industrial and economic survey of the country, and believed that in this way (that is, by providing a complete sample collection of Indian wares and productions with a full account of each, the place where made or produced, the uses to which it can be put, &c., including statistics, and, in the case of products, the area of production and the commercial movements) it would best secure the interests of the people of India. It proved, however, that the authorities in London were, from motives of economy, not desirous that India should spend the money necessary for any such collection, notwithstanding the responsibility imposed by the communications received in India.

The Government of India, in accepting the responsibility, seems to have considered that it was not to be stinted in men or money, and it was evidently intended that the government of each Province (each being superior in population and number of exhibits to any one Australian colony) should make its own arrangements. This, however, is, from whatever cause, economy or jealousy of control, not to be, and there may be some disappointment in the provinces on this account. It should be stated that each Australian colony is to be represented by its own agent. Why not, therefore, each province of India in the same manner? The end of it all is that the Government of India is now only to be made responsible for a trade collection, which will, of course, be much cheaper than the full collections at first asked for, and for which sufficient funds have now been sanctioned. It will not be responsible for providing anything more than small samples of each product and class of manufacture, and it is understood that a sufficient sum will be allowed for this purpose, and that the whole of the decorative work, articles *de luxe*, and more expensive exhibits will be provided by the Royal Commissioners. The Government of India will, in fact, appear only as one of the exhibitors, and not as the furnisher of the Indian Courts, which must now be chiefly equipped by the Royal Commissioners, unless they are to be satisfied with a small and not very attractive looking shop collection. It is, of course, right that the Indian Government should not be saddled with too much of the expense to which the Commissioners may be put in furnishing the Courts with attractive exhibits. It has provided a guarantee for £20,000, in addition to whatever its own exhibit will cost, and the Royal Commissioners will apparently control the funds that can be raised upon this guarantee. Moreover, the Bombay Government will be requested to lend some of the exhibits which have been provided for its own exhibition, now postponed for another year.

SIR HENRY RAWLINSON ON RUSSIA.

Sir Henry Rawlinson has published an article in the *Nineteenth Century* entitled "The Russian Advance in Central Asia." It commences with the following passage:—"It is easier to write about the Russian advance at the present day than it was a few years back. The ground has been cleared of much of the rubbish which formerly encumbered it. Not long ago the apologists of Russia were wont to compare the progress of her arms in Central Asia with the progress of our own in India. We were warned of a certain law of nature which impelled civilisation to advance on barbarism, and were asked to hail with sympathy, rather than view with suspicion, the extension of a Power which, as it swept on in its restless course, diffused the blessings of order, of knowledge, and of commerce over a vast region hitherto sunk in a savagery of the worst description. But public opinion is now somewhat changed. No one questions that Russia is entitled to great credit for the civilising influence that has attended her progress, for the large benefits she has conferred upon humanity in her career of conquest through Central Asia. By crushing the Turcoman raiders, indeed, and by abolishing the slave markets of Khiva and Bokhara, she has restored peace and prosperity to districts which were groaning in misery, and has earned the gratitude of thousands of terror-stricken families. Whatever may happen in the future, she has gained imperishable glory in

the past by her victories of peace along the desolated frontier of Khorassan; but here the register of her good deeds must end. To suppose that she launched her forces across the Caspian in 1869 and engaged in Central Asian warfare with a view to these beneficent results, is to ignore the whole spirit and character of her policy. Fortunately there is now no room for misconception. Her soldiers and statesmen have recently laid bare her springs of action with a plainness that is almost cynical, but at the same time with a fulness of detail that must carry conviction to all unprejudiced minds. It was during the Crimean war, we are told, that Russia first realised her false position in regard to England. In her schemes of aggrandisement in Europe she was liable to be met and thwarted at every turn by British alliances and British influence; and when engaged in war she was open to our attack in every quarter, in the Black Sea, the Sea of Azof, the Baltic, or the coast of Georgia, without any possibility of retaliation. If she was to develop in due course, as had so often been predicted, into the leading Power of the world, it was thus absolutely necessary that the inequality complained of should be redressed. Some weak point in our armour must be discovered. Some means must be found to shatter the palladium of our insular security. Hence there arose the idea of creating a great Oriental satrapy, under Russian administration, which should envelop the north-west frontier of our Indian Empire, and from which, as occasion might arise, pressure could be exerted, or, if necessary, armed demonstrations might issue, which would neutralise British opposition in Europe, and would place our policy on the Bosphorus or elsewhere in subordination to her own. In former times, as is well known, elaborate schemes have been discussed at St. Petersburg for the actual invasion of India, and, if we may judge from the utterances of the Moscow press and the fervid letters of certain Russian generals, the same exalted ideas still prevail in many military circles; but assuredly no such extravagance has been apparent in the careful plan of trans-Caspian operations hitherto adopted by the Russian Government, which has, on the contrary, been of the soberest and most practical character.

"The end in view has been simply to arrive by gradual accretion of territory at the frontier of India. In pursuance of this object Russia has incurred expense, without any immediate prospect of return, to an extent which has filled economists with dismay; fifty millions sterling, at least, having been expended by her in Central Asia during the last twenty-five years. Native rights at the same time have been mercilessly trampled on, and, above all, diplomacy has pushed its privilege of deception far beyond the bounds hitherto recognised as legitimate; but success, which condones all such irregularities, has rewarded her efforts. and the crisis has now arrived, almost sooner than was expected."

THE PAUSE IN AFGHANISTAN.

There is a pause in the negotiations about Afghanistan. The Russian reply has been received in London, and is said to be conciliatory in tone; but the end is not yet reached. The British Government has still to study that reply, which, if Russia is striving to gain time, may be conciliatory only in form, and has also to await the result of the serious negotiations now taking place between Lord Dufferin and Abdurrahman Khan. It is evident, from Lord Hartington's well-weighed speech of Tuesday, that the agreement between England and the Ameer requires much definition; and the long interviews between the negotiators at Rawul Pindi indicate the existence of doubts which may involve references to England. It is inevitable, indeed, that difficulties should exist, for the final settlement of the international boundary, though an essential preliminary to peace does not cover the whole case. It is essential that Herat, which is the key of the new arrangements, should be placed in such a position that Russia cannot seize it by a *coup-de-main*, and that the people of this country should not suspect every necessary or innocent movement of Russian troops beyond the Caspian of being directed against Great Britain. Even if the Government of St. Petersburg is honest, its generals are ambitious; and Herat may, some day or other, be in the hands of a discontented Afghan governor capable of a perfidious transaction. To place Herat beyond danger, and to give the British Government permanent means of knowing exactly what goes on there, is indispensable; but those ends are exceedingly difficult to secure. Herat can be refortified, and strongly garrisoned by Afghan soldiers whom India will help the Ameer to pay; but that is not quite enough, and it is at the next step that perplexity begins.—*Spectator*.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Twenty years ago the Volunteer movement at home was the grand patriotic answer of the English people to the threat of a French invasion. The hour seems now close at hand when a similar movement among the Europeans in India will become the most laudable and practical reply to the menacing attitude of our great antagonist, Russia. It is, therefore, worth our while to inquire to what extent volunteering in India may afford relief to our military system, and thereby strengthen our position in this country. It appears from the latest returns there are under 13,000 Volunteers in the whole of India, including nearly 4,000 men who belong to

the several Railway corps, and are not therefore available for general purposes. Now this number is but a fraction of the force we might reasonably reckon on, if Englishmen throughout India would recognise that volunteering has now not merely passed from the stage of a *pa-ti-me* to that of a duty, but is also fast becoming a necessary act for self-preservation.

From the census of 1881 it appears there are over 70,000 European and Eurasian adult males in this country, exclusive of these in the army. Most of these are able-bodied men. Consequently we may safely estimate that at least 50,000 men are fit to carry arms; and we need hardly say, that if this number were actually enrolled and armed, we should be far better prepared to denude the country of regular troops than we are at the present moment.

Of course, there are certain strategical points that must always be held by regular troops; more especially those where the civil European population is limited. But, on the other hand, there are numerous stations and important positions which, under a proper organisation, might be entrusted entirely to our volunteer soldiers. In Calcutta, for example, there are over 10,000 male Europeans, and nearly 5,000 Eurasians. Surely, from these numbers, Calcutta might furnish at least 5,000 or even 10,000 men for its own defence. In Bombay again, there are, exclusive of the military, over 10,000 European and Eurasian males. Statistics such as these show the great capabilities for self-defence which the civil population affords; and it only remains for Government to utilise this latent power for the common welfare. We feel sure that the English in India, of every shade and every grade, will readily respond to the call, if only the question is taken up in a broad and practical way. We cannot afford any great addition to existing armaments; and as our military resources must be increased to meet an ever-approaching danger, a popular extension of the volunteer system appears the easiest way to attain that end.

Volunteering in India does not possess the attractive aspects which it bears at home. Climate, exhausting work, and scant leisure are deterrents difficult to overcome; so much so, that we cannot reasonably expect the vast majority of citizens to join the force as at present constituted. There are others, especially among the Eurasian community, who cannot afford the expense inseparable from volunteering. The objections of the first class, and the disabilities of the second, must be overcome in one way or another; and if dealt with in a practical and satisfactory manner, there can, we believe, be little doubt that a remarkable impetus will be given to the volunteer movement. Men who have the means, but not the inclination or leisure, for regular drill, the wearing of uniform, and other petty inconveniences, might well be enrolled in a Volunteer Reserve. In fact, we believe Government has now some such scheme under consideration. These men would not be required to parade themselves with uniform, nor would they be required to attend drills, except at their own pleasure; but arms and equipments for every man so enrolled would be issued; and on any great emergency occurring, the Volunteer Reserve might be called out by special proclamation or even by notification from the local authorities. The advantages of such a reserve are that, the men being already enrolled, Government would know exactly what number of men they could count on for internal defence; so that an organisation would be in existence for the reception of these men, and arms, ammunition and equipment will be readily forthcoming instead of being dependent on tardy compliance with "preaudits," "authorised indents," and the other safeguards demanded by circumlocution. Nor can it be said that the men would be useless. The class of Europeans who would join such a reserve are, as a rule, well educated men, who would rapidly acquire such slight knowledge of drill as their duties would demand; while nearly all would be more or less proficient with the use of fire-arms. In fact, they would be men whom a very little drill and a very little target practice would render thoroughly effective for the purposes for which they would be required.

As regards the other class which we have indicated—namely, the poorer Europeans and Eurasians—there seems no reason why we should not form from them companies of militia who should be paid for their services whenever called out for training, as well as when embodied. Such a Militia should have a purely local organisation, and might for economy's sake be affiliated to existing volunteer corps. The details of such a scheme are beyond the province of a newspaper article; but we cannot think that they admit of any insuperable difficulties; while the adoption of such measures as those herein proposed would give us, in every large station in India, a considerable body of armed men fairly trained, and capable of performing many of those duties of precaution which would otherwise have to be taken by soldiers of the regular forces. An addition of 50,000 volunteers and militia would, in all likelihood, then enable us to detach 20,000 men from the garrison army which would otherwise have to be retained. In any case, it will confer on the civil population throughout India that feeling of comparative security which carries with it the maintenance of British prestige, and hinders the growth of groundless panics.

As Major Collen stated in the United Service Institution Prize Essay for 1883;—"Outlying stations and districts, still isolated or

comparatively inaccessible, can rarely receive the strength which a British garrison confers, while a disturbance at a single one of such stations might lead to conflagration." Again:—"The formation of volunteer corps at every place where there are European residents, few or many, must be a real increase to the military strength of the empire; for not only would they, in time of trouble, enable the main body of the British troops to be set free for service in the field, but in those places where British troops are not ordinarily stationed, they would be still more valuable. They would there act in maintaining order by their mere existence; and would prevent, not only the disasters and evils attendant on any interruption of the peace of the country, but, in case of heavier troubles, would form a protection to the non-combatant population and to public and private property."

We are not advocating any measures of an ambitious or expensive nature. We do not expect for the result an army of soldiers; but we do anticipate that the imposing fact of 50,000 additional armed Englishmen being prepared to fight for the common weal will add immensely to our prestige in India itself, and will have no little moral effect on those who contemplate the easy disruption of the Indian empire.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE "EVENING NEWS" ON THE TENANCY BILL.

It ought to be generally known that, even if members of the House of Commons understand little about the Bengal Tenancy Bill it is still a fact, that "out of 228 sections of the original Bill forty-five were omitted, fourteen new sections added, and twenty-two wholly recast in the Select Committee." We, therefore, entirely agree with the resolution passed by the London Committee of Bengal Landholders, to the effect that the Bill ought to have been republished and circulated in the vernacular languages of our Indian fellow-subjects. No one, unless very self-sufficient, pretends to understand English Acts of Parliament. But that is no reason why the natives of India should not be allowed to know what is being enacted by a Bill which touches their most vital interests.

THE PRESENT QUESTION.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

My Lord,—When the news was received in this country that the Ministry had appointed the Earl of Dufferin as successor to Lord Ripon, the fact that your lordship had made questions of Eastern administration, and particularly the affairs of Egypt, your special study was generally remarked upon as a most happy incident of your appointment. We knew that you would come to India, familiar with the financial administration of Mahomedan countries; and the fact, in particular, that your lordship had made Egyptian finance a special subject of your study, filled every one with the hope that in dealing with the great problem of the administration of the land in Bengal you would find little difficulty in mastering the subject, because of its absolute identity with the very same problem you had become familiar with in Egypt. The public expectations from your appointment were heightened, when it was announced that your lordship had chosen for your private secretary, and would be accompanied to India by a gentleman who was a distinguished writer, who also had made the subject of Eastern, and in particular, of Egyptian finance a special study. Your lordship's arrival was preceded, moreover, by the appointment of Sir Auckland Colvin as Finance Minister of the country, who, in addition to his long familiarity with the administration of the land in India, had been for nearly five years the Finance Minister of Egypt, with the administration of its land-revenue as the sole object of his care. For myself, my lord, I confess that I regarded it as a most happy circumstance, that when the great Bengal Land Bill came for final consideration before the Imperial Council, the public would have the satisfaction of seeing with what original power your Excellency—aided by the counsels of the two gentlemen I have named—would deal with the vast interests that are mixed up with this measure. My disappointment has been as deep, as I think the public expectations were well founded. I need not tell your Excellency that the administration of the land in these Provinces, with the rights of the State, the zemindar, and the cultivator respectively, is a problem identical in its origin and its nature with the same question in Egypt. There, as here, it is the Mahomedan law of the *khiraj*, which we profess to administer. There, as here, the State rights, the rights of the private landlord, and the rights of the cultivator, are questions absolutely identical in their nature, and in the developments they have received. The sole difference is—the lamentable one—that while the land has been most wisely administered in Egypt, its administration in this country has been an utter scandal from the first, for the incompetency by which it has been characterised. For a long time, my lord, the civilian administrators of India could not be made even to understand what the law of the country really was. This uncertainty did not pass away unfortunately, until from the passion for change, which has ever characterised our rule, fatal and wide-reaching mistakes had been made that we have since painfully and in vain

laboured to undo. It has now, however, been well understood for at least sixty years, that the relations of the State with the land of India, are exactly the same as those which prevail in every settled Mahomedan country, and are regulated by the very same law. The land law, in all the Ottoman dominions, including Egypt, is the very same law as the land law we are administering in India and is embodied in the same Code, the *Fatwa Alunghereee* of the Emperor Aurungzebe. It is this Indian Code by which the Porte has for nearly two centuries guided its own administration of the land. The latest authoritative expositor of the Code in English, is Mr. Neil Baillie, who opens the preface of his work (1853) with the following remarkable statement:—

"The most important of the rights acquired by the East India Company, by cessions or conquest from its predecessors in the Government of India, is the *khiraj* or land-tax, which has existed in that country from early times, and was probably imposed upon it soon after its conquest by the Mahomedans. In Bengal, the right to this tax was conferred upon the Company by an express grant from the Moghul Emperor, Shah Alum, under a Firman bearing date the 12th August, 1765, and neither in that Presidency nor in any other part of India, have the East India Company or their local Governors, ever pretended to any greater rights in respect of this particular tax than belonged to the preceding Governments, under the acknowledged law of the country. It has, therefore, always been considered a matter of importance to ascertain as correctly as possible the nature and limits of that tax, according to the Mahomedan law, which was not only the general law of the country, but was more especially that which determined the right of the Government and the people to each other."

Your Excellency, I have no doubt, is well acquainted with Mr. Baillie's work, and as there is no dispute that the land-revenue of Egypt, as of other Mahomedan lands, is the very same property as the land-revenue of India, your lordship will not ask me to enlarge upon the point.

Now, my lord, this being so, we are confronted with a series of the most startling and extraordinary contrasts between the administration of the land-revenue in Egypt and in India; but as it is in the Bengal Provinces only that the present controversy rages I confine my remarks thereto. Your lordship has doubtless been struck by the fact that there is a remarkable identity of soil in the two countries. The cultivated area of Egypt is the valley and delta of a great river, the Nile. The cultivated area of the Bengal Provinces consists of the valleys and the deltas of three vast river systems, the Ganges, the Brahmapootra, and the Mahanuddee. The physical conditions of the two countries are, for all purposes of this argument, identical. They have practically the same soil, the same climate, and the same striking natural advantages. As might be expected, they grow the very same staples of produce, the advantage of the Bengal Provinces being that the produce is a good deal more varied. Permit me to place the products side by side:—

Egyptian Produce.—Rice, wheat, maize, pulse, cotton, sugar, barley, clover.

Bengal Produce.—Rice, wheat, maize, pulse, cotton, sugar, barley, indigo, silk, jute, opium, betel-nut, cocoanut, potatoes, tobacco, teas, seeds, oils, hides, lac.

Whatever Egypt grows, Bengal grows, and much more. Egypt is heavily handicapped by the want of labour; Bengal teems with it. The population of Egypt, including its urban classes, amounts to but five and-a-half millions of people; the population of Bengal is sixty millions. They occupy respectively precisely the same ratio of cultivated land to population. Five millions of people in Egypt occupy and cultivate five million acres of land. Sixty millions of people here occupy and cultivate sixty to seventy millions. There has been a great extension of railway communication in Egypt, and if the extension here is not yet so wide as there, it soon will be. Bengal has the advantage of a vast internal system of water communications, her Eastern canals alone carrying more goods than the two great railways she possesses, combined. And now, my lord, let me ask you how it is, that it never occurs to you, in these dreary debates in your Council, that you hear from one day's end to another of nothing but rack-rent and oppression of the ryot, under an aggregate demand that averages less than 4s. per acre (Rs.2), while in Egypt, without complaint of any kind the land-revenue alone, excluding the rents of the private proprietors of the *ooshr* and *abaaieh* lands, is 20s. per acre with indefinite additions in the shape of *corvee* or forced labour. The State in Egypt takes £5,000,000 every year as land-revenue (*khiraj*) from the 5,000,000 acres of land occupied by 5,000,000 people. The State in Bengal takes less than £4,000,000 from 60,000,000 of people, cultivating 60 to 70,000,000 acres, while the whole aggregate demand upon the ryot, of land-revenue and zemindar's rental together, is but £11,000,000, of which the Government itself tells us but £10,000,000 to £11,000,000 are really levied. Let me ask your Excellency to look attentively at these figures:—

Egypt.—State Revenue, £5,000,000; Private Rental, £2,000,000 (Estimate).

Bengal.—State Revenue, £4,000,000; Private Rental, £7,000,000.

In the neighbouring provinces of the North-West, the aggre-

gate of State revenue and zemindar's rental is Rs. 6 the acre, for a soil that is barrenness itself, compared with that of Bengal, where the aggregate is but Rs. 2 the acre. And your lordship can listen, day after day in your Council, to assurances that the ryot is oppressed and rack-rented, by a demand that mocks his just liability, without a single pointed inquiry of Sir Auckland Colvin, or its other members, as to the solution of this strange enigma. Your lordship, no doubt, is aware that so dissatisfied was Sir Auckland Colvin with the demand upon the Egyptian *fellaheen* that he had begun a great cadastral survey of the country, under the belief that instead of Rs. 12 revenue, the State might without oppression get Rs. 15 per acre. And have we really no right, my lord, to expect that, with your knowledge of these facts, you should inquire closely into these stories of rack-renting oppression that have brought this great measure of confiscation and wrong into your Council? You are making yourself party to a law that is to settle for all time the assessments and rental together in these provinces at 4s. the acre, or less (Rs. 2), and you are doing it with the full knowledge that outside your Council a united community tell you that it is the most deplorable madness. They point your lordship to the fact that the very same demands aggregate Rs. 6 in the poor territories of the North-West, and that the State assessments alone amount to Rs. 12 in Egypt, and your lordship thinks it right to override all remonstrances, to refuse all inquiry and to say simply, "My instructions are to pass the Bill, and pass it I must." My lord, you are making an error more fatal than that of Lord Cornwallis, because you have not the courage to disappoint your Council—who stand alone in the community, or that you really want the *insight* we so strongly hoped you to possess. You are handing these provinces over to a long and bitter conflict between all classes, because the measure is an unjust one. And in addition to this evil you are introducing a social revolution that will end in reducing Bengal to the same dead level of poverty that exists so widely under our rule, where the private landlord is gone, and a miserable mass of cottiers are ground into the dust by the middleman usurer to whom you are transferring the property of the State on the one hand, and of the zemindar on the other. My lord, I have done. I have fought this land question for nearly thirty years, and in no case yet has the event failed to justify my disregarded warnings. I have often fought almost alone, but to-day a united community protest against what you are doing, and your lordship makes no inquiry, but seems to deem it to be your *kismet* (destiny) that the ruin should be accomplished. India had a right to hope for something better from Lord Dufferin.—My lord, I am your lordship's faithful servant,

R. KNIGHT.

Statesman and Friend of India, Calcutta, March 7th, 1885.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

AN extensive fire occurred at Mymensingh on Saturday, the 14th ult., resulting in the destruction of a large part of the town and the loss of several lives.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN, who was recently operated upon for abscess of the liver, has had a relapse and is in a critical state.

A COURT-MARTIAL will assemble at Rawul Pindi immediately for the trial of Major G. E. Rogers, 1st Dragoon Guards. Brigadier-General Sir Hugh Gough is the president.

ON Wednesday, the 11th ult., Lady Dufferin laid the foundation-stone of a hotel for the accommodation of female medical students in connection with the Calcutta Medical College.

THE train proceeding on the Punjab Northern State Railway with the headquarters of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment left the rails. The colonel and adjutant were severely wounded. Three privates were killed, and three wounded.

THE Calcutta Tea Association have telegraphed to the India Tea Districts Association in London, desiring that a strong remonstrance may be made, on behalf of India, against the proposal to add threepence a pound to the tea duty.

THE financial statement for 1885-86 was published on the 17th ult. in the *Gazette of India* in the form of a minute by Sir Auckland Colvin. The budget estimates of 1885-86 are as follows:—Revenue £72,090,400, Expenditure £71,582,300; Surplus, £508,100.

COLONEL WOOD, Rifle Brigade, met with a bad accident at Meerut on the 11th ult. by his horse falling with him on parade. He lies in a critical state. Captain Neeld, 17th Lancers, when playing polo the same evening, received a blow from a polo stick on the leg, causing severe injuries.

IN reply to the memorial of the residents of Rangoon concerning affairs in Upper Burmah, the Viceroy states that though deeply sensible of the gravity of the situation, he does not consider that the circumstances brought to notice are such as to call for the adoption of the strenuous measures advocated therein.

NEPALESE DEPUTATION.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sher Nur Singh, Rana Bahadur, envoy from Nepal, waited upon his Excellency the Viceroy at 1 P.M. yesterday with a *khrueta* and the usual presents. He was accompanied by the Nepalese representative at Calcutta,

and was received by his Excellency in the throne-room. The deputation was of a private character, congratulating his Excellency on his accession to office.—*Englishman*.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught were entertained at a farewell dinner by Meerut society on Tuesday, the 17th ult. The Duke of Connaught, in responding to the toast proposed in his and the Duchess of Connaught's honour, said that he had been in the country long enough to like it, and that wherever he might be his stay at Meerut would form one of the brightest periods of his life.

THE WALKER CASE.—The Walker case came on on Thursday, the 19th ult. The Judges came to the conclusion that there was no necessity for a re-trial. Laluram Panday said that the conduct of the defendant in offering the insult to Mr. Walker, if intentional, was most reprehensible; but he did not think that, regard being had to definition of offence of insult as given in section 504 of the Penal Code and to all that has occurred in this unfortunate case, any good purpose would be gained by directing a re-trial.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(From the *Indian Planters' Gazette*)

MR. C. R. MARINDIN, C.S., will officiate for Mr. Norman, Collector of Mozufferpore, during the latter's absence on leave.

MR. GRAHAM, who is well known for his ascents in the Himalayas, is about to undertake an expedition to the Congo, accompanied by Boos, the Grindewald guide.

"It's an ill wind that blows no good," and the stoppage of the construction of the Bengal-Nagpore line sends Mr. J. J. Whitty back joyful to his old diggings in Durbungah.

TERRIBLE thing the force of example. On hearing of Mr. Stewart's (Deputy Magistrate of Mozufferpore) collar-bone fracture, Mr. Gilbert Nicolay immediately got his broken.

MR. ST. JOHN KNELLER, who has recently returned from home, will probably accompany the Maharajah of Durbungah's younger brother, Kumar Rameshwar Sing Bahadur, on his intended visit to England.

THE Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company has declared a dividend of 6½ per cent. on the year's working. This is by no means a bad result for a line fifty miles long, and yet the shares are only quoted at ninety-two.

DURBUNGAH is not going to have it all its own way in the shooting line, and a party headed by Dr. Hill and Mr. Sealy shortly leave Motihari to beard the tiger in his den round about Trabeni on the Nepal frontier.

THE services of the Behar Light Horse volunteered for the Soudan have been declined by the Viceroy in an autograph letter couched in the kindest spirit, and intimating that the Regiment might be required nearer home.

TRAVELLING on the Hajepore branch of the Tirhoot State Railway through the Dhurmpore Factory lands is becoming dangerous, as the engine occasionally shifts off the line at Mr. Jack Becher's tartan dressing-gown.

IT is quite settled who will—we were going to say—succeed Mr. Showers as Superintendent of Police at Motihari. "Come after" is the proper expression. To "succeed" in Motihari after Mr. Showers would indeed be difficult, but Colonel Hume may as well try.

SOME men have the luck of the devil. What on earth has that commission - to - inquire - into - the - condition - of - our - ministerial - establishments done to be blessed by the addition to it of Mr. John Beames, C.S.? There will be a terrible scramble to get on that commission now.

THE annual inspection of the D, C, and B Companies, N.B.R.V., is fixed to come off on the 11th, 12th, and 13th instant respectively. No date has been finally decided on for the inspection of the A Company, but the event will probably take place on Saturday, the 21st.

DISASTER has been rife amongst the Civilian element in Mozufferpore. No sooner is the popular Judge, Mr. Brett, out of the fire of a dangerous fever into the frying-pan of measles, than Mr. Stewart, the Deputy Magistrate, breaks his collar-bone—accidentally, of course.

THERE is every probability of the Behar Light Horse forming part of the force to be assembled at Rawul Pindi on the occasion of the Cabul Amir's approaching visit. The whole thing will be a very swagger function, and well worth the long journey north. Besides this, it is a capital opportunity for the Regiment to show itself out of Bengal.

MR. A. G. C. THOMPSON, Engineer, of Windsor Tea Estate, Darjeeling, has been granted a patent for "improvements in machinery or apparatus for the rolling of, twisting, and winking of tea leaves or other analogous substances, such improvements greatly increasing the value of the substance operated upon." Mr. Thompson is the patentee of the "Challenge" tea-rolling machine.

PITY THE SORROWS OF A POOR TEA-PLANTER.—While the tea-planters of Assam and Cachar are let off with the comparatively light task of filling up *only* six registers containing seventy-four

columns for the information of Government, their professional brethren in Chittagong are worked up to the full *tilla* of eight registers and 137 columns. After that who can say that the Government does not take a step-fatherly interest in the tea-planters and his servant and his maid and all that is his?

The Teesta Valley Tea Company has realised an average price of Rs. 0-13-1 on its 1884 tea crop. The Gielle and Soom Tea Companies are not far behind this in their average prices for the year. Although no definite figures as to the average prices realised for the Darjeeling tea crop of 1884 are available yet, it may safely be predicted that the result will be found to be not less than nine annas per lb., or very nearly an anna over the average of Cachar and Assam.

MADRAS.

The Madras Artillery Volunteers have offered to join the garrison of Fort St. George should their services be required.

A MEETING of the native editors of Madras has been held, when it was decided to observe moderation of language when criticising the actions and policy of Government.

The Governor of Madras has been indisposed, and the usual weekly meeting of the Council has had to be postponed.

THE EURASIAN COMMUNITY.—Mr. D. S. White left Madras on the 16th ult. for Calcutta on the invitation of the Viceroy to discuss the grievances of the Eurasian and East Indian community.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—In submitting to Government a copy of a letter from the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, reporting on the results of the examination for certificate as Assistant Engineer held in December, 1884, Mr. Grigg, Director of Public Instruction, says:—"I consider the results very creditable to Captain Love and his staff. The question of providing adequate and suitable accommodation for the Civil Engineering College is one of much importance. If funds for a new building are not likely to be available ere long, possibly it may be desirable to rent premises." The Government remarks that "the results of the examination are highly gratifying. The Director will be informed that there is no prospect of becoming available during next year for the construction of a Civil Engineering College."—*Madras Mail*.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.—A convocation of the University was held on the 18th ultimo, Mr. Grant Duff being present as Chancellor. Diplomas were presented to one M.L., twenty-nine B.L.'s, one M.D., one M.B. and C.M., four L.M.S., three B.C.E.'s, six M.A.'s, and 168 B.A.'s. There were two Mahomedan graduates. Last year there were none. The Hon. P. O'Sullivan, the retiring Advocate-General, delivered an address to the students, encouraging them by stating his belief that openings for educated natives would increase with education, especially in connection with medical science. He pointed out that Madras was not singular in producing more graduates than could at present find suitable employment, for such was the case in other countries. Government, he said, were going to close the service to others than graduates after the 1st of May. The best efforts of the educated men of this country were necessary to develop its resources for its increasing population. Local self-government was doing much for the benefit of the people, especially by the extension of education.

THE MADRAS VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—On Wednesday, after drill, the men of the Madras Volunteer Artillery, now in camp, through Sergeant Upshon, who was the spokesman for the occasion, expressed to their Commandant, Major Spring Branson, their willingness to garrison Fort St. George in the event of the services of the Artillery now garrisoning the Fort being needed elsewhere. Major Branson was greatly pleased at the spirit thus evinced by his battery, and promised to bring their offer to the notice of Government.—*Times*.

BOMBAY.

It has just been discovered that a number of letter sorters on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway have been systematically robbing the mail-bags.

The fund which is being raised with the object of commemorating Sir James Fergusson's connection with this presidency now exceeds Rs. 20,000.

MR. LEE-WARNER, C.S., has been appointed Director of Public Instruction in Bombay during the absence of Mr. Chatfield.

At a meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association it was decided that it would be to the advantage of the cotton industry to close the mills one day in seven.

A LARGE and influential meeting in aid of the Guzerat College Fund was held in Bombay on the 12th ult., under the presidency of the Hon. J. B. Peile. Several handsome subscriptions in aid of the fund were announced.

ADMIRAL SIR W. HEWETT, the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies, arrived in Bombay in his flagship, the *Euryalus*, from Colombo on the 18th ult.

LIEUT.-GENERAL MERRIMAN, R.E., secretary to the Bombay Government, in the Public Works Department, has been appointed chairman of the executive committee of the Bombay International Exhibition.

DURING the month of January 240,545 cwt. of wheat, valued at Rs. 9,13,608, were shipped from ports in Sind.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY, Bart., C.S.I., gives an evening party on the 24th instant at his residence, Mazagon Castle, in honour of the retiring Governor.

MR. HENRY A. HANDLEY PAYNE, son of Mr. H. W. Payne, of this city, was admitted a solicitor of the High Court on the 13th ult. He will join the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL W. J. MOORE, C.I.E., is appointed Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, vice Surgeon-General T. B. Beatty, whose period of service expires on the 1st proximo.

THE ballot at the Chamber of Commerce on Friday, the 13th ult., for the election of two Port Trustees resulted in the election of the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., and Mr. John Y. Lang, of Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co.

H.E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, replying to a farewell address presented to him in Bombay on the 14th ult. by the Anjumani-i-Ahbab, made an incidental reference to the strained relations existing between England and Russia, stating that the Queen's Government is strong enough to resist the encroachments of any neighbour, however powerful.

MR. W. E. HART delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on "English Epics" at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday, the 18th ult., his Excellency Sir James Fergusson presiding. The lecturer endeavoured to show the origin of English epics, and drew attention to the commencement of a change in the structure of English verse, and to the tendency to relax the rule of alliteration. His Excellency the Governor, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hart, mentioned an instance that came to his notice when he was Governor of New Zealand, as showing how the oldest stories of the world were handed down until they were embodied in books. He said that the old men of the Maori tribe, who 500 years before had migrated to New Zealand from one of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, were accustomed to maintain the history of their race, including the names of those who had come in certain canoes, the names of the canoes, and so forth, by joining to each other the stories of the past, which were thus preserved from one generation to another.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. G. White and Co. report as follows on the Tea Market, from March 26th to the 2nd inst.:—Smaller sales have been held on account of the near approach of the holidays. Prices have ruled much as last week, steady rates having been obtained for all desirable parcels. Duty payments continue to be excessively heavy, being still about double the usual rate. There were 84,000 packages of Indian and Ceylon growth printed during March against 62,600 packages for the same month last year, so that about 57 millions of this season's crop have been printed, and nearly all sold, against about 51 millions to April 1, 1884. Ceylon.—There has been a larger selection offering, which has comprised some very useful parcels, and there has been spirited competition for them, full prices having been realised for them. On the other hand some invoices are still of inferior quality, and sell at comparatively low averages.

THE NEW SEASON.—The last reports from the Assam tea district are good, and should the weather continue favourable, a somewhat earlier season than that of last year may be anticipated.—*Tea Gazette*.

The two Indian regiments which proceeded to Egypt, viz., the 17th Bengal Infantry and the 15th Sikhs, were respectively 90 and 50 under strength when the weakly men had been deducted. This is highly satisfactory, as these two regiments, of course, were taken at random from the whole Army. Indian regiments are always kept at their full establishment nominally, and seldom fall much below it, in spite of all that has been said lately about the difficulty of recruiting. The whole Army do not average more than 15 men per regiment under strength; and though of course, some are weaker than others, many, like the 45th (Rattray's) Sikhs—which, by the way, gave a draft to the 15th—are always up to strength, and have men ready to fill vacancies. Most of these regiments are in cantonment far from their recruiting-grounds, and only get their recruits in batches, so that there is always a chance of a regiment being under strength at a particular time; but that two regiments, after a very searching medical inspection, should only require 150 men to make them up to full strength for a particular arduous service is very reassuring, when compared with regiments in similar circumstances in England.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

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Furlough of native regiments proceeding to the camp at Rawul Pindi has been stopped.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. CARNEGIE, commanding Northern Division, is allowed furlough to Australia for six months on medical certificate.

THE Army Head-quarters offices close at Calcutta on the 16th and reopen at Rawul Pindi on the 25th March.

THE rumour that glanders had broken out in the horses of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, at Hassan Abdul, is incorrect. The regiment was inspected by First Class Veterinary Surgeon Langhurst, A. V. D., on the 8th ult. and found to be free from any symptoms of the disease.

IN order to prevent the re-enlistment of a Pathan who has been dismissed the service for misconduct, or of a Pathan of known bad character who has taken his discharge, the officer commanding his regiment is instructed to send a careful descriptive roll of the man, giving, whenever possible, indelible marks, to the commanding officers of all regiments which are allowed under G.O. 9 of 1883 to enlist Pathans.

THE Lahore correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphed on the 16th ult.:—From Rawul Pindi I hear that it is probable a leading Lahore barrister will defend Major Rogers at the forthcoming court-martial. Much sympathy is expressed with this officer by all ranks.

AT a general court martial, at Rawul Pindi on the 16th of February, Sepoy Chamni Khan, of the 21st Punjab Infantry, was found guilty of having used criminal force to his superior officer, Naique Mahomed Hussain, by discharging at him a rifle loaded with ball cartridges, whereby he wounded the said naique and caused his death. He was sentenced to be hanged, and the sentence has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

PROPOSALS for organising the Reserves of the Native Army will, a contemporary understands, be at once submitted to the home authorities; and the final adoption or rejection of the scheme proposed will depend upon the views taken by the Secretary of State and the Horse Guards.

PRIVATES CURTIS and OVERSTEAL, of the 12th Lancers, were tried by court-martial at Bangalore, on the 17th ultimo, for committing a criminal assault on Mrs. Barwell, near the South Station Hospital, on the night of the 27th of December. The accused were on guard at the hospital at the time of the occurrence. Both are very young. Several witnesses testified against the accused, who were identified by Mrs. Barwell. The long time which has elapsed between the committal of the offence and the trial of the accused gave rise to considerable scandal, as it appeared as if the military authorities were trying to hush the matter up.

TWO companies of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, under the command of Major Vesey, and two companies of the 12th Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Wilkinson, returned to Bangalore by train from Mulliapuram on Friday, the 13th ult., and the Oxfordshire Regiment have received an intimation by private telegram that they will be placed in orders in a couple of days to proceed to Quetta for service in Afghanistan.

IT is notified that the Government of India are no longer prepared to purchase cast mares of British mounted corps and native cavalry regiments. Cast mares will, in future, without exception, be disposed of together with cast horses.

IT has been decided that this summer a guard of honour for their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief of Madras should be furnished by the 10th Regiment Madras Native Regiment, at Vellore, instead of by one of the corps in garrison at Trichinopoly as last year. The party will leave Vellore, part on the 2nd and part on the 3rd of next month, and proceed to Mettapolliam, where the first detachment will await the arrival of the 2nd, and the whole then march on to Ootacamund. The strength of the company will be one European officer, two native officers, and 100 rank and file, and they will be quartered in Government buildings on Castle Hill.

MR. W. JEFFERIES, one of the original non-commissioned officers of the Bombay Rifle Volunteer Corps, and for the past six years colour-sergeant of "B" Company, has been unanimously elected lieutenant of "A" Company, upon accepting the invitation of the members to become a candidate for the appointment. In "B" Company the lieutenant vacancies created by the promotion of Captain Brown and the resignation of Lieutenant A. B. Anderson will be filled by Lance-Corporal T. M. English and Mr. J. A. Savage, the headmaster of the Cathedral High School, who have been chosen by the majority of the members. The necessary papers have been forwarded to Government.

A COCHIN paper learn that "Sir Frederick Roberts has re-

commended to the Government of Madras the enlistment in Malabar of a native force of six hundred men, under the command of First-Class Police Inspector Ahmed Ghurukul Khan Bahadoor; and that his Excellency was moved to offer this suggestion in view of the numerous cares and engagements of an imperial nature, which engross the regular Indian Army, and of the turbulent and threatening attitude of the Moplahs in Malabar. The Governor of Madras has placed the matter before Mr. Logan, our Collector, for his consideration; and we believe that, though Mr. Logan approves of the scheme in the abstract, he is not of opinion that the details, which enter into the plans of the Commander-in-Chief, should be entirely adopted, or that their adoption would be altogether prudent and efficient."

Miscellaneous.

THE severe wound received by Major Divie Robertson in the engagement at Hasheen having incapacitated him for duty, his place with the 9th Bengal Cavalry, under Colonel Palmer, will be taken by Captain George Lindsay Garstin. Major Robertson is a well-known Indian officer, and gained the medal, with clasp, for his services in the Bhootan Expedition of 1865-66. The regiment was formerly known as the "1st Regiment of Hodson's Horse," and is one of the most efficient cavalry corps of the Bengal Army.—*Broad Arrow*.

INFORMATION received privately in Calcutta repeats the contradiction already given officially to the rumours regarding the native troops at Cawnpore. It is further stated as a proof of the healthy feeling among the troops that a number of the men of the 6th Bengal Cavalry volunteered for service in the Sudan. Two non-commissioned officers actually gave up their stripes to go as privates with the draft which joined the 17th Bengal Infantry.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL has met with unexpectedly strong opposition. Even tea planters are against it. A large meeting was held at Siligree on the 23rd, at which resolutions antagonistic to the measure were unanimously passed.—*Tea Gazette*.

IN their extreme gratitude to Providence for having safely brought them through the perils of a quarter-mile spin on the flat in a regimental pony race, three 9th Lancers forgot to weigh in, and consequently had to go through the same terrible risks again. The trio had mistaken their profession. They were born for the Church.

INDIAN MAHOMEDANS AND THE MAHDI.—The *Sahachar* has the following:—There are fifty millions of Mahomedans in India. It is not surprising that there should be some among this vast number who recognise the Mahdi as a prophet. But, according to the best of our knowledge, the Mahomedans of India as a body do not believe that the Mahdi is a real prophet. We know the Mahomedans regret the death of General Gordon equally with the Hindu and Christian subjects of Her Majesty.—*Pioneer*.

UNDETERRED by any fears of Russian intrusion, distant Kohat advertises a Sky Meeting to be held on the 8th and 10th of April. Any Bengal sportsman desirous of fresh fields, &c., might take a run up to this frontier meeting, where the garrison is always all things to all men, but by the time the Bengal sportsmen arrived the garrison might be on the war-path.

THE Detachment, 19th Punjab Infantry, Amritsar, has been relieved by a detachment of the 28th Punjab Infantry from Jullundur, under command of Major D'Acosta-de-St. Laurent. Major D'Acosta-de-St. Laurent has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Amritsar.

MAJOR F. C. BURTON, 1st Bengal Cavalry, Brigade-Major, Mooltan, has been appointed Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Cavalry Division under General Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., K.C.B., at Rawul Pindi.

THE *Bacchante*, unarmoured corvette, will be commissioned at Portsmouth on April 14 by Captain Moore, last in command of the *Firefly*, as the flagship of Admiral Sir Frederick Richards in the East Indies. The *Euryalus*, which was recommissioned at Malta in January, 1882, will return to England on being relieved by the *Bacchante*.

THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE.—It is stated that the Fergusson College will be built after the style of the Deccan College, with a clock-tower, and that the construction of the building will be entered upon within as short a time as possible.—*Deccan Herald*.

IT is stated that an order has been received in Calcutta from the Russian Government for the supply of certain Anglo-native newspapers in Bengal.

SOWINGS are in full swing in Purneah, the weather on the whole having been rather favourable, as the slight drizzle there was a week ago did not cake the surface soil, and the west winds have not as yet set in with their usual fury.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1885.

LORD ROSEBERY ON OUR RUSSO-AFGHAN POLICY.

AT Manchester, last Wednesday, Lord Rosebery made a public statement in regard to the distinguishing features of the Russo-Afghan policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Government as compared with that of Mr. Gladstone, which (we make bold to say), if put forward in private conversation among any persons acquainted with the facts, whether Liberals or Conservatives, would have been received either with derisive laughter or with indignation. His lordship said, "Our policy," that is, Mr. Gladstone's, "is to maintain our treaty engagements with the Ameer;" while of Lord Lytton's policy he said, "The policy of the last Government was to oppress and crush and harass Afghanistan." For the sake of English truthfulness we are glad to see that this last astounding statement was received, even in the meeting of the National Reform Union, with a cry of "No," and some interruption; but if the *Times* report is as accurate as it usually is, we cannot but fear that the honesty of the interrupters was quickly overborne by the miserable party-spirit evoked by the amazing audacity of the mis-statement. The facts being before the world, not only in Blue-books and newspapers, but in histories and in the memories of many thousands of Englishmen, it is impossible to understand how any one in Lord Rosebery's position could make in public such a statement, which he certainly would not dare to make in private. Unhappily, however, the experience of the Midlothian campaign has taught us that, in Indian matters, at least, the effect of a statement on British public opinion is measured, not by its truth or falsehood, but by the skill with which it is put forward, and by the popularity of the speaker. For instance, in regard to the Indian Vernacular Press Act, Mr. Gladstone in his speech at Dalkeith made a statement which was absolutely opposed to the known and undeniable facts; this was promptly pointed out in a letter in the *Times*, but it would be absurd to suppose that the contradiction ever overtook the original mis-

statement, or even had any appreciable effect in neutralising its poison. And so, doubtless, in regard to many other of the unmeasured utterances of that orgy of "irresponsible" rhetoric. And this reflection—which can hardly have escaped the observation of so acute a politician as Lord Rosebery—might surely have made the junior member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet cautious as to the accuracy of his statements about Russo-Afghan policy.

For what really *are* the facts? Can there be any really serious dispute about them? Will the Duke of Argyll, who was Mr. Gladstone's Indian Secretary of State, seriously state that his policy was one of "maintaining our treaty engagements with the Ameer"? Why, the whole point at issue in those days was, that the Conservative party wished for a treaty with the Ameer, wished to back up Sher Ali clearly and firmly, and then to "maintain our treaty engagements" with him; while Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Argyll positively, and even angrily, refused to have any treaty at all to maintain! The leading shibboleth of the Liberal party at that time, in this matter, was, "No treaty!" And when Sher Ali implored Lord Northbrook to grant him a treaty, and when every Conservative wished to see this done—and even Lord Northbrook himself thought it might be done—and poor Nur Muhammad prayed for it with all the earnestness he was capable of—the Home Ministry sent out that famous fatal telegram, in which Lord Northbrook was peremptorily ordered on no account to give the unhappy Ameer a treaty, because Mr. Gladstone's Government did not "share his (the Ameer's) apprehensions about Russia!" Are these things unknown to Lord Rosebery, or even to the National Reform Union?—are they not recorded in Blue-books, and utterly and entirely beyond dispute? And yet Lord Rosebery can stand up and unblushingly say "our policy is to maintain our treaty engagements with the Ameer"!

Nor is the statement, that the policy of the late Government was "to oppress and crush and harass Afghanistan," one whit less disingenuous in the spirit, though in the letter capable of being supported with less apparent strain on the facts. The policy of the late Government was simply and solely devoted to the undoing of the mischievous and deplorable results of that fatal Gladstonian telegram of the Duke of Argyll's, which had so reasonably and justly embittered the Ameer Sher Ali. As to Sher Ali's feelings on this point, there is abundant evidence—and none better than the recorded words of his own son, Yakoob Khan. From the moment of Lord Lytton's arrival in India, the first object of his Government—pursued, as we all know, with the utmost warmth and earnestness, and never lost sight of—was to obtain a revival of those friendly relations with Afghanistan which had been established by Lord Mayo, and had been so wantonly broken by the Gladstone policy in 1873. That success in these efforts was only possible after a change of ruler could hardly be surprising, considering the bitterness of the treatment poor Sher Ali had received from Lord Northbrook's Government, and the assiduity with which his friendship had been cultivated by the wiser Government of St. Petersburg. But to say that the war, which was at last rendered inevitable by the presence of the Russian Embassy at Kabul, the repulse of our own Mission, and the Russo-Afghan treaty excluding English influence from Afghanistan, was due to a desire "to oppress and crush and harass Afghanistan," is to state that which is belied by every Blue-book, and every fact of the case. We had supposed that these malignant libels, born in Midlothian, had received their *quietus* when the documentary evidence of the Russo-Afghan intrigues found by Sir Frederick Roberts at Kabul was published.

That they should ever be revived is only another instance of the unbounded confidence that seems to be placed in the forgetfulness and gullibility of the British public by the Liberal leaders. That they should be revived by such a man as Lord Rosebery is disappointing; but that they should be revived just now, when the Liberal party has all too tardily adopted the Conservative policy, is positively indecent.

The surroundings of Lord Rosebery's unfortunate remarks were somewhat appropriate. Not a single person of even mediocre position in politics, save Lord Rosebery himself, seems to have attended this notable meeting; all the celebrities had with one accord begged to be excused. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose indeed came; but the *Times* says that he "confined his observations to a brief statement of the advantages conferred upon India by the Liberal Administration of Lord Ripon"—a statement obviously capable of being compressed within a very brief compass, indeed. Mr. Hopwood, M.P., spoke in "high praise of the diplomacy of Lord Granville, especially in what might he termed the Bismarck episode!"—so the *Times* report declares, apparently in all seriousness, incredible as it may seem. The only other speaker of whom we hear anything was Mr. Armitage; but he excelled all the rest, for he traced the "Egyptian troubles of the Government" (including, of course, the death of Gordon) to "the unwise purchase of the Suez Canal shares by the previous Government!" and also pointed out that April 1st (All Fools' Day) was "the anniversary of the great election-day, five years ago, when the voice of so large a number of constituencies sealed the fate of the late Conservative Government." This pleasing and appropriate reminiscence appears to have delighted the assembled representatives of the National Reform Union; and their cheers confirmed the President's selection of All Fools' Day as the great annual *jéte* of the Radical party.

A TRUMPET.

Malo periculosam libertatem quam tutam servitiam.—

Sallust.

Tut, man! The bugle-note blew clear;
The tented field's your place; not here,—
But foot to foe.

Are Nelson and St. Vincent dead,
And, with them, English courage fled
To Death's broad moor?

Are we to budge, and duck, and bow,
Like camels, driven anyhow,
As statesmen will?

Their song of "Perish India," grows;
And they'll repeat to laughing foes
Majuba's Hill?

Our flag, that swam in battle's frown,
Shall call upon the sea to drown
Her memories;

And we turn spinsters. Is it meet
To spin cash in Threadneedle Street,
While England sinks?

My gallant hearts! It is not so,
To death or victory we will go
Whilst sunlight burns;

But first will fling, as chaff aside,
Gladstone and all the crew, who tried
To scuttle-ship.

Then, with a scabbard tossed in air,
Try what in India and elsewhere,
Russ, Pruss, or Frank can do

DOVER CAMP.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, March 14.)

POPE—The services of Mr. R. R. Pope, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

POWLETT, Mr. C. J., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Civil Service from March 18.

SPENS, Rev. A. N. W., M.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to be a senior chaplain from the 17th ult.

BUCK, Mr. E. C., C.S., returned from the furlough granted to him, and assumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the 6th inst.

HOLDERNESS—The services of Mr. T. W. Holderness, C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from April 1.

BAUSE—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Bause as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden.

PANK, Surgeon P. D., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon at Bikanir from the date of assuming charge during the absence on furlough of Surgeon C. Adam.

HEDDERWICK—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. G. Hedderwick as Consular Agent for the United States of America, at Moulemein.

The following extract from a Regimental Order issued by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple, officiating commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, dated Feb. 20, is confirmed:—

TEMPLE—Consequent on his return from boundary duty, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple, second in command, to officiate as commandant, vice Lieutenant G. A. Collins.

COLLINS, Lieutenant G. A., officiating commandant, to revert to officiating second in command.

STRATTON, Lieutenant W. C. R., officiating wing officer and second in command, to revert to officiating adjutant in addition to his duties as officiating wing officer.

HODGSON, Lieutenant C. E., officiating wing officer and officiating adjutant, to revert to officiating wing officer.

HUNTER, Surgeon C. B., medical officer to the 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his own duties, from the date of assuming charge.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Mr. C. J., having been posted as assistant accountant-general and examiner of local accounts, Bengal, received charge of the said appointment from Mr. W. H. Dobbie on March 5.

DOBIE, Mr. W. H., having been posted as assistant comptroller-general (forests), received charge of the said appointment from Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac on March 5.

KIERNANDER, Mr. C. R. C., having been posted temporarily as deputy accountant-general, Bengal, received charge of the said appointment from Mr. R. Logan on March 6.

LARPERT, Mr. F. de H., having returned from privilege leave and having been posted as assistant accountant-general, Punjab, received charge of the said appointment on March 8.

DAVIS, Mr. C. T., Chief Clerk of the High Court (Original Side), having retired, the Hon. the Chief Justice has, with the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council, made the following appointments, from Feb. 24:—

FINK, Mr. W. R., to be chief Clerk, vice Mr. C. T. Davis.

TREMEARNE, Mr. S., to be assistant registrar, vice Mr. W. R. Fink.

JOYCE, Mr. W. H., to be private secretary and clerk to the Chief Justice, vice Mr. S. Tremearne.

CROWDY, Lieut.-Colonel J. H., R.E., executive engineer, is transferred from the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Meerut Command, Military Works, for the charge of the Bareilly Division.

WINGATE, Major T. O., S.C., executive engineer, on return from furlough, is posted to the Sirhind-Lahore command, Military Works, for the charge of the Umbally division.

MODGET, Captain J., barrackmaster, is transferred from the Presidency-Oudh command, Military Works, to the Sirhind-Lahore command, Military Works.

DAY, Captain J. G., R.E., assistant engineer, on return from furlough, is posted to the Sirhind-Lahore command, Military Works.

BARRON—The posting of Mr. J. Barron, executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, to the Nagpur-Bengal Railway, is cancelled.

RAMSAY, Mr. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Nagpur-Bengal State Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway.

WYNNE, Mr. T. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, is posted to the Sind-Sagra State Railway.

FINNY, Mr. S., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, which he joined on Dec. 14.

HORAN, Mr. C. T., has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India a 3rd grade officer in the Indian Marine from Jan. 21.

WYNNE, Mr. T. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, is, on return from service under the Bengal N. W. Railway Company, placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

FINNEY, Mr. S., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the control of the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways.

HEYWOOD, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M., R.E., superintending engineer, first class, Bengal, is temporarily transferred to the Punjab to officiate as chief engineer of irrigation and joint secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, with the temporary rank of chief engineer, third class.

BUYERS, Mr. J. W., superintending engineer, third class, temporary rank, reverted to his substantial rank of executive engineer, 1st grade, from Feb. 13.

MANSON, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the establishment under the control of the Director-General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.

BURN, Mr. R. N., auditor of accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is granted furlough out of India for 12 months.

ENGLISH, Mr. R. A., deputy examiner of accounts, is appointed to officiate as auditor of accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, during the absence of Mr. Burn.

ROOPER—The services of Mr. P. L. Rooper, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

PATTEN, Mr. F. A., assistant superintendent, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as a superintendent, vice Mr. A. S. Betts, superintendent, on furlough, from Feb. 25.

FURLOUGHS.

DANGERFIELD, Mr. P. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade is granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India leave on sick certificate for six months in further extension of the furlough previously granted him.

DOUGLAS, Mr. J., examiner of accounts, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for six months in extension of the twelve months' leave granted to him.

HAIG, Mr. W. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is granted three months' examination leave.

DALLAS, Mr. L., assistant meteorological reporter to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and 24 days, from April 9.

EGERTON, Mr. R. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months from Jan. 15.

ROBERTSON, Mr. F. E., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem. State Railways, is granted furlough for twelve months from April 1.

GERRARD, Mr. A. S., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months from Feb. 26.

MILITARY.

BOSWELL, Colonel J. J., C.B., Bengal S.C., to officiate as deputy-assistant commissary-general for transport, 1st class, vice Lieut.-Colonel S. Beckett, on field service.

KERN, Colonel F. J., C.B., Bengal S.C., to officiate as deputy-assistant commissary-general for transport, 1st class, vice Major G. R. J. Shakespear, on field service.

SPENCE, Lieut. E. K. E., sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, to officiate as sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 1st class, vice Major G. H. Elliot, on field service.

HUTCHESON, Surgeon-Major G., M.D., medical officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry, to be medical storekeeper, Meean Meer, vice Brigade-Surgeon W. H. Kirton, retired, dated Dec. 7, 1884.

VANSITTART, Lieut. E., Punjab Frontier Force, 4th Sikh Infantry, quartermaster and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant, vice Captain V. C. Tonnochy, who has vacated on promotion.

BROWN, Lieutenant J. A., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to be quartermaster, vice Lieutenant Vansittart.

The following officers have been detailed for duty with the British troops, Suakin:—

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

BECKETT, Lieutenant-Colonel S., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general for Transport, first class, Bengal—Director of Transport.

WICKHAM, Lieutenant W. J. R., Bombay Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general for Transport, second class—Staff officer.

BROMHEAD, Major Sir B. P., Bart., Bengal Staff Corps.

CUMMINS, Major J. T., Madras Staff Corps.

ELLIOTT, Major G. H., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general for Transport, second class, Bengal.

ANDERSON, Captain J. W., Bombay Staff Corps.

MARTIN, Captain M. K., Bengal Staff Corps.

GALL, Captain C. D. M., Royal Fusiliers.

FRANCIS, Captain G. F., Bombay Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general for Transport, second class, Bombay.

GUEATKIN, Captain T. S., Bengal Staff Corps.

WILCOCKS, Captain J., Leinster Regiment, sub-assistant commissary-general for Transport, second class, Bengal.

MACMAHON, Lieutenant E. E., Madras Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general for Transport, second class, Madras.

BAYLY, Lieutenant A. W. L., Bombay Staff Corps.

ADYE, Lieutenant A., Bengal Staff Corps.

MARRIOTT, Lieutenant E. F., Bombay Staff Corps.

SWANN, Lieutenant J. C., Bombay Staff Corps.

FRANCIS, Lieutenant J. C., Bombay Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general for Transport, second class, Bombay.

GEOGHEGAN, Lieutenant T. P., Bombay Staff Corps.

GROVER, Lieutenant N. H. S., Madras Staff Corps.

ALLEN, Lieutenant W. H., Bengal Staff Corps.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieutenant G. J., Bengal Staff Corps.

HALDANE, Lieutenant E. H. V., Bengal Staff Corps.

OLDHAM, Lieutenant E. A., 8th Hussars.

DYAS, Lieut. J. R., Hampshire Regiment.

COCKERAM, Lieut. W. P., Middlesex Regiment.

MCARTHUR, Lieut. C. J. E., King's Own Borderers.

WATSON, Lieut. W. A., Bengal Staff Corps.

ACTON, Lieut. H. L. B., Madras Staff Corps.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HUDSON, Surgeon H. C., Bengal Medical Service.

HRNDLEY, Surgeon H., Bengal Medical Service.

LONGE, Lieut. F. B., R.E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is appointed to the charge of the survey party detailed for Suakin, vice Lieut-Colonel W. F. Badgley, invalided.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

DICKINSON, Lieut.-Colonel W. M., M.C.S., to be colonel in the army, from March 15.

THOMPSON, Lieut.-Colonel H., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from March 13, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

STEWART, Colonel G., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and 2nd in command (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides (p.a.), for one year and 209 days.

GELLIE, Lieut.-Col. F., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 39th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

HOWARD, Major T., Royal Engineers, executive engineer, 1st grade, P.W.D., N.W.P. and Oudh (m.c.), for one year.

LITTLE, Major J. A., Bengal Staff Corps, executive engineer, 2nd grade, P.W.D. (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

SPONE, Major J. G., Royal Artillery, superintendent Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum (m.c.), for 182 days.

DITMAS, Captain F. R., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 15th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for two years.

COLE, Lieut. F. T., R.A., 2nd subaltern No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery (m.c.), for one year.

OSWALD, Lieut. F., Bengal S.C., squadron officer and adjutant 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for one year.

DEAKIN, Surgeon C. W. S. (p.a.), for 304 days.

DAVIES, Deputy-Commissary and Honorary Captain R. G., barrack-master, 1st class, Military Works Department (m. c.), for 180 days.

ST. QUENTIN, Lieut. F. S., Bengal S.C., wing officer 30th Bengal Infantry, is granted furlough out of India (p.a.) for one year, from Feb. 20.

PHILLIPS, Colonel A. N., Infantry, has been granted an extension of furlough (m.c.) by the Secretary of State for India for six months.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 11.)

INGLIS—The services of Mr. T. Inglis, assistant magistrate and collector, in charge of the Raneeunge sub-division of the Burdwan district, at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, is cancelled.

GUPTA—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. B. L. Gupta of his appointment as Coroner of Calcutta.

CHAMBERS, Dr. E. W., to be Coroner of Calcutta, vice Mr. B. L. Gupta, from date he joined his appointment.

WHITE, Mr. J., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Darjeeling, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is posted to Doomka, in that district.

JONES, Mr. S. S., officiating joint-magistrate and deputy collector, Deoghur, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to the sudder station of that district.

SMITH, Mr. W. M., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Doomka Sonthal Pergunnahs, to have charge of the Deoghur sub-division of that district.

ABERCROMBIE, Mr. W. D., assistant superintendent of police, Tipperah, is transferred temporarily to Dacca, from date he joined his appointment.

BURUSKE, the Rev. T., G.E.L., Missionary Ranchi, is granted a license authorising him to solemnise marriages and to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians in the District of Lohardugga.

MURRAY, Surgeon R. D., under the provisions of section 12 of Act V. of 1876, to be a member of the board of management of the Reformatory School at Alipore vice Dr. Russel, transferred.

TENNON, Mr. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Rungpore, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, first class.

THORNTON, Surgeon-Major J. H., made over charge of the Monghyr Jail to Mr. A. Ahmad on Feb. 17.

GILLIGAN, Surgeon-Major W. A., made over charge of the Backergunge Jail to Assistant-Surgeon R. L. Sanyal on Feb. 17.

FURLOUGHS.

PARISH, Mr. C. H., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Dacca, leave for three months from date he availed himself of it. |

BRYON, Mr. A. C., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of three months extraordinary leave without pay.
 COTTON, Mr. H. J. S., secretary to the Board of Revenue, leave for six months from 7th prox.
 NORMAN, Mr. T., magistrate and collector, Mozufferpore, leave for three months, from 1st prox., or subsequent date.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 14.)

WILSON—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. T. C. Wilson, C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, to be a magistrate of the 2nd class.
 PRIEST, Mr. H. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
 MATHIAS, Colonel H. V., district superintendent of police, Wardha, is granted two months and sixteen days' privilege leave, from April 13 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, March 12.)

HUGHES, Mr. G., assistant commissioner, on return from leave, is appointed to officiate as district judge, Rawalpindi.
 COOKSEN, Mr. H. C., assistant commissioner, from the Gurdaspur to the Mooltan District, which he joined on the afternoon of March 4, relieving Lieut. H. S. P. Davies, assistant commissioner, transferred.
 SPENS, Rev. A. N. W., chaplain of Kohat, is appointed chaplain of Mooltan from March 14, or such date as he may assume charge from the Rev. A. N. Wilson, proceeding on furlough.
 LEWIN, Rev. I. R., officiating chaplain of Dalhousie, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Dharmasala from such date as he may assume charge.
 TUCKER, Major L. H. E., district superintendent of police, Hazara, is, on rejoining from the privilege leave granted, appointed to officiate as deputy inspector-general of police, Rawalpindi Circle.
 CHEW, Volunteer A. J., to be a lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy, dated Feb. 25.
 ERNSTON, Captain H. B., 6th Punjab Infantry, is granted general leave to Dharmasala, on medical certificate, from Jan. 26.

FURLONGS.

BICKERTON, Lieutenant C. H. C., E Company 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to Europe for eight months, from April 1.
 RIVAZ, Mr. G. W., officiating deputy commissioner, Gujrat, is granted furlough to Europe for seven months, from March 27 or subsequent date.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

CATTON, Mr. J. E., under-secretary to Government, Punjab, Irrigation Branch, is allowed twelve months' furlough to Europe, from May 1 or subsequent date.
 TICKELL, Mr. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, attached to 1st Division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed twelve months' furlough to Europe, from May 1 or subsequent date.
 REID, Mr. A. G., executive engineer, 3rd Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed twelve months' furlough to Europe, from May 1 or subsequent date.
 SMITHE, Mr. E. Du C., executive engineer, 4th grade, attached to 3rd division Sirhind Canal, is allowed twelve months' furlough to Europe from April 1 or subsequent date.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Feb. 28.)

WOOD, Mr. T. W., superintendent Rangoon Central Jail, substantive pro tem., is retransferred to the police department, and is posted to the charge of the police of the Bassein district.
 Consequent on the appointment of Mr. E. P. Popert, deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to officiate as conservator, the following promotions are ordered from Feb. 1 :—
 NISBET, Mr. J., deputy conservator, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 2nd grade.
 PICKARD, Mr. J. N., deputy conservator, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 3rd grade.
 PARROTT, Captain B. A. N., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, 4th grade, from date on which he receives charge of the Hanthawaddy district.
 The following posting and transfer are ordered :—
 PARROTT, Captain B. A. N., officiating deputy commissioner, on his return from privilege leave, to the charge of the Hanthawaddy district.
 RAIKES, Captain F. D., officiating deputy commissioner, on being relieved by Captain Parrott, to the charge of the Thayetmyo district.
 HAYES—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. A. R. Hayes, teacher of mathematics in the Rangoon High School, from date on which he availed himself of it.
 HANNAY—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. J. A. Hannay of his commission as a lieutenant in the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 10.)

SPENCER, Mr. E. R., Staff Corps, to act as Tamil translator to Government during the absence of Mr. Rees, or until further notice.
 JOSEPH, Mr. H. G., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Kistna, during the absence of Mr. J. Thompson, on leave, or until further orders.
 FOSTER, Mr. H. W., to act as senior assistant to the collector and magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, during the employment of Mr. Joseph on other duty, or until further orders.
 KOUGH—The undermentioned officer is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language :—
 Mr. C. Kough, acting magistrate of the District of North Arcot.
 The following gentlemen are appointed to be Fellows of the Madras University :—
 WILSON, Mr. W., M.A., Marischal College, Aberdeen, director of Agriculture and Revenue Settlement.
 AHAWKES, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B., Madras Staff Corps, deputy commissary-general.
 LOGAN, Mr. David, M.C., C.E., chief engineer, South Indian Railway.
 BROCKMAN, Surgeon-Major E. F. D., F.R.C.S., professor of ophthalmic surgery and physiology, Medical College.
 MUNRO, Mr. A., M.A.O., C.L., Oxford inspector of schools.

The following promotions and reversions are made :—
 YOUNG, Mr. H. B., from assistant engineer, first grade, to executive engineer, fourth grade, from Jan. 4, temporary rank.
 YOUNG, Mr. B. H., from executive engineer, fourth grade (temporary rank), to assistant engineer, first grade, to date of Mr. Traill's assumption of charge.
 MORRISON, Mr. G. E., from executive engineer, fourth grade (temporary rank), to assistant engineer, first grade, to date of Mr. Garrett's assumption of charge.

The following promotion is made :—

MACKENZIE, Mr. A. T., for assistant engineer, second grade, to assistant engineer, first grade, from Feb. 18, substantive pro tem.

The following transfer is ordered :—

WHITELEY, Mr. J. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Nellore division to the Cudivada division.

MILITARY.

CHAPPEL, Deputy Surgeon-General R. A., Army Medical Department, to officiate as surgeon-general of H.M.'s Forces, Madras, with temporary rank, with effect from the date of departure for Bengal of Surgeon-General C. D. Madden.
 The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned warrant officer to return to duty :—
 BISHOP, Conductor G., Ordnance department.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

PERSSE, Major E., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated March 4.

ELCUM—The services of Surgeon D. Elcum are placed at the disposal of the Public Department.

REYNOLDS, Mr. J. W., Madras Volunteer Guards, to be Lieutenant.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, March 12.)

COOPER—WILLIAMS—The detailing officers for duty at the Wellington depot are the names of Captain R. Cooper, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, and Lieutenant H. F. Williams, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.

McIVER—The leave granted to Major S. W. McIver, wing officer 6th Infantry, is cancelled at his own request.

NURSE—The posting of Lieutenant C. G. Nurse, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, to the 23rd L.I. is cancelled, that officer having been transferred as a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

KELAWALA, Surgeon M. J., 10th Madras Infantry, doing general duty, Eastern district, to the officiating medical charge.

MULLINS, Lieut. A. J., 14th Madras Infantry, R.A., to be officiating wing officer, and with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Feb. 28.

MARSDEN, Surgeon J. C., 29th Madras Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Quayle.

QUAYLE, Surgeon W. A., 31st Light Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Marsden.

BERNARD, Lieut. E. H., 32nd Madras Infantry (2nd Battalion Essex Regiment), to be officiating wing officer, a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

MACKINNON, Surgeon-Major H. W. A., Medical Staff, on arrival from England, to do general duty at Secunderabad expeditiously.

COUTTS, Surgeon G., M.B., doing duty station hospital, Bangalore (now at Cannanore), to do duty station hospital, Cannanore.

KHAREGAT, Surgeon M. P., Indian Medical Department, on relief at Kurnool, to do general duty under the orders of the Deputy Surgeon-General of H.M.'s Forces, Bangalore division and Ceded district.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the higher standard tests in Hindustani :—

RIPRON, Lieut. G., East Kent Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

KIRWAN, Lieutenant G. H., Manchester Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the tests in the lower standard in Hindustani :—

HANBURY-WILLIAMS, Lieutenant J., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

PRENDERGAST, Lieutenant C. G., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry

FITZGERALD, Lieutenant J. W., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.

HAY, Lieutenant H. T. H., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

DIGAN, Lieutenant J. J., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

BIRD, Lieutenant S., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

FOSTER, Lieutenant E. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

FURLOUGHS.

CHARLES—The Commander-in-Chief in India has granted Major J. Charles, R.A., fifteen months leave to England on private affairs.

RUSSELL, Mr. S., acting head assistant collector, Bellary, furlough on medical certificate for one year.

WOLFE-MURRAY, Mr. O., forest settlement officer and additional sub-collector, Coimbatore, privilege leave for three months, from April 10.

PURSE—Privilege leave of absence for one month has been granted to Mr. H. Purse, acting assistant superintendent of police, Kurnool District, with effect from Feb. 19.

BOYD—Privilege leave of absence for two months has been granted to Mr. E. E. A. Boyd, superintendent of police, South Canara District.

COURT—Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Court, superintendent of police, Trichinopoly district, from April, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

MILLER—Privilege leave of absence for two months and seven days has been granted to Mr. P. S. Miller, assistant superintendent of police, Kistna district, with effect from April 1.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

MULLINS, Major-General J., Royal (late Madras Engineers) (p.a.), for 1 year and 262 days.

LYS, Lieutenant-Colonel A.M., Staff Corps, in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, Trichinopoly, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from April 1, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Watson, Staff Corps, 21st Regiment Madras Infantry, performing the duties of the appointment on Lieutenant-Colonel Lys's responsibility.

WOOD, Lieutenant Colonel E. A., Staff Corps, commandant Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from March 25, or date of departure, Captain G. Hawkes, Staff Corps, adjutant, performing the duties of the appointment on Lieutenant-Colonel Wood's responsibility.

MAGRATH, Lieutenant Colonel H. M. S., Staff Corps, district magistrate, Coorg, is granted furlough (p.a.) out of India for two years, with subsidiary leave for ten days.

BUTLER, Honorary Lieutenant J., pensioned deputy assistant commissary, is permitted to reside out of India for two years, with effect from date of embarkation.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 19.)

FERNANDEZ—It is hereby notified that Mr. F. J. Fernandez, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., medical officer of the Perim Coal Company, Limited, is qualified to issue bills of health to vessels touching at Perim.

HOGG—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel A. G. F. Hogg, Staff Corps, to be Political Resident at Aden in succession to Brigadier-General J. Blair, V.C., resigned.

The following appointments are made during the absence of Mr. K. T. Best, or till further orders :—

SHANAHAN, Mr. H. F., M.A., to act as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Gujerat College, during the absence of Mr. Dalal.

MISTRY, Mr. P. A., to be head master Nadiad High School, vice Mr. E. M. Sayani, but to act as head master, Karachi High School, during the absence of Mr. E. D. Talati, or till further orders.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

SYMONDS, Mr. W. P., C.S., on his return to duty to be assistant collector, Poona.

MOORE, Mr. R. A. L., C.S., to be assistant collector Khandesh, on Mr. Symond's return to duty.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

FROST, Mr. C. E., C.S., to be second assistant collector, with effect from Dec. 9, vice Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S., absent on extraordinary leave.

LEE-WARNER, Mr. W., C.S., to be first assistant collector, vice Mr. John Campbell, C.S., promoted.

BAINES, Mr. J. A., C.S., on his return to duty, to be second assistant collector, vice Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., promoted.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following persons to be Presidents of the local boards established for the talukas of the Kaladgi district, set opposite to their names :—

LORD, Mr. W. F., C.S., assistant collector in charge of the talukas for Indi, Shindgi and Bijapur.

MCCALLUM, Mr. E., C.S., assistant collector in charge of the talukas for Bagalkot, Hungund and Badami.

REID—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. B. Reid, C.S., collector of Kolaba, to be the president of the local board established for the district.

KEYSER—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. Keyser, C.S., collector of Kolaba, to be the president of the local board established for the district.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following persons to be presidents of the local boards established for the talukas of the Khandest District, set opposite to their names :—

LAMB, Mr. R. A., C.S. assistant collector in charge of the talukas for Savdo, Bhusavai, Jalgaon, Jamner, and Sindkheda.

PAUSE, Mr. G. D., C.S., assistant collector in charge of the talukas for Shirpur, Chopda, Erandol, and Pachora.

HATCH, Mr. H. F., assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

LE-MESURIER—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. A. Le-Mesurier, assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Survey, to be superintendent of the Government Photozincographic Office at Poona, vice Mr. W. E. Waite, deceased.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint the following gentlemen members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay :—

GRANT, Mr. J. H., C.S.

GRANT, Mr. C. F. M., C.S.

OLLIVANT, Mr. E. C. K., C.S.

HEXT, Captain J., R.M.

The following transfers are ordered :—

MALONEY, Apothecary J. B., from Civil Medical Department to general duty, presidency.

KINNEALLY, Apothecary A. J., from general duty, presidency, to station hospital, Colaba.

FURLOUGHS.

OLIVER, Mr. J., acting professor of English literature in the Elphinstone College, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate, from Jan. 5.

HEARN, Mr. E. H., assistant settlement officer, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough for fourteen months.

BARRETT, Mr. H., deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, and divisional forest officer, Dharwar, is allowed furlough for one year from April 24.

COOPER, Mr. W., member of the Board of Examiners for granting certificates of competency to engineers, is allowed leave of absence on urgent private affairs for six months, from April 10.

DE SA, Mr. Louis J., 2nd class subordinate judge of Panvel in the Thana district, is allowed an extension for three months of the leave on medical certificate.

LORD, Mr. W. F., assistant collector in the district of Kaladgi, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Kaladgi.

KHAREGHAT, Mr. M. P., assistant collector in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a magistrate of the third class in the district of Ahmedabad.

BEAMAN, Mr. F. C. O., assumed charge of the assistant judge's court at Satara on the 28th.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, March 13.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

CAMERON, Captain J., station staff, R.E., to be station staff officer at Kirkee, with effect from March 15, vice Captain Western, R.A., who vacates the appointment on proceeding on general leave of absence.

MATHIAS, Lieutenant C. J., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 16th Regiment N.I., on probation, dated March 6.

NURSE, Lieutenant C. G., 2nd R.I. Fusiliers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 17th Regiment N.I., on probation, dated March 10.

DAWSON, Lieutenant C. H., officiating wing officer 30th N.I., to officiate as wing officer 22nd Regiment N.I., on probation.

DAWSON, Lieut. C. H. (1st Worcester Regiment), a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation.

CRAIG, Surgeon-Major R. M., medical staff, is appointed to the medical charges of the Station Hospital, Hyderabad.

JAMES—WILSON—Surgeons-Major W. M. James and G. Wilson, medical staff, having arrived from England are placed on general duty, Presidency Circle.

RAYMOND, Veterinary Surgeon R. W., is transferred from Quetta to Ahmedabad for duty, and will travel at the public expense.

LANTOUR, Major E. J. de, R.W., has been posted to A-4 R.A., vice Marshall.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

SPILSBURY, Captain E. S., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, March 9.
FAULKNER, Surgeon H. S., I.M.D., in medical charge 6th N.I., March 9.

CASTLE—Army Schoolmistress Mrs. Castle is transferred from the S. and M. to the R.A. School at Kirkee.

DAVERN, Mrs., army schoolmistress, is transferred from the 2nd N. S. Regiment to the R.A., Bombay.

FURLONGHS.

H.E. The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officers leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

FARMER, Captain F. C., R.A. (A Battery, 4th Brigade), for six months on urgent private affairs.

METCALF, Captain and Adjutant C. T. E., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for six months on private affairs.

WEGG-PROSSER, Lieutenant C. E., for fifteen months on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

DENING, Hon. Major and Paymaster A., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, to Musoorie, from April 1 to Sept. 30, 1885, on private affairs.

SINCLAIR, Lieutenant A., 27th Regiment N.I. (Staff Corps), to Persia, on private affairs for six months, from April 7.

LOWNDES—The leave granted to Lieutenant A. H. W. Lowndes, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is hereby cancelled at that officer's request.

(March 19.)

BURCHELL, Hon. Lieut. J., Ordnance Department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

DAWSON, Lieut. C. H., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from Feb. 20.

MATHIAS, Lieut. L. J., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from March 6.

MILTON, Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor W., to be sub-conductor, vice Sub-Conductor P. Carey, retired, from Feb. 24.

SETON, Major W. B., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from March 20 on a pension of £250 per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval.

GOODFELLOW—The services of Major-General W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E., are placed at the disposal of Government in the Public Works Department.

CRAIG—JAMES—WILSON—The undermentioned medical officers of the Army Medical Department are brought on the strength of H.M.'s British Forces in the Bombay command, with effect from March 12, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—Surgeon-Major R. M. Craig, Surgeon W. M. James, and Surgeon G. Wilson.

FURLONGHS.

POWELL, Sub-Conductor H., Commissariat Department Transport Branch, for one year on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1875, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

COX, Lieutenant E. C., Staff Corps, sixty-one days on medical certificate, in extension.

JONES—The furlough to Europe for eight months on private affairs granted to Lieutenant (now Captain) G. T. Jones, R.E., quartermaster and interpreter, and superintendent, park and field train, sappers and miners, is cancelled at that officer's request.

MONKS—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs from date of departure in May next:—Surgeon C. Monks, I.M. Department, 4th Regiment N.I. (officiating civil surgeon, Aden).

JEFFERIES—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—Mr. W. Jefferies to be lieutenant.

TWEMLOW—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 1 year and 110 days on private affairs:—Major E. D'O. Tremlow, R.E., executive engineer, Aden.

BANKS—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 1 year and 174 days on private affairs:—Surgeon-Major S. O'B. Banks, I.M.S., civil surgeon, Surat.

McIVER—The undermentioned officer is granted eight months' leave of absence, from March 17:—Lieutenant D. McIver, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. J. F. Wood, S.C., Lieut.-Col. A. Bloomfield, S.C., Surg. R. Macrae.

Madras Estab.—Maj.-Gen. W. D'O. Kerrich, R.A., Col. C. A. McMahon, S.C., Col. A. McGoun, S.C., Lieut. G. S. Kerrich, S.C., Col. B. H. W. Magrath, S.C., Maj. Allan Chaplin, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. A. Elliott, Cov., A. W. Bremner, E. J. Martin.

Madras Estab.—G. F. N. Smith.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—H. Mainwaring.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 31, Lord Canning, Calcutta; Craighurn, Rajore and John O'Gaunt, Calcutta.—April 1, Lady Lawrence, Calcutta; Scottish Isles and Sierra Colonna, Chittagong; Fortunate Catterina, Moulmein; Bolan, Calcutta; Mangalore.—2, Corona, Calcutta.—3, Ancona (s), Calcutta; Mount Tabor (s), Moulmein; Reigate, Chittagong; Holt Hill, Calcutta; Sievenore, Chittagong.—4, Helen Pembroke, Chittagong; Broomhall and Silverhorn, Calcutta; Accomac (s), Bombay; Loodiana (s), Bombay.—5, Alexander, Calcutta.—6, Earl Shaftesbury and County of Haddington, Calcutta; Cathay (s), Bombay; City of Agra (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—March 13, Persia (s), Liverpool.—14, Bryn, Cardiff.—15, Cuba (s), Aden; Delhi, Glasgow.—16, California (s), Glasgow; Simoom (s), Liverpool; Draco (s), Hull; Cirvin (s), Shields; Grennock (s), Cardiff; Venetia (s), London.—17, Rubattino (s), Genoa; Siorra Lee (s), West Hartlepool; Barcelona (s), Cardiff; Scottish Dales, Liverpool; City of Carthage (s), Malta; Commilla (s), Kurrachee; Clan Drummond (s), Glasgow.—18, Bouldana (s), Calcutta; Byeonglass (s), Newport; Madura (s), Suakim.—19, Clan Ranald (s), Cardiff.

CALCUTTA.—March 10, Bucephalus (s), Melbourne.—11, Kohinur (s), Newport; Queen of Scots, Cardiff; Edinburghshire, Glasgow; Frederic Suzanne, Bouillon.—12, Governor (s), Liverpool; City of Edinburgh (s), Glasgow; Lady Ruthven, London; Mistley Hall, Liverpool.—13, Ellisland, Penarth.—14, Roumania (s), Glasgow.

MADRAS.—March 12, Ravenna (s), Calcutta; Austin-Friars (s), Cardiff.—14, Tibre (s), Colombo; Byculla (s), Bombay.—16, Mirzapore (s), London; Clan Grant (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 30, Annesley, Calcutta; Mount Olivet (s), Calcutta; Cashmere, Calcutta.—31, Cormorant (s), Calcutta; Sleevemore (s), Bombay; Jorawar, Calcutta.—April 1, Brindisi (s), Bombay; Goorkha (s), Calcutta.—3, County of Selkirk, Bombay; Periana, Negapatam.

BOMBAY.—March 14, Infexible (s), Dunkirk; River Indus (s), London; James Turpie (s), Genoa.—16, Huntsman (s), Kurrachee; Java (s), Persian Gulf; M. MacMaster (s), False Point; Bhundara (s), Suakim.—17, Elginshire (s), Kurrachee.—18, Pharos (s), Antwerp; Mameluke (s), Marseilles; Melpomene (s), Trieste.—19, Rosario (s), Hull.

MADRAS.—March 11, Madras (s), Tuticorin; Oriental (s), Rangoon.—12, Clan Graham (s), London.—13, Ravenna (s), London.—14, Byculla (s), Calcutta.—15, Tibre (s), Calcutta.—16, Mirzapore (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Tasmania*, from London, April 8; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 16; from Brindisi, April 20.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. G. and Mrs. Derrick. *From Venice*: Rev. G. Billing. *From Brindisi*: Mr. M. C. de Courcy.

For Madras: Col. and Miss Foord. *From Venice*: Mr. B. Ingeroff.

For Malta: Mr. A. C. Watt, Mr. R. P. Spice.

For Aden: Col. G. T. Stevens.

For Colombo: Mr. Carson, Lieut. Griffin, Mr. C. Robson.

For Suez: Lieut. T. Hodges.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, April 8; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 16; from Brindisi, April 20.

For Bombay: Rev. E. G. Hall, Mr. L. A. Baines, Lieuts. E. M. Edwards, D. S. Gill, H. W. Weymouth, Colonel W. B. Birch, Lieuts. Bell, Forbes, Stewart, Hardy, Norris, Lambert, Huddleston, Brouncker, Cameron, Walker, Major B. H. Tyacke, Mrs. Tyacke. *From Brindisi*: Lieut. Geldard. *From Venice*: Miss Little.

For Malta: Mr. W. B. C. Colmore, Mr. A. Tatham, Mr. Beaton.

For Suez: Mr. R. Bray, Lieut. W. Snell.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Littledale.

S.s. *Ballarat*, from London, April 9; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 17; from Brindisi, April 21.

For Port Said: Mr. C. Shipton.

For Madras: Mr. C. L. MacLean, Capt. Markham.

For Malta: Mr. A. H. Sanderson.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, April 15; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, April 23; from Brindisi, April 27.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Mayne, Col. and Mrs. Bythell and five daughters, Mrs. M. H. Smith and child, Mr. H. C. Barnard, Mrs. Norton, Miss Richards. *From Brindisi*: Colonel Phelps, Capt. W. Lambert.

For Suez: Mr. Jas. Crowle, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. R. Mackay, Lieut.-Colonel Sir N. Pringle.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Rear-Admiral Hon. W. F. Ward, Mr. Pulley and son.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, April 22; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 30; from Brindisi, May 4.

For Bombay: Colonel Doveton, Mr. Costain.

For Madras: Mrs. H. W. Hudson.

For Calcutta: Mr. Eccles, Mr. J. J. Morrison.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Trevethick.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 29; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 7; from Brindisi, May 11.

For Bombay: Major Lloyd Dickin, Mr. and Mrs. Burrell and infant, Mr. Brock. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stevens, the Nawab Shumsud Dowlah Zafar Jung, Mr. Trevethick.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, May 6; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 14; from Brindisi, May 18.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Tepper.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, May 6; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 14; from Brindisi, May 18.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Surgeon-Major Kiernander.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, May 13; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, May 21; from Brindisi, May 25.

For Bombay: Mrs. E. Dow. From Brindisi: Mr. R. Smeaton.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, May 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Butter and six children.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, May 27.

For Bombay: Dr. H. E. Busteed.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail April 15.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs. Care and two children.

For Madras: Miss A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm and child.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, leaving Liverpool April 11.

For Bombay: Surgeon-Major Gupta, Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Hancock, Mr. F. St. Clare Williams, Miss Williams, Rev. Dr. Robinson.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, leaving Liverpool April 18.

For Calcutta: Mr. Currie.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, leaving Liverpool April 25.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Swinburne.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, leaving Liverpool April 11.

For Madras: Mr. C. S. Bruff, Mrs. Bruff, Mr. F. W. Grey, Mr. C. B. Parkinson, Miss Florence Barnett.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Burgess and infant, Miss Forrester.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Venetia*, March 15.

From London: Mr. Salmon, Mr. Evans, Mr. R. K. Williams, Mrs. A. A. Bayley, Miss Bayley, Mr. W. H. Heath, Mrs. Dauke and two children, Major and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mrs. Worsley, Rev. H. C. Moore, Mr. F. Jardine, Mr. Acton, Mr. K. Baksh, Mr. N. Mahomed, Mrs. Vallings, Mr. Amris Lalkner, Mr. Eccles.

From Gibraltar: Mr. J. R. DeLya.

From Venice: Mr. G. Purdon, Mr. T. Wilson, Colonel Clifford, Colonel Martin, C.B., Colonel Abadie, Mr. Box, Mr. E. M. Mackenzie, Surgeon-General Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. Cave Thomas, Mr. G. Barnes, Mrs. Barnes, Mr. W. C. Barnes, Miss M. Barnes, Miss G. Barnes, Miss S. Freeman.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. Edmonds, from London, March 26.

For Suez: Messrs. Dowell, Church, Bevan, Jewitt, Brinine, Hinks, Rumsell, Stapleton, Edmondson, Smith, Plumt, Sachs, Palmer, Bentley, Flowers, Blades, Butters.

For Malta: Sir R. Keane.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Brindisi*, Capt. Reeves, from London, April 1.

For Bombay: Miss Willshire, Lieut.-Colonel Heywood, Miss Easy, Mr. C. Cotton, Mr. Needham, Com. J. Buchanan, Lieuts. R. B. Berkeley, C. F. Martin, Mr. R. Walker, Mr. H. P. Dutha, Mr. S. A. Hosain, Mr. F. A. Phillips, Lady Lyall, Miss Lyall.

For Suez: Lieut. C. F. Blure, Messrs. H. A. Private, Morley, Barker, Bunning, Sarr, Moulton, Miss Durham, Miss A. Edwards.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. H. Reeves, Mr. F. G. Robinson, Mr. H. B. Armstrong, Mr. Powell and son, Mr. Thompson.

For Port Said: Mr. James Smith.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Lombardy*, Capt. Thompson, from Venice, April 2.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. G. Gibson. From Brindisi: Mr. M. C. de Courcy.

For Aden: Mr. Vidal.

For Bombay: Mr. Gomme. From Brindisi: Mr. H. W. Reynolds, Capt. Macintyre, Colonel Bingham, Mr. G. H. Bull, Dr. Potter, Mr. W. J. Wilson, Colonel Collis, Colonel Jackson, Major Hutchinson, Colonel H. B. Hauna, Colonel G. C. Jackson, Capt. Cormachy, Colonel A. Batty, C.B., Colonel Broome, Surgeon-Major Patterson, Capt. G. Davidson, Major Dyce, Capt. Campbell, Capt. Boileau, Major Aislabie, Surgeon-Major Macdonald, Capt. Wheler, Lieut. E. E. Robertson, Major Money, Lieut.-Colonel Senior, Surgeon Lewtas, Surgeon-Major Chesnay, Lieuts. O'Brien, E. E. Taylor, W. T. Marshall, Colonel A. Fitzhugh, C.B., Colonel J. Rowband, Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Brown, Lieut. Hunter, Capt. Hogge, Major Beresford, Lieuts. F. P. Hutchinson, R. H. Twigg, St. Quintin, E. H. Rodwell, J. G. Ramsay, T. Lamb, J. Eardley Wilmot, Majors J. J. Lambert, E. C. S. Jackson, C. M. Hall, T. Sheppard, J. Hay, Hume, C. F. Hughes, Capt. A. W. Radcliffe, L. F. Heath, W. A. Wetherall, Surgeon W. Lowry, Colonel Cologan, Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. S. Seton, Bart., Colonel De L. Wooldridge, Capt. Bar-

clay, Colonel Humfrey, Majors Price, C. M. Eiskine, F. H. Blanchard, Colonel North, Capt. Vincent, Capt. Passy, Colonel Bell, Colonel Rideout, Colonel Ward, Mrs. Boileau, Mr. J. C. Roy, the Burmese Embassy.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Darke.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Lady Wolseley and daughter.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 1.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Nicol and two Misses Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Miss Trimmer, Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, Mr. E. L. Wear, Mr. R. P. Trevethick, Mr. B. G. Bewley, Mr. and Mrs. Cummins, Mr. B. Fanshaw.

For Madras: Messrs. Newport, Mrs. Darling.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Gow and child, Mr. W. H. Larymore, Mr. J. H. Jones, Mr. R. J. Jamieson.

For Malta: Surgeons S. E. Duncan, R. Trevor, A. D. James.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, March 28.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. A. R. T. McRae, Major R. G. Dalrymple, Mr. F. L. Bailey and niece, Capt. R. H. MacCarthy, Mrs. A. F. Fletcher.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

For LONDON, per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, April 2.

From Calcutta: Capt. and Mrs. Straghan, two children and ayah, Mrs. Falle, Mr. G. S. Thomson, Mrs. Thompson and Miss Thompson, Miss Collings, Mr. and Mrs. Thurlow, Surgeon-Major Teale, Mr. Nicol, Master Lewis and Miss Lewis, Mr. McCarkill, Mr. Stirton.

From Madras: Mr. J. D. Goldingham's child and nurse, Mrs. J. D. Gribble, two children and ayah, Mr. W. R. Mapshaw, Mrs. Vicars, Miss A. Griffin, Mr. Trelawney, Mr. W. S. Sullivan, Mr. Frater, Miss Lowe, Mr. E. R. Kindersley, Mrs. Fraser.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, left Liverpool April 2.

For Colombo: Miss E. Somerset.

For Madras: Master Metford Primrose.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Gwalior*, March 20.

For London: Mr. J. F. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bowen, Dr. and Mrs. J. Davies Thomas, Mr. Glenny, Mr. MacMeekin, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen and child.

For Brindisi: Rev. Mr. Parker, Mr. C. J. Powlett, Mr. T. A. Martin, Mr. and Miss Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy and two infants, Mr. W. G. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Sterne and maid, Mr. A. Thompson, Mr. Duff, Mr. Thorn, Colonel Parry, Mr. F. Patterson.

For Marseilles: Mrs. C. F. Massey and infant, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Frank Thomas, Hon. A. and Mrs. Phillips and two children, Mr. J. W. Smyth.

For Suez: Lieut. Von Knolblich.

For Venice: Mrs. Hircourt, Mr. Whitney, Mr. F. C. Anderson, Mr. R. Sim, Mr. J. F. Macnair, Mr. W. G. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. O'Meara, Dr. H. Stulpe, Mr. Oscar Schmidt.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Bokhara*, Captain H. Weighell, sailing March 27.

For London: Mrs. Welchman, Mr. Macfayden, Mrs. Forbes and two children, Mrs. Quens and child, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Duff Dunbar, Mrs. E. Gay and infant, Capt. G. H. Dean, Mrs. Dean and two children, Mrs. Quens and two children, Mr. Roscoe Bocquet, Mrs. H. Warden and infant, Mr. J. F. Hamilton, Mr. W. Wright, Miss A. Holland, Mrs. J. Robertson, Mr. E. Dickson, Mrs. Jackson and child, Mrs. L. W. Dane and child.

For Brindisi: The Regent of Kohlapore, Mr. V. H. Kirtikar and two servants, Mrs. Ellis and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard and infant, Mr. D. Cameron, Mrs. Duke and maid, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rivay, Mr. H. St. John Kueller.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Pakenham-Laurell, Mr. E. A. Brigg, Mr. Turner.

For Plymouth: H.E. Sir James Fergusson, Miss Fergusson.

By the s.s. *Carthage*, sailing on April 3.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Obbard and infant, Captain and Mrs. Stewart and two children, Major Even Thomas, Mr. N. B. Allbless, Captain and Mrs. N. de Burgh, Mr. D. R. Dady, Mr. W. H. Tollie, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lord and Lady Downe, Mr. Benson, Mr. W. A. Willock, Mr. Luke, Mr. and Mrs. Tooney and two children, Rev. and Mrs. G. A. Northap and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram, Mr. Ingram and child, Mr. and Mrs. Beachcroft and two children.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. O. Brighton, Colonel Filgate, Lieut.-Colonel O. R. Middleton, Mr. G. A. Parker, Mr. J. A. Davies, Mr. N. Lawrence, Mr. J. E. Dawn, Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Mr. S. M. Johnson, Mr. C. Benson, Mr. Wilson, Commandant Comando and servant, Dr. Paul Gray, Colonel W. S. Trevor.

For Marseilles: Hon. and Mrs. Napier and man, Major and Mrs. LeBreton and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Barston, Mr. D. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Pollen and infant, Colonel and Mrs. LeGeyt, Mrs. Corslophan, Mr. W. A. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Elphinstone and two children.

For Venice: General J. C. Brooke, Miss Boosey,

By the s.s. *Surat*, Captain C. R. Edwards, sailing April 10.

For London: Rev. and Mrs. Winter and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Charnell and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Wendon, Mr. and Mrs. F.

Yorke Smith, General and Mrs. Paget, Miss Clara Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Verner, Mrs. F. Butt, Mr. W. L. Allen, Mrs. Allen and two children, Mr. J. King.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. T. Norman, Major-General and Mrs. Hume and two children, Mrs. Goldie and child, Miss Hewlett.

For Gibraltar : Mrs. Macdonald.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- APPERLEY—March 9, at Umballa, the wife of Major H. W. Apperley, 9th Lancers, of a son.
 CRAWFORD—March 12, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon D. G. Crawford, I.M.S., of a son.
 CRICHTON—March 11, at "Rose Cottage," Yercaud, the wife of J. McLean Crichton, of a daughter.
 FABRE-TONNERRE—March 2, at Sonthal Parghanas, the wife of C. Fabre-Tonnerre, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.
 FULLER—March 18, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Captain H. Fuller, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.
 HURRYCHUND—March 16, the wife of Mr. Vinayekrao Hurrychund, Attorney High Court, of a son.
 MACKENZIE—March 14, at Marine Villa, the wife of Brigade Surgeon J. Mackenzie, M.D., Medical Staff, of a daughter.
 READE—March 4, at Ranchi, Bengal, the wife of A. J. M. Reade, of a son.
 SHORT—March 11, at No. 44, Poonamallee Road, Madras, the wife of James Short, solicitor, of a daughter.
 SIEDLE—March 6, at No. 5, Galle Face Cottages, Mrs. Louis Siedle, of a daughter.
 TODD—March 13, at Lucknow, the wife of H. F. Todd, of a son.
 TOKER—March 14, at Alipore, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Toker, 18th Regiment Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- ANDERSON—TURNBULL—March 18, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. A. B. Watson, Thomas Anderson of Bombay, to Cecilia Smail, only daughter of Mr. Andrew Turnbull, Glasgow, Scotland.
 APPERLEY—WINTLE—March 10, at Christ Church, Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, by the Rev. J. Richardson, B.A., Henry Wynne Apperley, of Lalseriah, Chumparun, fifth son of the late Colonel W. W. Apperley, B.S.C., of Morhen Machynlleth, N. Wales, to Marion, younger daughter of Major-General E. H. C. Wintle, late B.S.C., of Tenby, S. Wales.
 GILLMAN—HALLETT—March 9, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by Rev. J. Stephenson, Arthur John Gillman, Bengal Pilot Service, to Frances Minnie, youngest daughter of H. W. Hallett, Esq., Calcutta.
 HOLDERNES—ELSMIE—March 14, at the Pro-Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev. Ferguson Montgomery, Thomas William Holderness, Bengal Civil Service, to Lucy, third daughter of G. R. Elsmie, Bengal Civil Service.
 LESTER—SALTER—March 12, at "All Souls'" Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. V. W. Kinsman, Chaplain, Cecil Morris Lester, 2nd Battalion the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire) Regiment, second son of Major-General William C. Lester (late Bombay Staff Corps) of Newton Abbot, Devon, to Charlotte Frances, younger daughter of J. Reynolds Salter of Newton Abbot, Devon, and Combe Head, Somerset.
 MACKENZIE—PARKER—March 7, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, Robert Ross, of Chanapore Tea Estate, Chittagong, son of John Mackenzie, Esq., Ghazepore Estate, Victoria, to Emma Lavinia, daughter of the late Richard Parker, Esq., J.P., Geelong, Victoria.

DEATHS.

- BLACKIE—March 5, at Darjeeling, Sarah Ann, the wife of Mr. H. G. Blackie, aged twenty-eight years.
 BRANFOT—March 14, at Pantheon Road, Madras, Alice Stewart, the wife of Surgeon-Major A. M. Branfoot, Indian Medical Department, aged 22 years.
 BUTLER—March 8, at Simla, of typhoid fever, Arthur Marlow Lemon, aged 25 years and 4 months.
 GARTRY—March 10, at Allahabad, Elizabeth Gartry, relict of the late W. Gartry, Inland Customs Department, aged 64 years.
 HEYSHAM—March 9, at Calcutta, Henry Heysham, late Registrar Legislative Department, India, aged 61 years.
 KABRAJ—March 15, at Malabar Hill, Meherbanoo, daughter of Kaikhosro N. Kabraji, aged 13 years.
 LINDSTEDT—March 9, at Konnaghur, of heart disease, Edward Lindstedt, aged 55 years.
 TURTON—March 11, at his residence, the Fort Arsenal, Bellary, Conductor John Turton, aged 44 years and 8 months.
 VALLALLY—March 9, at Kasauli, from pneumonia, John Vallally, Commissariat Department, aged 53 years.
 WALKER—March 5, at Campden Hill, Morawak Korale, the wife of Jas. D. Walker, aged 26 years.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD will proceed on six months' leave after the Rawal Pindi Durbar. It is probable that Major Cooper, senior aide-de-camp, will officiate as military secretary to the Viceroy during Lord Beresford's absence.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- FOSBERY—April 1, at Furze-hill Villa, Brighton, the wife of Edward H. Fosbery, late 66th Regiment, of a daughter.
 HENDERSON—April 3, at 7, Bennet-park, Blackheath, the wife of Captain James Henderson, British India Steam Navigation Company, of a son.
 REAY—April 1, at Oak House, Bowdon, Cheshire, the wife of Captain Charles T. Reay, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BOILEAU—WHICHER—March 30, at St. John's, Blackheath, by the Rev. J. W. Marshall, M.A., Vicar, Captain Thomas Smalley Boileau, B.S.C., second son of the late Colonel A. J. M. Boileau, Royal Engineers, to Selina Mary, eldest daughter of the late James Whicher, Esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector-General, Royal Navy.
 TONNOCHY—BAIN—March 30, at the College Church, Glasgow, by the Rev. George Keith, M.A., Valens Congreve Tonnochy, Captain 4th Sikh Infantry, Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late Valens Tonnochy, Major H.M.'s 31st Regiment, to Marjorie Helen, daughter of the late Rev. James Bain, Delting, Shetland, N.B.

DEATHS.

- BAKER—March 30, at Anerley, after a very brief illness, Captain Arthur Baker, late Master attendant, Calcutta, aged 58.
 BEADON—March 28, at Las Palmas, Hyde Elphinstone Beadon, son of the late Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I., aged 33. (By telegraph.)
 BEVERHOUDT—March 25, killed in the fight near Suakim, Major James Mandeville Wood Von Beverhoudt, Bengal Staff Corps, commanding the 17th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, aged 40.
 BLAIR—March 27, at No. 3, St. James's-place, S.W., John Hunter Blair, Esq., son of the late Sir David Hunter, Bart., of Blairquhan, aged 59.
 CHAPMAN—March 30, at 4, Bina-gardens, South Kensington, Mary, widow of the late Henry Chapman, H.E.I.C.S., Presidency Surgeon, Calcutta, aged 74.
 COURCY—March 30, at Clapham, suddenly, Colonel Nevinston Willoughby de Courcy, C.B., late R.M.L.I., of 84, Durnford-street, Stonehouse, in his 62nd year.
 DAWSON—March 24, at Thornbury, Gloucestershire, Catherine Jane, widow of the late Robert Dawson, Major 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, in her 83rd year.
 EDWARDS—March 23, at Suakim, from wounds received the previous day at Baker's zereba, whilst serving with the 28th Bombay Native Infantry, Lieut. Alexander Thomas Frederick Edwards, 2nd Battalion 18th, the Royal Irish Regiment, second son of the late General Clement Alexander Edwards, C.B., late Colonel 18th, the Royal Irish Regiment, aged 23.
 ELIAS—March 30, at her residence, 47, Holland-park, W., Mrs. Barbara Elias, widow of the late Owen John Elias, Esq., of 55, Park-street, Calcutta, in her 76th year.
 GRAHAM—March 2, at Cossington House, Bridgwater, Caroline Mary, widow of Lieut.-Colonel George Templer Graham, in her 78th year.
 HOCKLY—March 31, at Colville-terrace, Bayswater, Helen, widow of Captain Thomas Henry Hockly, C.E., late of Chunar, N.W.P.
 MACKENZIE—April 3, at Forres, Hugh Mackenzie, Lieut.-Colonel, late 2nd Bengal European Fusiliers, in his 80th year.
 NORFOR—March 30, at Susans, Eastbourne, the residence of her step-daughter, Mrs. T. E. J. Boileau, Hannah, widow of Captain Robert Wright Norfor, of the Maritime Service of the East India Company, late of Buckland-place, Dover, Kent, in her 95th year.
 PIGOT—April 2, at her residence, 66, Grosvenor-road, Dublin, Mrs. Annie Pigot, widow of the late John Edward Pigot, of the Irish and Bombay Bars.
 SCOTT-MONCRIEFF—March 23, at Cairo, Margaret, beloved wife of Colonel C. C. Scott-Moncrieff, C.S.I., aged 34.
 WILLOUGHBY—April 1, at Ayr, N.B., Mary Douglas, wife of Major Robert F. Willoughby, 21st Regiment Royal Scots Fusiliers, aged 33.

COLONEL WALTER, resident in Meywar, laments that he is unable to announce in his latest Administration Report the sending of any new pupils from that State to the Mayo College. There are many sons of leading nobles at an age suitable for entering the College; "but education is thought very little of in Meywar, and the higher the rank of the individual the less attention seems to be paid to this important subject."

It has been a matter of surprise to most people, says the *Indian Tea Gazette*, that the war which has now for so long been raging between France and China has not hitherto affected, apparently, the price of Indian tea; but there are signs that it is beginning to do so, and another noticeable fact is, that while prices for Chinas are declining, those for Indians are rising. The meaning is this (and it is most satisfactory and encouraging one), that the falling off in the supplies of Chinas have led to a larger use of, and reliance upon, Indians; and these latter having been found to give more real value for money, the demand which has set in bids fair to go on increasing. The difficulty hitherto has been to get our teas into direct consumption. So long as they were high priced this proved of slow progress, but our increased production has enabled us to accept, without loss, lower rates; until now we are actually able to compete with China even in the matter of price; and it is beginning to be found that "mixing" is now no longer necessary.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—March 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 96½	to	97½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100	to	93
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105		
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	110	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	110	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	192	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	93	to	94
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	505	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. 500	5 pr.ct.	72½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	820
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	600
INDIAN BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr.ct.	£50
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	99

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	850
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100		1,130
Apollo ...	2,200	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	555
Bombay Cotton ...	125	4½	215
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	—	190
Colaba ...	1,880	600	825
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	160
East India ...	1,000	130	1,125
Fort ...	8,500	400	2,600
French ...	all	45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	500
Khangam ...	500	40	475
Mercantile ...	125	7½	132½
Mufussil Co. ...	400	30	365
Mummar M ...	all	40	235
New Berar ...	500	45	530
New Indian ...	125	10	180
Prince of Wales ...	400	100	530
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	50	—	540
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,240
Sind ...	750	59	680
Volkart ...	all	60	725

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	850
Alliance Spinning ...	all	30	680
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	485
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	97
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	all	9 pr.ct.	475
Bhavnagar Mills ...	100	—	22
Bombay United ...	1,000	30	870
Central India ...	500	25	630
Coorla Land and Mill ...	700	12½	680
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	30	625
Dhru Mills ...	1,000	—	1,000 nom.
Dhurrumsey ...	all	35	155
Empress Co. ...	all	25	705
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	535
Golam Baba ...	400	20	525
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	Nil.	200
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	625
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	550
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,085
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	425
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	40	825
James Greaves ...	400	—	400
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	410
Jevraj Baloo ...	1,000	32	915
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	760
Khatia Mackumjee ...	1,000	40	755
Leopold ...	100	5	129
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,700
Mahabudhee ...	1,000	35	635
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,055
Mazagon ...	500	9	187½
Morarij Goculdass ...	1,000	65	1,325
Naigam ...	100	—	100
National ...	1,000	40	575
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	895
Oriental ...	625	15	450
Parrell ...	400	—	180
People of India ...	250	6½	180
Prince of Wales ...	1,350	15	110
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,600
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	70	1,240
Somdardas ...	1,000	30	550
Southern India ...	500	20	370
Southern Mahratta ...	250	10	250
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	525
Western India ...	1,000	25	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	375
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	70
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	50
Do. do. ...	21-13-1	do.	71
B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	—	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-16	do.	355

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	400
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	106
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	4,125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	100
Karachi Landing and Shipping ...	300	350

Kemp & Co. ...	175	323
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Teacher and Co. ...	all	1,170
Thacker and Co. ...	all	160

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	700
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	765
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	385

CALCUTTA.—March 16.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 96 8 to 96 10
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal.
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	99 0 to 99 4
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	99 0 to 99 4
4½ of 1880 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to —
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	101 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	101 12 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	102 0 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	103 4 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 8 to —
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	102 0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	130 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	131 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	827½ to 830
Do. of Upper India ...	100	120 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	175 to 180
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	100 to 101
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	460 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	2 to 4
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	67 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,600 to —
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	£100	84 to 85
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	310 to —
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	35 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	70 to 71
Burakur Coal ...	100	145 to —
Calcutta Docking ...	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	122 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	88 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	92 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	35 to 36
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	210 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	33 to 34
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	207½ to —
Gouripore ...	100	70 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	93 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	66 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	138 to 139
Kamerhat Jute Mills ...	50	125 to —
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	97 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to —
Murre Brewery ...	100	135 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	98 to —
Nainy's Patent Press ...	100	85 to 86
Nantipore Indigo ...	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	83 to 84
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ...	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ...	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to 61
Rangunge Coal Association ...	100	64 to 65
Riverside Press ...	94	63 to 64
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	—	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	260 to 262½
Schinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail. ...	—	— to —
Seobhore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	42 to 43
Strand Bank Press ...	100	100 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	90 to 100

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terni (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	30 to —
Amuluckie ...	100	65 to —
Arelutpore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
Assam ...	£20	540 to 565
Balam (Darjiling) ...	100	93 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	24 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100	79 to 80
Burkhal (Cachar) ...	100	68 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	130 to 135
Central Terni (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Coochela (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Delding (Assam) ...	90	35 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Dhumsiri ...	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	35 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	40 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	32 to 34
Endogran ...	10	110 to —

Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	74 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	101 to 102
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolingore (Assam) ...	100	79 to —
Indian Terni ...	500	550 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	50 to —
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchunpor (Cachar) ...	100	96 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kurseong and Terni ...	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to 80
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Loobah ...	100	140 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckinpor (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Magaram (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falodhi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpor (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puttarea (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	55	— par
Seemah ...	100	— to —
Singbuli and Murmah ...	100	96 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	59 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	165 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

MADRAS.—March 16.

Four per cents ...	11 dis. to 1 dis
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	3½ pre. to 3½ do
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3½ to 3 do
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	4 to 4 do
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	— to — do
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	— to — do
Bank of Madras Shares ...	25 to 29 do

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 6½ d.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7-1-8d.
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7-1-16d.	1s. 7-15-16d.	1s. 7-1-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7½ d.	—	1s. 7½ d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7-1-16d.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 8-1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7-1-16d.	—	1s. 7½ d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	1s. 7-1-16d.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 8 d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7½ d.	—	1s. 7-15-16d.

LONDON.—April 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	88 to 90
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	97 to 98
Do. October 10, 1888 ...	98½ to 99
4 India Enforced Paper ...	73 to 74
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	74 to 75
4 Ceylon, 1892 and 1893 ...	101 to 102
4 Do. ...	98 to 100
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 111
4 Do. ...	99 to 101</

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, March 27th; Madras and Allahabad, March 25th; Calcutta, March 24th; Burma, March 20th.

THE petition to the Indian Government, signed by some 400 influential Native gentlemen of Calcutta, praying that their services may be accepted as Volunteers, is a most interesting and gratifying historical event. Occurring, as it does, simultaneously with a most remarkable outburst of loyalty from the princes and great nobles of India, at a critical moment in the fortunes of the Empire, it affords the best possible answer to those pessimists who have been continually croaking about the unsatisfactory character of the British Indian Administration, and the discontent and disaffection of the Indian peoples. Doubtless, like many other sections of Her Majesty's subjects, some classes of the Native population have always got grievances; but that need not make them, any more than the rest of us, disloyal. Since the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, every native-born Indian has been able to feel that, in paying homage to Her Majesty, he is fulfilling the sacred religious duty of showing personal loyalty to his own rightful Sovereign. The Hungarians, naturally and properly, entertained a sentiment of devotion to Maria Theresa as Queen of Hungary, very different from that which they could possibly have felt for the Empress of the Holy Roman Empire; and Englishmen ought to have the warmest sympathy for that honourable spirit which is now rallying all ranks of our Indian fellow-subjects around their Empress, who is also our Queen. Let us frankly and cordially respond to these loyal advances. If there are difficulties in the question of Indian volunteering, it is the duty of the Government to surmount them—not indeed by shirking or ignoring them, but by devising means of conquering them. There are difficulties too, doubtless, in the way of our adequately utilising the armies of the Frontier and Feudatory Princes in the defence of the Common Empire; but these difficulties ought to be overcome.

THE example of the Maharajah of Darbhanga is being nobly followed throughout British India. And among our feudatories, the lead of the Nizam, the Begum of Bhopal, and the great Phulkian Maharajahs, has also been followed in every Native State. The great Himalayan State of Kashmir vies with the Rajput principalities, with the Sikh States of the Punjab, with the Mahrattas and Jats of Central India and Bombay, with Mysore and Travancore, and the Muhammadan States throughout the peninsula. And to complete the picture of Imperial unity and strength, we shall see, under the banners of the Indian Empire, the troops of the great frontier States of Nepal, of Kelat, and of Afghanistan.

Nor less gratifying than this volunteering loyalty is the tone of the Native Press. We rejoice to observe that the *Voice of India*, that enterprising and valuable summary of the Native Press, prepared in Bombay by Mr. B. M. Malabari, declares unreservedly, "The vernacular Press gives Russia a very bad character, and regrets that the British Government has so long played into her hands."

APROPOS of the Indian vernacular Press, we would call our readers' attention to a very valuable and exhaustive *Indian Press Guide*, called also, "The Eastern Advertisers' Handbook," which has been prepared and published by the well-known advertising agents, Messrs. R. Anderson and Co., of 14, Cockspur-street, S.W. This capital handbook gives a most complete account of the whole Indian and Oriental Press, both English and vernacular.

It will, of course, be carefully studied by all those who have occasion to advertise in the East—and will be found useful by even a wider circle.

We have received with great pleasure a copy of the petition of the London Chamber of Commerce in favour of Imperial Federation. On the back of the petition is printed a most valuable collection of statistics, which prove the urgent importance of the question beyond the possibility of a doubt.

THERE are many other "moderate Liberals" besides Colonel Howard Vincent, late the intended Liberal candidate for Westminster, who, having made a tour in India and the colonies, "come back to England literally aghast at the deliberate neglect of British interests in almost every quarter of the globe during the past five years." And Colonel Vincent has the courage and honesty to act on his convictions; and, as he writes, "to devote his political life to the national cause of the Conservative party, which is at least resolved to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with their countrymen, rich and poor, all the world over, for the maintenance of the power of Great Britain and the advancement of the individual welfare of her sons."

THE *Englishman* has the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to March 24:—

We have hardly any change to report in our freight market since last mail. A moderately fair amount of business has been done at previous rates in steamers and sailing ships for London; there is very little demand for any other ports. Our unfixed tonnage stands reduced to 10,000 tons.

THE following on the Calcutta Indigo Market is taken from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Market Report:—

Our advices from Behar are generally favourable. Sowings are now nearly completed, and the plant is reported to be looking very healthy, and the late re-sowings are coming on well. We hear from only one or two factories in Monghyr and Chuprah of the young plant having suffered from the west winds, and where irrigation is necessary. In Lower Bengal rain is still much wanted, but from all accounts the plant is holding out well.

THE same firm gives the following account of the Calcutta Tea Market:—

The auctions held on Thursday, the 19th instant, consisted to a great extent of final invoices, and comprised a total of 2,808 packages, all of which, with the exception of ninety-nine packages, found buyers, at fully last sale rates. As the bulk of the tea was of inferior quality, there was consequently a good competition for the few desirable lots offered, which realised very full rates. Reports received from the gardens concerning the coming crop do not indicate an earlier season than last year. Rain is still much wanted in the Doars and Darjeeling, but in Cachar and Sylhet they have at last had a fair fall. Assam in some parts has also been favoured in this respect, but only partially.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, March 27th:—

Sir Vere Levinge, Bart., Madras Civil Service, retired; the Maharajah of Burdwan.

In reply to an inquiry from the Commander-in-Chief for India as to the disposal of officers who vacate their appointments under recent regulations, and who desire to reside in India under G.G.O. No. 23 of 1885, the Government of India has ruled that these officers are available for military duty if required, and accordingly should be treated as general duty officers, with this exception, that they have a more extended sphere of selection for their intended residence.

It is rather an old joke that the ticket-of-leave man sometimes speaks mysteriously to friends who know not his antecedents of the days when he "wore Her Majesty's uniform." The audaciousness of this hyperbole was surpassed the other day, says our Allahabad contemporary, when a traveller claimed the hospitality of a Deputy Commissioner, on the score of his having recently been "putting up" with a common acquaintance—the Superintendent of the Central Jail. It was not until after his guest was gone that the Deputy Commissioner discovered he had been entertaining a European vagrant fresh from the workhouse.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated April 12:—

"The news of the Russian attack on Penjdeh has caused a profound sensation throughout India. When it was first received it was looked upon as putting an end to all hope of a peaceful solution of the question. Although more recent telegrams seem to indicate that there is still some possibility of the negotiations being continued, there is a general belief that the situation is most critical, and that the present tension cannot continue much longer. For a month past it has been commonly believed here that the Russian object is solely to gain time to push up troops and supplies; and the Ministry is often blamed for not having sent, in the beginning of March, an *ultimatum*, giving Russia a fixed time to choose peace or war. The Penjdeh affair is considered a proof that the Russian commanders think the time has arrived for throwing off the mask and assuming an aggressive attitude.

"Offers of help continue to pour in from the native Princes, the most important being that of the Court of Nepaul. Nor are these offers confined to Princes. The wealthy men of all races and classes are giving the most convincing proofs of loyalty by liberal tenders of pecuniary help. The remarks of the native Press on the subject are thus summed up in the magazine *The Voice of India*:—

"Most of the newspapers are convinced that, in spite of protestations to the contrary, Russia has an eye on Afghanistan, and that her present movements are a development of a design long cherished in secret.

"Many native journalists believe that Russia means to absorb at least the outlying portions of Afghanistan. Some allege that this absorption is preliminary to the invasion of India. A few writers, on the other hand, think that this aggressive foreign policy is meant to weaken the popular disaffection which prevails throughout the Czar's dominions, and do not see how her taking Herat would endanger the British Indian Empire.

"But the sense of the native Press, as a whole, is against Russia. The writers insist that the long-standing difference between that country and England, which has now come to a point, must be settled once for all. They urge the British Government to strengthen the hands of the Ameer, and to stand by him so long as he deserves support. If there is to be a collision, it had better take place now than at a more inconvenient time.

"The Princes and people of India are devotedly attached to the British Crown, and burn to prove their loyal trust in England. The Government should avail itself of this magnificent vote of confidence, raise a national volunteer corps, promote qualified native gentlemen to higher ranks in the army, and give the natives a larger share in the administration of the country.

"The approach of Russia has given the more thoughtful native journalists an opportunity of comparing British rule with Russian. The verdict goes entirely in favour of the British. Despite the defects in practical administration, the principles guiding the Government of India are those best suited to the requirements of progressive civilisation. The tendency of British rule is to secure the happiness of British subjects by peace, education, and development. No other foreign rule could offer such advantages—certainly not that of the Power with whom we are now at variance. The vernacular Press gives Russia a very bad character, and regrets that the British Government has so long played into her hands."

"The above fairly summarises the tone of the native Press and the educated classes. It is perfectly evident that this tone is adopted in all sincerity, and from a deep-seated conviction that India has nothing to gain and everything to lose by a change of masters."

"The question of admitting natives to the Volunteer corps has come prominently before the public during the last fortnight, and has derived additional interest from the state of affairs beyond the frontier. The immediate exciting cause of the present discussion has been the action of Major Branson, commanding the Madras Volunteer Artillery, in permitting four native gentlemen to join his battery—a step which is said to have met with the disapproval of Colonel Ross Church, the commandant of the Madras Volunteers, but to be generally approved by the European members of the corps. However this may be, the general question of the admission of natives is attracting much discussion in the newspapers, and some 400 influential native gentlemen of Calcutta have petitioned the Government to accept their services as Volunteers. The existing rule, I believe, is, that while the formation of separate corps, or even companies of natives, is not permitted, there is nothing to prevent them joining the ranks with their European fellow-citizens. As a matter of fact, however, there are now very few, if any, native Volunteers. The question is one which presents some difficulty; but it is impossible to avoid sympathising with the loyal aspirations of the petitioners,

and hoping that the Government may devise some means of availing itself of the services thus placed at its disposal.

"The *Calcutta Englishman* states that a committee appointed by the Government of French India recommends the construction of a harbour, of docks, and of warehouses at Pondicherry, at a cost of 21,000,000*fr.* The Government is asked to guarantee 5½ per cent. interest on the outlay. This would absorb nearly the entire revenue of the colony. The committee, however, estimates that the trade of the port will so greatly increase as to cover not only the yearly interest, but also the working expenses.

"The prospect of the indigo crops are reported to be bad. The want of rain has interfered with the operations both in Bengal and Behar.

"The Lieutenant-Governor left Calcutta for Darjeeling on Tuesday."

The following is from the *Times* correspondent with the Afghan Frontier Commission, dated Gulran, April 3:—

"The Russians, making a pretext of a change in the position of the Afghan outposts, attacked the Afghans at Penjdeh on the 30th of March, and drove them out.

"The Afghans fought stubbornly, but the day was wet and their muzzle-loaders were ineffective.

"Two companies defended one position till every man was killed.

"The Afghans retreated in perfect order to Meruchak, and no pursuit was made.

"The Sariks remained neutral, but plundered the Afghan camp.

"The Russian loss is said to have been great.

"The British officers remained till the Afghans had effected their retreat, and then joined General Lumsden's camp."

THE RAWUL PINDI CONFERENCE.

The following telegrams on the Rawul Pindi Conference are from the *Times* correspondent:—

"RAWUL PINDI, April 11.

"This morning the Ameer, accompanied by a large staff of British officers, visited the fort and arsenal, where he remained for two hours. He was specially struck with the armoury and examined minutely the mountain screw guns, which he said could be manufactured at Cabul.

"In the afternoon the Viceroy, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, paid a farewell visit to the Ameer. His Highness's manner was most cordial. He repeatedly gave expression to his feelings of gratitude and delight.

"The Ameer was grateful for the magnificent reception accorded him, and the friendly welcome and treatment which he had experienced at the hands of the Viceroy. He said that the remembrance of all that had passed would remain engraved on his heart, as he himself would ever remain the grateful and devoted friend of the British Government.

"Before the meeting broke up his Highness paid a well-merited compliment to Captain Talbot for the service rendered by him as interpreter.

"Later in the evening the Ameer inspected the battery of heavy siege guns and the mountain battery presented to him by the Viceroy."

"APRIL 12.

"At 9 A.M. this morning, with the same ceremonial as that which marked his arrival, including a Royal salute, the Ameer left for Peshawur, where he proposes remaining for four days. Shortly before his departure, a deputation from the Viceroy attended at his Highness's residence to present him with the Insignia of the Grand Cross of the Star of India, which he received with lively and undisguised satisfaction, and which he at once put on, over his uniform. His delight at this last and crowning act of courtesy and friendliness on the part of the British Government was so great that, while Mr. Mackenzie Wallace was addressing him on behalf of the Viceroy, he could not refrain from giving audible expression to his gratitude."

"CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

"Nothing has transpired here regarding the result of the Rawul Pindi Conference, but it is generally considered to be a very satisfactory one."

"RAWUL PINDI, April 12.

"Over and over again to-day the Ameer repeated the expression of his sense of the magnificent hospitality of the Viceroy; declaring that the honours shown to him were far more than he expected, but that he would never forget all that had happened, and would remain for ever the faithful friend of the British Government.

"Again, on the railway platform, surrounded by British officers, he made them a short speech, bidding them all farewell, and wishing them and the whole British Army happiness and prosperity. His last act was to send a friendly message of thanks and goodwill to the Viceroy.

"The departure of the Ameer, thus pleased and satisfied with all that has been done, marks the close of one of the most important gatherings that has ever taken place in India, one which has accomplished all that could have been anticipated for it.

"With all its attendant pageants and imposing state ceremonial, it is acknowledged on every side to have been a brilliant and complete success. The Ameer has been received and treated by the Viceroy in the only way in which it was possible to receive him—as the thoroughly sincere and trusted friend of the British Government;—which, on repeated public occasions and in the face of the whole world, he has now declared himself to be.

"As to the sincerity and depth of our own good intentions towards himself and his country, he can now entertain no doubt; and the fear which is said to have haunted him for some time past that it was the intention of the British Government eventually to reduce him to the virtual position of a feudatory Prince must, in view of his treatment by Lord Dufferin and of the fact that the Duke of Connaught assisted at the ceremonies held to do him honour, have disappeared for ever.

"With respect to the details of the negotiations that have taken place between Lord Dufferin and the Ameer, nothing is or will probably for some time be known. It may, however, be presumed that the Ameer's demands were chiefly for the sinews of war, in the shape of money, arms, and guns; and it is not unreasonable that he should expect substantial assistance of this kind from us if Afghanistan is to be regarded as an outlying defence of the Indian Empire. Our demands would probably be limited to the acceptance by the Ameer of such guarantees as seem necessary to insure the effective utilization of our aid for its legitimate purpose.

"It is certain that for many intelligible reasons the Ameer has no desire to see our troops in Afghanistan, save in presence of an extreme emergency. His wish is, by opposing the Russian advance as far as may be with his own armies, to accentuate his position before the world as a powerful and independent Ruler.

"Regarding the wishes and intentions of the people of Afghanistan, a study of the Ameer's character renders it almost certain that while he lives the nation will obey his will. He has impressed all who have seen him as being a man of abnormal shrewdness and sagacity, and of indomitable strength of purpose. The key to his character may indeed be found in his extraordinary self-confidence. He stands literally alone, having no counsellors on whom he relies, or whom he consults. That in four years he should unaided have made secure his position in Cabul, and caused his name to be feared and his orders obeyed in the most distant parts of Afghanistan speaks of itself for the many sterling and kingly qualities which underlie his boastful and self-confident demeanour. The terror with which he is regarded by his subjects is extreme, but this is due more to their knowledge of his iron strength of purpose than to the remembrance of the many acts of severity which have marked the consolidation of his power, and which he himself justifies by the remark, that 'none but an Afghan can know or criticise the way to rule Afghans.'

"Among the agricultural classes of Afghanistan he is very popular, for he has protected them from the oppression of the nobles, and to the army he shows particular favour.

"The latest news from Afghanistan is that a Jihad is being preached in the mosques by the generality of the Mollahs, and that the ill-treatment of women in Central Asia by members of the Russian army is the subject of indignant comment.

"The Ameer received the intelligence of the Penjdeh disaster with comparative indifference, remarking that the loss of 500 men did not affect a kingdom, and that now that Afghanistan was allied with England there was nothing to fear.

"There is a belief prevalent that war will not break out. Should this be the case, it is certain that some disappointment will be manifested by those more loyal native chiefs and inhabitants of India who firmly believe that the present is England's opportunity, and that delay is fatal. Such feeling would be unavoidable, although much to be regretted. The more warlike party evidently thinks little of the heavy additional taxation which war would immediately necessitate.

"Owing to the prolonged stay of the Ameer, the Viceroy has had to abandon his intention of visiting Peshawur, as his Excellency wishes to join the other members of the Government now already assembled at Simla.

"The Viceroy leaves for the Attock Bridge to-morrow night. After inspecting that famous bridge the Viceregal party will go down by boats on the Indus to Kushalgarh, whence they will proceed to Lahore.

"The brilliant and unclouded success of this historical Durbur, conducted as it has been without a single hitch or *contretemps* from beginning to end, has raised his Excellency's reputation among the natives of India to the zenith. The confidence felt by all classes in his Excellency's conduct of affairs is practically unbounded, and to this feeling is mainly attributable the extraordinarily calm attitude of the Indian nation in the face of a grave and momentous crisis.

"The Nepaulese deputation leaves to-day with letters from the Viceroy, acknowledging in cordial terms the singularly generous offer of support received from the Nepaulese Government.

"The Duke and Duchess of Connaught leave to-night for Meerut."

"APRIL 13.

"The Ameer reached Peshawur yesterday evening. He inspected

the famous bridge at Attock en route, going over the bridge on a trolley, which he preferred to a railway carriage.

"The Viceroy will leave to-night, reaching Attock early to-morrow. The Maharajah of Cashmere will arrive in Lahore on Wednesday. The Viceroy is to remain at Lahore from Wednesday to Friday, spending Sunday at Pinjore, and reaching Simla on Monday evening.

"Most of the troops have already left here. The remarkable absence of sickness among them, notwithstanding the trying weather, is chiefly owing to the perfect arrangements for the camps and the commissariat made by Colonel Parry and Major Nesbitt and the Punjab authorities. In recognition of these services the Lieutenant-Governor has issued a complimentary order."

Home News.

COUNCIL DRAFTS FOR INDIA.—The tenders for Rs.50,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—in bills on Calcutta, Rs.6,38,700, average rate ls. 6.75d.; on Bombay, Rs.10,20,000, average rate ls. 6.75d., and on Madras, Rs.70,000, average rate ls. 6.76d.; in telegraphic transfers, on Calcutta, Rs.5,00,000, average rate ls. 6.781d.; and on Bombay, Rs.2,50,000, average rate ls. 6.781d.; or a total of Rs.24,78,700. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at ls. 6½d. and above will receive in full; and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Bombay at ls. 6.25-32d., about 50 per cent. Subsequently bills for half a lakh on Madras were sold at ls. 6.25-32d., and transfers for a lakh and a-half on Bombay at ls. 6.27-32d. per rupee. The drawings for next Wednesday are to be reduced to 35 lakhs. For the first week of the current financial year remittances for Rs.31,00,000 were sold, realising £243,639. On Friday the India Council sold five lakhs of telegraphic transfers at ls. 6.29-32d., besides bills for Rs.50,000 on Bombay at ls. 6.25-32d. per rupee. On Saturday the India Council sold five lakhs of bills on Calcutta at ls. 6.15-16d. per rupee. Five lakhs of telegraphic transfers at ls. 75-82d., and three at ls. 79-32d., were also allotted on Bombay; these latter caused no small amount of surprise, as the prices paid, when compared with those obtainable by the Council for some transfers on Friday, show the relatively large rise of ¼d. to ½d.

PROFESSOR ARMINIUS VAMBERY.—Professor Arminius Vambery, the celebrated Central Asian traveller and learned professor at the Buda-Pesth University, will visit England at the end of the present month for the purpose of delivering some lectures on the Central Asian question. One of these will be given before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts; but, as the exact day of Professor Vambery's arrival is not yet settled, the final arrangements of the subjects and dates of these lectures remain to be fixed.

On the invitation of the Italian Government an international conference is about to assemble at Rome for the purpose of discussing the precautions that should be taken in the event of an epidemic of cholera again occurring in Europe. Signor Mancini, the Italian Foreign Minister, has invited representatives of all the European Powers; and, as at present arranged, the conference will meet early in May. Lord Granville has appointed as the delegates, on behalf of England, Sir W. Guyer Hunter, K.C.M.G., well-known in connection with the cholera epidemics in Egypt, and formerly of the Bombay Medical Service, and Dr. R. T. Thorne, the assistant medical officer of the Local Government Board.

MR. LEWIS M'IVER, late of the Indian Civil Service, has been adopted as the Liberal candidate for the new Torquay division.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS, DIVIDENDS, &c.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—On Thursday last a meeting of the contributories was held at the City Terminus Hotel, in accordance with a requisition of shareholders. Mr. Thomas A. Welton, the official liquidator, presided, and, opening the proceedings, stated that he had convened the meeting in consequence of a requisition which he had received from thirty-four shareholders, holding 5,688 shares, seven of them holding 4,231 shares. The meeting had been called to consider in what way the shareholders of the Oriental Bank Corporation might benefit their own interests. A great many of them would be unaware that the corporation was interested in estates in Mauritius and Ceylon to the value of about £1,400,000 and £1,100,000 respectively in the two islands. This total of £2,500,000 included the amount due from the Ceylon Company. There were also other claims in the islands amounting to at least another £500,000. Thus they had properties represented by £3,000,000, the value of which, however, was greatly depreciated by the state of affairs in the islands. During the existence of the bank large advances had to be made for the cultivation of these estates, the position of which had, in fact, constituted his greatest anxiety and responsibility. He had avoided sacrificing the estates prematurely,

and had kept matters going on with the view of obtaining the real value of the properties. He had provided the sums necessary for the cultivation of the estates, which he had personally had to take care of. A considerable effort would be required if the affairs were to be taken out of his hands, and there was very good reason why that should be done. No Court, whatever its desire to benefit the shareholders, would feel it right to go on indefinitely, cultivating estates and not realizing them; and in the present case sufficient time had already elapsed to make the Judge feel that some of the properties ought to be realized. As to the Ceylon estates, he felt easy, for the cultivation did not require any large sum, and the value of the crops exceeded the cultivation expenses. Such estates which he did not see his way to continue to carry on—practically for the benefit of the mortgagees—would now have to be sold, and the probability was that the price would be so low that it would be advantageous for an assets company, such as that which was contemplated, to bid for and buy them. It was very much on that account that he had agreed to hold that meeting. He had entertained the idea of forming two companies—one to work the Ceylon and the other to work the Mauritius estates—but he had arrived at the conclusion that the Ceylon matter had better stand over. He was, however, rather impeded by being informed by certain shareholders that there was a prospect of a company being started to take over some of the assets. This project would have solved the difficulty for him. If such a company as that now suggested were formed, he would be quite prepared to take a certain number of shares in it. He very much desired to see the shareholders earn something for themselves in reduction of the loss they had sustained, but he saw no chance of their getting any return on their shares by any other method than that now suggested. Mr. Edward F. Harrison then proposed, and Mr. James Wilson seconded, a resolution expressing the opinion of the meeting that a company should be formed for the purposes mentioned in the requisition. Mr. Macdonald referred to the draft prospectus which had been issued, and stated that the second class of shares (100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each) had been specially created in order to enable the old shareholders of the Oriental Bank Corporation to benefit to the utmost advantage. It was proposed that after the realization of the assets acquired, the preference shareholders should be entitled to repayment, together with a preferential and cumulative dividend of 7 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 10 per cent. out of the ultimate surplus. This meant that the £500,000 to be subscribed as preference shares should be paid first. It was proposed to issue to the official liquidator 50,000 of the ordinary shares, fully paid, the cash payment for the estates which it was proposed to purchase being £225,000. As to the 50,000 shares which it was proposed to issue to the shareholders of the Oriental Bank Corporation, it was believed that the object sought for might be attained by calling up simply 1s. a share. This contribution would entitle the holders of the ordinary shares to all the privileges mentioned in the prospectus in the ultimate surplus. It was provided that creditors might come into the proposed company, the prospectus stating that "the company's bankers had agreed to purchase approved claims on the official liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation at the rate of 85 per cent., free of all expense for stamps and charges, applying the proceeds in payment for the shares allotted. A discussion followed, in which several gentlemen took part; and, in answer to questions, the chairman stated that the prospectus at present bound no one. If the proposed company were not floated he would be very thankful if he could do as much as pay the creditors 20s. in the pound. The prospectus stated that he would be willing to entertain certain terms for the acquisition of some of the properties, but in the meantime he did not consider that the meeting or himself were bound to the sum stated. Whenever the company was formed, and made him a proposal, he would consider it, and recommend it to the Court if he could do so. If the company, when formed, chose to buy part or all of the estates in Mauritius, they would buy subject to such first mortgages as existed; but if they thought proper to buy them out complete, he would be very pleased. In answer to Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Macdonald stated that if the assets should, fortunately, realize 20s. in the pound, with interest to the creditors, the benefits arising from the 50,000 shares to be issued to the liquidator would be available for the shareholders of the Oriental Bank Corporation, whether or not they subscribed to the shares of the assets company. Unless, however, they subscribed, they would be excluded from any other benefits. The resolution was ultimately agreed to *nem. con.* On the motion of Major Cotton, a resolution was next passed appointing a committee of seven "to settle and issue the prospectus, the draft of which has already been prepared, with power to add to their number." A further resolution was subsequently passed, appointing Major-General Rigby, Major Cotton, and Messrs. E. F. Harrison, James Wilson, C. J. L. Nicholson, Alfred Wilson, and Charles Hemery as members of the committee. It was suggested that Mr. John Young (late chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation) should become a member of the committee; but Mr. Young said he deemed it advisable not to consent to this, though he would be willing to render the committee any assistance he could. A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman, and a similar compliment to

Mr. Macdonald for the services he had rendered closed the proceedings.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.—At a meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at the Westminster Palace Hotel, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinsent, D.C.L., will read a paper on "Newfoundland—our Oldest Colony." The chair will be taken at 8 p.m. by the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.

STRANGERS' HOME FOR ASIATICS, &c.—The annual meeting will be held at "The Home," West India Dock-road, Limehouse, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m. Chair will be taken by Captain the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N.

SOCIETY OF ARTS (INDIAN SECTION).—On Friday next, the 17th inst., at 8 p.m., a paper will be read by Mr. Jehangier Dosabhooy Franjee, of the Bombay Uncovenanted Civil Service, on "The Parsis and the Trade of Western India," when the chair will be taken by Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders whose names were, on the 17th of June last, on the register of proprietors of consolidated stock of the company, was held on Thursday last at the Guildhall Tavern. Mr. J. Farley Leith, Q.C., presided. In a special report of the directors reference was made to the circular issued by them on the 15th of January last, alluding to the delay which had occurred in issuing warrants for the payment of the final dividend, owing to a question which had arisen in India on the accounts of the fire insurance and river flotilla reserve fund. Despatches had since been received, and it appeared that an error involving the large amount of 58,002 rupees had occurred in making out the accounts in India, which were submitted to the general meeting last December. The chairman explained at length the differences which had arisen between the company and the Government, referred to in the report, and intimated that the result of the arrangement finally agreed on was to reduce the amount shown at the December meeting as available for dividend from £11,198 to £8,397, which was increased to £8,458 by a sum of £60, which had been mainly derived from interest. This amount would allow of the distribution of a dividend of 7s. 6d. per cent. on the consolidated stock, instead of 9s. 11-16d., as authorised by the resolution passed at the meeting in December. He concluded by submitting a motion amending the resolution to this effect. Major-General J. P. Beadle, R.E., seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—The half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this bank has been held at the Branch Office, Bishopgate-street Within. Mr. D. H. Small, who presided, in moving the adoption of the report, said he need hardly inform them that the past half-year had not been so favourable to banking operations as they might desire. The accounts that had been submitted to them showed no diminution, rather a slight increase in the bank's operations during the second half of the past year, but from various causes there had not been a corresponding increase of profits. At the last half-yearly meeting they were able to declare a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., and to set aside £3,000, while for the half-year ending December 31, 1884, although maintaining the same rate of dividend, he was sorry to say they were not able to put more than £1,000 to the doubtful debt account. However, considering the many adverse circumstances against which they had had to contend, the low rate of interest, and the falling off in the rate of exchange between this country and the East, he thought they would be satisfied with the accounts now before them. They would have to elect the two retiring directors, Major-General Clark and himself. They were first elected close on twenty years ago, when the head office of the bank was transferred from Delhi to London. Of Major-General Clark he might fairly say that he had attended well to his duty, and as for himself, as his co-directors elected him to be their chairman fifteen years ago, and he had occupied that position ever since, he considered that he had merited their confidence. Colonel the Hon. R. Anderson Murray seconded the motion, which was carried without discussion. The retiring directors were then re-elected, as were also the auditors, and the meeting closed with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL JOHN EDMONDSTOUNE LANDERS, late Bengal Infantry, died on April 6, at Bryanston-street, Portman-square, aged eighty-two years. He entered the Army in 1820, became a lieutenant in 1823, captain in 1835, and major in 1846, in which year he commanded the Bhopal Contingent in an engagement with a party of insurgents. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1853, was promoted to colonel in 1854, major-general in 1865, lieutenant-general in 1872, and general in 1877.

DR. JOSEPH POPE died on April 6, at South-crescent, Bedford-square. Dr. Pope was formerly a staff-surgeon in the Royal Artillery, and served twice in India. For some time he had been lecturer to the National Health Association, and was well known as a contributor to sporting and social periodicals. He was brother to Mr. Samuel Pope, Q.C.

Selected Articles.

TRUE LEADERS.

✓ Whichever way the final vote on the Tenancy Bill may be given, the credit of the debate rests with the native members. Two men, comparatively unknown, come out of this great fight against a despotic perversion of the powers of the Government, with reputations which place them amongst the foremost of the native community. When the Maharajah of Durbhungah joined the Council, his youth was objected to, and his want of experience was pleaded as a disability. He has nobly redeemed the confidence placed in him, and has effectually asserted his claim to be a leader of the native community. He has shown great tact and judgment, and a great knowledge of a very intricate subject; and he has undoubtedly earned for himself the reputation and character of one of the ablest men the native community has yet given to the Council. That he has fought a losing fight only enhances the great ability he has displayed; and it is not too much to say that henceforth Englishmen will expect great things of the Maharajah of Durbhungah, and will regard him, on account of his intelligence, his great position, his mastery of English, and his pluck, as a man who must be reckoned with when any great public question comes to the front. The Maharajah has won his right to the leadership of the Behar community, and won it in a way which makes Englishmen, no less than natives, proud of him.

Another comparatively new man is Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee. The son of perhaps the wisest and ablest Zemindar in Lower Bengal, Baboo Peary Mohun has now, under the stress of a great question, established for himself a reputation for wisdom and practical statesmanship, for moderation and the very highest class of ability, equal at least to that enjoyed by the late Kristo Das Pal. The native community is to be congratulated upon having found such a representative,—a man who more than sustains the reputation of his family for ability, and who comes out of this prolonged discussion with a gathered respect for his character, attainments, and capacity, of which any man may be justly proud. The opportunity came to Baboo Peary Mohun, and he certainly has not been in any way unequal to the strain put upon him. He has shown himself a profound master of the land question without being a fanatic in the cause he was more especially considered to represent. He was a defender of the rights of zemindars; but his reputation would not to-day have stood so high if he had been nothing more. He has risen to the statesmanship of the question, and has shown powers which we are sure will mark him out to the Government as a man who must be regarded as in every way a worthy and a fitting successor to Kristo Das Pal. It is a satisfaction to us, as Anglo-Indians, to hear ungrudging testimony to the manner in which Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee has acquitted himself of the most responsible task which has fallen to a native of this country since the days of Maharajah Nabo Kissen. We can only hope that before the Maharajah of Durbhungah and Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee there is opening a long career of honour and usefulness,—honour to themselves, and usefulness to both India and England.—*Indian Daily News.*

IS INDIA TO BE GOVERNED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST REGARD TO PUBLIC OPINION?

The utter disregard of public opinion that is being shown by the Government of India in its determination to proceed with the Bengal Tenancy Bill has filled the public mind with alarm. If India is governed in other matters in future in such defiance of public opinion, we shall certainly have no reasons to congratulate ourselves upon the prospect before us. Lord Dufferin seems to be as firm as a rock. Some people say that he is as strong as Lord Dalhousie. Such may be the case. But in Lord Dalhousie's time India was quite different from what it is now, nor was public opinion as strong as it has since become. As regards native public opinion, it is now more enlightened and, therefore, more powerful than it ever was in times past. Such public opinion can no longer be neglected without serious detriment to the vital interests of the country. The Tenancy Bill will, we hear, be passed into law in a day or two, in spite of the strong opposition offered to it from all quarters. The feeling against it is universal; and thoughtful men are almost certain that the Bill, when it becomes law, will seriously imperil the peace and prosperity of Bengal. And yet the Government, both in this country and in England, is determined to see it passed into law. If public opinion, so singularly unanimous and so remarkably earnest, be contemptibly set aside, and legislation be conducted without any regard to it, then how can we hope for good government in this country? The way in which the Tenancy Bill is about to be passed into law shows the determination of a despotic rather than of a constitutional Government. We really see the danger in waiting for us on all sides in Bengal in connection with the Bill; and it is for this reason that we write in this strain. No possible legislation will so precipitate the utter ruin of these Provinces as this Tenancy Bill. But the Government has become perfectly deaf to

the voice of reason. And what has alarmed the public most is that if the Government continues to treat public opinion with such supreme contempt on other important questions, too, the satisfactory administration of public affairs in this country will be next to an impossibility, and the disasters, certain to result from such a state of things, will be of a gravity we cannot at present conceive. The Bengal Tenancy Bill will add very much to the discontent of the people, and the discontent will, we are sure, grow more and more as the further legislation, to which the Tenancy Bill will necessarily lead, is undertaken and carried out. We have already had an instalment of such legislation in the Putwari Bill. Other Bills of a similar character will doubtless be sooner or later introduced into the local Legislative Councils.

It is said that *vox populi* is *vox Dei*. Never did *vox populi* manifest itself so unmistakably and so powerfully in India as in the case of the Tenancy Bill. The zemindars are no doubt interested parties, and whatever they may say will not carry much weight. But numerous other parties, who are perfectly disinterested, who have no personal concern in the Bill, but who see and are convinced of the real danger likely to result from the present legislation, oppose the Bill most stoutly. Surely their voice is entitled to great weight? But *vox populi*, which is *vox Dei*, is being most cruelly smothered. We are stricken dumb, and only look with mingled pity and alarm on the present action of the Government. Lord Dufferin may yet turn out an excellent Viceroy. We have no desire to judge him so early in the day. We must suspend our judgment regarding him till some later period of his administration. But we cannot refrain from saying that his proceedings in regard to the Tenancy Bill have taken the whole community by surprise. The surprise is the greater, because at this critical juncture in India every care should be taken to conciliate rather than to irritate public feeling, especially native public feeling. But public feeling in the present instance has been utterly scorned and contemned. If, then, we are to be governed with the iron hand of despotism, the Government must be prepared to face great discontent throughout the land. What differentiates the despotic rule of the Czar from the Queen's Government is that every dependency of the British Crown is governed, or supposed to be governed, on the principles of equity and justice, and with due regard to public opinion. But the Tenancy Bill is being passed through the Council as if we had been living not under the Queen's Government, but the autocratic rule of the Czar. We hope Lord Dufferin's views, as an Englishman, have not undergone a change by a long residence at the Czar's Court. We yet look hopefully to his Government, and trust that future events will set him right with the public, especially that portion of it to which we belong, and which we represent.

But to us the Tenancy Bill looks as a precursor of many evils, and Bengal must be prepared for the unhappy times that are coming. The Province has been most unhappy in its present Lieutenant-Governor, and it seems to us as if his administration were fraught with whatever was calculated to injure and degrade the population subject to his unhappy rule. His Honour has just shown an equal disregard of public opinion by persisting to proceed with the execution of the Kidderpore Dock scheme, in spite of the unanimous condemnation pronounced on it by all sections of the community. This dock scheme seems quite as bad a job as the Tenancy Bill. But the Bengal Government is determined to push on the work, whether it is wanted or not, whether ships can use it or not, whether the river can bring up any ships into it or not. Whether Calcutta or commerce profits by the docks or not, it is evident that some gain will accrue from the project. The scheme will, however, plunge the Port Trust into irretrievable debt, and will, we fear very much, make Calcutta so unhealthy as to lead to a serious depreciation in the value of house and landed property in the city. We are in danger on all sides, because our rulers will listen to nobody but themselves. We are really passing through most critical times.—*Indian Mirror.*

DEFENCES OF RANGOON.

Now that threatenings of war are constantly in our ears, one week with France, another week with Russia, the people of Rangoon are reasonably anxious to know what is being done to put the port in a state of defence. The short channel from the sea, the wealth and shipping, and the absence of British war vessels from the Bay of Bengal, all combine to make Rangoon a tempting prize for hostile cruisers. While England remains a great power, we need not fear that a hostile squadron or foreign ironclads will hover about the Rangoon river. But so long as the port is defenceless, a single daring gunboat could inflict enormous loss on Rangoon, and could deal a very serious blow to British power in the Indo-Chinese peninsula. We have, therefore, tried to ascertain what is now the real state of our harbour defences. The authorities decline to give precise details on such points as the number of their torpedoes, the places where torpedoes are to be laid, the arc of fire of the several guns in the battery, or the defences of the battery against land attack; for the publication of information on such points can do no good and may do harm. But such information as we have been able to obtain we now offer to our readers.

A year ago not only was Rangoon defenceless, but it would have

taken several weeks to set up any defences at all; and despite all that had been said no scheme for the defence of the port had been sanctioned. All authorities are agreed that if we had plenty of money and plenty of troops the best protection for Rangoon would be a heavily-armed fort at Chokey Point, whence the narrow channel would be commanded by heavy guns and protected by torpedoes. But even if money were given for a fort at Chokey Point the garrison of Rangoon is too small to man, relieve and support an outwork of that kind. So at present we have to be satisfied with torpedo defences for the river and a small battery at Monkey Point. Neither of these defences is as yet complete; but money and efforts are now being devoted to getting them ready as soon as possible. The first line of defences will be the torpedoes. A certain number of torpedo fields have been chosen between the Bassein creek and Monkey Point channel. The full number of torpedoes proposed by the Superintendent of Submarine Defences are now in Rangoon. This officer, Captain Carter, R.E., was for several years in charge of the torpedo defences at Halifax. He is now engaged in arranging the torpedo defences for the four harbours of Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, and Kurrachee. He came here in May and November, 1884; and has organised, under Lieutenant Ellis, R.E., a permanent torpedo staff, consisting of nine European Sapper Artificers, and thirty Madras Sappers. Captain Carter is now in Rangoon again inspecting and directing his staff. Among the European Sappers are two experienced divers. The torpedoes are great iron cases, which are anchored in our river on the torpedo fields. Each torpedo is to be kept packed with not less than 500lbs. of gun-cotton, equal in explosive force to about 1,250lbs. of gunpowder. The torpedoes, when kept charged, can all be placed on the several torpedo fields at two or three days' notice. They are to be fired by electric batteries on shore; and in order to prevent cruisers running over the torpedo field at night electric lights have been provided with which to search the torpedo field. The torpedo staff are being constantly practised in laying down the torpedoes, in testing the wire connections and the works inside torpedo cases, and in removing or shifting the gear. A large store of gun-cotton is already at Rangoon, and the packing of all the torpedoes will be done directly the laboratory and other buildings near Monkey Point are finished. The designs and plans for these buildings, at a total cost of nearly Rs. 1,40,000, have been sanctioned. As yet very little money has been granted for them, but the buildings are begun. A special R.E. officer has been given to help the Executive Engineer, Mr. Ring, in the works at Monkey Point. A defensive post, which can be armed with light field-guns, has to be built at some point down the river. From this post the electric batteries will be worked on the lower torpedo fields, and light guns will protect the fields against hostile boats that may try to lift the torpedoes or cut the wires. Two old launches belonging to the torpedo party have been lost, and the men are now working with borrowed launches. A new launch from White of Cowes, with a speed of fourteen knots, and a rudder amidships, is expected out in December next. By the end of 1885 all the torpedo arrangements ought to be complete, except, perhaps, the defensive post down the river. At the present moment a very fair system of torpedo defences could be put down at ten days' notice. Torpedo defences have yet to be tested in actual warfare and in a strong tide; but the Chinese torpedoes seem on more than one occasion to have kept the French Admiral off places he wished to enter; and it is the opinion of some experts that no hostile squadron, and probably no cruiser, would attempt a dash on Rangoon if the river were known to be protected by torpedo fields properly laid and managed.

After the torpedo or sub-marine defences comes the Monkey Point Battery, which constitutes our second line. A complete plan has been worked out for remaking and arming this battery. It is to mount five 9-inch 12-ton guns. These guns, in the hands of skilful gunners, like men of the Marine Artillery, can make splendid practice up to 2,000 yards. They pierce eight to nine inches of armour plate, with six inches of teak backing. The five guns, with their carriages, are here, and the guns are down at Monkey Point. They are not yet mounted, because the emplacements are only now being built. The whole cost of the renewed battery, exclusive of guns, &c., is two and a quarter lakhs. A sum of Rs. 68,000 has already been sanctioned for building the five emplacements. Delay has been caused by the treacherous nature of the soil, which is little else than liquid mud a few feet below the surface. Timber piling, fifteen feet deep, has been let into the ground all round the base of each emplacement. On the ground so formed a concrete pillow seven feet high is to be built for each gun, which will be worked *en barbette*. At present one pillar has been partly built, and the five guns are to be laid upon the top of the pillar. They are to stay there a week to see if the pillar sinks. If it does not sink, then the five emplacements will be pushed on as rapidly as possible, and the five guns ought to be mounted by June or July next. It is absolutely necessary to make sure about the foundations of these emplacements; for if the concrete blocks sink unequally the guns will not work on the platforms. The five guns can fire 4,000 yards down the river as well as up the Pegu river, across the Poozoondoung river, and up the harbour as far as the Town Church. But they cannot all be in position for three or four months to come. Possibly two guns could be

put into some kind of working position at ten days' notice. Even when the guns are mounted, the magazines, the guard-rooms, the curtain wall, all have to be built; the earthwork has to be finished and riveted with a thick masonry wall; and other defensive works have to be added to make the battery secure from a determined attack. Even if all the necessary money were given, the battery could hardly be fully complete until this time next year, if then. But, when once the five guns, or even three of them, are mounted, the battery could be put into some kind of fighting order by temporary expedients at two or three weeks' notice. The subsidiary defences for the battery are designed for machine guns and rifle fire. But as yet there are no machine guns in Burma except those mounted on H.M.'s vessels *Dragon* and *Irrawaddy*.

Such is the account we have been able to glean, and we believe the sketch to be true so far as it goes. We cannot say it is satisfactory; for the Government ought to have finished the Monkey Point battery and given Rangoon some moderate means of defence years ago. But it seems that something is now being done to make up for past procrastination. We hope, we cannot after past experience say we trust, that money will be given, and that work will be pushed on until the torpedo buildings, including the place of arms down the river, are complete; until the torpedo staff, with their steamtug and flat are in thoroughly efficient working order; until the five guns are mounted; until all the magazines and subsidiary buildings at the battery are finished; until all the defensive works at Monkey Point are done; and until the necessary machine guns are furnished. We urge the General, the Chief Commissioner, the Chamber of Commerce, the merchants, and the public of Rangoon not to spare importunity, and to employ every kind of pressure until the defences and arrangements we have described are actually finished and have been found, after due experiment, in thorough working order.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.

The April number of this magazine contains some valuable and opportune articles on the Russo-Afghan question. There is one by Professor Vambéry, whose great learning and practical experience will add much weight to the arguments brought forward to show that the whole movement of the Russians at the present moment is nothing else than a badly-concealed attempt against Herat itself. The subject is treated by an "Old Punjabee" from the other or Indian side, giving a clear, concise account of our action of late years with Afghanistan, and proving from the words of the actors that the rupture was caused by the shortsighted and hesitating policy of Government. Of all Russian generals Skobelev attained the greatest fame of late, yet few people could say precisely what were his achievements, or the mode in which he acquired such power over men; the sketch of his career as a soldier which is given in this number will make that clear. The famous surprise of Frederic the Great's army at Maxen forms the subject of the contribution by Colonel Malleon. An article on "Aids to Recruiting," by Captain Williams of the Army Reserve, advocates not only the civil employment of soldiers after discharge, but also that efforts should be made in that direction during the period that soldiers are liable to service. The "Tale of Military Life" is continued in pleasant and interesting fashion.

THOUGHTS AND REMEMBRANCE.*

We have read with some pleasure the small volume of verses by Miss Leith. The tone is true and healthy, the language graceful and direct. Some of the shorter pieces, if set to music, would, we think, form a pleasant contrast to much that is sung nowadays. Among those which appear to us especially suited to this treatment we may mention "Marguerite," a simple tale, prettily told in the narrow limits of three short stanzas. Of the more serious pieces, Miss Leith's version of "Die Wacht am Rhein," and the lines on Gordon, seem to deserve special commendation. Of these latter, it is indeed no mean praise to say, that though evidently written before the death of him for whom the nation is now mourning, there is not a line or a thought which strikes us as incongruous or out of place. We must not forget to mention the paper, print, and binding, in the choice of which care and good taste have been exercised with a most happy result.

A LARGE MAP OF EGYPT AND THE SUDAN, printed in colours will, we hear, be issued with Part I of "Egypt: Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque," to be published by Messrs. Cassell and Company on the 27th inst. This Map has been constructed by Mr. F. Weller, F.R.G.S., from the latest authorities, including the Admiralty and War Office Charts and Maps, and also from private information, special attention being given to the districts which are at present the scene of British military operations.

MESSRS. CASSELL AND COMPANY will shortly commence the issue

* "Thoughts and Remembrance." Verses by Emily Leith. David Bryce and Son, Glasgow. 1885.

in monthly parts of "Picturesque Canada," a new fine-art work, uniform with "Picturesque Europe" and "Picturesque America." "Picturesque Canada" is edited by Dr. Grant, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, and will contain about six hundred illustrations by leading artists, executed under the supervision of Mr. L. R. O'Brien, President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.—*The Academy.*

An issue, in sixpenny parts, will be shortly published by Messrs. Cassell and Company, of "The Illustrated Book of Pigeons," by R. Fulton, with fifty coloured plates, specially executed for the work.

Correspondence.

SANCTIONED.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—What is the meaning of the word sanctioned in the present day? Does it mean that the Government clerks do not wish to be bothered any more, and that they therefore countenance measures which they are obliged to confess are of paramount importance, but about which they wish never to hear anything more?

What follows an official sanction given in a perfunctory manner? Nothing! It is not considered obligatory to perform a sanctioned work—the India Office does not see the necessity of preserving India unless the English public forces them to do so.

Ten months have elapsed since the India Office declared that it had long since sanctioned the construction of a railway from Jubulpoor to Nagpoor, and yet up to the present day not one sod of that railway has, I believe, been turned up, not one rupee has been expended in its construction.

And, if we have a war with Russia, Russian agents can in one hour dis sever North India from South India! Between Bhosawul and Jubulpoor there are a dozen places where the railway can be destroyed with ease.

As long as the India Office continues to declare that the projected military line from Jubulpoor to Nagpoor has been sanctioned, so long is it guilty of negligence in pooh-poohing the idea that time need be considered. When a terrible calamity shall have befallen us, the British nation will not be satisfied with the declaration that measures for preventing it were sanctioned long, long ago.

Government has promised that the strong opinion which they have expressed upon the strategic advantages of the Jubulpoor-Nagpoor railroad will be carefully considered; but the truth is that the India Office does not attempt any public work for military reasons—that Office has not the sense to grasp the fact that military considerations should come before all others in India.—Your obedient servant,
T.
April 11th.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is probable that Colonel H. Wood, commanding the Rifle Brigade, who had a nasty fall from his horse the other day, will be obliged to go home. Lieut.-Colonel J. S. H. Algar, commanding the King's Royal Rifle Corps, will command the Second Brigade, Second Division, at the Rawal Pindi Camp in place of Colonel Wood.

It has been already announced that leave in the native army has been stopped. It is now understood that, as was half anticipated, all military furlough and leave has been cancelled. This order applies even in cases of leave to the hills.

COLONEL LOCKHART, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, will succeed to the command of the 24th P.I., when Colonel Norman vacates on the 25th April next. Major Wemyss and Captain Money Simmons will be promoted in the regiment to be second-in-command and wing commander, respectively, vice Trotter, retired.

In response to the request of the Bombay Government the Madras authorities have detailed Major W. H. M. Franklyn, Lieutenant W. C. H. Mackintosh and Lieutenant N. S. Swanson for service as commissariat officers in Sind and the Bolan Pass.

Among the early results of the present military awakening will, no doubt, writes a contemporary, be the addition of 200 men to the strength of each Indian infantry regiment and of another squadron to each regiment of cavalry—a proposal to the effect, as it lately announced, having already been sent home. This would mean an increase to the army of fully 25,300 men.

The *Pioneer* says:—We may expect to see an immediate addition of from 12,000 to 15,000 European troops from England to the garrison in India, in the form of drafts, to increase the establishment of the regiments already composing it. There will probably be an increase of four or five battalions also. This number of regiments could be easily made available by embodying some more battalions of Militia for home service, thus setting free the regulars for foreign service. As a pendant to the above

measure, the Indian establishment of Field Batteries will probably be restored to that in force before the reductions of 1882. These reductions, it will be remembered, were made in accordance with the recommendations of the Army Reorganization Commission. The reduction amounted to eleven batteries, if we mistake not.

THE increase of 200 men per battalion which has been sanctioned in the case of the five Goorkha and three Assam regiments now borne on the strength of the Indian army will, if possible, says the *Pioneer*, be made during the present recruiting season, which is just commencing, so far as Nepal is concerned. The idea is, we believe, to add twenty-five men to each of the eight companies which now go to form a regiment. The company would then be 125 strong, while the total of natives of all ranks in each regiment would rise to 1,112, the present strength being 912. Multiplying this out, and allowing for gaps in the ranks, we may say broadly that we shall in future have 8,800 Goorkhas under arms, soldiers equal to any work, and capable of holding their own against any enemy they are likely to be called upon to meet. What General Officer in India would not be proud to command a Goorkha Division 5,000 strong, such as could be put into the field in case of an emergency? As a special case, we should like to see at least two more British officers added to each of the eight regiments, for a company over 100 strong needs skilful handling, both on the parade-ground and in the field.

UNDER present circumstances the battalions for return to England during the next trooping season in the usual order of relief must not make too sure of their destination. One of them, the Oxford Light Infantry, the old 43rd, that landed at Bombay on November 1, 1872, has been ordered to Quetta from Bangalore; so that should it return home next season it has a good deal of travelling before it. This battalion has not been on active service since New Zealand, 1864-66, prior to which it served out here during the Mutiny. The battalion first for home is the 1st Durhams (68th), who arrived in India in March, 1872, and are now at Allahabad; whilst the last on the roll is the 1st South Lancashire Regiment at Aden, from which place, should relief be available from India, it will in all probability, be sent to Suakim or to Egypt, especially if the Boundary difficulty be tided over, to spend a year before reaching England. Only one of the three regiments of the relief of 1884-85 has at present reached its destination, the 1st Essex (44th) from Aden; the other two, the 1st Royal Irish (18th), now at Korti, and the 2nd East Surreys (70th), at Suakim.

ONE inevitable outcome of the arrangements for the military demonstration in Beluchistan, the *Pioneer* urges, must be the transfer of Quetta from the Bombay to the Supreme Government. "At present it owns divided allegiance, the garrison being subject to the Commander-in-Chief as regards its movements, and to the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay in questions of discipline. And although General Hardinge has always endeavoured to counteract the anomalies of this arrangement in a reasonable and accommodating spirit, the difficulties of the position will constantly assert themselves. But the reform, we prophesy, will go much further than Quetta. Lord Ripon, to do him justice, fought the case against the presidential army system well, and when he was beaten was wont to declare that the first war would be fatal to it. For ourselves, we believe that the mere preparations for a possible war will be fatal to it, so glaring, so monstrous, so injurious are the obstacles it raises to effective military administration.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

At the prospect of war in Central Asia Sikh recruits are offering in large numbers.

In view of the critical condition of affairs all military furlough has been cancelled. This order applies even in the case of leave to the hills.

An increase of 200 men per battalion has been sanctioned in the case of the five Goorkha and the three Assam regiments now borne on the strength of the Indian army.

MR. JUSTICE NORRIS, of the Calcutta High Court, has filed a suit against the Secretary of State, to recover the difference between the late pay of a High Court Judge and the reduced pay which he at present receives.

THE Nanchandi Fair was opened on the 16th ult. by the Duke of Connaught, and promises to be a great success. An immense concourse of people have assembled. Cattle and horses and various wares have been brought to the fair in great numbers.

THE Government of India have declined to give the Calcutta Port Trust any further financial help for the present in prosecuting the Kidderpore Docks scheme, and there is no prospect of the Trust authorities obtaining it in the open market.

SANCTION has been given by the Government of India to the formation of a Volunteer Reserve, consisting of Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians who do not belong to the existing Volunteer Corps. It is expected that if properly supported the Reserve will add from 70,000 to 80,000 men to the military strength of the country.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.—We learn

that his Excellency Nawab Salar Jung, during his stay at Calcutta, gave a donation of Rs. 1,200 to the funds of this association, and promised a permanent subscription of Rs. 100 a month to enable it to further the education and moral interests of the Mahomedan community.—*Statesman*.

THE *Englishman* understands that the Government of Bengal has decided to appoint a Commission, composed of Mr. Beames, the Commissioner of Burdwan, and Mr. P. Nolan, Magistrate of Shahabad, to inquire into the condition of the amlah and other ministerial employes in the Courts throughout Bengal.

At the last meeting of the Calcutta branch of the Royal Asiatic Society the Hon. J. Gibbs exhibited a hundred gold-mohur piece of the Emperor Aurungzebe, sent for that purpose by his Highness the Maharajah Scindia. The coin was formerly in the possession of a banker at Benares, who presented it to the Maharajah.

SURGEON L. A. WADDELL, Resident Physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to be Superintendent of Vaccination, Ranchee Circle, vice Surgeon-Major J. F. P. McConnell, but will continue to officiate as Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, and Chemical Examiner to Government, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon C. J. H. Warden, or until further orders.

COLONEL FERGUS GRAHAM, Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteers, will carry on the duties of Military Secretary to the Viceroy during Lord William Beresford's absence on leave.

It has been decided to abolish the local rank of Surgeon-General conferred on the administrative medical officers of Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, and to alter their designation to inspector-generals of civil hospitals.

WHEN Mr. H. J. S. Cotton takes his leave, Mr. Philip Nolan will officiate as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bengal, Mr. C. A. Samuells, Acting Collector of Faridpore, replacing him as Junior Secretary thereto, and Mr. N. H. Barrow, now at Balasore, probably taking Mr. Samuells' place.

If any incentive is needed to make the Native Chiefs arrive punctually at Pindi Camp, it may be forthcoming in the announcement that unless they adhere strictly to the time-table laid down for their special trains they will be liable to miss their salutes. So much powder has to be burnt that it has apparently been found necessary to have a sort of time-table for the guns as well as for the trains; the latter are bound to arrive sooner or later, but it does not follow that the saluting battery will turn out at casual hours.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(From the *Indian Planters' Gazette*)

Our old friend Captain Kunhardt, R.E., is off to the wars, having been ordered to embark for Suakim.

MOZUFFERPORE will be almost entirely deserted by the fair sex during the coming hot season. At present only four ladies are expected to form the coterie of this popular station.

It is proposed to appoint judges at Durbungah and Motihari. The more the merrier, particularly if the new judges are formed on the model of the popular one of Mozufferpore.

WE regret sincerely to hear that H.H. the Maharajah of Burdwan has had a relapse, but trust that under the skilful treatment of Drs. Purves and McConnell this most genial of Indian noblemen will soon be himself again.

HONOUR is always accorded by the Government to whom it may be due, and consequently H.H. the Maharajah of Durbungah has been specially invited by the Viceroy to swell his retinue of barons at the coming Rawul Pindi Durbar. Business alone prevents Mr. Bertie Short's acceptance of a similar courteous invitation.

THE Durbungah hunt in the Purneah Kosi *dear*as, for which preparations have been going on for the last month, and to which a large party from Government House were to have come, seems likely to be abandoned, owing to the Afghan complications. The jungles have been well burnt, and good sport could have been obtained.

MR. STANLEY LLEWELLYN, the energetic District Honorary Secretary (Mozufferpore) of the Behar Indigo Planters' Association, will hold a meeting at the Mozufferpore Club on the 24th inst. at 8 A.M. to discuss the proposed Putwari Bill.

It will probably seem strange to the many smokers of Burmah to be told that there are now good reasons to hope that the cultivation of tobacco is beginning to be popular and to take root in the province of Burmah. Such, however, is the case, for the weed we consume is exported from Bengal and Behar to Burmah in leaf and returned thence manufactured into Burmah cigars.

MANY of our readers will doubtless remember dear old Jack Forbes, erst of the Pundoul Concern, in Durbungah, where he so often dispensed unstinted hospitality. He has now started at 3, Hastings-street, Calcutta, as a Civil and Mechanical Engineer, Contractor and General Agent for Indigo and Tea Garden Stores, and will, we have no doubt, receive ample support from all his old friends.

INDIGO sowings are now almost completed everywhere through-

out Behar, but planters are still anxious, as the weather generally is far from settled, clouds perpetually appearing, and in some parts of the district light showers have fallen, which have necessitated re-sowings and extra expenditure of seed. The young crop is everywhere coming up satisfactorily, though the quality of the seed supplied by certain dealers has been complained of.

MADRAS.

MESSRS. WEIR AND COMPANY, Madras, have received the contract for the Guntur extension of the Bellary Kistna State Railway, fifty-one miles. Work will be commenced on the 15th of April.

A MEETING of editors of vernacular papers was held in Madras on Saturday, the 21st ult., for the purpose of impressing upon brother editors in the Mofussil the necessity of moderation in their criticisms of Government measures.

THE question as to whether Mysore shall pay the enhanced subsidy according to the terms of the Rendition or not, is, says a local paper, as far from being settled as ever. "We believe so far that Lord Dufferin has promised to give the matter his best consideration, and this reply has been communicated to the Maharajah by the British Resident."

MR. D. S. WHITE'S INTERVIEW WITH THE VICEROY.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Madras Times* telegraphs:—Mr. D. S. White had an interview on the 21st ult. with the Viceroy. The result of the interview was very satisfactory. The Viceroy was much pleased in the Eurasians and domiciled Europeans. His Excellency inquired about the Volunteers and the capability of Eurasians for military service, and regarding the specialities of the Eurasians. Mr. White has met with a good reception everywhere.

A LEOPARD KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.—A leopard of unusual size made its appearance last Friday (March 20th) at Vikravandi (S.I.R.), attacking a gang of workmen employed on the line and badly mauling two of them. Mr. Lloyd, the engineer of the division, and two shikaries turned out, and eventually succeeded in bagging him. The brute showed most determined fight, charging and mauling one of the shikaries. Mr. Lloyd himself had a narrow escape, the police-musket he had missing fire. Fortunately, a light engine coming up, Mr. Lloyd availed of it, and from this novel "machan" gave "spots" his quietus; not, however, before he had twice charged the engine, and on one occasion actually succeeded in getting on to the foot-plates, but the engine being on the move threw him off. He measured from tip to tip six feet eight inches.—*Times*.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN MADRAS.—In a letter to the local papers Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S.I., member of the Madras Revenue Board, appeals to all European and Eurasian residents to enrol themselves as volunteers. If they can spare the time for drill they should join the men of the present corps of volunteers; otherwise they should send in their names to him as willing to join a corps of volunteer riflemen, and he will ask Government to make arrangements. The *Madras Mail* says General Roberts favours the formation of a corps of this description, and it receives support from the local press. Thirty Eurasian recruits in one section of Madras have just joined the Madras Volunteer Guards, and many are anxious to form another battery of artillery volunteers. Efforts are being made at the instance of Captain Leonard, of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, who was chiefly instrumental in organising that corps, to organise a Battery of Volunteer Artillery of eighty men. Forty have already enrolled themselves, and a public meeting will shortly be called to consider the subject. Mr. Lyall, the British Resident, and General Rowlands, are taking a keen interest in the movement, and promising their hearty support.

BOMBAY.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday, the 25th ult., it was resolved to present an address to Lord Reay on his landing in Pombay.

COLONEL A. G. F. Hogg has been appointed Political Resident at Aden, in succession to Brigadier-General J. Blair, V.C.

THE Hon. Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., arrived at Bombay on the 23rd ult., from Calcutta. During his stay in Bombay Sir Auckland will be the guest of Mr. Justice Scott.

THE following officials have been re-appointed members of the Bombay Port Trust:—Messrs. J. H. Grant, G. F. M. Grant, E. C. K. Ollivant, and Captain J. Hext, R.N.

It is officially notified that Chandra Kuverba, widow of the late Rajah Vajesingji, is exempted from the jurisdiction of the Civil and Criminal Courts, and is made amenable to the agent for H.E. the Governor of Bombay at Surat.

At a meeting of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association held on

Thursday, the 26th ult., it was resolved to close the mills in the city for one day in seven, exclusive of holidays, from the 1st April to the 31st December next. The measure has been undertaken to check production in consequence of the bad state of trade.

THE Hon. Sir Stuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., arrived in Bombay on the 22nd ult. from Hyderabad by the Raichore mail train, and alighted at the Byculla railway station. During Sir Stuart's short stay here he will be the guest of the Hon. M. Melvill.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR left Mhow for Allahabad on Friday, March 20th, to visit his Excellency Lord Dufferin, and to bathe in the Ganges on the occasion of the lunar eclipse. He is a little better. Lord Radstock was introduced to the Maharajah on the railway station, and was delighted with his Highness's conversation.

ON Sunday, the 22nd ult., his Excellency the Governor was presented with an address by the inhabitants of Parell; on Wednesday he received a farewell address from a large and representative deputation of the citizens of Bombay; on Wednesday evening he attended a farewell entertainment given by the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; on Thursday he received an address from the Kattywar Chiefs; and, lastly, he was entertained at a banquet by the members of the Byculla Club the same evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE RAJ SAHEB OF DHIRANGUDRA.—On Saturday, March 21st his Highness Sir Munsingjee, K.C.S.I., the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, accompanied by fifty armed followers, arrived in Bombay by the Ahmedabad mail train and alighted at the Grant-road railway station. A Government deputation, consisting of Mr. C. W. G. Macpherson, C.S., the Under-Secretary to Government, and Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit, the Oriental Translator to Government, were present at the station to receive the Raj Saheb. A detachment of the Poona Horse, under the command of a native officer, paraded in the compound of the station and escorted his Highness to his residence in Warden-road, Malabar Hill, where he is residing at present. A salute of eleven guns were fired in honour of his arrival.

BURMA.

MR. AGNEW, Recorder of Rangoon, leaves next month to officiate at the High Court, Calcutta. It is rumoured that Mr. MacEwen, now on furlough in England, succeeds him, he having been previously appointed Additional Recorder.

MR. LINGHAM, the first judge of the Court of Small Causes, resumed charge of his office from Mr. Owen on the 12th ult.

ON March 10 a fire broke out at Maulmain, in the Mopoon quarter, amongst some coolie barracks. There was no means of obtaining water, and before the conflagration was subdued one whole block 300 feet by 200 feet was destroyed. The bazaar had a narrow escape.

THE I.G.S. *Enterprise* left Rangoon on the 15th ult., with quite a large party on board, including Major-General and Miss Buck, Colonel Rowlandson, Major Wood, Captain and Mrs. Donald, &c. The General goes to Port Blair on inspection duty and will return by the A.S.N. Company's steamer. After dropping her passengers at Port Blair, the *Enterprise* will proceed on her usual trip round the Lighthouses.

BEGINNING with the 15th April next a "Training Depot for Police" is to be established at Pegu, where thirty Burmans and Karens will receive instruction in the duties pertaining to a police officer. For a start ten youths are to be selected from each of the Rangoon Town, Hanthawaddy and Pegu districts, and it is laid down as a condition that the candidates so selected must possess a thorough knowledge of reading and writing the Burmese language.

THE Port Commissioners of Rangoon have applied to the Government for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 7,50,000 to carry out several important improvements in the port during the next three years. These consist of the reclamation and drainage of the land between Sule Pagoda wharf and the bazaar, the building of a sea wall, the filling in of the excavation, draining, erecting godowns, building jetties, and making roads at the Lamma-daw reclamation. Jetties are also to be erected at Kemendine, while the landing ground at Broking-street wharf and Sule Pagoda wharf are to be covered over, and a buoy vessel is to be purchased.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT TOUNGOO.—A correspondent writes to the *Rangoon Gazette*:—"A very serious affray took place on Friday afternoon last at the 'Feast of the Seven Pagodas,' where liquor was allowed to be retailed and in which some sepoys of the Native Regiment fared very badly indeed; there was stabbing

and breaking of heads. The people must have been terribly scared, for they were seen rushing to town in large numbers, breathless and terrified. There were several officers and clerks at the feast, and so eager was one unfortunate clerk belonging to the Treasury to get away that he was pitched from his pony several times on his way home. I think that the sale of liquors at such places should not be permitted, and that a body of police, in charge of a European inspector, should be put on duty on such occasions. Situated, as we are, on the borders of an enemy's country, what reliance can be placed on a Burmese inspector or the native police? Toungoo should have a European inspector."

Miscellaneous.

CAPTAIN BASIL SPRAGGE, of the South Yorkshire Regiment, who acted as superintendent of Army Signalling in the last Afghan war, being twice mentioned in Despatches, has been selected to act as deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army, vice Major Pearson, on field service.

REFERRING to the new road from Kusbahgar to Bannu, and thence to Dera Ismail Khan, a correspondent at Kohat, writing on the 13th, says:—"Colonel Limond, R.E., and his camp have passed through here, and are now at Bannu. Two extra officers of the P.W.D. have also arrived here, for work on the road. No material has as yet been collected, and probably will not be till the commencement of the new financial year."

UNDER the instructions of the Government of India, a conference on caste is assembling at Lahore. The object is to consult as to the possibility of a uniform treatment of castes at the next census. The officers appointed to confer are Mr. Ibbetson, C.S., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, Mr. John Nesfield, Inspector of Schools, Lucknow—a well-known authority on the subject—and Mr. H. Risley, C.S., of the Bengal Secretariat.

THE Government of India have declined to give the Calcutta Port Trust any further financial help for the present in prosecuting the Kidderpore Docks scheme, and there is no prospect of the Trust authorities obtaining it in the open market. So the opposition may take courage and return to the attack. But there is another obstacle in the way. The objection raised by many of the doctors to the miasma which the extensive excavating would let loose, and the south wind of this season blow across Calcutta, has been referred to the Sanitary Commissioner by the Lieutenant-Governor, and by him pronounced a valid one. So a commission is to be assembled to inquire into and report on the subject.

A VERY handsome clock, with a set of chimes, has been sent to Abbottabad by General Sir A. Becher, who wishes it to be set up in the district court-house as a memorial of his late brother, General John Becher, C.B., R.E., who was Deputy Commissioner of the Hazara District from October 1853 to April 1859, and whose name is still affectionately remembered in the district.

MOULVI SAMIULLA KHAN, C.M.G., Subordinate Judge, Aligarh, will be appointed Civil Judge at Rai Bareilly in the vacancy caused by the Hon. Syed Mahmud taking furlough on being relieved by Mr. Tyrrell. The appointment will not, however, take effect until towards the end of April. The Moulvi, it will be remembered, was sent to Egypt on special duty last year, and rendered valuable assistance to Lord Northbrook in his important financial mission.

ON the whole it may be said that the Arms Act is worked satisfactorily in the Assam Valley District, for, according to the latest report there were 3,416 gun licenses taken out during the year, whilst 5,180lbs. of gunpowder were imported, equal to 1,65lbs. per gun, and 4,880lbs., or 1,38lbs. per gun, were sold. The limit under the Arms Act for each gun is 1½lbs., and this quantity, it appears, was exceeded in Dhuri, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpore, but the returns given do not include the quantity sold to persons exempted from taking out licenses under the Act. The Chief Commissioner, however, suggests that it would be as well if they were from time to time to examine the registers kept by the licensed vendors, to see if any gun licensee has taken out an extra quantity of powder, and make inquiries as to what he has done with it.

MRS. LOPEZ has presented a petition to the Calcutta High Court in which she applied for costs to conduct her case before a full bench. The case which relates to the legality of marriage with a deceased wife's sister is considered so important that it is desirable that it should be heard before a full bench of seven judges. The court would help the petitioner if it could, but the Chief Justice observed that she did not distinctly state that she had no funds. The petitioner was at liberty to make a fresh application, stating this fact distinctly, when the court would take the matter into consideration.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1885.

THE CRISIS ON THE FRONTIER.

CAN the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? Can we hope for any action that is not only vigorous, but also steadfast, from an invertebrate Government? For the last two or three weeks we have been expecting something like a miracle to be wrought by the unaided genius and force of Lord Dufferin's remarkable character; for we have been hoping that his Excellency would be able not only to make everything right for us on the Indian side—that is within human power, and that Lord Dufferin has done—but also to give a backbone to the “jelly-fishes” of Downing-street, which seems to be more than mortal can do. It is true that, such is the spasmodic action of a Ministry that is “everything by turns and nothing long”—that oscillates almost daily between Jingoism and peace at any price—it is impossible to say whether our national attitude will remain what it now is, until the hour at which these lines reach the eyes of our readers. But, at the moment of writing, the situation is as follows: While all the world, except a few Russian casuists of extreme effrontery, sees clearly enough that the Russian forces have attacked and slaughtered our allies at a time when negotiations were pending between ourselves and Russia, and at the very moment when the Queen's representative was giving the Ameer the most solemn guarantees of our protection—while we all know that each day's delay is of priceless value to the military plans of the Russians—we are actually sending the ridiculous “explanation” of General Komaroff to be “considered” or answered by Sir Peter Lumsden, when it can reach him in the wilds of north-western Afghanistan!

First, as to General Komaroff's “explanation.” That it completely answers itself, and needs no consideration from Sir Peter Lumsden or anyone else, was the almost

unanimous opinion of the English Press yesterday; and we think that the fact is obvious from the very wording of the opening clause. It runs thus:—

On the 25th of March our (General Komaroff's) detachment APPROACHED Dash-Kepri: on our side of the river Kushk, close to the bridge, I found an intrenchment occupied by Afghans.

And so forth. And then follows the aggression of the wicked Afghans on the innocent Russians—the ferocious lamb insulting the poor, harmless wolf. But is not the question absolutely obvious—what business had the Russians to “approach” Dash-Kepri under the circumstances? Will General Komaroff dare to tell us he had no means of knowing of the existence of the Afghan intrenchments “close to the bridge,” until his army had actually came in sight of them? It is unnecessary to go into subsequent affairs, or to ask why General Komaroff, on the 27th, sent out the further “reconnaissance” which seems to have succeeded in luring the Afghans out of their intrenchments; for out of the Russian's own lips it is shown that this Russian “approach” to Dash-Kepri was the beginning of the business.

But the whole thing is precisely of a piece with all our experience of Russian wiles. Mr. H. Sutherland Edwards has just published a full and connected account of “Russian Projects Against India, from the Czar Peter to General Skobelev;” and at this juncture Mr. Gladstone could not better employ some hours of his time than in a careful study of this plain, straightforward historical narrative. Mr. Edwards has largely reproduced what the Russians themselves have avowed and proclaimed on the subject. He has worked up many of the invaluable contributions to the history of Russian relations with Central Asia made by Mr. Robert Michell of the India Office during the last twenty years. And the result is, a record that ought to scatter to the winds all Mr. Gladstone's invincible credulity about Russia's “civilising mission,” the amiable intentions of the “Divine Figure from the North,” and all the rest of the insane figments of Midlothian. Mr. Sutherland Edwards's capital work should be studied by all our readers, side-by-side with the able treatises on the existing situation, just published or about to appear, from the pens of such recognized authorities as Sir Henry Rawlinson, Colonel Malleson, Mr. Marvin, and Major Raverty.

We firmly believe that the only policy that can possibly commend itself to any honest and intelligent Englishman, be he Tory and Radical, is one that shall not for one moment admit of the shadow of a doubt as to our resolute determination honourably to fulfil our plighted word to the Ameer and the Afghan people. If the Russians wish for peace they know they can have it by disavowing the recent outrages, recalling and cashiering General Komaroff, and withdrawing the Russian troops to the north of that “line from Sarakhs to Khoja Saleh,” which was agreed on as approximately marking the limits of Afghan and Turkoman territory. We English earnestly wish for peace, provided it be “Peace with Honour.” It is by no means *à cœur léger* that we shall engage in this great conflict, but with the full and solemn conviction that we can only avoid it by the sacrifice of all that makes national life worth having. But there must be no shuffling, no paltering with words and “explanations” to cover any further infirmity of purpose. We desire peace, we have striven for peace; but if the Russians are determined to have war, let our spirit be, in all reverence and yet in all earnestness, that of Lord Dalhousie's famous words, “War they shall have, and by God they shall have it with a vengeance!”

THE MIDNAPORE RYOTS CASE.

A REPORT of the notorious "Midnapore Ryots case" has been published, in the form of a pamphlet, by the Indian Constitutional Association in Calcutta. It will probably be in the recollection of some of our readers that this case arose out of the settlement proceedings of certain lands in the district of Midnapore, in which the Government had enhanced the rental of the ryots enormously. The average enhancement was admitted to be 63 per cent., whilst, in some individual cases, it amounted to more than 150 per cent. There is an Indian story on the subject of averages which illustrates their fallaciousness. A traveller, wishing to cross a river, asked how deep it was. He was told that the average depth was three feet. Trusting to this information he stepped boldly in, but unfortunately for him the water was fifteen feet deep in that particular place, and he was drowned. The reader can well imagine in what difficulties these ryots are plunged in when their rent has been enhanced 150 per cent; and it will be little comfort to them to know that the average enhancement of their fellow-ryots was only 63 per cent.

But the ryots entirely objected to this average enhancement of even 63 per cent. They disputed the point before the Settlement Officer, before the Divisional Commissioner, before the Board of Revenue, and before the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. But they got no redress. Nay, worse. When the Board of Revenue and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal discovered that the ryots had some important points of law on their side, they did not scruple to alter the law. The docile Bengal Legislative Council passed one law in 1878, in the hope of validating the proceedings of the settlement officer; and when that law was found to be insufficient, they passed another law in 1879, in still stronger terms. It would be vain to trouble the English reader with the technical details of these laws. When, however, no redress could be obtained from what are called the Executive Revenue Authorities of Bengal, the ryots were compelled to have recourse to the judicial authorities in the Civil Courts. They first sued in the court of the Native Judge, styled the Moonsiff. From the Moonsiff they went to the English Judge of the district, and finally they came before the chief provincial tribunal, the High Court of Calcutta.

The case was tried in the High Court, before Justices Tottenham and Norris. The Hon. G. P. Evans, with several native advocates, pleaded the case of the ryots. The Advocate-General, Mr. Paul, and his native subordinates, appeared on behalf of the Secretary of State for India, who is the nominal defendant in cases of this description. Mr. Evans is the leading independent member of the Calcutta Bar. He is also a Member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy. This was one of the incidents which added to the piquancy and importance of the case. Mr. Evans as a Member of Council finds himself engaged on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, in which the Bengal Government proposed to render an enhancement of rent of more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. illegal and void, in any contract between an ordinary zemindar and his ryot. As a lawyer before a Court of Justice, he finds himself employed in impugning the proceedings of this same Bengal Government when, on behalf of a zemindar, it maintains its right to enhance the rental of no less than 75,000 ryots to the amount of 63 per cent. on an average. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Paul tried to support the acts of the Bengal Government. The estate is not the property of Government, but it belongs to a zemindar, to whom the principal profit of the increased rental would accrue. But it could not be denied that the Government would take an increased revenue from the zemindar in proportion to the

increased rental from the ryots. Mr. Paul also pleaded that Mr. Dampier, as the representative of the Board of Revenue, was such a benevolent man, and such a protector of ryots in general, that he could not have consented to do anything unjust to the ryots of Midnapore. But the Judges of the High Court could only deal with Mr. Dampier on the facts before them, without regard for his previously irreproachable character. The Judges found themselves obliged to hold that the proceedings of the Government were wrong from almost the beginning to the end. They were wrong in law, and wrong in fact. If the settlement proceedings were correctly carried out, the Judges admit that the ryots would be liable to certain enhanced rates, but nothing like 63 per cent. It is needless to pursue the case further. The Government of Bengal appear to have been so much ashamed of its own proceedings that they at once acquiesced in the decision of the High Court. The Members of the Indian Constitutional Association have done well to circulate the reports of the case, which tends so fully to expose the unwisdom and injustice of the legislation under the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which seeks to check all freedom of contract between zemindars and ryots, whilst the Government itself thought fit to lord it absolutely over the hapless ryots of Midnapore.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S APPEAL.

(From the *West London Standard*.)

THE *Whitehall Review* refers to the efforts being made by our Editor (Captain White) to promote the interests of the Army. Captain White, in another column, makes an "Appeal to the Patriotic" to think somewhat more than they have done of the subject of national defence. We can only say that we hope his appeal may not be in vain, but that reasoning men will read what he writes and endeavour to profit by the advice he gives them.

The *Whitehall Review* says, "In the course of his interesting lecture at the Royal United Service Institution, on Friday last, on the question of 'Recruiting for Her Majesty's Service,' Lieutenant-Colonel Moody, R.M.L.I., Superintending Officer of Admiralty recruiting, referred in eulogistic terms to Captain C. W. White, military editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and author of the papers, 'The Truth about the Army,' which lately appeared in our columns. Captain White has lately brought out another brochure, entitled 'Short Service and the Employment of Reserve Soldiers,' and from this Colonel Moody made copious extracts. We laud and idolise 'Tommy Atkins' when he is engaged in fighting our battles. When the 'piping times of peace' return, however, after a final burst of enthusiasm, which is at least as selfish as it is patriotic, we look upon him rather as an expensive but necessary nuisance than otherwise. The soldier in the abstract is a hero worthy of his country's honour and gratitude. In the concrete, however, it is far different. We look askance at him in his blue or scarlet coat brushes against our broadcloth in the streets. We are more than half inclined to resent his intrusion into any of our more respectable places of amusement or resort. We put him below the lowest labourer in our social estimate. We treat him like a criminal for the smallest lapses of duty in the ranks, and leave his wife and children practically to starve if he loses his life in our service. If he survives the ordeal of battle, pestilence, and starvation—which, thanks to our marvellous commissariat and medical arrangements, are about equal risks—we turn him adrift and treat him as a vagabond. These points Captain White takes up with his accustomed vigour and eloquence. So well does he plead the soldier's cause that his little work only requires to be read in order to bring home to the public generally the reasons for our getting such indifferent stuff into the ranks, and the remedies both for the soldier's grievances and the nation's loss. It would be difficult to establish more thoroughly than Captain White has done the fact—of which England ought to be heartily ashamed—that, under our short-service system, soldiering in only too many instances means ruin, and the soldier, after spending the best years of his life in the service, is discharged, to meet suspicion, coldness, and distrust. Those who are to-day exciting the admiration and sympathy of the country by their sturdy heroism will, many of them, be among us shortly as reserve men. What their probable treatment will be, judging from the past, Captain White has graphically described."

UNDER the instructions of the Government of India, a conference on caste is assembling at Lahore. The object is to consult as to the possibility of a uniform treatment of castes at the next census.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March 21.)

DOUGLAS—The services of Mr. S. J. Douglas, C.S., assistant commissioner in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from March 31.

JONES, Mr. W. B., C.S.I., C.S., is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, from Jan. 27.

CROSTHWAITE, Mr. C. H. T., C.S., officiating chief commissioner, Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment, from Jan. 27.

SIMPSON, Deputy Surgeon-General B., M.D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, to be Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India from March 29, vice Surgeon-General J. M. Cunningham, M.D., who completes five years' tour of office on that date.

COWIE, Deputy Surgeon-General A. J., to be Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, vice Deputy Surgeon-General B. Simpson, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

PAUL, Hon. G. C., B.A., C.I.E., resumed charge of the office of Advocate-General for Bengal from the Hon. A. Phillips on March 16.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Punjab Chief Court, consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. T. Burnley, C.S.:

TREMLET, Mr. J. D., M.A., C.S., an additional judge of the Court, to officiate as judge, vice Mr. Burnley.

ROE, Mr. C. A., B.A., C.S., to officiate as additional judge, vice Mr. Tremlett.

SPITTA—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. H. Spitta, barrister-at-law, to officiate as a judge of the Punjab Chief Court, from the date on which he may take over charge from Mr. H. M. Plowden, proceeding on furlough.

CROSTHWAITE, Mr. R. J., B.A., C.S., to be judicial commissioner, Central Provinces, vice Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

WHITTALL, Mr. R. H. C., deputy conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, in the Central Provinces, is appointed to act as assistant inspector-general of forests and superintendent of working plans, from the date on which he assumes charge of the duties of his appointment.

BERGER—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. H. Berger as acting consul for the German Empire at Calcutta has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

DAVIES, Lieutenant R. D. C., political assistant, second class, sub pro tem., and assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, is appointed to be assistant cantonment magistrate at Morar, from the date of assuming charge, vice Colonel M. Proctor, retired.

COBB, Mr. A. B., vice and deputy Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta, has assumed charge of the office of consul-general during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Leonard.

LEE-WARNER—The services of Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Bombay C.S., officiating under-secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, from March 17.

The following grade reversions and promotions of officers of the Financial Department are notified from Feb. 24, in consequence of the departure of Mr. A. C. Tupp on furlough:—

CLOGSTOUN, Mr. H. F., to officiate as accountant-general, Class II.

JACOB, Mr. S., enrolled officer, Class II., to officiate as accountant-general, Class III.

COX, Mr. A. F., to officiate as enrolled officer, Class II.

BARROW, Mr. O. T., to officiate as enrolled officer, Class III.

GROVES, Mr. H. S., to officiate as enrolled officer, Class IV.

CHAPMAN, Mr. R. C., to officiate as enrolled officer, Class V.

From Feb. 28, in consequence of the return of Mr. F. de H. Larport from privilege leave:—

GROVES, Mr. H. S., to revert to his substantive appointment of enrolled officer, Class V.

CHAPMAN, Mr. R. C., to revert to his substantive appointment of enrolled officer, Class VI.

LOGAN, Mr. R., having been appointed to officiate as accountant-general, Punjab, and deputy commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, vice Mr. T. W. Rawlins, appointed to officiate as accountant-general, Bombay, Mr. R. Logan received, and Mr. T. W. Rawlins made over, charge of the said office on March 16.

COLLINS—TEMPLE—Lieut. G. A. Collins and Lieut.-Colonel E. Temple respectively made over and received charge of the office of Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, on Feb. 25.

BAYLAY, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., Political Agent, Kotah, having been recommended for one year's furlough to Europe by a medical board,

is permitted to proceed to Europe in anticipation of the furlough being granted to him by the Government of India.

DAY, Captain J., R.E., executive engineer, appointed to the Sirhind-Lahore command, Military Works, is posted to the Mooltan Division.

WINGATE, Major T. O., B.S.C., executive engineer, appointed to the Sirhind-Lahore command, Military Works, is posted to the Amballa Division.

DAWES, Mr. E. M., is appointed to officiate as a superintendent of the 2nd grade.

DINWIDDIE, Mr. T. D., is appointed to officiate as a superintendent of the 3rd grade.

HIGGINS, Mr. W. A., is appointed to officiate as a superintendent of the 4th grade.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Military Works Department from Jan. 1:—

TURNER, Captain S. C., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 1st grade.

BROOKES, Captain C. H., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 2nd grade.

D'AGUILAR, Captain F. B. G., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade.

SHONE, Captain W. T., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade.

CATHER, Captain T. P., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade.

GRANT, Captain S., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade.

GLENNIE, Captain E., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade.

BRUCE, Captain A. C., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade.

KELLIE, Captain J., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade.

BOWYER, Captain W. G., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade.

STANTON, Lieut. E. C., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

TANNER, Lieut. J. A., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

HUSKISSEN, Lieut. W., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

CHESNEY, Lieut. H. F., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

MULLALLY, Lieut. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

KELLY, Lieut. F. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

TOWNSHEND, Lieut. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

ELLIS, Capt. C. C., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from Jan. 7.

ALLEN, Lieut. R. F., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Jan. 7.

FINNIS, Capt. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade.

The following sub pro tem. promotions are made in the Military Works Department, from Jan. 1:—

GOLDIE, Major B. J., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be executive engineer, 1st grade.

GARWOOD, Captain J. F., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be executive engineer, 1st grade.

WINGATE, Major T. O., S.C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade.

CATHER, Captain T. P., R.E., executive engineer 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade.

GRAVES, Major H. A., S.C., executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade.

CHIPPINDALL, Captain W. H., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade.

HICKSON, Captain S. A. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade.

HICKSON, Captain S. A. E., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade.

ALLEN, Lieutenant R. F., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

PHILLIPOTS, Captain R. V., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from Jan. 7.

TRAIL, Lieut.-Colonel D. H., R.E., Examiner of P.W. Accounts, Bengal is appointed to officiate as assistant accountant-general P.W. Department, and deputy-secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Filgate, R.E., on privilege leave.

CHRISTIE, Captain C. H. P., R.E., Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of P.W. Accounts, Bengal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Trail, R.E.

BROWNLOW, Colonel H. A., R.E., Inspector-General of Irrigation and Deputy-Secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E.

HOME, Colonel R., C.I.E., R.E., chief engineer and joint secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Irrigation Branch, now on deputation with the Government of India, is appointed to officiate as In-

spector-General of Irrigation and deputy secretary to the Government of India, P.W. Department, vice Colonel Brownlow, R.E.

NEWCOMBE—The services of Mr. A. C. Newcombe, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporarily transferred to State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

STROONER, Mr. G. P., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is transferred temporarily from the establishment under the control of the Government of Bombay to that under the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for employment on the Nagpur-Chattisgarh State Railway.

LAVAL, Mr. G. A. C., accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Joint Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is promoted to the honorary rank of assistant examiner.

KNIGHT, Mr. T. P., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Central India, is promoted to executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., from Jan. 1.

ODLING, Mr. C. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a superintending engineer in Bengal, from the date on which he assumes charge of the Soane Circle.

MCGRATH, Mr. E. R., assistant superintendent, 3rd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is reinstated in his former rank of assistant superintendent, 1st grade.

TO BE BRIGADE-SURGEONS.

SUTHERLAND, Surgeon-Major G. S., M.D., vice Brigade-Surgeon W. H. Kirton, retired, Dec. 7, 1884.

BONAVIA, Surgeon-Major E., M.D., vice Brigade-Surgeon J. Jones, M.D., retired, Jan. 17, 1885.

FURLOUGH.

OLIVER, Mr. J. W., deputy conservator of forests in British Burma, on deputation as assistant inspector-general of forests and superintendent of working plans, is granted two years' furlough from March 21, 1885. Mr. Oliver's services are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma from the date on which he avails himself of leave.

MILITARY.

EVATT, Lieutenant J. T., Dorsetshire Regiment, wing officer 1st Punjab Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from July 14, 1883, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

HILL, Lieutenant W. E., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 18th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as sub-assistant commissary general for transport, 2nd class.

CHOWNE, Colonel W. C., 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, wing commander and 2nd in command 6th Infantry, to be commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Codrington, retired.

RODWELL, Lieutenant E. H., wing officer and quartermaster (on furlough), to be adjutant, vice Captain R. N. Sturt, who vacates on promotion.

GRAY, Lieutenant W. du G., 4th Punjab Infantry, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Captain G. W. C. Bruce, who vacates on promotion, from Feb. 10.

BROWNING, Lieutenant A. R., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Lieutenant Gray, from Feb. 10.

BRUCE, Major T. F., 6th Punjab Infantry, wing commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Colonel Chowne, transferred to the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

SANDILANDS, Major A. N., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Major Bruce.

TARLOR, Lieut. D. J. O., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer, vice Major Sandilands.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

TO BE COLONELS IN THE ARMY.

MUNRO, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., B.S.C., March 17.

GUTHRIE, Lieut.-Colonel T. K., M.S.C., March 17.

FIRTH, Lieut.-Colonel R. F., B.S.C., March 17.

NEWMARCH, Lieut.-Colonel O. R., B.S.C., March 17.

McINROY, Lieut.-Colonel C., M.S.C., March 17.

MONEY, Lieut.-Colonel R. C., B.S.C., March 20.

MATHEWS, Lieut.-Colonel C. R., B.S.C., March 20.

FURLOUNDS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—
TOTTENHAM, Colonel H. L. A., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and second in command 38th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

JANE, Lieutenant-Colonel C. T., Bengal Staff Corps, inspector-general of police, jails, registration, and stamps, Hyderabad assigned districts (p.a.), for 217 days.

MILEY, Captain J. A., Bengal Staff Corps, military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade (m.c.), for one year.

BATTEN, Lieutenant A. C., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry (m.c.), for one year.

BROWNING, Lieutenant A. R., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 4th Punjab Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

HOOPER, Surgeon-Major W. R. (m.c.), for 280 days.

LEWIS, Captain and Brevet-Major T. L., Bengal Staff Corps, sub-assistant-commissary-general, 1st class, is granted leave to sea (m.c.), for 90 days.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 18.)

CAMERON, Mr. D., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector Shahabad, is transferred temporarily to Mozufferpore, and posted to the sudder station of that district.

FASSON, Mr. H. J. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, to act as magistrate and collector of Backergunge during the absence of Mr. H. Mosley.

MARTIN, Mr. W. B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, to have charge of the Gopalgunge sub-division of Sarun.

O'BRIEN, Mr. P. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Nuddea, temporarily to have charge of the Jhenida sub-division of Jessore.

MOORE, Mr. C. H., under the provisions of Act V. (B.C.) of 1870, to act as commissioner for making improvements in the port of Calcutta, during absence, on leave, of Mr. W. Craik.

JACKSON, Brigade-Surgeon C. J. J., civil surgeon of Moorshedabad, vice Brigade-Surgeon S. M. Shircore, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from March 21.

McDONNELL, Surgeon-Major J. F. P., superintendent of vaccination, Ranchi Circle, is to be civil surgeon 24-Pergunnahs, vice Brigade-Surgeon C. J. J. Jackson, but will continue to officiate as professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Calcutta.

WADDELL, Surgeon L. A., resident physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is to be superintendent of vaccination, Ranchi Circle, vice Surgeon-Major J. F. P. McDonnell, but will continue to officiate as professor and chemical examiner to Government during absence on leave of Surgeon C. J. H. Warden.

GIBBONS, Surgeon J. B., officiating resident physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment from Feb. 24.

LEVETT-YEATS, Mr. G. F., to be a probationary assistant sub-deputy opium agent in the Benares Agency—for G. F. Levett-Yeats read G. A. Levett-Yeats.

MARTIN, Mr. W. B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Gopalgunge, Sarun, is vested with the powers to try summarily the offences mentioned in sect. 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

FURLOUNDS.

HALLIDAY, Mr. F. M., commissioner of Patna, leave for three months, from April 15.

JONES, Mr. S. S., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sonthal-Pergunnahs, leave for three months, from April 17.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, March 19.)

SPENS—TRIBE—NUGENT—The following chaplains are placed on special duty at Rawalpindi, temporarily, from March 21:—The Rev. A. N. W. Spens, chaplain of Mooltan; the Rev. W. H. Tribe, chaplain of Sialkot; the Rev. C. P. Nugent, chaplain of the Additional Clergy Society at Jhelum.

SILCOCK, Mr. J. G., assistant commissioner, Attock, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, and posted to the Gujranwala District, from March 9, vice Major H. M. M. Wood, transferred.

MACONACHIE, Mr. J. R., district judge, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Gujrat, from March 12, vice Mr. G. W. Rivaz, proceeding on furlough.

WOOD, Major H. M. M., deputy commissioner, Gujranwala, is placed on special duty as additional divisional judge of the Divisional Court, Amritsar, from March 12.

MANSON, Rev. G. W., chaplain of the Church of Scotland, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh, is posted to Umballa from Feb. 28.

PERRY, Surgeon F. F., on return from special duty resumed charge of his duties as civil surgeon, Jullundur, on March 3.

McDONNELL, Surgeon-Major J. O'M., 14th (the Ferozepore Sikhs) is appointed to the civil medical charge of Jhelum from Feb. 14.

HATG, Surgeon P. de H., 6th Punjab Infantry, resumed charge of the civil medical duties of Bannu on Feb. 16, relieving Surgeon-Major J. T. Bookey.

The following orders are confirmed:—

DAVIS—Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated March 10, appointing Surgeon-Major G. McBride Davis, 4th Sikh Infantry, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, in addition to his other duties, during the stay at Kohat of the Brigadier General commanding, with effect from the 8th idem.

VOUSDEN—Dera Ghazi Khan Station Order, dated March 2, appointing Major J. W. Vousden, V.C., 6th Punjab Cavalry, station staff officer, vice Major C. Young, from 1st idem, in addition to his other duties, and without prejudice to his regimental appointment, there being no qualified officer available for the duties of station staff officer alone.

Regimental Order, dated Dec. 7, 1884, making the following temporary appointment, with effect from the 8th idem:—

RADFORD, Capt. O. C., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander 4th Punjab Infantry, in addition to his other duties, vice Major A. I. Shepherd, deceased.

ANDERSON, Lieut.-Colonel W. C., 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to the charge of the Punjab Chiefs' Contingents at the Rawalpindi assemblage.

CAMPBELL, Major Lorne R. D. H., 1st Punjab Infantry, to be Staff Officer.

FURLOUNDS.

HUNTER, Mr. D. H., assistant district superintendent of police has obtained leave to England on medical certificate for one year.

MACKENZIE, Surgeon A. W., 5th Punjab Infantry, is granted general leave to Cashmere from March 15 to Sept. 15, 1885.
VANSITTART, Lieut. E., 4th Sikh Infantry, is granted leave of absence to Mussoorie, from April 1 to Sept. 30, 1885.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 21.)

GRAY, Mr. P., assistant magistrate, Muzaffarnagar, to be junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces.
MURRAY, Lieut.-Colonel A., assistant commissioner, Kheri, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Kheri, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. W. Gibson.
LARPENT, Major Sir G. A. de H., Bart., 1st Battalion 88th Connaught Rangers, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be A.D.C. to the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Commissioner, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.
PRINCE, Mr. W. J., assistant district superintendent of police, Allahabad, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Hardoi.
CAMERON, Surgeon-Major A., on his return from deputation with the camp of his Honour the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Commissioner, to the civil medical charge of Naini Tal, from March 3.
SHARPE, Mr. J. W., to be assistant district superintendent of police, on return from leave to the Allahabad district.
CLIFFORD, Mr. M. H., assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Kheri division, in the Oude circle, to the Dehra Dun division, in the School circle.
LAING, Mr. J. J., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Bijnor to Dehra Dun.
KNYVETT, Mr. C. F., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Hardoi to Bijnor.
ORCHARD, Mr. F. S. A., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Agra division, Provincial Works, is transferred to the charge of the Fyzabad division, Provincial Works, vice Mr. E. Hodges, executive engineer, granted furlough.
WRIGHT, Mr. W. C., executive engineer, 1st grade, on deputation under the Cawnpore municipality, is transferred to the charge of the Agra division, Provincial Works, vice Mr. Orchard.
PASSANAH, Mr. H. G., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., temporarily attached to the railway branch in Public Works Department, is retransferred to the building and roads branch of the Public Works Department of these provinces.
BARROW—WRIGHTMAN—The undermentioned engineers attached to the Provincial State Railways, North-West Provinces and Oudh, passed on the 2nd March, 1885, the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department code:—Mr. W. D. Barrow, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and Mr. W. G. Wrightman, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.
CAMPBELL, Mr. G. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Kalpi Bridge division, Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway, to the Lucknow-Sitapur, Kheri and Seramow Railway division.

FURLOUGHES.

THORNHILL, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Allahabad Division, Provincial Works, for one year, from April 10.
HODGES, Mr. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Fyzabad Division, Provincial Works, for one year.
HEWETT, Mr. J. P., junior secretary, Board of Revenue, N.W.P., for three months, from April 1.
GIBSON, Mr. H. W., deputy commissioner, Kheri, for six months, from April 25.
KITTS—The notification from this department, granting 20 months' furlough to Mr. E. J. Kitts, assistant magistrate, Azamgarh, is hereby cancelled.
JONES-BATEMAN, Mr. H. B., assistant commissioner, Gonda, for two months, from March 24.
QUINTON, Hon. J. W., commissioner, for three months, from March 24.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, March 7.)

LITCHFIELD—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Litchfield, district superintendent of police, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.
WELLS, Mr. A. J., B.A., is appointed to be registrar of the Educational Syndicate, British Burma, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. R. Hayes.
BROOK-FOX—OATES—Mr. F. G. Brook-Fox, executive engineer, 3rd grade, made over, and Mr. E. W. Oates, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Tharrawaddy division, received charge of all P.W.D. works in Prome on Feb. 28.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Feb. 14.)

PORE, Mr. R. R., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, Nilphamari, Rungpore, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, for employment in Assam, is appointed to hold charge of the sub-division of Habiganj, Sylhet, in the place of Mr. S. J. Douglas, C.S., proceeding on leave.
KENNEDY, Lieutenant C. G. M., extra assistant commissioner at Tezpur, is transferred to the Lakhimpur District, and appointed to hold charge of the sub-division of North Lakhimpur, upon Mr. F. St. C. Grimwood's departure on furlough.

In consequence of the departure on leave of Colonel W. S. Clarke, officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade:—

MURRAY, Mr. T. J., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade from Feb. 22.
STEVENSON, Mr. G., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, vice Mr. Murray.
MAXWELL, Captain H. St. P., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, vice Mr. Stevenson.
ANDERSON, Mr. J. D., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to act as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, vice Captain Maxwell.
BROWNE, Lieutenant H. R., supernumerary assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade of assistant commissioners from the above date.

FURLOUGHES.

DOUGLAS—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. S. J. Douglas, C.S., assistant commissioner, Habiganj, from 31st March, 1885.
GRIMWOOD—Furlough for twenty months is granted to Mr. F. St. C. Grimwood, C.S., B.A., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, from March 15, 1885.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 17.)

LISTER, Mr. A. L., to be district and sessions judge, Godavari.
KELSALL, Mr. J., to be district and sessions judge, Vizagapatam.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned police officers to institute prosecutions under the Act VII. of 1871 for offences committed in their respective districts:—

SCOTT, Mr. S. P. C., acting superintendent of police, South Canara District.
LUSHINGTON, Mr. H. W., acting superintendent of police, Kistna District.
HUDLESTON, Mr. R. H., acting assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevely District.
WEST, Mr. A. C. S., acting assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam District.

The undermentioned officer is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class:—

MILLER, Mr. L. C., assistant to the collector and magistrate in the District of Madura.

TAYLOR, Mr. H. R. B., 2nd assistant superintendent, Madras survey, is hereby invested with the powers conferred by Act XXVIII. of 1860 on officers appointed by Government for purpose of demarcation.

CAMPBELL, Captain D. McNeil, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to hold charge of the B Project division, in addition to his own duties, until further orders, with effect from Feb. 28.

ASHPITEL, Mr. F. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is declared to have passed on March 9 the professional examination prescribed in paragraph 93 of the Public Works Department Code.

ASHPITEL, Mr. F. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is declared to have passed on March 9 the colloquial examination in Tamil prescribed in paragraph 96 of the Public Works Department Code.

FEAST—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras has been pleased to appoint the Rev. R. B. Feast, incumbent of Christ Church, Mount-road, Madras, to be a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licenses in this diocese.

MAINWARING, Mr. E. R. R., 4th grade inspector in the Salt Department, is transferred from the Vizianagram to the Ganjam circle during the absence of Mr. Dalrymple Hay, on other duty, or until further orders.

POOLE, Mr. H. C., 4th grade inspector in the Salt Department, will take charge of the Vizianagram circle in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure.

The following promotions in the Public Works Department are made:—

FRANKLAND, Sub-Conductor H., to be sub engineer, 3rd grade.
GREEN, Sergeant T., R.E., to be supervisor, 2nd grade.
WILLS, Mr. J., to be overseer, 1st grade.
TEMPLE, Sergeant A., to be sub engineer, 3rd grade.
TRAISH, Mr. C. W., to be supervisor, 2nd grade.
KEENAN, Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary, to be sub engineer, 1st grade.
FRANCIS, Mr. S., to be sub engineer, 2nd grade.
LITTLEWOOD, Conductor C. J., to be sub engineer, 3rd grade.
COPE, Sergeant F., to be supervisor, 1st grade.

FURLOUGHES.

ROLLAND—Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Rolland, acting deputy inspector-general of police, Central Range.

HADFIELD—Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr. E. Hadfield, assistant superintendent of police, Malabar district, with effect from April 1.

WILLIAMS—The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted to the Rev. A. A. Williams, chaplain of Bellary, privilege leave for three months from April 7, or date of departure.

BABINGTON—The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted to the Rev. W. M. S. Babington, chaplain of Vellore, privilege leave for three months from April 6, or date of departure.

DAWES, Mr. F. J., is appointed to act as marriage registrar under the Christian Marriage Act, 1872, and registrar of marriages under Act III. of 1872 for the town of Madras during the absence of Mr. G. T. Fitzsimmons on duty at Ootacamund.

SHAW, Mr. C. B., assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, Nellore division, three months' privilege leave from date of relief.

RUNDALL, Mr. C., deputy commissioner of salt revenue, southern division, furlough on medical certificate for twelve months from April 14.

MILITARY.

Nos. 5 and 6 Batteries, 1st Brigade, Southern Division, R.A., are brought on the strength of the Madras Establishment from March 6. JAMESON, Brigade Surgeon J., M.D., Army Medical Department, to officiate as deputy surgeon-general, H.M.'s Forces, vice deputy Surgeon-General Chapple, promoted.

BRUCE, Lieut.-Colonel E. A., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

COOKE, Capt. W., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

SHERARD, Capt. R. C., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to act as deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

CLARK-KENNEDY, Lieut. A. H., Staff Corps, to act as sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

RIDEOUT, Lieut. F. C. W., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to act as sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

These officers acted in the higher appointments on March 4, vice Major A. Clark Kennedy, acting assistant commissary general, 2nd Class, who availed himself of furlough from that date, and reverted to their substantive appointments on the return to duty of Colonel J. C. Gunning, assistant commissary-general.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREDIN, Major A., to be lieut.-colonel, from March 12.

No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade Welsh Division, Royal Artillery is struck off the Madras Establishment from Feb. 18.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

LAUGHTON, Colonel D. W., Staff Corps, assistant commissioner, 1st class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts (p.a.), for 182 days.

BYNG, Major T. R., Staff Corps, deputy assistant adjutant-generals Nagpore Force, (p.a.), for two years.

TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel J. B., Staff Corps, is granted an extension of his furlough to Europe for three days, to enable him to join.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, March 19.)

AUCHINLECK, Lieut.-Colonel J. C., R.A., who has been posted to this presidency, will do duty with the R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

BOON—The services of Surgeon P. H. W. Boon, Indian Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the surgeon-general with the Government of Madras.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

McCLORG, Surgeon-Major A., M.B., Indian Medical Department, to the medical charge of the station hospital, Port Blair, in addition to his present duties.

HOOPER, Lieut.-Colonel W. W., 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander 1st R.M.L.C. from date of relief from his present appointment as officiating second in command.

ROSS, Surgeon R., 9th R.M.L. in medical charge Port Blair, to the medical charge of the wing at Moulmein, to travel at the public expense.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

THORNHILL, Lieutenant J., wing officer (on probation) 6th R.M.L., to be attached to 28th R.M.L., till further orders.

VANS-AGNEW, Lieutenant J., officiating wing officer (on probation) 3rd R.L.I., to be attached to 28th R.M.L., till further orders.

MOBERLY, Surgeon H. J. R., Medical Staff, doing duty station hospital, Madras, to do duty station hospital, Bangalore.

THOMPSON, Surgeon C. M., Indian Medical Department, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, to do general duty under the orders of the deputy surgeon-general, H.M.'s Forces, Eastern District.

LAW—The undermentioned officer is reported as qualified by the Higher Standard test in Persian :—Major H. P. Law, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

HOSKYN—CAMPBELL—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard test in Hindustani :—Captain C. R. Hoskyn, R.E. (Bengal), and Lieutenant W. N. Campbell.

CONNELL, Lieutenant C. E. H., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be probationer in the Staff Corps.

TURNER—HEWITT—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Major F. M. Turner, Q Battery, 1st Brigade, and Major J. R. S. O. Hewitt, No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division.

CUTHBERTSON, Captain F. E., just promoted to that rank from F Battery, A Brigade, has been posted to No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade,

London Division, vice S. Watson, seconded on appointment as adjutant of auxiliary artillery.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

YULE, Captain W. A., Divisional Staff, 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, assistant quartermaster-general, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, leave for 90 days, from March 20, or date of departure.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

WHITE, Surgeon-Major M. L., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

RIEN, Captain C. C., Royal Horse Artillery (E Battery B Brigade), for six months, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 26.)

WODEHOUSE, Lieut.-Colonel C., is appointed to act as political superintendent, Palanpur, during the absence of Colonel P. H. LeGeyt.

BEATTY, Mr. C. A. B., is appointed to be a special temporary second grade assistant superintendent of police for the Western Deccan line of railway.

COX—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to attach Mr. E. C. Cox, police probationer, to the district superintendent of police, Ahmednagar.

PIERSE, Lieut. C. E., Staff Corps, 1st Sind Horse, is appointed to act as cantonment magistrate at Jacobabad during the absence of Lieut. G. F. A. Gavin. Lieut. Pierse is also appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class, within the limits of the military cantonment of Jacobabad.

SPRY—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. H. Spry, C.S., collector of Kaira, to be the president of the local board established for the district.

JERVISE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. A. C. Jervise, C.S., collector of Belgaum, to be the president of the local board established for the district.

MUIR—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. F. Muir, C.S., to be president of the local boards established for the talukas of Hubli, Bankapur, Gadag, and Kalghatgi in the district of Dharwar.

EAST—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. A. East, acting collector of Poona, to be president of the local board established for the district.

SCOTT—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. Scott additional district deputy collector, Nasik, to be president of the local boards established for the talukas of Nasik, Sinnar and Igatpuri in the Nasik district, vice Mr. E. Gray, C.S.

WILSON, Mr. G. H. D., C.S., collector of Ratnagiri, to be president of the local board established for the district.

The following appointments are made during the absence of Surgeon-Major S. O. B. Banks :—

PARAKH, Surgeon D. N., to act as civil surgeon, Surat.

BOYD, Surgeon H., to act as assistant surgeon David Sassoon Hospital, and assistant to the civil surgeon, Poona.

DE'TATHAM, Surgeon-Major H., to act as civil surgeon, Dhulia.

ANDERSON, Mr. T., foreman of the factory in H.M.'s dockyard, Bombay, is appointed to act as member of the board of examiners and of the commission to hear appeals under the "Steam Boiler Inspection Act," during the absence of Mr. Cooper.

MACKENZIE, Assistant Surgeon E., appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Hospital, Kaladgi, and Assistant Surgeon Jehangir Pestonji Wadia, L.M. and S., is placed on general duty, Bombay.

MACKENZIE, Assistant Surgeon E., is promoted from 2nd to the 1st class of assistant surgeons, from the 5th ult.

GOODFELLOW—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major-General W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E., to be chief engineer, 1st class, and secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Lieutenant-General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E., who vacates on promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general under the operation of the order issued by the Secretary of State for India on Feb. 5.

MERRIMAN—The services of Lieut.-General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E., are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department, from the date on which he is relieved by Major-General Goodfellow.

LEWIS, Rev. G. H., B.A., officiating chaplain, Ghorpuri, is appointed to officiate as garrison chaplain at the presidency, as a temporary measure, from the date of his being relieved by the Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M.A.

FURLOUGH.

COOPER, Mr. W., Member of the Board of Examiners and of the Commission to hear appeals under the Steam Boiler Inspection Act, is granted leave of absence for six months from the 10th April next.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, March 20.)

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MALCOLM, Lieut. P., 2nd Regt. N.I., 2nd battalion Royal Fusiliers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated March 12.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

O SULLIVAN, Captain G. H. W., R.E. (2nd in command), adjutant and superintendent of instruction, Sappers and Miners, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Bombay district, vice Capt. J. W. Anderson, proceeded on service, or until further orders.

SNELL—The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Captain F. W. Snell, wing officer 13th N.I., to the command of the N.I. detachment at Parel, with effect from the 11th Jan. last.

TURNER—With reference to G.O.C. 426, Clause 2 of 1884, Lieutenant G. H. Turner will rejoin the 24th N.I.

LEWIS, Surgeon-Major H. A., Indian Medical Service, is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty Mhow Circle, travelling under para. 514 (j) Transport Regulations, Part II.

MITCHELL, First Class Veterinary-Surgeon M. C., having arrived from England for duty in the Bombay Presidency, is posted to Mhow, vice Veterinary-Surgeon T. Pottinger, transferred to Nusseerabad.

RAYMOND, Veterinary-Surgeon F., having completed a tour of foreign service, will return to England during the present trooping season, and report himself to the principal veterinary-surgeon.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

SWINHOE, Lieut.-Colonel C., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, March 27.

Hogg, Mr. A. M., Staff Corps, 2nd in command 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, March 13.

FURLONGS.

H.E. The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officers leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

THOMAS, Major E. A., 7th Dragoon Guards, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

COTTELL, Captain C. D., 7th Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, for one year, on urgent private affairs.

SMITH, Lieut. A. G., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, for 12 months, on private affairs.

FLEMING, Lieut. T. H., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers Regiment, for 15 months, on private affairs.

DASHWOOD, Lieut.-Colonel R. L., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, for five months, on private affairs, pending retirement.

HUMPHREY, Lieut. P., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

PRIOR, Captain A. W., for twelve months, on private affairs.

NOEL—The leave granted to Captain the Hon. E. Noel, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, in G.O.C. No. 200 of 1884, is extended to Sept. 30.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to the Colonies, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

BOYLE, Captain G., Royal Irish Fusiliers, aide-de-camp to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, for six months on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

SLATER, Lieutenant M. J., R.E., for 12 months on medical certificate (unfit for duty with troops).

BURNE, Quartermaster G. H., South Lancashire Regiment, 2nd Battalion, for six months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

BOULEY, Captain D. de la Rue, to Rewah, from April 1 to May 31, on private affairs.

JERVIS-WHITE-JERVIS, Lieutenant J. H., R.H.A., D Battery, B Brigade, from May 15 to September 14, to Cashmere, on private affairs.

SIMPSON, Lieutenant A. H., R.A., 1st Battery, 1st Brigade, from March 16 to Sept. 15, to Jashmere, on private affairs.

TUFNEL, Second Lieutenant H. R., Gloucestershire Regiment, in India, from March 10 to Sept. 9, on private affairs.

SEYMOUR, Colonel F. H. A., Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion, to Ceylon, from Feb. 2 to April 16, on private affairs.

ROBINSON—The leave granted in G.O.C. No. 404 of Oct. 12 to Major G. C. Robinson, R.A., is to be held to commence from Nov. 5, or of the date therein given.

MILITARY.

(March 26.)

JAMES, Brigadier-General H. H., commanding Deesa Brigade, to officiate on the Divisional Staff during the absence of Major-General A. Carnegie on furlough.

MOORE, Deputy Surgeon-General W. J., C.I.E., to be surgeon-general, Indian Medical Service, with permanent rank, from April 1, vice Surgeon-General T. B. Beatty, M.D., F.R.C.S., whose period of service expires on that date.

PRICE, Sub-Assistant Apothecary C. A., is granted temporary rank of assistant apothecary, 2nd grade, from March 2, up to such a date as he may continue to be in charge of the dispensary at Gwadur.

WESTMACOTT, Major R., Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant-colonel from March 19, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

STEAD, Mr. H., to be lieutenant in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. CHART, Lieutenant S. W., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

TOMBS, Conductor J., warrant officer, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, from Sept. 22.

LUCAS, Captain C. Arthur de Neufville, Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major from March 21, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

RIDDELL—G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps—With the approval of the Government of India the following promotion is ordered:—Captain R. Ridell to be major, vice Major Abbott, deceased.

ENGLISH—SAVAGE—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—To be lieutenants: Mr. T. M. English and Mr. T. A. Savage.

BEATTY, Surgeon-General T. B., M.D., surgeon-general with the Government of Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service from April 1, on a pension of £1,050 per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval.

SWINHOE, Lieutenant-Colonel C., Bombay Staff Corps, assistant commissary general, 2nd class, is appointed deputy commissary-general in Sind, and on the line from Karachi to Rhindli in connection with the augmentation of the force in Biluchistan.

FOOKS—The services of Surgeon G. E. Fooks, Indian Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, Medical.

BLENNERHASSETT—KELLY—Surgeon-Major B. M. Blennerhassett and Surgeon W. Kelly, medical officers of the medical staff, are brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in the Bombay command, from March 20, the date of their arrival at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

GOODFELLOW, Major-General W. W., C.B., R.E.

CRUICKSHANK, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

HODGKINSON, Lieut. C. C., Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

WELSH, Surgeon-Major J. T., M.D., six months, medical certificate.

BULL, Surgeon G. H., M.D., seven days, private affairs.

MAYNE—The extension of leave on private affairs granted by the Secretary of State to Captain M. Mayne, Staff Corps, is for twenty-two days, and not for twelve days as stated.

REID, Colonel A. T., Staff Corps, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from Feb 14, subject to H.M.'s approval.

McMULLEN, A. E., Assistant Apothecary, Subordinate Medical Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

COLES—The furlough to Europe for one year and 180 days, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. (now Captain) Coles, R.E., doing duty officer, Bombay sappers and miners, is cancelled at that officer's request.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. R. M. B. Thomas, S.C., Capt. C. E. Ellis, R.E., Col. A. H. Bamfield, S.C., Capt. C. W. Young, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. W. G. W. Macabey, S.C.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.**MILITARY.**

Madras Estab.—Surg.-Maj. E. Fawcett, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Trevor, S.C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. C. Ellis, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Col. B. H. W. Magrath, S.C., Lieut.-Col. E. H. Thomas, S.C., Lieut.-Col. W. C. Plant, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. A. Phelps, Inf., Maj. C. J. A. Yates, Inf.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson report as follows on the Tea Market, from March 26 to April 9:—Since the issue of our last circular business has been on a small scale owing to the Easter vacation. At the early part of last week sales were held comprising 9,600 packages, 900 of these being Ceylon Tea; the biddings were brisk and prices very firm, except for low Fannings and broken tea. To-day 2,400 packages have been sold at auction, including 600 packages of second-hand tea; demand was strong, and rates generally showed an improving tendency. About 14,000 packages are already advertised for sale on the 13th and 14th instant. The total shipments from Calcutta up to March 31 were 61½ million pounds; allowing half a million for April shipments, the import for the 12 months ending May 31 will amount to 64½ millions against 63 millions last year, while the consumption will be 68 millions against 60½ millions last season. The deliveries of Indian during March were 8,654,000lbs. against 4,990,000lbs. in 1884—and of China Tea 17,459,000lbs. against 12,863,000lbs.—the increase being 73 per cent. upon Indian as compared with 36 per cent. upon China Tea, a noteworthy fact for those concerned in the future of Indian Tea. Heavy duty payments are still being made.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 6, Balcarres Brook (s), Kurrachee; Salvatore Accame, Moulmein; Lady Lawrence, Calcutta.—7, Bertram Rigby, Calcutta.—8, Bareore, Glenburn, and Albyn, Calcutta.—9, Niagara (s), Bombay.—10, Clan Mackenzie (s), Calcutta; Southern Queen, Moulmein; Amara-poor (s), Rangoon; Corona, Calcutta.—11, Hydaspes (s), Bombay; Brownrigg, Calcutta.—12, Malek (s), Bussorah.

BOMBAY.—March 21, Empress (s), Sunderland.—22, Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool; Amphitrite (s), Trieste.—23, China (s), London; Riversdale (s), Sunderland; Bedouin (s), Cardiff; River Ettrik, Glasgow.—24, Ganges (s), Shields; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; Nizam (s), Venice.—26, Steel Field, Cardiff.

CALCUTTA.—March 17, Coconada (s), Rangoon; Pemba (s), Rangoon; Tibre (s), Colombo.—19, Mirzapore (s), London.—21, Bycuilla (s), Bombay.—22, Malda (s), Singapore.

MADRAS.—March 19, Himalaya (s), Rangoon.—21, Clan Macarthur (s), Liverpool.—22, Dacca (s), Calcutta; Duke of Edinburgh, Coconada.—24, Manora (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 7, Inchlana (s), Eden Hall (s), and Clan Monroe (s), Bombay; Sheikh (s), Aden; Tasmania (s), Colombo; Sutlej (s), Bombay; Vesta (s), Calcutta.—10, St. Dunstan (s), Bombay; Anglo-Indian, Penang.—11, Blythwood, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—March 21, Calder (s), Bassorah; Speke Hall (s), Liverpool; Waverly (s), Havre; Clan Macgregor (s), Liverpool; Brenda (s), Kurrachee; Malabar (s), England.—23, Keeralarudren (s), Penang; Warrior, False Point; Royal Crown (s), Genoa.—24, Henry Sanford (s), Alleppey; Persia (s), Liverpool; Andrews Bay (s), Liverpool; Monte Rosa (s), Antwerp.—25, Agra (s), Calcutta; Draco (s), Hull.—26, Adowa (s), Hong Kong; Rohomance, Colombo.

CALCUTTA.—March 17, Trafalgar.—18, City of Manchester (s), Africa (s), Souverain, and George Booth.—19, Dacca (s), and General McClellan.—20, Coconada (s), Ethiopia (s), Wing Sang (s), Japan (s), Glenmavis (s), British Yeoman, and Theophane.

MADRAS.—March 19, Assyria (s), Calcutta; Pelican (s), London; Khandalla (s), Bombay; Austin Friars (s), Rangoon.—20, Clan Grant (s), Calcutta.—23, Dacca (s), London.—24, Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, April 15; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, April 23; from Brindisi, April 27.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Mayne, Col. and Mrs. Bythell and five daughters, Mrs. M. H. Smyth and child, Mr. H. C. Barnard, Mrs. Norton, Miss Richards, Miss Clinker, Mr. W. E. Scott, Lieut. Garrett. From Brindisi: Colonel Phelps, Capt. W. Lambert, Mr. H. F. Aston, Capt. Lambert.

For Suez: Mr. Jas. Crowle, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. R. Mackay, Lieut. Colonel Sir N. Pringle.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Rear-Admiral Hon. W. F. Ward, Mr. Pulley and son.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, April 22; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 30; from Brindisi, May 4.

For Bombay: Colonel Doveton, Mr. Costain.

For Madras: Mrs. H. W. Hudson.

For Calcutta: Mr. Eccles, Mr. J. J. Morrison.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. Trevethick.

For Colombo: Mr. E. H. O'Dowd.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 29; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 7; from Brindisi, May 11.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Burrell and infant, Mr. Brock. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stevens, the Nawab Shumsud Dowlah Zafar Jung, Mr. Trevethick, Lieut. Huskisson.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, May 6; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 14; from Brindisi, May 18.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Surgeon-Major Kiernander.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, May 6; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 14; from Brindisi, May 18.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Tepper.

S.s. *Kaisari Hind*, from London, May 13; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, May 21; from Brindisi, May 25.

For Bombay: Mrs. E. Dow. From Brindisi: Mr. R. Smeaton.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, May 20; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, May 28; from Brindisi, June 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Butter and six children.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, May 27; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 4; from Brindisi, June 8.

For Bombay: Dr. H. E. Busted.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Reva*, to sail April 15.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs. Care and two children, Miss Ohren, Mrs. Baldwin and child, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Skrine, Miss Skrine.

For Madras: Miss A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hockin.

For Calcutta: Dr. Anderson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail May 13.

For Colombo: Mr. C. H. Bagot.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, to sail April 15.

For Bombay: Mrs. Betham and family, Surgeon-Major Gapta, Rev and Mrs. H. C. Hancock, Mr. F. St. Clare Williams, Miss Williams, Miss Newport, Rev. Dr. Robinson, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Larkins, Major and Mrs. Tyacke.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, to sail April 18.

For Calcutta: Mr. Currie.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail April 25.

For Bombay: Mr. and Miss Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Swinburne.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *California*, to sail May 13.

For Bombay: Mr. Nanson.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, to sail May 2.

For Colombo: Mrs. H. W. Green, two children and nurse, Mrs. Ormsby and two children, Mrs. A. R. Dawson, child and nurse, Mr. Clement H. Allen.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Nizam*, March 24.

From London: Mr. S. B. Tritton, Mr. J. H. Scott, Mr. Wise, Major Hutchison, Mrs. Hutchison and infant, Mrs. Tupper and two children, Miss Money, Miss Colvin, Miss Stuckburgh, Miss Maitland, Mr. J. T. Presswell, Mr. Robt. Young, Mr. Hellman.

From Brindisi: Mr. Mitchell, Deputy Surgeon-General Moore, Mr. H. B. Goad, Mr. Palit, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Stuart M. Samuel, Colonel Cunningham, Mr. J. Crea, Mr. Benedict.

From Venice: Mr. C. M. N. Brett, Miss Bayley, Mrs. F. Leppoc Cappel, Colonel Hon. Lyttleton.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Bokhara*, March 27.

For London: Mrs. Welchman, Mr. Macfayden, Mrs. Forbes and two children, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Duff Dunbar, Mrs. E. Gay and infant, Capt. G. H. Dean, Mrs. Dean and two children, Mrs. Roscoe Bocquet, Mrs. Hoare, Mr. R. Norton and two sons, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Newman, Mrs. Cousins and two infants, Rev. H. Roundtree, Mr. Kane and servant, Mrs. H. Warden and infant, Mr. J. F. Hamilton, Mr. W. Wright, Miss A. Holland, Mrs. J. Robertson, Mr. E. Dickson, Mrs. Jackson and child, Mrs. L. W. Dane and child, Lady and Miss Phayre, Mr. W. Pead, Mrs. J. J. Coudry and two infants, Mr. J. A. Kirkham, Mr. E. Samuel, Mr. J. Booth, Mr. B. P. Godbol, Mr. Evans and child.

For Brindisi: The Regent of Kohlapore, Mr. V. H. Kirtikar and two servants, Mrs. Ellis and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard and infant, Mrs. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rivaz.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Pakenham-Laurell, Mr. E. A. Brigg, Mr. Turner, Mr. John Steel, Mr. John Blair, Mr. J. W. Oliver, Mr. A. Jeevanjee, Mr. F. P. Bhangara, Hon. R. Oliver, Mr. Finckh, Mr. Enler.

For Plymouth: H.E. Sir James Fergusson, Miss Fergusson.

For Suez: Mr. A. W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Jordan, Miss Jordan, Miss Clarke and maid.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

For LONDON, per s.s. *Clan Graham*, left Malta April 2.

From Calcutta: Mr. Barr, Mrs. Barr, Master Barr, Miss Barr, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Miss Fitzgerald, Master A. Fitzgerald, Master C. Fitzgerald, and native servant, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Miss C. Wilson, Master Wilson, Master H. Wilson, Mrs. Hatch, Mr. Brasher, Mrs. Brasher, Master Brasher, Mr. Elworthy, Captain Randolph, R.E., Major Pennifather, R.A., and native servant.

From Madras: Rev. Mr. Organe, Mrs. Organe, Miss Organe, Master Organe, Master S. Organe, Rev. Mr. Dixon, Mr. Forsyth, Major Pouncie.

For Port Said: Major-General McLeod.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Carthage*, Capt. G. N. Heaton, sailing on April 3.

For Venice: General J. C. Brooke, Miss Boosey.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Obbard and infant, Captain and Mrs. Stewart and two children, Major Even Thomas, Mr. N. B. Allbless, Captain and Mrs. N. de Burgh, Mr. D. R. Dady, Mr. W. A. Willock, Mr. Luke, Mr. and Mrs. Tooney and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram, Mr. Ingram and child, Mr. and Mrs. Beachcroft and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Buller, Mr. and Mrs. Mowat, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. Jevvers, Mr. Harcling, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ravenscroft, Miss L. Ravenscroft, Colonel Rolland, Hon. J. Oliver, Mrs. F. Broughton, Mrs. C. Brown, Mrs. Guibert, Mrs. Glasgow and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Chanwell and two infants, Mr. Apear, Mrs. Macaulay and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Porter and child.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. O. Brighton, Colonel Filgate, Lieut.-Colonel O. R. Middleton, Mr. G. A. Parker, Mr. J. A. Davies, Mr. N. Lawrence, Mr. J. E. Dawn, Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Mr. S. M. Johnson, Mr. C. Benson, Mr. Wilson, Commte Comando and servant, Dr. Paul Gray, Colonel W. S. Trevor, Hon. C. P. Macaulay.

For Marseilles: Hon. and Mrs. Napier, Major and Mrs. LeBreton and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Barston, Mr. D. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Pollen and infant, Colonel and Mrs. LeGeyt, Mrs. Corslophan, Mr. W. A. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Elphinstone and two children, Mr. R.

Peray Smith, Lord Radstock, Hon. E. Waldegrave, Miss Harvey, Colonel Boddam, Miss Boddam, Mrs. E. Glenniz, Mr. G. R. Tilly, Mr. E. C. Robinson, Mr. W. H. Payne, Mr. K. K. Punthaki, Mr. Duny.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—April 11, at Falkoners, Baldslow-road, Hastings, the wife of Archibald William Harrison, late 13th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

INGRAM—April 11, at Steyning, Sussex, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Ingram, of a daughter.

SCOTT—April 6, at 17, Manchester-street, the wife of Ross Scott, B.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BERRY—HOLMAN—April 9, at Christ Church, Ealing, by the Rev. Canon Carver, D.D., William Henry Atkin Berry, of Woodville-gardens, Barnes, elder son of the late William Berry, of North park, Croydon, to Louisa, third daughter of W. L. Holman of Murree, Punjab, India.

HAMMICK—SCHNEIDER—April 9, at Wateringbury Church, Kent, by the Rev. Sir St. Vincent L. Hammick, Bart. (father of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. Spencer W. Phillips, Vicar of Wateringbury, Stephen Hammick, Bombay Civil Service, to Constance, only daughter of Major-General Schneider, Bombay Staff Corps.

HUMPHREYS—SPOTTISWOODE—April 8, at St. Mary's, Otlands, by the Rev. G. Bowes Watson, Vicar, Francis Rowland Humphreys, L.R.C.P., &c., of 79 Queen's-crescent, Haverstock-hill, to Cecilia Mainie, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Spottiswoode, 37th B.N.I.

HUTCHINSON—TOUCH—April 9, at St. Stephen's Church, Westbourne-park, by the Rev. Flavel Cook, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Canon Stevenson, D.D., the Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, M.A., Clerical Secretary of the London City Mission, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel George Hutchinson, Bengal Engineers, to Fanny, third daughter of Major-General J. G. Touch, Madras Staff Corps.

POWLES—HERKLOTS—April 8, at St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate, by the Rev. R. R. Chope, Vicar, Allen Henry Powles, eldest son of the late Rev. Henry C. Powles, to Lydia Laura Margaret, younger daughter of the late Deideric Herklots, and granddaughter of the late John Deideric Herklots, of Berhampore, India.

REID—FLOWER—April 8, at the parish church, Stratford-on-Avon, by the Rev. J. B. Cane, M.A., of Weston Rectory, Notts, assisted by the Rev. G. Arbutnot, M.A., Vicar, the Rev. Arthur Morse Reid, M.A., Rector of Merton, Norfolk, and youngest surviving son of the late Lestock Robert Reid, B.C.S., to Agnes Celina, second daughter of Edgar Flower, The Hill, Stratford-on-Avon.

DEATHS.

COOPER—April 5, at East-hill House, Colchester, Elizabeth, widow of Captain A. M. Cooper, 52nd Regiment M.N.I., and eldest daughter of the late Major-General Borthwick, R.A., aged 81.

GOLDNEY—March 24, at Brighton, Donald, second dearly-loved son of Captain T. H. Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 6.

HICKS—April 1, at Kingsthorpe, Exmouth, Robert Pridham Hicks, Esq., late of the H.E.I.C.M.S., Madras.

LANDERS—April 6, at Bryanston-street, Portman-square, General J. E. Landers, aged 82.

MCCAUSLAND—April 3, at 5, Albany-terrace, Worcester, Lieut. George Henry McCausland, 2nd Battalion 14th (West Yorks) Regiment, P.W.O., youngest son of Marcus S. H. McCausland, Esq., aged 23.

NICOLL—March 15, suddenly, at Fort Beaufort, South Africa, Arthur Augustus, second son of Lieut.-General H. Nicoll, late B.S.C.

NORRIS—April 7, in Paris, Moraston Ormerod Norris, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., India, son of the late J. E. Norris, Esq., Hereford, aged 27.

ROGERS—April 10, at Great Dunmow, Essex, the Rev. Alexander John Rogers, retired Chaplain H.M.I.S., and late Vicar of Lindsell, Essex, in his 69th year.

SANDOZ—April 6, at 27, Magdalen-terrace, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Ann, widow of Fred. Sandoz, late of the India Audit Office, in her 82nd year.

STIRLING—April 6, at Bedford, Louisa, fifth daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel William Stirling, H.E.I.C.S.

SULLIVAN—April 5, at Pewsey, Wilts, Denis Herbert, fifth son of Henry E. Sullivan, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, aged 18.

TOMBS—April 7, at Sunnyslands, Dalwood, Devon, Edward T. Tombs, fourth son of the late Major-General J. Tombs, B.L.C., aged 69.

THE QUETTA RAILWAY.—It is stated that the railway plant for the military line through the Bolan Pass to Quetta, which is to be at once commenced, has been to a great extent stored in India for some years. When the Quetta railway extension was originally projected rails and sleepers were collected for the purpose. Some miles of these rails were subsequently used elsewhere, but the store has lately been replenished by the despatch of material from England. The hired transport *Duke of Devonshire*, on proceeding to Suakim with troops six weeks ago, took out many tons of flange rails, which, after debarking her troops, she conveyed to Bombay. Several ships going out to India within the last two months have had tonnage of metal rails, and it is understood that sufficient plant has now been collected for the construction of the projected line.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

FOSTER—March 24, at the Imperial Hotel, Mount Road, Mrs. W. S. Foster, of a son.

GOLDNEY—At 7, Staff Barracks, Fort William, the wife of Captain T. H. Goldney, 38th Regiment Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

GILLESPIE—March 11, at Satara, the wife of N. Gillespie, Postmaster, of a son.

SWEETING—March 17, at Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of Alfred C. Sweeting, of a son.

SMYTHIES—March 19, at Dehra Dun, the wife of A. Smythies, Forest Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FFRENCH—PRUDHOMME—March 18, Arthur, Lieutenant 33rd Regiment M.I., eldest son of the late Major-General Montagu Thomas Ffrench, M.S.C., to Elizabeth Marguerite, eldest daughter of E. N. Prudhomme, of the Bank of Madras.

LAWRENCE—GWYNNE-JAMES—March 18, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, by the Rev. E. J. Bowen, Chaplain of Deesa and Abu, Walter Roper Lawrence, B.C.S., to Lilian G. Gwynne-James.

STEVENS—PATERSON—March 14, at St. John's Church, Monghyr, by the Rev. Charles Dowding, Percy Walsbrough Stevens, to Maud Frances, third daughter of the late Charles Paterson.

THOMPSON—HARINGTON—March 19, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. J. Black, M.A., C. M. Thompson, Esq., M.B., Indian Medical Department, to Ella Cecilia Dalyell, only daughter of William Sullivan Harington, M.Inst. C.E., and granddaughter of the late William Harington, Madras Civil Service.

DEATHS.

BERGMANN—March 22, at Middle Colaba, Harold George, the beloved child of George and Elizabeth Bergmann, aged 6 months.

CAREY—March 18, at Allahabad, after a short and painful illness, Mary Josephine, the dearly-loved wife of Patrick Carey, aged 29 years and 5 months.

COVEY—March 22, at Mejah, near Allahabad, Charles Covey, Major 68th Durham Light Infantry.

DANE—March 9, at Ajmere, Leila Harrison, the infant daughter of Richard and Emily Dane, aged 3 months.

D'SILVA—March 20, at Cochin, of fever, Clarissa, the beloved wife of John D'Silva, retired Sub-Judge and Joint Magistrate Cochin.

FRASER—March 19, at Calcutta, of cholera, Duncan Donald Fraser, of the Lizziepore Garden, Kurseong, aged 30 years.

JONES—March 17, at Serampore, Francis Weston Jones, of "Percy Lodge," aged 78 years and 15 days.

LEGGATT—March 19, at Claremont, Ootacamund, Mary Ann, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel William Leggatt, Retired List, Madras Army, aged 82 years.

OONWALLA—March 25, at Chundunwady, near Hormusjee Wadia's Fire-temple, Nowrojee Dajeebhoy Oonwalla, aged 63.

PEARSON—February 20, at Portswood, Southampton, Major Hugh Pearson, late of Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, aged 75 years.

PIGOTT—March 21, at Mount Abu, William Henry Pigott, Chief Accountant P.W.D., Rajputana, aged 55 years.

TREVELYAN—March 22, at 31-3, Theatre Road, Calcutta, Mary Katharine, the wife of Ernest John Trevelyan.

THE FLORA OF CEYLON.—Some idea of the richness and variety of the flora of Ceylon may be gathered from a paper recently read on this subject by Dr. Trimen at a meeting of the Ceylon branch of the Asiatic Society. The systematic catalogue of Ceylon plants which Dr. Trimen presented to the society includes about 3,250 species. The flowering plants number about 3,000, and the ferns 250. Of the former, 285 are not native, but aliens, colonists, denizens, or casual waifs and strays. There are numerous foreign fruit trees and many tropical weeds. A comparison with other parts of the globe shows that the Ceylon flora is a rich one for its position, and probably more so than in any equal area in India. The remarkably large proportion of indigenous growth, 29 per cent., is probably larger than that of any other continental island except Madagascar. Comparisons have been made in this respect with other countries, from the British Isles, with over 1,400 species and probably none indigenous, to New Zealand, with 72 per cent. peculiar to the country. Ceylon has derived the bulk of its flora from continental peninsular India, only about 130 species (besides the indigenous ones) not occurring there. The separation of the northernmost part of the island from the mainland has been shown to be geologically recent. Of indigenous genera Ceylon only possesses 20, and these contain 48 species. Of the indigenous species, all but about 73 are members of genera also represented in peninsular India. But there are also in Ceylon species of genera not met with in peninsular India, identical with those of other countries. In all, no less than 100 genera of flowering plants are represented in Ceylon which are not to be found in the peninsula. At least four-fifths of the island of Ceylon present almost precisely the floral characteristics of the Carnatic, the indigenous species being closely allied to those so that district of Southern India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—March 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 96½	to	97½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	100	to	98
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105		
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	110	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	110	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	98	to	94
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	505	to	—

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct.
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr.ct.
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	880
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100		1,125
Apollo ...	2,200	100	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	555
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	215
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	—	190
Colaba ...	1,880	600	820
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	155
East India ...	1,000	130	1,160
East ...	8,500	400	2,600
French ...	all	45	600
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	500
Khangam ...	500	40	475
Mercantile ...	125	7½	135
Motussil Co. ...	400	30	340
Munmar M ...	all	40	255
New Berar ...	500	45	585
New Indian ...	125	10	170
Prince of Wales ...	400	110	520
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	50	—	540
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,240
Sind ...	750	59	605
Volkart ...	all	60	725

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Abmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	350
Alliance Spinning ...	all	30	645
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	475
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	94
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	all	9 pr.ct.	475
Bhowanagar Mills ...	100	—	22
Bombay United ...	1,000	30	820
Central India ...	500	25	650
Coorla Land and Mill ...	700	12½	675
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	30	605
Dhru Mills ...	1,000	—	1,000 nom.
Dhurrumsey ...	all	35	150
Empress Co. ...	all	25	705
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	530
Golan Baba ...	400	20	525
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	635
Hingmhat Mill ...	500	60	550
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,050xd
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	400
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	40	800
James Greaves ...	400	—	400
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	410
Jowraz Baloo ...	1,000	32	885
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	750
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	735
Leopold ...	100	5	127
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,700
Mahalaxmes ...	1,000	35	615
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,030
Mazagon ...	500	9	175
Morari Goculdas ...	1,000	65	1,350
Nagman ...	100	—	110
National ...	1,000	40	540
Now Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	865
Oriental ...	625	15	440
Parrell ...	400	—	130
People of India ...	250	6½	160
Prince of Wales ...	1,850	15	105
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,509
Sholapur Mills ...	1,000	70	1,300
Soundardas ...	1,000	30	550
Southern India ...	500	20	330
Southern Mahratta ...	250	10	250
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	500
Western India ...	1,000	25	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con-			
solidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	350
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	70
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	79
Do. do. ...	21-13-1	do.	71
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	—	—
New £18 Shares ...	190-5-16	do.	255

MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	415
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	106
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,900	3,600
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	12
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	109
Karachi Landing and Shipping ...	300	350

Kemp & Co. ...	175	310
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55 & 65
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	25
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,450
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,150
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	675
Fyere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	765
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	310

CALCUTTA.—March 23.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 96 10 to 96 12	
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal.	
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	98 4 to 98 6	
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	98 4 to 98 6	
4½ of 1880 (Coupon) ...	— to —	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to —	
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	101 8 to —	
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	101 4 to —	
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to —	
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 12 to —	
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —	
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	102 0 to —	

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	100 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	191 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	625 to 827½
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	175 to 189
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	97 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	460 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	2 to —
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barragore Jute ...	£10	62 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,225 to 1,235
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	£100	1,300 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	100	84 to 85
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	445	280 to 285
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	36 to —
Burakur Coal ...	100	145 to —
Calcutta Docking ...	100	120 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	120 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	87 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	115 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	90 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	28 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	210 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	27 to 34
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200	200 to —
Gouropore ...	100	66 to 67
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	90 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	61 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	120 to 121
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	111 to —
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	97 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	125 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	98 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	80 to 85
Nanpore Indigo ...	30	— to —
New Beerboon Coal ...	100	80 to 84
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ...	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ...	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	69 to 71
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	64 to 65
Riverside Press ...	94	63 to 64
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	—	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	220 to 282½
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail. ...	—	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	38 to 39
Strand Bank Press ...	100	79 to 80
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	96 to 97

TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	30 to —
Amuckie ...	100	95 to —
Artcupitpore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
Assam ...	£20	540 to —
Balasum (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	20 to 22
Do. contributory ...	80	15 to 18
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	157 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100	79 to 80
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	122 to 124
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	59 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	28 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	68 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	85 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	40 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	32 to 34
Endogram ...	10	110 to —

Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	74 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to 20
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	57 to 58
Hoolmatee (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolingorie (Assam) ...	100	79 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchimpore (Cachar) ...	100	80 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kutal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakataora (Sylihet) ...	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Loobah ...	100	130 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckinapore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Muttick (Assam) ...	200	Liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puttareah (Sylihet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	100	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	— par
Seemah ...	100	— to —
Singbulli and Murnah ...	100	96 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Tuadaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Toesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	155 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

MADRAS.—March 25.

Four per cents ...	Rs. 96½ to 96½
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	3½ pre. to 3½
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	9½ to 3
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal
Five per cent. Debentures 1871 (1881) ...	— to —
Bank of Madras shares 1867 (1882) ...	555 to 599

MADRAS.—March 25.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand ...	1s. 6 ¾ d.	1s. 7 ¾ d.	1s. 6 ½ d.
Do. 3 mo. sight ...	1s. 7 1-16 d.	1s. 7 15-16 d.	1s. 7 1-16 d.
Do. 4 do. ...	1s. 7 ¾ d.	1s. 7 ¾ d.	1s. 7 3-16 d.
Do. 6 do. ...	1s. 7 ¾ d.	1s. 7 ¾ d.	1s. 7 d.
Do. Tele. ...	1s. 7 7-16 d.	1s. 7 ¾ d.	1s. 7 ¾ d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight ...	1s. 7 ¾ d.	1s. 7 ¾ d.	1s. 7 ¾ d.
Do. 3 do. ...	1s. 7 3-16 d.	1s. 7 ¾ d.	1s. 7 5-16 d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight ...	1s. 7 7-16 d.	1s. 7 ¾ d.	1s. 7 d.
Do. 3 do. ...	1s. 7 ¾ d.	—	1s. 7 ¾ d.

LONDON.—April 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd. ...	87 to 89
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	96 to 98
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ..	97½ to 98½
4	India Enforced Paper	72 to 74
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	74 to 76
3½	Debentures	— to —
4½	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	101 to 103
4½	Do.	98 to 100
4½	Mauritius, 1881	102 to 104
4	Do. 1895-96	110 to 114
4	Do.	99 to 100
4½	Straits Settlements Government	104 to 106

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—(Cont.)

TELEGRAPHS.			
Eastern, Limited...	10	11½ to	11½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	10	13½ to	14
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	100	100 to	103
Do. 6 p.c. do. 1899	100	105 to	108
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	100	100 to	103
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	10	12½ to	12½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	100	108 to	111
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	100	102 to	105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	100	103 to	106
Indo-European, Lim.	25	29½ to	30½
BANKS.			
Agra ...	10	9 to	9½
Delhi and London	25	— to	—
Chartered of India, A. and C.	25	19 to	20
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C.	25	17 to	18
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½	50 to	52
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Barnagore Jute Factory...	10	5½ to	6½
Bombay Gas, Lim.	5	6 to	6½
Do. New	4	4½ to	5½
Credit Foncier of Mauritius	10	11 to	12
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	—	3½ to	3½
Oriental Gas	—	8 to	8½
Do. New	4½	7 to	7½
Do. do. 1879	1	1½ to	1½
Peninsular and Oriental Steam.	50	58 to	60
Do. do. New, 1887...	20	22 to	23
TEA AND COFFEE.			
Assam ...	20	38 to	40
British Indian	all	3 to	4
Darjeeling	all	21 to	23
Eastern Assam	all	3 to	3½
Jorehaut	all	34 to	36
Leibong	all	9½ to	10½
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam.	all	4 to	5
Do. New	2	— to	—
Ouvah Coffee	all	1½ to	2½
Upper Assam	all	½ to	1
BANK BILLS.			
	Sight.	30 days.	60 days.
Calcutta ...	1s. 6 15-16d.	1s. 6 7-8d.	1s. 6 13-16d.
Madras ...	1s. 7 9d.	1s. 7 9-16d.	1s. —
Bombay ...	1s. 7 9-16d.	1s. 7 9-16d.	1s. 7 7-16d.
Colombo ...	1s. 7 9-16d.	1s. 7 9-16d.	1s. 7 7-16d.
Mauritius.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.
	4 per cent.	4½ per cent.	—
Indian Government Papers.	74½	76½	76½

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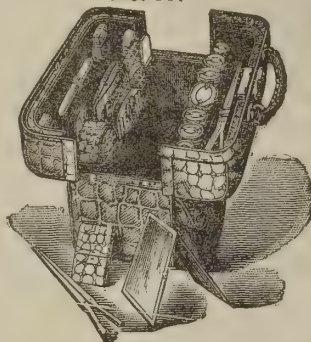
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, April 3rd; Madras and Allahabad, April 1st; Calcutta, March 31st; Ceylon, March 31st; Burma, March 27th.

THE Indian telegrams this week, of course, are largely occupied with the all-absorbing topic of the Russian advance. There is, however, unhappily another cause of disquietude, due entirely to the Government's own perversity in forcing a Land Act on an unwilling community at a most inopportune moment. We give elsewhere the Maharajah Narendra Krishna's very important and significant telegram, which furnishes us with a brief summary of the proceedings of yesterday's Indignation Meeting in Calcutta.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* informs us that the attitude of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, in regard to the Russian aggression on our Afghan allies, causes great anxiety in India. The infinite danger of giving Russia a diplomatic triumph, as the result of their wanton and "unprovoked" outrage at Penjdeh, is universally recognised there—as it is most certainly recognised also in England by everyone who knows anything whatever of the subject.

"THERE is no difference of opinion here," says the *Times* correspondent, "as to Russia having no shadow of right to that place." Of course not. Among honest and impartial observers it is impossible that there should be any such difference of opinion. The immense strategical importance of the position, as dominating both the line of march from Merv to Herat and the communications between Herat and Afghan Turkestan (Balkh and Maimana), is obvious. Moreover, the possession of Penjdeh would infallibly enable Russia to consolidate her influence over the whole of the Hazara tribes of Western and Central Afghanistan.

WE have already noticed Lord Dufferin's wise and statesmanlike speech on the crisis, delivered at Lahore last Wednesday. Equal sagacity and foresight are manifested in the speech of Thursday, in reply to the address of the Indian Association. The Viceroy confirms, in the most striking and significant terms, those views with regard to the depth and sincerity of the loyalty of our Indian fellow-subjects which have been so often insisted on in these columns.

WE hail with especial pleasure the strong words of the Viceroy, in which his Excellency declares his confidence in the full power of the Indian Empire to meet and conquer all possible attacks that may be made upon it.

WE earnestly call on Lord Dufferin to follow up his re-assuring speech by the act of grace which seems to be its natural sequel—the grant to the people of Bengal of the withdrawal of a measure which is undoubtedly detested by all classes of the community alike. With the withdrawal or suspension of the Bengal Tenancy Act will disappear the last vestiges of the unfortunate class-differences of the past two years.

THE action of the Nepal Durbar in so promptly calling out its levies, and drilling them for immediate co-operation with Her Majesty's Imperial forces, is one of the most important and gratifying signs of the approach of a new era in the history of our relations with the brave and hardy race of the Ghoorkas. Nothing can be more cordial than the relations now subsisting between Englishmen

and Sikhs; and there is no reason in the world why this cordiality should not be equally apparent in our relations with every other race in India.

It is with deep thankfulness that we learn that the reports of scarcity in the Beerbhoom district are now found to have been much exaggerated.

FROM Meshed it is reported that the Russians are compelling the Sarik Turcomans to construct a military road through Penjdeh towards Herat. Well may our Afghan allies feel "great anxiety" to learn what really is the policy of Her Majesty's Government.

LAST Friday's meeting of the Society of Arts was one of peculiar interest for our Bombay friends. The valuable paper of Mr. Jehangeer Dosabhoj Framjee on "The Parsis and the Trade of Western India" dealt exhaustively with a most important subject. We give elsewhere a brief report of the proceedings.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* says:—At the last meeting of the Central Committee of the Landholders, a protracted consultation was held as to what steps should be taken to save the people of Bengal, both zemindars and raiyats, from the disastrous consequences of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which has now become the law of the land. The feeling expressed amounted almost to desperation. Official placidity may smile at the terrors of the zemindars, and Sir Rivers Thompson may, with the easy conscience of the victor, assure Lord Dufferin that there is nothing in them, and that things will now run in their humdrum everyday course; but the zemindars feel that the day of their tribulation and ruin is at hand, and that what had belonged to them and their ancestors for centuries, or had been acquired by the savings of a lifetime, are about to pass away from their hands—not owing to any fault of their own, but by an outrageous act of official high-handedness. Their only hope rests upon the sense of fair-play of the great English nation, and they proposed to appeal to it with the utmost earnestness possible. A deputation to England of the leading zemindars was the idea which found most favour, and the ways and means of carrying it out were discussed at considerable length. The difficulties to be overcome, however, are stupendous. Hindu devotion to religion is more earnest and unflinching than of any other nation on the face of the earth. With them the hereafter ranks infinitely higher than the present, and men of the highest rank in society, who by their devotion to their religion and rigid abhorrence to strict morality would be worthy of trust as representatives, are just the men who most do seek solace, for all woes of this world, in their religion, and for them the task of setting aside hereafter for the present is a most arduous one. But men when desperate do many things which ordinary reason cannot calculate upon, and we shall not attempt, therefore, to forecast what the result will be of the last deliberations of the zemindars.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, April 3rd:—

Shaikh Sharf-ud-din, C.I.E., of Shikarpore; Captain F. J. Romilly, R.E., and Lieutenant E. M. B. Newman, R.E., attached to the Madras Sappers and Miners; Major J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, 17th Bengal N.I. (the Loyal Poorbeahs); Captain James Francis Raleigh Jardine, Invalid Establishment, late 6th Bombay N.I.

A GENERAL ORDER, issued by the Commander-in-Chief and dated so long back as March 7, lays down the kit for officers on active service. The coat will be khaki, drill, or serge according to climate and season; trousers khaki, drill, or serge; riding breeches, khaki or Bedford cords; riding boots, any pattern up to the knee; helmet, regulation with cover; sword belt, Sam Brown pattern, the sword scabbard of wood and leather; sword-knot, brown leather, flat strap, and tassel; revolver, .450 in case on belt; binoculars in brown leather case; haversack, khaki drill; water bottles, Silver's pattern. The above refers particularly to the kit for Royal Engineers, but holds good in the case of almost all officers. Infantry officers will wear the regulation helmet, khaki drill covered or ordinary cover, and boots of usual marching pattern.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated April 19:—

"The question of constituting native volunteer corps continues to occupy public attention, and is a frequent theme of the native Press. The Madras Government, while thanking the native gentlemen who desired to join the volunteer Artillery, has refused to sanction their enlistment. The Supreme Government has not yet answered the petition sent from Calcutta.

"It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the question should have been mooted at a time like the present; and it would seem from a passage in one of the Viceroy's Lahore speeches that this is his opinion. A deputation having mentioned this subject, as well as that of a revision of the Arms Act, he told them that both were matters which must be discussed and adjudicated upon on their own merits apart from the circumstances of the hour. He added that the Government could not commit a greater mistake than that of allowing itself to be hurried incidentally into the decision of such grave and important questions. Those questions, even if resolved in the manner they desired, could not receive effectual application universally throughout India or unaccompanied by a qualifying regulation which it would require great forethought and consideration to devise. It may, therefore, be surmised that Lord Dufferin, while sympathising with the loyal aspirations of the natives, will not allow his sympathies to hurry him into any rash and ill-considered action in the matter.

"The Viceroy spent some days last week in Lahore, visited all the places of interest there, received deputations from various public bodies, and made several interesting speeches. I have already quoted some of his remarks. The only other speech which I need mention was delivered in reply to an address of the Sing Sabha—a body representing the Sikh nationality. To them Lord Dufferin spoke in terms of the highest admiration of the Sikh community—a people whose valour in battle was only equalled by their generosity in the hour of victory and their fortitude under adversity. He expressed his gratification at hearing that they were now devoting themselves to the cause of education, and said that he would always be ready to help them along the path of progress.

"Lord Dufferin and his suite left Lahore on Friday, stopped for a few hours at Amritsir, and is expected to arrive in Simla tomorrow.

"The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Meerut yesterday for Simla, where they will remain for a week before returning to Meerut. The Duke will then take four months leave and proceed to England with the Duchess, but will return to India at any moment on his services being required in the event of complications. The projected visit of their Royal Highnesses to Egypt and Constantinople has been abandoned.

"A report published by the Bengal Government shows that the statements made regarding the scarcity in the Beerbhoom district were greatly exaggerated. As yet there is no actual need of Government aid; but the Commissioner fears that there may be some distress before the next crop is ripe. He recommends the making of advances under the Loans Act and a careful watch over the district during May."

"Two bronze equestrian statues, representing the late Jung Bahadour and the present Prime Minister, Sir Runodeep Singh, were unveiled by the Maharajah at Khatmandoo a few days ago. The ceremony seems to have closely followed European precedents, and was made the occasion for the delivery of several laudatory speeches.

"Notwithstanding the more peaceful tone of the telegrams recently received, the military preparations proceed with unabated vigour. It is true the Ameer at Rawul Pindi expressed himself as confident that he was able to repel a Russian attack without the aid of British troops, and in deference to his wish the orders given to Major Nicholson and other Engineer officers to fortify Herat have been countermanded. But the Indian Government wisely considers this confidence on the Ameer's part no reason why it should relax its efforts to be ready to give him support if necessary or to attack the enemy in other quarters.

"The troops lately assembled at Rawul Pindi are for the most part returning to their respective stations, but they will be held ready to take the field at a moment's notice. Meanwhile stores are being poured into Quetta and Pishin, and it will be easy to mass a formidable army on the frontier if required.

"The attitude of the Ministry causes much anxiety, and fears are freely expressed that it may give Russia a diplomatic triumph by consenting to negotiate regarding the possession of Penjdeh. There is no difference of opinion here as to Russia having no shadow of right to that place, and it is felt that peace would be too dearly purchased at the price of the cession of a post which is not only one of the highest strategic importance, but one the possession of which would put Russia in a position gradually and stealthily to extend her influence over the large and powerful tribes of the

Hazaras, who are practically masters of the country from the upper waters of the Murghab as far as Ghuzni.

"The speech last Wednesday at Lahore, in which the Viceroy made his first public reference to the crisis, has already been telegraphed to you.

"On Thursday Lord Dufferin received an address from the Indian Association, and in reply he referred to the noble and generous spirit of loyalty shown by the Princes and people of India. The Queen and the English nation, he continued, would recognise alike their courage, loyalty, and sagacity. For who could count the calamities which would fall upon her people were India to become the theatre of a foreign invasion, or were her ancient but revitalised and progressive civilisation, and her present peace and tranquillity, overwhelmed by the irruption of fire and sword, and all their revolutionary concomitants?

"But, happily, continued the Viceroy, the dangers were too remote to affect any practical scheme of politics or administration. The normal forces of the Empire were more than sufficient to maintain the inviolability of its territory, and among those forces none was more invincible than the consciousness that behind the organised and disciplined Anglo-Indian armies was stored up an inexhaustible fund of popular loyalty and courageous enthusiasm. His hearers might rest assured that should circumstances require it the Government would know how to avail itself in an effectual manner of their noble offers of personal service, as well as of those of the contingents of the native States so generously placed at its disposal.

"It will be felt that Lord Dufferin did not say a word too much in praise of native loyalty. That loyalty has been expressed on all sides in most unequivocal terms, and displayed in a manner which has taken even the warmest admirers of the native character entirely by surprise, and whatever be the end of the present crisis it may be hoped that it will at least have the effect of drawing closer the bonds of union between Englishmen and natives, and of entirely effacing all recollection of the unhappy differences of two years ago.

"The Nepaulese Government has called out 12,000 Goorkhas, and is drilling them in anticipation of the Indian Government accepting its offer of assistance. It is stated that the Goorkhas evince eagerness to enter the British service.

"Accounts have just been received that the splendid reception and kind treatment of the Ameer at Rawul Pindi have had a marked effect in Afghanistan, and that the popular feeling there is now more friendly towards the British than at any time since the last war."

The following is from the *Times* correspondent at Jamrood, dated April 16:—

"The Ameer left Jamrood this morning, accompanied by Colonel Waterfield, Commissioner at Peshawur, Brigadier-General Gordon, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, and Major Warburton, Political Officer in charge of the Khyber, and escorted by the 1st Bengal Cavalry.

"Under the Jamrood Fort were drawn up the garrison and half a battery of artillery, commanded by Captain Brunner, and the 12th Bengal Cavalry, by Colonel Green. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired as the Ameer passed into independent territory.

"It was a beautifully bright morning, and the Shagai heights were everywhere running with streams, while a considerable body of water was passing through the Shadi-Bagiyar mouth of the pass.

"The Ameer was in the best of spirits. He remarked that the road between Cabul and Herat by the Baman and Siri-Jangal was as good as the Khyber, but he had not seen it. He had distributed the road among the tribes for making and repair.

"Reinforcements had left Candabar, he said, for Herat. He did not believe that Russia would not yield to remonstrance, or that she could excuse her aggression. Only when all arguments had failed was war to be thought of, when the Afghan nation would rise as one man to repel the invader.

"His policy, he added, was determined and unchanged. It was founded on common sense, not oaths. His people must accept it as he did, and trust him as he had been trusted by England.

"Never, pursued the Ameer, would they give up an inch of Afghan territory, or allow their country to be the highway of a Russian army. This would mean occupation, and the protection of a long line of communication; and would be to them ruin, and the loss of all independence. His people would see this, and find that England was helping them to maintain their freedom."

"JAMROOD, April 19.

"Until a late hour yesterday night the Ameer sat in his tent at Lundi Kotal, talking energetically to the political officer, and this morning he passed down to Lundi Khana, escorted by the cavalry. He noticed the unusual streams and waterfalls in the pass, and remarked to the Commissioner of Peshawur, who was riding beside him, that the friendship between the British Government and Afghanistan, which had lately taken fresh root, would grow, as all nature did, under the influence of such a timely rainfall.

"At Trkham, the boundary of the Khyber and of Afghan

territory, he received the cavalry salute, and bade adieu to Colonel Chapman, commanding the troopers. He then shook hands warmly with Colonel Waterfield and General Gordon, and with a kindly "Khuda Hafiz" to each and all, passed into his own country, on the way to Cabul. The members of his retinue relaxed somewhat from their usual reserve, and nodded pleasantly to the British officer.

"The Ameer will probably take back with him some of the Jellalabad troops, sending those now in Cabul to Candahar.

"His Highness seemed much interested in the management of the Khyber. In the Afridis and their chief he has no fault whatever. He made certain suggestions about the enforcement of their responsibilities; but as neither mishap nor offence has occurred during either passage, Major Warburton's system can scarcely be improved upon. The Afridis received him respectfully, but as if they knew his opinion of them. The Ameer cannot but admit that money, arms, and ammunition—all most tempting to the race—pass with absolute safety under their guardianship alone.

"Self-interest, educated by trustful supervision, will perhaps show similar results in Afghanistan proper."

The following is from the *Times* correspondent at Meshed, dated April 20:—

"The Russians are still at Alk Tapa. General Komaroff has gone to Sarakhs, and Colonel Alikhanoff to Yulatan.

"The Penjeh Sariks hold aloof from the Russians as much as possible and are anxious for our return.

"The Russians are obliging the Sariks to construct a military road towards Herat through Penjeh.

"Great anxiety prevails among the Afghans to learn what is the policy of Her Majesty's Government. That policy has been thus described by a Heratee. Referring to the Mission, he said: 'It has not the face to go or the intention to stay.'"

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(From the *Times of India*.)

As a branch of the Public Works, the Telegraph Department, though small, is a unit of paramount importance to the State. Its officers work in an unassuming way, and silently extend their network of wires over the face of the country. They accompany from time to time such military expeditions as may be organised against outlying and savage tribes, and in such cases their exertions have uniformly gained for them well-merited commendation. They are the pioneers of civilisation in some of the wildest parts of the country, where they not only construct new lines of communication, but annually maintain their efficiency through pathless jungles. But they are a small body of officers, and are widely scattered, being liable to service in any province of India or British Burmah; and consequently, they have not the same opportunities of making their grievances known, or the same facilities for getting them redressed, as those of the larger and more concentrated departments of Government. It is not necessary to enter into details of the organisation or growth of this branch of the public service; but a clear statement of the present position of some of its officers, together with the causes to which it may be attributed, will be sufficient to enable the public to estimate how far they have a substantial grievance, and how far the action of Government is responsible for the existing state of affairs. In the year 1868 there were 65 officers in the grade of Assistant-Superintendent, the sanctioned establishment being 88, and the number of superior appointments being only 20! The department was, therefore, short-handed by 23 officers. In that year a new scheme for recruiting the department was inaugurated, and within the next four years 72 additional Assistant-Superintendents were appointed in England under a scheme requiring far higher educational qualifications than were previously demanded, to a department that was already nearly fully officered with *exceptionally young* men; for many of those previously appointed entered at the early age of 14 to 15. Meantime the sanctioned establishment remained unaltered, nor were the number of higher appointments increased in a corresponding ratio.

In 1872, while this policy was still in progress, the young men, who were being brought out to India under the above circumstances, fully foresaw what the result of such a disastrous procedure must be, and they jointly memorialised the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the subject of "the almost hopeless prospects of promotion" which were even then clearly foreshadowed. The hopes of early advancement held out to them in the Secretary of State's circular, which had induced them to come out, entirely faded away when it became generally known by what young men all the higher appointments were filled. The Government of India thought differently, and in

replying to the memorial pronounced the opinion "that the only point which requires consideration is that regarding the periods necessary to qualify for increments of salary;" and under the above ruling Assistant-Superintendents have from time to time been favoured with "special service increments" in special cases. Dissatisfied with the answer vouchsafed to them by the Government of India, the junior officers determined to submit a joint memorial to the Secretary of State for India, drawing attention to their previous memorial, and pointing out that not only were their prospects disheartening, but that the India Office Circular which had induced them to apply for the appointments was at least misleading, as it failed to draw attention to the extremely early age at which many of those who filled the higher appointments were entertained. That memorial never reached its destination. It was filed in the Office of the Director-General, who regretted that he could not give it his support. In his reply thereto he ventured to give a *résumé* of what he presumed the Secretary of State might reply to it; he derided the arguments and conclusions of the memorialists, and finally recommended its withdrawal. The recommendation was unfortunately adopted, and the officers of the Telegraph Department were left to digest the following sentence: "It will be early enough to ask for relief of your grievances when you can from the *experience of 10 years* prove them to exist." Those ten years have expired: it has been a long and bitter trial, and the grievances are proved to exist to the following extent:—In the Distribution Return of the Telegraph Department for the 31st March, 1884, it will be seen that out of a sanctioned establishment of 50 (and an actual establishment of 69!) Assistant-Superintendents, there were 44 whose services extended over periods varying from 12 to 33 years, drawing salaries of Rs. 500 per month and under; while at the same time there are a sufficient number of young men holding the appointments above them to keep the majority of those 44 out of their promotion for another ten years.

From time to time correspondents have drawn attention to this state of things in our columns and those of our contemporaries, and we remember being much struck in 1881 by a series of letters we printed from "Oliver Twist" and "Hope Deferred." "Oliver Twist" puts his own case very forcibly. He passed the Direct Commission examination with credit in 1867, and inferred that his position and future prospects would be as good as those of his contemporaries in the Indian Army, if he had not been persuaded to decline the offer of a commission, and on the advice of an influential friend to enter the Government Telegraph Department. He commenced on a salary of Rs. 200, rising in increments of Rs. 25 to a maximum monthly salary of Rs. 450. This amount was all he drew after thirteen years' service, and seventy-four out of ninety-four Assistants had then all reached the maximum, some of them having put in from twenty-five to thirty-eight years' service. Of the twenty uncovenanted men in the superior grade, however, one drew Rs. 1,800 after twenty-four years' service; four from Rs. 1,050 to Rs. 1,500, with a maximum service of twenty-four years; six from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000; and nine from Rs. 600 to Rs. 750. "Hope Deferred" also told a pathetic tale of the so-called reorganisation scheme which came into effect on the 1st April, 1880. Twenty-six of the Assistant-Superintendents were by this scheme to be promoted to a newly-created interior grade of Superintendents on Rs. 600 a month, while the remaining seventy were to draw Rs. 50 in excess of their present pay, but to have no substantial hope of any rise beyond Rs. 500 a month. The vacancies among the Superintendents who are in the prime of life averaged one per annum. The seventieth Assistant-Superintendent might then confidently reckon upon seeing himself gazetted a Superintendent not later than the year of grace 1949! Virtually, therefore, the maximum remuneration for an Assistant-Superintendent is only Rs. 50 per mensem higher than that enjoyed by the youngest member of the Civil Service. Men of sixteen years' service who were brought out here under special covenants with the Secretary of State are, to put it in another way, still in the same grade as that to which they were first appointed, and are now drawing salaries no higher than some of the Cooper's Hill Engineers of two and three years' service who have received their promotion under the reorganisation scheme lately sanctioned. It is surely not too much to expect that the Government which brought about the present stagnation in promotion, in defiance of the protests of those with whom they had flooded a small department, should take exceptional measures to relieve those who have shown so much patient endurance. It is true that a partial reorganisation, which took effect from the 1st April, 1880, has been introduced. But the fact that the state of things depicted above is the result of four years' working of that reorganisation proves that the remedy has fallen far short of what is needed. The time is now rapidly passing away when any measure of relief will have the effect of permanently ameliorating the position of those who were appointed between 1868 and 1872. For it will be impossible for them to accumulate sufficient savings to enable them

to eke out a reduced pension in respectable comfort. Many will be precluded, under the existing rules, by the smallness of their salaries, from drawing the maximum pension to which their length of service entitles them. The irony, therefore, of proffering new pension rules to such men adds fresh gall to the bitterness of their reflections. Moreover, the new pension rules sanctioned in the *Gazette* of 24th January, 1885, are made inapplicable to some of those who at present stand in the way of promotion.

Selected Articles.

THE ETHICS OF THE TENANCY ACT.

Fifteen years ago, when the Government of Lord Mayo resolved upon setting aside the Permanent Settlement by imposing the Road Cess, grave difficulties arose as to how to assess and realise the cess without incurring heavy collection charges, and bringing on inquisitorial visitations on the raiyats. Official ingenuity failed to solve the problem. But a native gentleman, a zemindar, thought the opportunity a good one for removing a long-felt grievance. He suggested that every zemindar should submit a return in full detail of all his tenantry, and undertake to realise for the Government, free of charge, the amount of the cess in return for adequate legal facility in collecting rent. The Government was morally bound, both by its position as a Government in a civilised country and as a party to a contract by which it required the other contracting party to collect and pay, punctually at a given day, the proceeds of its land revenue, under the most stringent penalty, to provide the facility without demanding a further return; but it did not, and the opportunity was thought a good one to propose the scheme. The idea was grasped at with avidity by the Government, and the most solemn promises were made for the *quid pro quo*. The Bill for the Road Cess was at once got up and passed, and a Bill for facility in collecting rent was, likewise, got up, but could not be passed on account of some difficulty or other. The promise for the *quid pro quo* was renewed by Sir Richard Temple, but not redeemed, though a second Bill was devised. The promise was again renewed by Sir Ashley Eden, when he imposed additional burdens on the zemindars in the form of the Public Works Cess. But the promise again remained unfulfilled. The two cesses, amounting to 75 lacs, the cost of collecting them, about 8 per cent., and the loss by unavoidable failure in realisation, coming up to ten per cent. of the rental added a grievous burden of about a million of pounds sterling on the zemindars. But the facility for collecting rents, in the hope of which the burden was suggested and undertaken, remained unrealised. The Government, however, did not cease to renew, and to profess to hold itself bound by its promise, and at last brought forward the Rent Bill, to redeem its engagements. That Bill has now transformed its chrysalis state into the butterfly of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and the long and oft-repeated promise of relief has culminated in the total deprivation of the power of distraint, which had hitherto afforded the most important facility which the zemindars had of recovering their rent, and which is recognised, in one form or another, as the most legitimate means of collecting rent by every civilised Government. We are averse to charge our Government with any improper motive, with any breach of faith, with any want of respect for promises; the persons concerned are all honourable men, and they can mean no wrong; but the facts remain that an evil was admitted; that three Lieutenant-Governors and three Viceroys repeatedly promised frankly, officially, and in the most solemn manner to remove it, as much in consideration of a substantial and very valuable service, as from a sense of the duty they owed to the people; and that the redemption of the promise has now been made by aggravating the evil a hundredfold. The zemindars may be bad men, wicked men, oppressive men; but their grievance was admitted to be true, and the Government pledged itself as solemnly, sincerely and faithfully as any civilised Government can to its subjects, and the pledge has been redeemed by making that grievance infinitely more oppressive. Sir Rivers Thomyson is an honourable man, a God-fearing man, and a man of vast and versatile experience in state-craft, and we appeal to him to say if this mode of redeeming a promise is worthy of a high and mighty civilised Government? We have no hesitation in saying that such a mode of redeeming a promise, if adopted in private life, would be condemned in words which we do not feel disposed to write down. We do not wish here to say a word against security for the tenures of raiyats; let it be as perfect as human law can make it; but we do hold, and every business man will agree with us, that such security is compatible with a redemption of promise. We are no zemindars ourselves, and our sympathies are entirely with the raiyats. But above all our likes and dislikes—our sympathies and antipathies—we have a respect for abstract justice, and that determination to

abide by our promises, which among Englishmen is known by the name of "word of honour." Policy, or politics, or statecraft may suggest diverse interpretations of the words, but, as private individuals, we can only look upon them from our own standpoint, and we cannot avoid the conviction that the promise of Government in this instance has most miserably miscarried, and that the odium of this sad miscarriage rests, primarily, with Sir Rivers Thompson, and secondarily, with the Council of Lord Dufferin. Divested of the evil surroundings which Sir Rivers and his officers had conjured up, the question was a very simple one, and it pains us to observe that Lord Dufferin and his advisers should have failed to grasp it. We know of no one so ignorant or so foolish as would for a moment deny that the Government has an inherent right to legislate for the protection of every class of the people, but we are among those who believe that protection for one class is not subversive of the sanctity of pledges to another, and in the present instance the Government could have kept its promise to the zemindar, and at the same time have done everything fair for the raiyat. It is the paramount duty of Government to afford all due protection to life and property in regard to every class of its subjects; but, alas! our Government has thought fit to injure one class for benefiting another, and shown to the world what its pledges are, at least in one instance—mere sound and nothing more.

And even as flagrant is this breach of promise so is the breach of faith involved in the alterations made in the terms of the Permanent Settlement. So much has, however, been already written on this subject by the different parties concerned, not excepting the highest judicial officers of the State, that it would be a waste of time to dilate on them here. The authors of the Act have repeatedly protested against the charge of breach of faith; but the protests have sufficed to convince none, and the belief is universal that they were intended more to silence opposition than to demonstrate the fact. Anyhow, the conviction is universal that a powerful Government has done a wrong—it may be a mistaken one, but it exists—and no Government which desires to avoid offending the sympathy of its subjects should have given cause for such a conviction to be formed. If there be any truth in the saying that next to justice is the conviction that justice has been done, it has been sadly contravened in the present instance.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

INDIAN TEA FOR THIBET.

It is only natural that, with our increasing outturn of tea, serious regard should be paid to the opening up of new markets; but while advocating such enterprise in every part of the world beyond sea where effort is at all likely to be successful, we may wisely, also, look nearer home, and see if there is no opening at our own doors, so to speak, for the absorption, to a tangible extent, of our product.

It is pointed out that within 100 miles of Darjeeling is a people who drink tea morning, noon, and night, and who practically use no other beverage; yet this people, as things at present are, and have all along been, depends for its supply of tea upon a country 1,200 miles away. Even the Shanghai papers express the belief that the Indian gardens can supply Thibet with teas of ordinary quality cheaper than China can—or at any rate does; but owing to our ridiculous recognition of the policy of isolation practised by Thibet, we can neither go to them, nor can they come to us. This is the more unfortunate and undesirable, inasmuch as there exist the capabilities of a large return trade in gold, musk, live stock, wool, and many other items.

The recent visit of Mr. Macaulay over the frontier has once again brought this subject prominently forward, but at present Government do not seem inclined to take any action regarding it, nor to avail themselves of the information so laboriously acquired by the mysterious "pundit," who, crossing from Darjeeling in 1878, spent some four years in exploring the country, and ascertaining its capacity for profitable trade with us.

The English Government seldom hesitates at meddling with its neighbours in Europe, but it has a holy horror of anything approaching interference, even in way of commercial friendliness, with its Indian neighbours. The assumption that Thibet desires to remain a sealed country is founded on no sufficient ground of information, for we have never approached that country in a way needed to enlighten them as to our real objects. There has always been, indeed, a nervous fear shown lest it should be thought that we had any desire to become friends, and the touch-me-not policy is quite as much of our own making as that of the Thibet Government. Commercial instincts and advantages have elsewhere proved sufficient to break down the firmest barriers; but in this instance we choose to ignore our opportunities, from a nervousness arising more within ourselves than our neighbours.

As the *Times* recently put it:—Here is a large market waiting, if we only seek admission. And we should be able to show Thibet that we were not desirous of acting selfishly, but reciprocally, for we are told that in one item alone—wool—the local production is prodigious; yet from absence of demand, it is no source of wealth to the country. Then is it not to be assumed

that if the Thibetans were permitted to exchange this one item alone, for our tea, they would gladly do so, and thus realise value for that which is to them, at present, almost valueless? We have mentioned one article of interchange only, but it cannot be doubted there are many more; and as the richest parts of Thibet are as it were within a stone's throw of us, it seems little short of suicidal to neglect our opportunity. The highest to the lowest inhabitants of Thibet are said to be keen traders, but we are not allowed to utilise this commercial fact, either for their own good or ours.

The political difficulties which are supposed to exist are more, we believe, in the way of sentiment than of fact; and as there are no quarrelsome neighbours to interfere with any understanding to which we might be able to come with Thibet, it seems somewhat inexplicable that we make no attempt to open up and stimulate commercial intercourse with this near and yet so far-off country.

The subject is one of sufficient importance to justify discussion and consideration by our Tea Associations here and at home, and if it could be shown (as it is believed it could) that nothing but good would be likely to result, we might find the Government willing to give some attention to the subject.—*Indian Tea Gazette.*

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT REGARDING THE TENANCY BILL.

A CONTRADICTION WHICH CONTRADICTS NOTHING.

The late characterisation, in Parliament, by proper epithets, of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and of the hurry with which it has been pushed through the Council, roused the ire of Lord Dufferin to such an extent that he adopted the extraordinary course of summoning his Council, on Saturday afternoon, after it had been postponed *sine die* on the morning of the same day, to make a statement, which was meant for a contradiction to the accusations brought against his Government by Lord Wemyss and others in Parliament. Lord Dufferin thought he could meet the accusation that the Bill has been passed simply by the dead weight of official majority in his Council, by saying that there are only eight official while there are twelve additional members. Lord Dufferin, however, conveniently forgot to tell us as to how many there are Government and how many independent members. Of the twelve additional members five only are independent members, viz., Mr. Evans, Mr. Gibbon, Mr. Miller, the Maharajah of Durbhungah, and Baboo Peary Mohun Mukerjee. We cannot include in this list even Mr. Mandlik who occupies a certain position under the Government of Bombay, while Mr. Amir Ali, besides having held Government posts, is a notorious flunkey. It is thus plain that the independent members are in a considerable minority. And when we remember that the Bill which has just passed was the Bill of only three members, all the rest of the Select Committee having recorded dissents from the principle or the main features of the Bill, and that these dissenters, except two, the Maharajah of Durbhungah and Baboo Peary Mohun Mukerjee, while condemning the Bill in one breath as being "dangerously inadequate," and what not, in the next breath voted with the Viceroy that it be passed; and when we also remember that the amendments proposed by the Maharajah and Baboo Peary Mohun Mukerjee after the Bill had come out of the Select Committee and was before the Council were invariably rejected, when we remember all these facts the conclusion is forced upon us that if the Bill had been before an independent legislative assembly, consisting of the same gentlemen who form the Imperial Legislative Council of India, but without the influence of Government domineering in any way over their deliberations, the Bill would have never passed. It is impossible for Lord Dufferin to convince the public, by any amount of subtle reasoning, of the perfect purity of the votes by which the Bengal Tenancy Bill had passed into law, and of the absence of the operation of Government influence in the mind of the voters. As to the second charge that the Bill was hurried through the Council because the Government of India were anxious to go up to Simla, Lord Dufferin pointed out that he was not going to Simla for the next six weeks, and that such and such members of his Government were not going to Simla for some time yet. Granted. But is it not perfectly inconceivable, then, why the Bill should have been at all hurried through the Council? Who wanted the Bill immediately? Not the ryot, not the zemindar, not the native Press, not the Anglo-Indian Press. Who else then? And can Lord Dufferin conscientiously say that the Bill is perfect, so far as it is possible for any human measure to be perfect, or that it could not have attained to greater perfections if it had been postponed for another year? As to the third accusation, namely, that the Bill has not been published after coming out of the Select Committee, Lord Dufferin had nothing to say. In fact, he could say nothing in favour of an omission which is very extraordinary, if not illegal. All things considered, therefore, it is abundantly clear that, irrespective of the intrinsic worthlessness of the Bill, the zemindars have a very substantial grievance even with regard to the manner in which it has been passed into law, and they know very little who believe that every possible effort will not be made for the redress of this grievance.—*Indian Chronicle*, March 2.

Home News.

COUNCIL DRAFTS FOR INDIA.—The tenders for Rs.35,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were, in bills on Calcutta, Rs.2,25,000, average rate 1s. 6.9375d.; Bombay, Rs.4,60,000, average rate 1s. 6.96d.; and Madras, Rs.3,00,000, average rate 1s. 6.6375d.—a total of Rs.9,85,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s 6 15-16d. will receive about 50 per cent., and above in full. Later on two lakhs of telegraphic transfers on Bombay were sold at 1s. 7½d. From the 1st inst. to last week remittances for Rs.78,78,700 had been sold, realising £619,472. The announcement has been made of a further important reduction in the weekly drawings, the amount to be offered next Wednesday being only 20 lakhs.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The shipments of bullion for India, from the 8th to the 15th inst. inclusive, were as follows:—Per *Sutlej*, April 8, Bombay, £114,000; per *Tasmania*, April 8, Calcutta, £10,000; per *Ancona*, April 15, Bombay, £180,000.—From *J. Westwood Thompson's Indian Circular.*

THE INNS OF COURTS.—At a general examination of students of the Inns of Court, lately held at Lincoln's-inn Hall, the Council of Legal Education awarded to the following natives of India certificates that they had satisfactorily passed a public examination:—Anthony Arratoon Avetoom, Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownaggee, and Ardesheer Kavasju Sethna. The following students have passed a satisfactory examination in Roman law:—Tahir Uddin Ahmed, Tetlur Biligirangam Ramaswami Arengar, Abdul Ali, Umar Buksh, Byomkes Chakravarti, Mancherji Byramji Dadabhoi, Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar, Syud Mahomed Nabilullah, Lal Pujare, Khushwakt Rai.

VISITORS TO THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The following is the number of visitors to the Indian section during the past month:—Week ending March 7th, 1,270; March 14th, 1,250; March 21st, 1,314; March 28th, 1,411. Total for the month of March, 6,115. From the opening 15th May, 1880, 693,546.

INSTITUTE OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At an ordinary meeting on Tuesday, April 14th, Sir Frederick J. Bramwell, F.R.S., president, in the chair, the paper read was on "Rivers running into Tideless Seas, illustrated by the River Tiber," by Mr. W. Shelford, M.Inst.C.E. As a result of the monthly ballot Charles Henry Blackburn, Stud. Inst. C.E., P.W.D., India, and Michael Nethersole, Stud. Inst. C.E., P.W.D., India, were selected as associate members, and Nowrojee Pestonjee, Ahmedabad, India, an associate.

UNCLAIMED INDIA STOCK.—A Government Bill introduced by Mr. Cross, M.P., provides for the transfer to the Secretary of State for India of all India stock on which dividend has not been claimed for ten years. After such a transfer the dividends will be applied by the Secretary of State as part of the revenues of India. However, a list will be kept of the names from which stock is thus transferred, and when any one shows his right to any of the stock to the satisfaction of the Governor of the Bank of England, that officer may direct the stock to be retransferred to him and the dividends to be paid to him. And in case the Governor is not satisfied of the rightfulness of the claim, the claimant may verify it by petition in a summary way in the Chancery Division of the High Court. But before a retransfer public notice must be given in the newspapers, and a period of three months must elapse, so that other claimants may have an opportunity of applying to the High Court. Once the stock is retransferred the Bank will not be liable to a second claimant, but recourse must be had to the transferee, and, if nothing can be obtained from him, on good title being shown the Court may order the Secretary of State to pay to the second claimant such sum as is considered just. In directing that the Secretary of State need not pay to the East India Railway its unclaimed annuities, the Bill mentions that at the purchase of the railway in 1879 the capital of the Company included as much as £23,800 stock, in respect of which no person was registered in the books as proprietor. One clause of the Bill provides that with the sanction of the Secretary of State any Indian railway company may (notwithstanding any provision to the contrary) issue debenture bonds payable to bearer, so as to be negotiable by delivery, or others payable to order, so as to be negotiable by indorsement of the holder; also debenture bonds payable in rupee currency. Provision may also be made for the exchange of one kind of debenture bonds for another on the application of the holder.

THE PARSEES.—On Friday, at the Society of Arts, Mr. Jehanguee Dosabhoi Framjee read an address, in which he dealt at some length with the position of the Parsees in Bombay and their share in the trade of Western India. The Parsees claimed no small part in the commercial development of India, which began by the arrival of European traders on her shores, and which, after progressing by leaps and bounds, now promised to attain dimensions far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Mr. Framjee then summarised from official reports the facts connected with the trade and navigation of the Presidency of Bombay. The total value of sea-borne trade was in 1883-84 over eighty millions sterling, and

amount showed a tendency to increase. He then traced the history of the Parsees, the descendants of the ancient Persians, related how, driven out of their country by the Mahomedan conquest, they took refuge in India, where their history as a racial community dates from the 15th century, the eve of arrival of members of the great trading nations of Europe. Parsees, from being the servants of foreign merchants, were encouraged to become merchants on their own account. They excelled also in various handicrafts, and their work gained reputation all over India. Especially Mr. Framjee traced the connection between the Parsees and the English, and showed that their skill, shrewdness, energy, and trustworthiness made them valuable to the English both in mercantile matters and military operations. The trade with China and other places brought them large profits. They were money-changers, and undertook the advance of sums of money and the delivery of letters; and this duty they performed until in 1852 the Government took it from their hands. In dwelling upon the well-known wealth of Parsees, he said they owed their reputation not so much to manner in which they accumulated it as to the way in which they lavished it in any cause which enlisted their sympathies. In tracing the history of the Parsees down to the present day, he said in conclusion that the advantages enjoyed by the Parsees were due to the generous and beneficent policy of the British nation, who had given to their subjects so large and favourable a share in the conduct of public questions. Such was the glorious and remarkable character of the English administration in India.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY.—Professor Arminius Vambéry will arrive in London on Friday, and on the following Friday, May 1, he will give a lecture on the subject of Herat before the Indian section of the Society of Arts. He is to speak on the 27th and 28th inst. at Sheffield. It is probable that he will deliver other lectures elsewhere, but no definite arrangements are yet made.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS, DIVIDENDS, &c.

DARJEELING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The directors recommend a dividend of 7 per cent., carrying forward about £800 to the reserve account.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—A general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 22nd inst., at noon.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The report states that the revenue from all sources for 1884 amounted to £98,103. The expenses were:—On commercial and general account, £24,639; on maintenance account, £28,684, including £151 paid to the Russian Government; total, £53,323. Deducting the above expenses, taking credit for balance brought over from 1883, and debiting income-tax, there remains the sum of £43,571. From this amount, £10,625 paid for *interim* dividend, and £5,000 paid to Messrs. Siemens in final liquidation of their agreement of July 6, 1868, have to be deducted, leaving a balance of £27,953 available. The directors propose the declaration of a dividend for the last six months of 17s. 6d. per share, making with the *interim* dividend already paid 6 per cent. for the year, and a bonus of 10s. per share, making in all 8 per cent. for the year. The balance of £4,578 will be carried to the credit of 1885. The amount received on account of the Persian debt, £1,986, constitutes the first payment on account of the item of £21,846 standing to suspense account, which will be gradually liquidated by similar annual deductions from the royalties payable by the company to Persia.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, &c.—The thirty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held, on Wednesday last, at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. William Paterson presided, and having expressed regret at the recent sudden death of their colleague, Mr. F. W. Heilgers, and the retirement of Mr. Bullen Smith, another director, consequent on his appointment as a member of the India Council, observed that the bank was now working under the charter obtained from the Treasury last Christmas, and it would be satisfactory to the shareholders to know that it differed in no important point from the original charter. The past year had proved even more disastrous than its predecessors, owing to various causes, notably the continued depreciation in important articles of Eastern produce, entailing such losses upon firms previously of good repute and means that several had had to succumb. Java, previously so prosperous, had suffered of them severely through the unprecedented decline in sugar, as had also the rice ports, where likewise for years the bank had had a very large and profitable business. The result of these mishaps and consequent failures had, he was sorry to say, necessitated their trenching on the reserve fund to the extent of £50,000. A good deal of this, however, had been owing to exceptional circumstances. Fortunately, £200,000 would still remain at the credit of the reserve fund to provide for such contingencies in future in case of need. Referring to the balance-sheet, they would observe that the Government securities had increased by about £200,000. A portion of that was invested in Australian securities. Their cash balances figured for the large sum of £1,500,000. That was very much larger than it should be, owing to abnormal circum-

stances in the sphere of their operations. Most of this money was at their agencies, where, during the latter part of the year, there was difficulty in finding employment for money, though at low rates of interest; and rates of exchange had happened to be unfavourable for remittance here, while high rates of discount were ruling on this side. These unfortunate coincidences had this year very materially diminished their profits. As to the future, it was said that the darkest hour was succeeded by the dawn, and, therefore, the looked-for improvement might not be very far off. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet. Mr. John Jones having seconded the motion, Mr. Joseph Morrison said he regarded the report as very unfavourable, seeing that they had been looking for an improvement now that their great opponent was out of the way. The usual dividend was to be eked out by trenching on the reserve fund. He presumed that the remuneration of the directors remained at £4,000 a year, to which it was increased by the shareholders from £2,800, the *maximum* under the original charter. That, however, was done when they received 15 per cent. dividends, and he thought the directors' remuneration ought to go back now to the smaller amount. Other shareholders dissented from these views; but one gentleman strongly urged the necessity of reducing the expenses, which had been £104,000 last year, with an actual profit of only £7,000. The chairman, in replying to questions, referred to the heavy decline in sugar, rice, silk, and tea last year, and said he thought that this depreciation alone might suffice to explain the exceptional nature of their losses; but there had also been lack of judgment on the part of one of their agents abroad in placing undue confidence in a certain firm with which the bank had done extensive business for twenty years. This gentleman was no longer on their staff. The fall in the note circulation of the bank was simply accidental, and he believed that at the present moment it was quite as much as ever. With regard to the remarks of Mr. Morrison, they hoped to be able to fill the vacant seats at the Board in the usual way. The remuneration of the directors was precisely the same now as it was when Mr. Morrison shared in it; and he was not aware that that gentleman objected to it at that time. With respect to the expenses, he could only repeat that they had had an exceptionally bad year; and, whether an established bank was doing profitable or unprofitable business, the expenses continued the same. He could, however, assure them that the directors exercised every possible economy. Their fixed capital employed abroad was taken at 1s. 7½d. the rupee. It was settled at that rate a year or so ago, and they had not thought it necessary to alter it. He believed that the Government rate was 1s. 7½d. As to all the other outstandings of the bank, they were made up at the end of the year at the current rates. The motion was then adopted, and resolutions were afterwards passed declaring a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, tax-free, and re-electing the retiring directors and auditors.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

LADY HELEN BLACKWOOD was not able to leave Calcutta with Lord and Lady Dufferin on account of an attack of fever, but the latest accounts report favourable progress.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Calcutta to the effect that a severe hailstorm has swept over the principal division of the Dum Duma Tea Estate in the Luckimpur district, Assam, destroying the flush and doing great damage to the buildings. The other divisions of the estate have escaped.

It is reported from the Garo Hills that a further capture of forty-three elephants has been made in one drive by Mr. Sanderson and his hunters. This brings the total number of elephants caught this season up to 204. The operations have not extended over ten weeks, so that the results must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

WITH reference to the project for extending the Circular and Eastern Canal to Tolley's Nullah *via* Tolleygunge, and also of improving the Bhangar Canal and Tolley's Nullah, the *Statesman* hears that the first project is likely to be abandoned, at least for the present, and is to be reserved for future consideration. The work in connection with the two latter projects will be taken in hand early next year. The surveying operations connected with them have been completed, and estimates are now being prepared for submission to the Government of India, who have called for all the papers connected with the schemes.

A LARGE and influential meeting was held in Calcutta on Saturday, the 28th ult., under the auspices of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, to inaugurate the Kintal Fund established by the association to improve the dwellings of the Christian poor of Calcutta. Sir Rivers Thompson presided, and opened the meeting with a sympathetic speech. Amongst the speakers were Mr. Harrison, the chairman of the Municipality, and Mr. J. J. Keswick, both of whom testified to the wretched condition in which some of the Christian inhabitants of the city were compelled to live. A number of subscriptions to the fund were announced, including Rs. 200 from the Lieutenant-Governor,

Rs. 500 from the Bishop of Calcutta, and Rs. 600 from Mr. Justice Pigot.

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN.—The Calcutta Literary Society, of which the late lamented Maharaja of Bardwane was vice-president, has sent a letter of condolence to his bereaved family, and the Calcutta School (both main and branch) were closed on Saturday in respect for the memory of the deceased.—*Statesman*.

DR. HASTIE'S INSOLVENCY.—At the Calcutta High Court, in the course of certain applications which were being made, his Lordship the Chief Justice intimated that the matter of the insolvency of the Rev. Dr. Hastie would be heard before two Judges of the Court. The date of hearing was not fixed.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has warned all officers of his administration who may have taken ordinary furlough, or leave on private affairs, that they cannot avail themselves of it out of India until further orders, which orders, however, are promised speedily. Leave in India may be, taken advantage of, with the liability to recall at any moment.

THE Lucknow paper learns with much regret that Mr. Edward Bickers, F.R.G.S., barrister-at-law, who has been connected with the Oudh Commission ever since the annexation of the province, has sent in his papers with a view to retiring on a pension. In 1858 Mr. Bickers was placed in charge of the Lucknow Treasury, and he is still holding that important charge. Mr. Bickers served as a volunteer during the siege of Lucknow, and sustained so severe a wound in the face (causing fracture of his jaw and impairing his vision) that it has been declared equal to the loss of a limb. On two occasions he was appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Registration and Superintendent of Excise and Stamps, and during his absence in England he joined the Middle Temple, and after undergoing the usual examination obtained a *pass* certificate. He was called to the Bar in 1876, and will, probably, after a brief sojourn in England, return to India and practice as a barrister in the Upper Provinces.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(From the *Indian Planters' Gazette*)

MR. J. J. McLEOD has had another of his periodical spills at hockey, but is, we are glad to hear, not damaged much.

THERE is no mistake now as to the commencement of the Darjeeling tea manufacturing season being not so early a one as was anticipated by sanguine people. The weather throughout the winter in spite of being mild, has, owing to its dryness, been steadily against an early season for flushing.

THE Ceylon Observer has been awfully shot over a letter from a Masulipatam Zenana Mission asking for information regarding an asylum for a deaf and dumb girl. "There is no such institution in Ceylon," says the indignant Editor, "send the girl to Calcutta or Madras. We've had to pay twenty-four cents on your letter."

WE have received an admirable little map—scale thirty-two miles to the inch—of the probable theatre of war, illustrating the Afghan-Turcoman-Persian frontiers, the roads and mountain passes and the route taken by the Boundary Commission. It folds up into a paper cover, and is a useful aid to the frontier news with which the journals now teem.

WITH a thorough appreciation of the fact that Chumparun doesn't contain enough liquor to satisfy the thirst of their May meeting, the Motihari people have built a swimming bath. A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse, but the gang that will foregather at Motihari at the end of May are remarkable for always having their eyes open and with their usual dulness of comprehension will fail to take the hint.

THE terminus of the Darjeeling Railway is being improved and enlarged by the platform accommodation being increased and arrangements being made for more extensive goods storage. The terminus never was a "thing of beauty," and it remains to be seen whether it will be a "joy for ever;" anyhow, the improvements being effected, although they may not add to the outward appearance of the terminus, are certainly calculated to increase its usefulness to the public.

GENERAL WILKINSON inspects the Central Bengal Light Horse on the 23rd instant, and there is to be a big pigstick next day at Chooa, which, save Patkabarree, is perhaps the best boar ground in Lower Bengal; it was there that good horseman, Major Cook, drove his spear clean through both shoulders of one of the biggest tuskers killed during last season. We all hope popular Major Jimmy will come back safe and sound from the Soudan and live to stick many another grim grey boar in sunny Ind.

A FAREWELL and numerous-attended dinner was given at the Darjeeling Club by the neighbouring planters and residents to the popular Deputy-Magistrate, Mr. John White, who is leaving for Doomka, and who has proved himself during his incumbency at the fashionable hill station fully as worthy of praise for the way he has carried out his duties as he did when officiating some years ago at Barrh on the East Indian Railway. Mr. Harrison took the chair, ably backed up by Captain Warne as vice. In proposing the toast of the evening Bob's eloquence was

such that he moved even himself to copious tears, while Mr. White's answer was eloquent in the extreme, and showed a proper appreciation of the compliments paid him. The evening was an enjoyable and very wet one.

MADRAS.

THE Secretary of State for India is said to have decided that arrangements for raising the capital for the Neilgherry-Rigi Railway should be made in India and in the London Money Market. The company is to be domiciled in India.

FEMALE education seems to be making considerable progress in the Madras Presidency, for during the year 1883-84 there were no less than 47,000 pupils at the different schools, of whom about 31,000 were Hindus and nearly 2,000 Mahomedans.

DR. CORNISH, the retiring Surgeon-General of Madras, presided at the annual meeting of the Madras Christian College on the 24th ultimo. The Chief Justice paid an eloquent tribute to the long-continued efforts of Dr. and Mrs. Cornish in every good cause in Madras.

A LOCAL paper is glad to be able to state that Colonel Ross-Church has received the names of thirty gentlemen, members of the Madras Club, who are willing to serve as mounted volunteers. It has no doubt that dozens of other names will be forthcoming when it is understood that some one is registering names.

A NATIVE VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The members of the Triplicane Literary Society have resolved upon memorialising Government to form a Native Volunteer Corps, as the services of the regular troops are required in the Soudan and Afghanistan.

RAILWAY EXTENSION AT PALGHAT.—The Palghat station of the Madras Railway is now situated at Olakanode, about three miles from the town, and the inhabitants having represented to Government the inconveniences to which they are subject in consequence of this arrangement, the matter was inquired into by the railway authorities, and the company's directors have, after due consideration, accorded their sanction for the extension from Olakanode to Palghat town. The cost is estimated at two-and-a-half lakhs, towards which the Local Fund Board will make a contribution on account of a bridge. The final sanction of the Government of India is, of course, necessary; but in this matter, it is expected, there will be no hitch.—*Times*.

VOLUNTEER FORCES.—Colonel Pearse, Commandant of the local Volunteers, accompanied by Sergeant-Instructor Burton, of the 43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, left this morning *en route* to Mercara for the purpose of raising a volunteer corps in that city. We believe the planting community have expressed a desire not only to join themselves, but they have also promised to get their European and Eurasian employés to do so. Thus it is supposed it will be possible to get up a sufficient number to form three companies.—*Bangalore Post*.

AN ARTESIAN WELL IN MADRAS.—We have already recorded the fact that the local Government decided to experiment in sinking an artesian well in the People's Park near the Elephant Gate bridge. The necessary apparatus having arrived, the experiment was commenced yesterday evening, in the presence of Colonel W. H. Burton, R.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, Captain Lindley, R.E., and Lieutenant Plummer, by Monsieur Cornot, the Civil Engineer in charge of the Pondicherry artesian wells. The boring was made to a depth of thirteen feet, and will be proceeded with, if necessary, to 300 feet depth; but judging from the nature of the strata the engineer in charge expects that the well will prove a success when it has been sunk a little more than 100 feet.—*Mail*, March 26.

THE MADRAS HIGH AND SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—Sir Charles Turner, the Chief Justice, and the Puisne Judges of the High Court have addressed a communication to Government, through their Registrar, Mr. J. Ackworth Davies, to recommend for the sanction of the Secretary of State for India the increase of the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court Judges, so as to empower them to deal with all cases in which the subject matter is within Rs. 2,500. The Judges maintain that, owing to the Presidency Small Cause Court not having jurisdiction in testamentary and other suits, much of the time of the High Court Judges is taken up in the disposal of matters in which small sums of money are involved, and consequently there is always arrears of work on the file of the High Court. If the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court Judges should be increased, the High Court Judges say that reductions could be made in the High Court establishment, so as to provide means for the appointment of an additional Judge for the Small Cause Court, and if sanction was obtained for the proposed change, five judges will be sufficient for the High Court, and there will be no arrears of work. Notwithstanding the daily sitting of five judges, the Chief Justice says that it is impossible to get through the arrears. As the Presidency Small Cause Court Act is applicable to the presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, it is necessary to obtain the special sanction of the Secretary of State to extend the jurisdiction of the Madras Small Cause Court Judges as an exceptional measure. The reply of the Secretary of State is anxiously looked for, and the judges have asked that the reply be made known by telegram.—*Times*.

BOMBAY.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE has subscribed Rs. 5,000 to the Lord Ripon Memorial Fund.

A SALUTE of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 5 P.M. on Friday, the 27th ult., to announce the temporary assumption by the Hon. J. B. Peile of the office of Governor of Bombay.

AN application has been made to Government by the Town Municipality of Sangamner for sanction to the raising of a loan of Rs. 10,000 at four-and-a-half per cent. on the security of the municipal revenues for the purpose of building a vegetable market in a central part of the town.

SURGEON D. ELCUM, who has been about three years in his Highness the Nizam's service, has resigned it for a more lucrative appointment in his own Presidency, namely, that of acting Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Madras Government, vice Surgeon Arthur J. Sturmer, proceeding on furlough, who has performed the onerous duties since 13th April, 1880.

HIS Highness the Rao of Cutch has set apart a sum of Rs. 25,000, the interest accruing on it to be used for the benefit of his subjects in Bombay, in the way of scholarships, &c.; and a further sum of Rs. 10,000 to be placed in the hands of the Municipal Corporation, or any other institution that may be selected by the Government of Bombay, the interest accruing on the same to be used for the benefit of the inhabitants in general.

At the meeting of the Town Council on Monday, the 30th ult., it was unanimously resolved to approve of the Municipal Commissioner inviting tenders by public advertisement for a loan of not more than ten lakhs of rupees, repayable in forty years, with interest at 5 per cent. The tenders were to be sent in by Monday, the 20th April.

A PETITION was presented by several Hindus on Monday to the Municipal Commissioner, asking him to have the Vehar water turned on the same night at the close of the eclipse of the moon, as it was urgently needed for bathing and cooking purposes. The memorial pointed out that lately no water had been supplied during the night time, and that if their request was not complied with it would cause a great deal of inconvenience and discomfort to the Hindu community.

THE Bhandarees—dealers in toddy and toddy-spirit—of Bombay have forwarded a petition to the Viceroy, in which they state that in September last they presented a petition to Lord Ripon, the then Viceroy, setting forth the grievances under which they had been labouring. In reply they received a telegram from the Finance Office, Calcutta, stating that their memorial was still under consideration, while about a month later they were informed in a letter from the Revenue Department of the Bombay Government that the Government of India had intimated that they declined to interfere with the orders passed by the local Government on the subject of the taxation and sale of toddy-spirit in the town and island of Bombay. The memorialists draw attention to what they think is an inconsistency, and beseech his Excellency to reconsider their case, because ten thousand families of toddy drawers, who were hardly able to live from hand to mouth prior to the coming in force of the stringent arrangements, have been starving in consequence of their having been deprived of their means of subsistence.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—Lord Reay, the new Governor of Bombay, arrived in Bombay on Monday morning by the mail steamer. His Excellency proceeded immediately to the Secretariat, where he was sworn in, and subsequently presented with an address from the Municipal Corporation. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay were to present the prizes to the Volunteers on Wednesday, the 8th inst. Much satisfaction will be caused to the members of the corps by this early manifestation of his Excellency's interest in it. The Governor of Bombay, who leaves for Mahabaleswar on the 11th, will hold his first levée in Bombay on Thursday, the 9th inst.

BURMA.

MR. WELLS, Comptroller of British Burma, gave over charge of his duties to Mr. Cowley on the 24th ult., and left for England on the following day by the s.s. *Tenasserim*.

MR. EGERTON ALLEN and Mr. R. McEwin, both on leave, are spoken of as likely to succeed to the Recordership of Rangoon in April, vice Mr. Agnew, promoted to the Calcutta High Court.

THE police have discovered two plots by pretender princes to attack the police guards to obtain weapons with which to arm rebels in Upper Burma. The Nagabo Prince has gone to the Shan States to incite rebellion there.

THE Irishmen of Rangoon celebrated St. Patrick's Day by a dinner, which was well attended. During the day the following telegram was sent by the Chairman of the dinner, Mr. W. Miller, to the Viceroy:—"Loyal Irishmen in Burma send greetings to your Excellency upon St. Patrick's Day," to which Lord Dufferin replied promptly:—"A thousand thanks. I return your good

wishes with interest." Besides the usual loyal toasts the following were drunk:—"The Memory of St. Patrick;" "The Land of the Shamrock;" "Our Native Land." The Chairman, in proposing "The Land of the Shamrock," referred to the loyalty of Irishmen to the British Government. He said: "With an Irishman holding the chief command in Egypt—with an Irishman ruling over that great Empire in which for the present our fortunes are cast—with Irishmen in the van of every engagement in the Soudan—who can assert that our Queen has more loyal or devoted hearts than those that beat in Irish breasts? And I venture to prophesy, without fear of contradiction, that Irishmen will be found as lavish of their lives in the future in defence of England's Crown as ever they were in the Peninsula, the Crimea, or the great Indian Mutiny."

CEYLON.

(From the *Ceylon Times*.)

COLOMBO will shortly be visited by Sir John Coode, who is on his way to Western Australia. We shall welcome him as having given us an excellent harbour, but there is not the slightest occasion for the Breakwater Engineer to enter upon the question of any further expenditure on harbour works. The Colony is well satisfied with what Sir John and Mr. Kyle have given it, and wishes for no northern arm at present.

So far from the Special Commissioners of Inquiry into the Attorney-General's Department having finished their inquiries and being engaged in the preparation of a report, we now learn that information has come into their possession which may engage them in prosecuting further inquiries for some time longer. Witnesses are still being examined by them.

THE near approach of the date fixed for the completion of Mr. Nowell's contract and the opening of the line to Nanuoya has caused us to make inquiry as to the probability of the contractor being able to hand over to Government on that date. We find that great delay has been caused by official bungling. If the line is to be opened on the 20th of May, it can only be done by the contractor laying down his own sleepers, as the Government have none in stock!

THE conduct of our new General Railway Traffic Manager, Mr. Pearce, in proceeding against estate owners for allowing their coolies to use the main railway trace as a thoroughfare in default of any other, has called forth severe comments on all sides. The estates in question have no other outlet, and in one case the line of railway actually divides an estate in half, yet coolies are prosecuted for proceeding from one portion of the estate to the other. The magistrate before whom the case was heard inflicted a nominal fine of one cent on each defendant. We have since learnt that Government intend giving the estates in question a proper outlet; but for all that the conduct of Mr. Pearce must be regarded as arbitrary to a degree, and calculated to render him more unpopular than ever.

A SCHOOL OF SURVEY.—The staff of native surveyors in the Government Department of Survey has suffered so much decrease owing to promotion to other colonies, invaliding, and deaths, that it has been resolved by the Surveyor-General to institute a class of instruction composed of the most intelligent of the volunteers who may have attended the office for a certain period. This class will be placed under the care of Mr. O'Dowd, who, from his long experience in the department, is eminently qualified for the task. The class will at first consist of about half-a-dozen people, and these, after going through a certain course of preliminary office training, will be taken out at an early hour in the morning to acquire a practical acquaintance with field work under Mr. O'Dowd's personal supervision.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

KIRKE-MADE ammunition is evidently at a discount in the Madras Presidency, as the Commander-in-Chief has notified in orders that regiments may purchase it at one-quarter its original cost. This presents a fine opportunity for regimental rifle clubs to invest.

THE present is considered a fitting opportunity for the expansion of the Calcutta Naval Volunteer Artillery into two batteries. Why does Bombay not form a battery of Volunteer Naval Artillery or a company of Sub-Marine Engineers? There is ample material, if some person in authority would but take the initiative.

COLONEL A. T. REID, Bombay Staff Corps, has retired from the service. Colonel Reid saw considerable service in the Indian mutiny, and was present at the siege and capture of Kotah, and at the action of Kotah-ke-Serai. He also took part in the operations before the capture of Gwalior and Powrie and in the affairs at Bejapoor and Koondrye.

THE officers of the Military Accounts Department are likely to be much wanted just now. Two will be required with the force proceeding to Quetta, one is now in Egypt, and a second may be

wanted at any moment to proceed there. Captain Renny, who has not yet proceeded on furlough out of India, will probably have his furlough cancelled for the present; and Lieutenant Melville, who is now in England and has been granted three months' extension of leave, will be recalled to duty.

MAJOR H. C. HAMILTON (Madras I.G.L.) having returned from Bangalore after a course of instruction, has assumed command of the 2nd H.C. Cavalry, vice Major Cummins, gone to the Soudan. This force is all astir, and watching with keen interest the drama that is now being enacted near Herat, so as to take part, by volunteering, in the probable war. A vacancy has been caused in the 1st Infantry by Surgeon Evans (Madras Establishment) taking up the duties of Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Vaccination in H.H. the Nizam's Government.

Two Gardner guns—one five-barrel and one ten-barrel—have been despatched by steamer from Madras for Quetta. The 2,000 saddle trees which were being turned out at the Madras Gun Carriage Factory were completed last Saturday evening, and were at once despatched to the Arsenal to be forwarded on to Egypt. Dr. Roberts inspected the men of the Madras Gun Carriage corps on Monday morning, and passed about fifty of them, who have been directed to hold themselves in readiness to proceed at the shortest notice to Quetta. They consist of filers, fitters, armourers, and turners.

A NEW Order, bearing the date of March 21, 1885, has been issued reconstructing the Royal Artillery Commands in India. Under it Rs. 600 will be the allowance for the following commands: In the Bengal Army: Rawal Pindi, Lahore, and Meerut. In the Madras Army: Mysore and British Burmah. In the Bombay Army: Poona, Rs. 400 in the following:—In the Bengal Army: Sirhind, Oudh, Allahabad, Gwalior, and the Presidency District. In Madras: Hyderabad and the Eastern District. In Bombay: Mhow and the Aden Brigade. In the Bombay District colonels holding commands with allowances of Rs. 600 will only receive Royal Artillery Colonel's pay, but those Colonels holding commands previous to the issue of the above Order will receive Colonel's pay and command allowance of Rs. 400. Rs. 300 will be the allowance for the following commands:—In Bengal, Saugor only; in Madras, none; in Bombay, the Northern District, Sind, and Quetta. Rs. 200 will be the allowance for Campbellpore, Ferozepore, Agra, and Thayetmyo.

UNDER the same order, Adjutants will receive staff pay and horse allowance as at present, but will not be placed on the Battery establishment. The Inspector-General of Artillery and Deputy Adjutant-General will be Colonels. There will be two reserve Lieutenant-Colonels in Bengal; and the Assistant Adjutants-General of Madras and Bombay will be Lieutenant-Colonels.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SAMUEL WELLS, C.B., died on the 8th inst. at his residence, Oak-villa, St. Mary's Church, Torquay, aged 77 years. He entered the Army in 1825, served at the recapture of Port Natal in 1842, and commanded the 1st Battalion of the 23rd Regiment in the Indian Mutiny campaign. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1856, became colonel in 1860, major-general in 1868, lieutenant-general in 1877, and full general in 1882. The gallant general, who was nominated Companion of the Order of the Bath (Military Division) in 1858, married Ellen, daughter of Captain Thomas Williams, R.N.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHRISTOPHER PALMER RIGBY, F.R.G.S., late Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, died on the 14th inst. at his residence in Portland-place, after a short illness, from an attack of congestion of the lungs. The deceased general entered the Bombay Army in 1836, and served at Aden in 1840 and two following years, being present during the repulse of two attempts by the Arabs to recapture it. In 1843 he was appointed an Assistant in the Deccan Revenue Survey and Assessment, and in 1847 was nominated Western Bheel Agent in Khandish, and also assistant magistrate. He was appointed to the post of president of the Military and Civil Examination Committee of the Presidency in 1854, and superintendent of bazaars and police and cantonment magistrate at Poona in 1856. In that year and the following he was employed on the staff during the Persian expedition and the subsequent occupation of the island of Karrack. He afterwards commanded the garrison of Bushire during the expedition to Borazjoon, and later on was appointed superintendent of bazaars with the field force, magistrate of Bushire, staff officer to the garrison, and Assistant Civil Commissioner of Bushire and Karrack. He was promoted to a captaincy in the 19th Bombay Native Infantry in 1850, became major in the Bombay Staff Corps in 1862, lieutenant-colonel in 1863, and retired with the rank of major-general in 1867. He was appointed Agent for the East India Company at Zanzibar in March, 1858, and Her Majesty's Consul there in December of the same year, but resigned in 1863.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS JOHN ROMILLY, R.E., who was attached to the company of Madras Sappers and Miners despatched to the Soudan, and who was killed in the recent fighting near Suakim, arrived in India on the 28th February, 1873, and at the com-

mencement of the year was an executive engineer of the fourth grade B. Project Division, and was also in charge of the Coimbatore Division of the Madras Presidency.

MAJOR J. M. W. VON BEVERHOUDT, of the 17th Bengal I.N. (the Loyal Poorbeahs), who was killed in the recent fighting at Suakim, entered the army on the 8th March, 1864, and was wing commander in his regiment. He had apparently seen no active service prior to the operations in which he was killed.

LIEUTENANT A. T. F. EDWARDS, of the 28th Bombay N.I., who fell in the recent fighting near Soukim, joined the army on the 22nd January, 1881, and joined the regiment from the Royal Irish Regiment as officiating wing officer and quartermaster on probation on the 20th July, 1883.

LIEUTENANT E. M. B. NEWMAN, R.E., who was also killed near Suakim, only joined the army on the 26th July, 1881. He was appointed to the Sappers and Miners on the 4th August last year.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN, whose death is announced from liver complaint, was one of the wealthiest and most considerable zemindars in Lower Bengal. The deceased's predecessor was a man well-known for his liberality and enlightenment. He was a member of the Viceroy's Council for three years from 1864, and was granted for life a salute of thirteen guns at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. His Highness presented a statue of the Queen-Empress to the Asiatic Society's Museum at Calcutta; and the ceremony of unveiling it was presided over with great pomp by Lord Lytton. The Maharaja died at Bhaugulpore on the 26th October, 1879, leaving the young man just deceased, who was an adopted son, to succeed him.

THE Allahabad paper remarks that there are still many officers who will bear with regret the death of Shaikh Sharf-ud-din, C.I.E., of Shikarpore, in the Budaon district. It is not six months since when, at a special durbar held in Bareilly, Sir Alfred Lyall invested the Shaikh with the insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire. He had not lived long to enjoy the honour which he had so well earned. On the outbreak of the Mutiny, when the sedition, which showed itself first in murder and rapine at Bareilly, spread as quick as news could travel and men could march to Budaon, Shaikh Sharf-ud-din, a man of position and influence, became at once conspicuous for his loyalty to the British cause. When Budaon was re-occupied by British troops, the Shaikh, who had never slackened in his fidelity, took charge for a time of the office of tehsildar till peace and order were fully re-established. His eminent services were recognised by a grant of confiscated villages and the conferment of a handsome khillat in public durbar. His subsequent services, though of a different kind, have scarcely been less in degree. For many years he has been the leading citizen of Budaon and the right-hand man of its district officers. He has taken a leading part in municipal administration, a pioneer of local self-government. As an honorary magistrate he has habitually done as much work as most of the officials, and has done it well. And he has so borne himself in high position as to enjoy to a rare degree the confidence of successive magistrates of Budaon and the esteem and good-will of his fellows. In Shaikh Sharf-ud-din the district has sustained a loss which will not easily be repaired, and Government has been deprived of a true and loyal subject.

DEPARTURE OF H.M.S. "SERAPIS."—Her Majesty's troopship *Serapis*, 4,173 tons, Captain A. L. Douglas, sailed from Bombay on Wednesday, the 1st inst., for England, with 22 officers, 21 ladies, 28 children, 329 men, 58 women, and 144 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Colonel and Mrs. H. Wood and 2 children, Rifle Brigade; Brigade-Surgeon P. B. Smith, Medical Staff; Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Robertson, Royal Horse Artillery; Surgeon-Major C. White, Medical Staff; Major R. A. Knox, Royal Lancaster; Honorary-Major and Mrs. C. Owen and 3 children, Bengal (late Connaught); Honorary-Major and Mrs. T. Pearson and child, Bombay Connaught; Surgeon Deaking, Bengal Indian Medical Department; Captain J. A. Meley, Staff Corps; Captain and Mrs. C. C. Rich and 2 children, Madras Royal Artillery; Captain G. M. Moore, Bengal Connaught Rangers; Captain and Mrs. A. W. McKinstry and child, Bengal Leicestershire; Captain A. W. Witherby, South York; Veterinary-Surgeon T. Flintoff, Veterinary Department; Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Wyncoll and 2 children, Connaught Rangers; Lieut. C. S. Kincaid, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieut. W. J. K. Dobbin, Bengal Staff Corps; Regimental-Major and Mrs. J. Wilkin and child, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieut. H. S. Marshall, Cheshire; Honorary-Lieut. and Mrs. H. Hynes, Veterinary Establishment; Lieut. G. H. L. Buchanan, 8th Hussars; Honorary-Surgeon and Mrs. R. S. Dawson and 3 children, Medical Department; wife and child of Brigade-General G. Walker, Bengal Staff; widow and five children of the late Captain E. Hancock, East York; wife and child of Lieut. J. Minster, Royal Artillery; wife and child of Veterinary-Surgeon H. T. W. Mann, Veterinary Department; wife, sister, and two children of Lieut. W. Wickham, Staff Corps; wife of Lieut. J. R. C. Colvin, Bengal Staff Corps; wife and child of M. J. Dowling and 3 children, Public Works Department; sister of Lieut. W. J. K. Dobbin, Bengal Staff Corps; wife of Captain P. H. D. Dean, Royal Artillery; wife of Captain A. B. Mein, Bengal Staff Corps, and Mrs. Terlong.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1885.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

JUST as we go to press we have received the following important telegram from Calcutta:—

The Tenancy Act has been condemned by a large and crowded meeting of the landholders of Bengal and Behar held here to-day. Great indignation and discontent is expressed at deep wrong done. A committee is appointed to memorialise the Secretary of State and both Houses of Parliament.—MAHARAJAH NARENDRA KRISHNA.

It is just as we feared. The passing of this iniquitous Act, so far from quieting the alarms which were caused by its introduction, has deeply exasperated all classes of the agricultural community of Bengal. The unhappy province will know no peace until this shameful source of irritation has been removed.

IS IT TO BE SURRENDER AGAIN?

DURING the last three days England has been commemorating, with extraordinary marks of affection, the statesman whose name is identified with the foreign policy known as "Peace with Honour." It is within the memory of the youngest politician how Lord Beaconsfield, notwithstanding the difficulties raised here at home by Mr. Gladstone over the "Bulgarian atrocities" agitation, succeeded in arresting the Cossack hordes at the moment when they were actually in the occupation of the very suburbs of Constantinople. That matchless feat, in the credit of which Lord Salisbury too shared, might well have taught the English people what may be accomplished by statesmanship when supported by dauntless courage and uncompromising patriotism. The "primrose" demonstrations of the past few days, which have been general throughout the land and especially notable in the metropolis, show that the nation is now fully alive to the value of those counsels which we so madly spurned in 1880. How, then, comes it about that at this very moment the whole civilised world is once more convulsed with laughter over

the assured anticipation of England "backing down" again? The situation is in no way changed, except for the worse against us and our allies, since last week, when Mr. Gladstone was masquerading in the lion's skin; calling out the Reserves, buying cruisers in every direction, and generally attempting to pose as a second Beaconsfield. Since then, we have heard of the "administration" of Penjdeh, the chief bone of contention, by the Russians, and of various other acts of aggression. We have also heard—alas for the poor lion's skin, covering a heart that is anything but leonine!—of the natural reply of the Russians to our Gladstone's bluster; we have heard of the marching of Cossack troops, and the arming of Russian cruisers. And hey, presto!—the wand of Harlequin could not produce a more rapid transformation! Mr. Gladstone himself has not even spoken, as yet; and yet, all the world at home and abroad is agreed that the Prime Minister is already composing that magnificent oration in which he is going to prove to a delighted Radical party that it is good for us to turn the cheek to the smiter—that the White Feather, and not the Beaconsfield Primrose, is the fitting emblem of old England—and that as for our allies the Afghans, and our loyal fellow-subjects the Indians, they must learn that virtue is its own reward when dealing with a Grand Old Man.

Let us see how a few of our candid and sincere friends on the Continent, in yesterday's papers, regard the affair. And first, let us look at the opinions of Sir Charles Dilke's dear friends, the French journals, for whose favour Mr. Gladstone has sacrificed the friendship of Germany and Austria. The *France* is foremost in the bitterness of the comments suggested to it by what it considers our ready acceptance of national disgrace:—"England gives way! the castle of cards run up at Rawul Pindi has tumbled to pieces. Lord Dufferin telegraphs that Penjdeh is not worth powder and shot; in a few months they will say the same thing about Herat and the whole of Afghanistan. The day may possibly be not far distant when economists will demonstrate that the loss of India would be a blessing, since it would not interfere with British commerce, and, by handing over the country to the Russians, the expenses of the occupation would be saved, while the profits of the traders would continue undiminished."

The *France* is confident that before the end of the present century the English will have lost India, Canada, and Ireland, and that our country will have sunk below the level of Belgium. The *Paris*, "without wishing in any way to hurt the feelings of England, is compelled to note once more that she has retreated before the firm and energetic attitude of a Great European Power."

The *Soleil* congratulates England "on the good sense, practical spirit, and wisdom she has shown in this business." We tried to frighten Russia by bluster, but when we found that Russia refused to be frightened we quietly submitted to the inevitable, being well aware that to fight Russia single-handed would be to court disaster. The *Paix* predicts that the Ameer will go over to Russia, who can make her power felt by acts, and not merely by speeches and receptions.

The *Débats* speculates as to what course Turkey would pursue if war should take place after all. The *Evénement* considers that the *reculade* of England will do more for Russia than a dozen victories. The *Moniteur* explains that England has been compelled to yield, by acquiring the conviction that she would have to face a European coalition if she attempted to send her fleet into the Black Sea.

The *Temps*, which has discussed this peculiar question with signal ability, notices the rapid fluctuations of public

opinion on the subject, and comes to the conclusion that the extremes of confidence and of despondency are equally unjustified. It holds that, in this matter of the Afghan frontier, England and Russia are precisely at the same points, both shrinking from a war, the risks of which they justly dread, but both of them seeking to uphold numerous political interests, and being especially anxious to save the appearance, in the eyes of the population of India and Central Asia, of having sustained a check. The *République Française* attributes the *reculade* of England to the fact that "Europe, represented by Germany, Austria-Hungary, and France, did not conceal its intention of intervening at Constantinople."

The *Nord* holds that the blow so deftly struck by General Komaroff is a matter for congratulation, since it has simplified matters.

And what do our German critics say? The *Frankfurter Zeitung* holds that England in making concessions to Russia without counter-concessions will incur the ridicule not only of the whole civilised world, but also of the Afghans, who will now certainly not hesitate to come to an open agreement with the Russians. According to the *National Zeitung* the sole good result of the Anglo-Russian conflict will be a thorough reform of the English fleet, which has been incredibly neglected for so long. The *Cologne Gazette* rightly observes that the pretended Russian renunciation of the Zulfikar Pass is in reality no concession whatever, as Russia, possessing Ak Tepe, Penjdeh, and Maruchaks, does not require the Zulfikar Pass for an advance to Herat.

Can we get any comfort from Austria? This is what the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—

The *Norddeutsche* says England has become old, decrepid, and fossilized, and is now of no more account than Holland. Bismarck, it is whispered, is so encouraged by the turn things have taken that he is going to trample on England's toes again in the matter of Colonial annexation. One paper here even questions the sanity of a Minister who has yielded as Mr. Gladstone has done to Russian perfidy, brutality, insult, and aggression. In short, it is impossible for Continental observers to understand England's utter want of resistance and the triumph she by her previous blustering has yielded to Russia.

Now, what does all this mean? Can we Englishmen, living here at home, offer any satisfactory explanation of the extraordinary phenomenon that is puzzling the world? In these columns we suggested one last week, even while the "hot fit" was still on the Ministry. We asked whether any, even the most temporary, reliance can be placed on the actions of a Cabinet that has been described by a colleague as one of "Jelly-fishes," and that is notoriously distracted by conflicting factions. And while the Government acts as a jelly-fish in its relations with the foes of England, here at home among ourselves it is fortified by the power of the Caucus, and becomes a veritable octopus, crushing our public opinion and stifling our national life.

Two women are on trial in the Satara district, Deccan, for arson. An astrologer told them that they would bear children if they set fire to seven houses, and they did so. According to our law the women are guilty and the astrologer is innocent.—*Indian Witness*.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN BALLOONING.—A German engineer is reported to have made an important discovery in aeronautics, by which he is enabled to condense or expand the gas in a balloon. The agent he employs is compressed carbonic acid, with the help of which he says he is able to ascend or descend at pleasure. This vertical movement would put it in the power of the aeronaut to go up or down until he finds a current of air moving in the horizontal direction he wishes. Should all this prove true, the discovery would be an important one for military operations, because in the time of war a balloon would be able to reach the enemy's territory and ascend or descend without requiring a fresh supply of gas.—*Iron*.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March 28.)

MUHY—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. R. Muhy as Consul for Denmark at Akyah.

LEAHY, Surgeon A. W. D., Indian Medical Service, officiating medical officer, Malwa Bhil Corps, is appointed to be medical officer in Kashmir, from the date of assuming charge.

WARD, Surgeon G. J., medical officer 5th Regiment Bombay N.I., is appointed to be on duty connected with the supervision of the sanitary arrangements at Ujjain during the Singhasht fair, from the date of assuming charge.

During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta the assistant secretary in the Military Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which is left in Calcutta.

WATSON—The services of Lieut. P. A. Watson, officiating wing officer and officiating adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from Feb. 24.

NEILL, Major H. S., 2nd in command 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, on return from furlough assumed charge of the political assistantcy, Goona, from Lieut.-Colonel M. G. Gerrard, C.B., on March 1.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Military Works Department from Jan. 1:—

PHILLPOTTS, Captain R. V., R.E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade.

PORTER, Captain G. M., R.E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade.

JEROME, Captain H. J. W., R.E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade.

PEEL, Captain F., R.E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade.

APPLETON, Lieut. H., R.E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade.

INNES, Mr. W., is appointed to Class II. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways from July 1, and is placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from the Presidency, the assistant secretary in charge of the military department of the Government of India will have charge of that portion of the Government of India, P.W. Department, which is left at the Presidency.

BUCKLEY—The services of Mr. R. B. Buckley, executive engineer, 1st grade, officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, P.W. Department, Civil Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from March 27.

PARTRIDGE, Mr. J. S., deputy examiner, is appointed to officiate as examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Major W. I. LeBreton, B.S.C., on privilege leave.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions among the executive and assistant engineers attached to the several local administrations from the dates specified:—

LESLIE, Mr. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent, from Jan. 1.

NEWTON, Mr. W. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent, from Jan. 1.

JEWETT, Mr. T. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem, from Jan. 1.

SWINNERTON, Mr. R. A. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, from Jan. 1.

HIGGINS, Mr. A. F., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Feb. 1.

JEWETT, Mr. T. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from Jan. 1.

SWINNERTON, Mr. R. A. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Feb. 20.

RAWSON, Mr. F., deputy examiner of accounts, is transferred from the office of the examiner, P.W. Accounts, Bengal, to that of the examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

CURRY, Mr. W. E., deputy examiner of accounts, is transferred from the office of examiner, P.W. Accounts, Madras, to that of the examiner of accounts, Indus Valley State Railway.

HARRISON, Mr. A. G., deputy examiner of accounts, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as examiner of Imperial State Railway Accounts, N.W. Provinces and Central India, during the absence of Mr. W. Brand on privilege leave.

FURLONGS.

MCGREGOR, Mr. W., superintendent, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough, partly in and partly out of India, for eighteen months, from Sept. 22.

DALLAS, Mr. W. L., assistant meteorological reporter to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-three days, from March 31.

MILITARY.

MADDEN, Surgeon-General C. D., medical staff, appointed to the Bengal Presidency, having reported his arrival at Fort William, to be surgeon-general, H.M.'s forces, Bengal, from March 21, vice Surgeon-General Sir A. D. Home, K.C.B., V.C.

The following promotion are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

FISHER, Lieut.-Colonel C. E., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel, from March 28.

BISCOE, Captain J. S., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from March 24

DRURY, Lieutenant F. M., to be captain, from March 26.

DENNYS, Lieutenant C. J., to be captain, from March 26.

DUNN, Lieutenant E. W., to be captain, from March 28.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

SIMPSON, Deputy Surgeon-General B., M.D., to be surgeon-general, vice Surgeon-General J. M. Cunningham, M.D., whose tour of service is about to expire, from March 29.

BRAKE, Brigade-Surgeon John, to be deputy surgeon-general, vice Deputy Surgeon-General B. Simpson, M.D., promoted, from March 29

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN—Major-General H.R.H. A. W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., &c., Rifle Brigade, commanding the Meerut Division (p.a.), for four months, from April 3.

MARETT, Lieut.-Colonel J. R., Bengal Staff Corps, sub-judge, 1st grade, officiating district judge, 3rd grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

DALLAS, Deputy Surgeon-General A. M., inspector-general of Civil Hospitals, Punjab (m.c.), for 182 days.

MELVILLE, Lieut. H., Bombay Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m.c.) for three months.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 25.)

JEFFERY, Mr. J. E. B., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Hooghly, to act as magistrate and collector of Bogra, during absence of Mr. J. J. Livesay.

THOMPSON, Mr. H., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Tipperah, is transferred to the sudder station of Burdwan.

BOLTON, Mr. C. W., under secretary, Government of Bengal, on special duty, is to act as magistrate and collector, Gya, during absence on deputation of Mr. J. Boxwell.

RATTRAY, Mr. A., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Pubna, is transferred to the sudder station of Darjeeling.

NOLAN, Mr. P., officiating joint secretary, Board of Revenue, to act as secretary, Board of Revenue, during absence of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton.

SAMUELS, Mr. C. A., officiating magistrate and collector, Furreedpore, to act as joint secretary, Board of Revenue, during absence on deputation of Mr. A. Forbes.

BARROW, Mr. F. H., officiating magistrate and collector, Balasore, to act until further orders as magistrate and collector of Furreedpore.

COLLIN—The services of Mr. E. W. Collin, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Hajipore, Mozufferpore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the department of Finance and Commerce.

CARNDUFF, Mr. H. W. C., assistant magistrate and collector, Mozufferpore, temporarily to have charge of the Hajipore sub-division of that district during the absence on deputation of Mr. E. W. Collin.

REILLY, Mr. H. M., district superintendent of police, Mymensingh, is transferred to Howrah.

SHOWERS, Mr. E. E., district superintendent of police, Chumparun, is transferred to Mymensingh.

HUME, Colonel W. W., district superintendent of police, Julpigoree, on leave, is transferred to Chumparun.

MURRAY, Mr. C. S., assistant superintendent of police, Rungpore, is to act temporarily as district superintendent of police, Julpigoree, from date he joined his appointment.

GORDON, Colonel W., district superintendent of police, Howrah, to act in 1st grade of district superintendents of police, from March 2.

PAUL—With the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General the Lieut.-Governor appoints Mr. G. C. Paul, C.I.E., to be a member of the Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal for the purposes of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, vice the Hon. A. Phillips, resigned.

PHILLIPS—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon. A. Phillips of his seat in the Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

WINTLE, Mr. H. E., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, to act as sub-deputy opium agent, Basti, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Osborne.

DUTT, Surgeon-Major R. L., civil surgeon of Pulna, to act as civil

surgeon of Rungpore, during the absence on deputation of Surgeon Major C. H. Joubert.

BRODERICK, Mr. L. St. John, officiating assistant superintendent of police, passed in Hindustani by the higher standard at the Departmental Examination held in Nov., 1884.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Mr. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Sonthal Pegunnahs, passed in Hindustani by the higher standard at the Departmental Examination in Nov., 1884.

PIFFARD, Mr. F. E., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pegunnahs, passed in law and Hindustani by the higher standard at the Departmental Examination held in Nov., 1884.

SUNDER, Mr. D., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Buxa, Julpigoree, is vested with the power of a magistrate of the first class.

SILK, Mr. A. E., assistant engineer, second grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on 11th inst.

HAYES, Mr. A., executive engineer, fourth grade, Aquapada Jaipore sub-division, passed the higher standard examination in Uriya on Jan. 6.

FURLONGS.

DOUGLAS, Mr. F. M. S., executive engineer, 3rd grade, for one year on medical certificate, from 22nd inst., together with the necessary subsidiary leave.

WEBB, Mr. W. T., professor, Presidency College, for six months, from June 23.

LIVESAY, Mr. J. J., magistrate and collector, Bogra, for six months, from date he may avail himself of it.

BARTON, Mr. E. J., magistrate and collector, Jessore, for three months, from 28th prox., or subsequent date.

BOXWELL, Mr. J., magistrate and collector, Gya, for one year.

GORDON, Colonel W., district superintendent of police, Howrah, for six months, from 24th prox.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 28.)

HUDSON, Mr. W. H., district and sessions judge, Moradabad, to hold charge of the office of the district and sessions judge, Bijnor-Budaun division, and of the additional (civil) judge, Moradabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. C. Leupolt, or until further orders.

WILLCOCKS, Surgeon A. J., M.D., 2nd class, civil surgeon, Aligarh, to officiate as civil surgeon, 1st class, and to be posted to the Benares district.

SHARPE, Mr. J. W., assistant district superintendent of police, Allahabad, to officiate, until further orders, as district superintendent of police, and to be posted to the Azamgarh district.

DENNIS, Rev. G. T., to be chaplain of Meerut from the date of his taking over charge from the Rev. W. MacCarthy.

MACCARTHY, Rev. W., chaplain, from Meerut to Shajahanpur.

DENOVAN, Mr. C., officiating district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, Benares, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from Jan. 27, the date on which Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite was confirmed as judicial commissioner, Central Provinces.

NIBBLETT, Mr. R. H., M.A., deputy collector and extra assistant commissioner, from Allahabad to Sitapur.

ELLS, Surgeon-Major J., M.D., civil surgeon, from Mainpuri to Aligarh.

FINN, Mr. J., deputy collector and extra assistant commissioner, from Sitapur to Lucknow.

DEMARSA, Lieutenant F. R., of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be temporarily attached to the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

PETERS, Rev. W., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bahraich, Oudh, is licensed to solemnise marriages, and to grant certificates of marriages to Native Christians in the N.W.P. and Oudh.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 21.)

MACDOUGALL—DRYSDALE—The promotion of Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Macdougall and Mr. T. Drysdale, ordered by Notification No. 830, dated 5th current, will have effect from 16th ult.

CHIRNSIDE, Mr. J. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has been declared by a Committee to have passed the examination laid down in P.W.D. Code, Chapter II, Sec. 1, paragraphs 16 and 17.

GLASS—The Government of India having provisionally sanctioned the creation of the post of "superintendent of works" for these provinces, Mr. J. G. H. Glass, executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed thereto, temporarily, from April 1. Mr. Glass will exercise the power of a superintending engineer over the Jubbulpore, Saugor and Hoshangabad division of the P.W.D., Central Provinces, with headquarters at Jubbulpore.

WHITE, Mr. G. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, is posted temporarily to the charge of the Jubbulpore division, vice Mr. J. G. H. Glass, executive engineer, 1st grade, appointed superintendent of works.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, March 26.)

SILCOCK, Mr. J. G., assistant commissioner, Attock, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, and posted to the Gujranwala district, from March 9, vice Major H. M. M. Wood, transferred.

MACNOCHIE, Mr. J. R., district judge, Umballa, is appointed to officiate

as deputy commissioner, Gujrat, from March 12, vice Mr. G. W. Rivaz, proceeding on furlough.

WOOD, Major H. M. M., deputy commissioner, Gujranwala, is placed on special duty as additional divisional judge of the Divisional Court, Amritsar, from March 12.

FORSTER, Mr. A. R., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Ferozepore, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Karnal, as a temporary arrangement.

The following officers are appointed on special duty at Rawalpindi in connection with the police arrangements, for the Camp of Exercise and visit of the Amir of Afghanistan, from dates on which they may be relieved of their present duties:—

HAMMOND, Mr. A. J., district superintendent of police, Umballa.

HASTINGS, Mr. C. G., district superintendent of police, Hazara.

HOMAN, Mr. D. K., officiating district superintendent of police, Sialkot

LAKE, Mr. W. A., officiating district superintendent of police, Lahore.

RUNDLE, Mr. G. A., assistant district superintendent of police, Rawalpindi.

FLOWDEN, Mr. R. C., assistant district superintendent of police, Gur daspur.

MAYNE, Mr. A. G., assistant district superintendent of police, Lahore.

MITCHELL, Mr. S., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Delhi.

The following appointments are made:—

BEAN, Mr. J. W., assistant district superintendent of police, Amritsar, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Sialkot, during the absence on duty of Mr. Homan.

LUPLAM, Mr. W. N., assistant district superintendent of police, Jhelum, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Hazara, during the absence on duty of Mr. Hastings.

TUCKER, Mr. A. H., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Umballa, during the absence on duty of Mr. Hammond.

The New Delhi Branch Division, Western Jumna Canal, has been amalgamated with the Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, from Dec. 1, 1884. The combined division will be called the Delhi Division Western Jumna Canal, and the following officers and subordinates are attached to it:—

FIELD, Mr. G. M. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, in executive charge.

JACOB, Mr. L. M., executive engineer, 4th grade.

BROOKE, Mr. J. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade.

RUSSEL, Mr. R. P., assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

GRINDAL, Sub-Conductor W., sub-engineer, 2nd grade.

TURNER, Mr. W. R., supervisor, 1st grade.

LEMAISTRE, Mr. G. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on Nov. 3, 1884.

FURLONGHS.

BROOME, Mr. L. N., district superintendent of police, Karnal, has obtained furlough to Europe for nine months, from March 31.

FLOWDEN, Mr. A. C., district superintendent of police, Hissar, has obtained one year's furlough from March 24, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

CATTON, Captain J. E., 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave to Europe for twelve months, from May 1.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, March 14.)

FLEMING, Mr. A. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a justice of the peace within and for British Burma.

BAYNE, Mr. C. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a justice of the peace within and for British Burma.

DE LA COURNEUVE, Mr. S. H. T., extra assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, 4th grade, from the date which he received charge of the Thongway district, as a temporary arrangement.

FOSTER, Mr. C. W. E., is posted to the medical charge of the Tavoy district, from the date on which he received charge from Honorary Surgeon R. S. Dawson.

GAISFORD, Surgeon M., is appointed to be superintendent of the Rangoon Central Jail, from the date on which he received charge from Mr. Collins.

SEATON—Leave on medical certificate for 12 months is granted to Mr. F. L. Seaton, superintendent of Supplementary Survey and Registration, Hanthawaddy district, from the date on which he availed himself of it.

CHARD, Rev. C. H., chaplain of Port Blair, passed the lower standard in Hindustani on Oct. 6.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, March 21.)

GRAHAM—The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. Graham to be an honorary magistrate in the district of Goalpara, and to invest him with the powers of a magistrate of the third class.

CREIGHTON—The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. E. F. Creighton of his commission as lieutenant in the Sibsagar Mounted Rifles.

FOY, Mr. W. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Sylhet to the Cachar district, which latter he joined on March 4.

LEA—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. R. Lea, extra assistant commissioner, to be an assistant inspector of labourers.

GEIDT, Mr. B. G., assistant commissioner, made over charge of office, and availed himself of subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough in the afternoon of March 5.

BUYERS, Mr. J. W., superintending engineer, 3rd class (temporary rank), reverted to his substantive rank of executive engineer, 1st grade, with effect from Feb. 13.

POPE—The services of Mr. R. R. Pope, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 24.)

JOHNSON, Surgeon-Major W. E., M.D., medical officer, Coonoor, with charge of Kotagiri, to be civil surgeon, Vellore, sub pro tem.

ELEUM, Surgeon D., to act as secretary to the surgeon-general with the Government of Madras, vice Surgeon A. J. Sturmer, proceeding on furlough.

WALKER, Surgeon G. L., M.D., civil surgeon, Vellore, to be medical officer, Coonoor, with charge of Kotagiri, from April 2.

DANCE—The appointment of Mr. G. W. Dance to act as a head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Cuddapah is cancelled.

JENKINS, Lieut.-Colonel R. G., superintendent of police, 2nd grade, South Arcot District, to act as deputy inspector-general of Police, Central Range, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Rolland, or until further orders.

STODDARD, Mr. J. H., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, of the same district, to act as superintendent of police, 3rd grade, of the same district, during the employment on other duty of Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Jenkins, or until further orders.

CAVENDISH, Mr. E. L. F., acting assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore district, to act as assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. J. H. Stoddard, or until further orders.

ARBUTHNOTT, Mr. L. G., assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore district, to act as superintendent of police, Trichinopoly district, during the absence on privilege leave, of Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Court, or until further orders.

HASTED, Mr. J. E. H., to act as superintendent of police, Tanjore district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. L. G. Arbuthnot, or until further orders.

WILKESON, Mr. H. F., acting assistant superintendent of police, Malabar district (Palghat), to act as assistant superintendent of police of the same district (Malapuram) during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. Hadfield, or until further orders.

PERSE, Mr. H., acting assistant superintendent of police, Kurnool district, to act as assistant superintendent of police, Malabar district (Palghat), during the employment on other duty of Mr. H. D. J. Robinson, or until further orders.

CARMICHAEL, Mr. C. D. J., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Kurnool district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. H. G. Young, or until further orders.

STEEL, Mr. J. E. P., acting assistant superintendent of police, Nellore district, to act as district superintendent of police, Kistna district, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. P. S. Miller, or until further orders.

ROBINSON, Mr. H. D., assistant superintendent of police, Malabar district, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, North Arcot district, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. P. Agar, or until further orders.

MERRIMAN, Mr. J. H., assistant commissioner of salt revenue, is appointed to act as deputy commissioner of salt revenue, southern division, during the absence of Mr. C. Rundall on furlough, or until further orders.

BRASIER, Mr. C. E., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to be assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, with effect from Jan. 20.

The following intimation received from the Secretary of State is published:—

DE MORGAN, W. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Madras, six weeks extraordinary leave without pay.

The following transfers are ordered:—

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, from the IV. Circle, Cumbatore division, to the V. Circle for duty in the North Arcot division.

CORMAC, Sub-Conductor J., temporary assistant engineer, from the Red Hill Tank division to the No. II. Tank division.

MILITARY.

IRVINE, Surgeon-General J., M.D., Medical Staff, having been nominated by the Horse Guards to succeed Surgeon-General C. D. Madden, is appointed Surgeon-General, H.M.'s Forces in Madras, dated March 20.

HICKS—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted Colonel F. J. Hicks, Staff Corps, to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, dated Feb. 24.

FILLITER—The services of Captain C. F. Filliter, 2nd Battalion Bed.

fordshire Regiment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

ALLISON—The services of Surgeon H. Allison, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Public Department.

FURLOUGHS.

CATKES, Lieut.-Colonel C. L., Staff Corps, in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Rajahmundry, Ellore and Amul cottah, is granted privilege leave of absence for ninety days, from April 6, or date of departure.

PEARSE, Surgeon-Major R. E., principal medical storekeeper, Madras, is granted leave in India (p.a.) for ninety days, from April 15, or date of departure.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

ST. AUBYN, Sub-Conductor G., Barrack Department (m.c.), for one year.

GOMPERTZ, Mr. H., deputy superintendent, No. II. party, Revenue Survey, two months and twenty-seven days' privilege leave, from date of relief.

MORGAN, Mr. R. W., acting deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, and district forest officer, Malabar, three months' privilege leave, from date of relief.

DAVIES, Mr. J. A., acting registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Madras, privilege leave for three months, from April 8.

WILLOCK, Mr. W. A., deputy commissioner of Salt Revenue, Northern Division, privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, from April 7.

BRODIE, Mr. V. A., acting head assistant collector, Malabar, privilege leave for two months, from April 1.

FRAZER, Mr. R. W., assistant to the collector, North Arcot, furlough on medical certificate for one year.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, March 26.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to approve of the Committee of Paymastership, 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, consequent on Captain Smith being appointed a probationer for the Army Pay Department, from Feb. 28—President: Major W. Cox; Members: Captain E. M. Poynton, Lieutenant F. M. Peacock. Captain Poynton will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to approve of the Committee of Paymastership, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, from Jan. 24—President: Major H. P. Law; Members: Captain A. W. Collings, Lieutenant F. A. L. Davidson. Major Law will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

BARLOW, Lieutenant H. W. W., Depot, 3rd Brigade, has been transferred to I Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery.

MACLEAN, Surgeon F. B., Medical Staff, doing duty Station Hospital, Wellington, will proceed to Bangalore and accompany the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Infantry to Quetta.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

RHODES, Lieut. F. M. J. D., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, to be interpreter, vice Captain G. C. Herbert, relieved, dated Jan. 4.

ELTON, Lieut.-Colonel H. S., 16th Madras Infantry, Staff Corps, to be wing commander, with effect from date of Lieut.-Colonel Holloway's retirement.

HEWETSON, Lieut.-Colonel C. C., 26th Madras Infantry, Staff Corps, to be 2nd in command, vice Williams, promoted.

CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Colonel L. F., Staff Corps, to be wing commander, vice Obbard, who vacates.

CHAPMAN, Major R. T., 32nd Madras Infantry, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Butler, resigned.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

CROLY, Surgeon A. E. J., Medical Staff, doing duty Station Hospital, Bellary, to do duty Station Hospital, Wellington.

BROWNE, Surgeon-Major A. L., M.D., doing duty Station Hospital, Bellary, to be senior medical officer of the Station Hospital, Bellary, on the departure of Surgeon-Major M. L. White.

SHUBRICK, Lieut. H. T., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, is reported to have passed the Lower Standard test in Hindustani.

The undermentioned officers have qualified for employment in the transport branch of the Commissariat Department:—

MACHONCHY, Lieut. E. W. S. K., East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer (on probation), 11th Madras Infantry.

ACTION, Lieut. H. L. B., Staff Corps, 1st M.L.C.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Commissary-General for employment in the transport branch of the Commissariat Department:—

HUNTER, Lieut. F. O. K., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers.

GEORGES, Lieut. H. W. E., squadron officer 3rd M.L.C., Staff Corps.

The following order is confirmed:—

HADOW—By the general officer commanding British Burma division, appointing Colonel F. E. Hadow, R.A., to command the garrison of Rangoon from Feb. 3, during the absence of the major-general commanding, on inspection duty at Thayetmyo.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

STEVENS, Lieut. C. F., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 29th Madras Infantry, for sixty days, from March 20, on private affairs, to Ootacamund.

PRIESTLEY, Lieut. G. W., East Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer (on probation) 24th Regiment Madras Infantry, from March 16, for six months, on medical certificate, to Australia.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 2.)

The Hon. the Acting Governor has been pleased to nominate the following officers to appointments on his personal staff:—

HART, Mr. G. H. R., to be private secretary.

BOYLE, Captain J., 2nd Battalion Princess Victoria (Royal Irish) Fusiliers, to be military secretary.

HAMILTON, Lieutenant E. M., 2nd Battalion East York Regiment, to be an aide-de-camp.

HUNT, Lieutenant T. C., 2nd Battalion King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), to be an aide-de-camp.

HATCH, Surgeon W. K., M.B., M.R.C.S. (Aber), to be medical officer. **WRIGHT**, Mr. H. L., is appointed to act as collector of customs, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Grant, or until further orders.

BAINES, Mr. J. A., C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. W. T., civil surgeon, is appointed to be a non-official member of the town municipality of Godhra in the Panch Mahals, vice Mr. K. S. Nariman, civil surgeon, transferred.

MILITARY.

PARKIN, Lieutenant H., Staff Corps, 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed sub-assistant-commissary-general, second class, on probation.

CRAUFORD—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Lieutenant J. A. H. Crauford, of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 3rd Regiment, N.I., March 16, 1883.

BENNETT, Lieutenant E. A. Middlesex Regiment a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate, with retention of his probationary appointments, for four months from the date of his leaving India.

IREDELL—The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval—Infantry: Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) F. S. Ireddell to be colonel with the colonel's allowance from March 31.

DOMVILLE—The services of Lieut. J. R. C. Domville, S.C., 1st Regiment Sind Horse, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

BYTHELL—**BUCHANAN**—The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut.-Colonel R. Bythell, S.C.; and Conductor J. Buchanan, Ordnance Department.

SMITH, Mr. F. Yorke, registrar of the diocese, is granted leave for eight months from date of departure in April, and Mr. A. V. Frere is appointed to officiate as registrar during his absence.

JOHNSTONE, Rev. C. F. H., M.A., chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

FURLOUGHS.

BARTHOLOMEUSZ—The furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on private affairs, granted to Surgeon M. L. Bartholomeusz, M.B., civil surgeon, Sukkur, is cancelled.

MONKS—The furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs, granted to Surgeon C. Monks, I.M.D., 4th Regiment N.I., officiating surgeon-general, Aden, is cancelled.

BANKS, Surgeon-Major S. O.B., Indian Medical Department, civil surgeon, Surat, furlough to Europe for one year and 174 days on private affairs is cancelled.

HOPE, Captain T., Staff Corps, Political Agent in Khelat, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 46 days on private affairs from April 15, or date of departure.

THOMPSON, Conductor J., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 17.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned officers to be colonels:—Lieut.-Colonel Anthony Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Percy William Powlett, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Henry Evelyn Coningham, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Montague Poyntz Ricketts, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel M. W. E. Gosset, the Dorsetshire Regiment.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Walter Theodore Chitty, Bombay, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major-Gen. J. L. Nation, C.B., S.C., Col. F. C. Anderson, S.C., Surg. R. J. Taaffe, Lieut.-Col. Francis Gellie, S.C., Col. C. H. Bergman, Inf., Col. H. St. G. Tucker, C.B., Inf., Lieut. W. Huskisson, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Major A. Clark Kennedy, S.C., Surg.-Maj. H. J. Hazlett.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surgs. R. A. Macrae, J. H. Handley, B. H. Baden Powell (Cov.), T. E. Ellison (Cov.), R. E. Wright, W. B. Melville, E. C. Elliott, A. Grant, C. H. Vowell (Cov.), D. B. Macdonald, F. Ansell.

Bombay Estab.—C. B. Pritchard (Cov.), J. W. Orr, W. H. Le Quesne.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Surg. F. C. Reeves, three months; Lieut. E. A. Bennett, Middlesex Regiment, 2 months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. A. Lane, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surg. P. H. Benson, Surg.-Maj. A. H. Leapingwell, Maj. A. Clark-Kennedy, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. R. Caldecott.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—B. Myers (Cov.), C. G. Vansittart, C. J. Keene.

Bombay Estab.—H. Mainwaring.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. H. Hardwick (Cov.), six months; C. F. Kreiser (Cov.), fifteen months; Lieut. Col. J. Biddulph, two months; A. Elliott, six months; R. L. Harris, two months.

Bombay Estab.—J. W. Smyth (Cov.), five and half months; C. B. Pritchard (Cov.), six months.

APRIL 14.

The Queen has approved the following promotions and alterations of rank among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Colonel.—Maj. Charles Harley Bridges.

Lieutenants to be Captains.—Henry Turner Faithfull, Warren Hastings, Henry Lushington Ramsay, Charles Wilson Young, Charles Harold Hepworth Beley, William Home Cazalet, James Loughnan O'Brien, Henry George Ryland, James Philip Sparling, Harold Arthur Deane, Charles Edward Wyld Macdonald, John Franklin Worledge, John George Morris, Harry Stanley Massy, Alfred Edwin Jones.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Adam Wilson Grahame; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. William Henry Beckett.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major Loudoun Francis Campbell.

To be Majors.—Capt. Charles Warren Walker; Capt. Harvey Hamilton Kelly.

To be Captains.—Lieut. Robert Hutchinson Campbell Tuftnell; Lieut. Eustace Edward Melville Lawford; Lieut. Alexander Bulstrode Fenton; Lieut. Hew Francis Cadell.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Arthur William Roberts.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry St. George Tucker, C.B.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major Alfred George Hutchins.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major Frederick FitzWilliam Comyn; Major John Hibbert.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. John Mawby Clossy Galloway, Madras Cavalry.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

The promotion of the undermentioned officers to the rank of Colonel by brevet to be antedated as follows:—Lieut.-Col. Philip Story, Bengal Infantry, April 1, 1879; Lieut.-Colonel Francis Shrubbs Iredell, Bombay Infantry, Feb. 13, 1880.

The following appointment has been made to the Staff of the Bombay Army:—Capt. E. Balfe, Bombay Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Judge-Advocate, vice Col. C. M. Ducat, retired.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff of Major-General L. W. Buck, Commanding a Division of the Madras Army:—Capt. C. G. Donald, Royal Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 13, Crofton Hall (s), Calcutta.—14, Almora (s), Calcutta; Donar (s), Akyab; Fairfield (s), Kurrachee; Parthian (s), Rangoon.—15, Polari, Rangoon.—16, Hispania (s), Mira (s), and Casarea, Calcutta; Clan Graham (s), and Ravenna (s), Calcutta.—18, Salavera, Calcutta; Victoria Regina, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—March 28, Monkseaton (s), Glasgow; High Field (s), Cardiff; Clan Ogilvie (s), Glasgow; Atrato (s), Sunderland; Scots Grey (s), Cardiff; Cranbrook (s), North Shields.—29, Lucinda (s), Middlesborough; Kerbella (s), London; Selembrina (s), Liverpool.—30, Rosetta (s), London; Victoria (s), Liverpool.—31, Crocodile, Portsmouth; Simla (s), Kurrachee; Tourmaline (s), Cardiff.—April 1, Lisnacreeve (s), Cardiff; Harogato (s), Middlesborough; Billingham (s), North Shields.—2, Minerva (s), West Hartlepool; Carlisle (s), Newport.

CALCUTTA.—March 24, Kilwa (s), Rangoon; Otway Tower (s), Newport.—25, Orion (s), Trieste.—26, Assyria (s), Bombay.—27, Clan Macarthur (s), Liverpool.—28, Capella (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—March 26, Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Calcutta; Chindwara (s), Bombay; Tait (s), Mauritius.—27, M. Meanatchy (s), Singapore.—29, Nepaul (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 13, Uppingham (s), Calcutta.—14, Blair Drummond, Calcutta; Wodan (s), Madras; Glance, Mauritius.—15, Albana (s), Bombay; Ancona (s), Bombay; Manydown, Bombay; Rewa (s), Calcutta; Fifeshire, Calcutta.—16, Sheila, Calcutta; Belgravia (s), Bombay.—18, Viceroy (s), Kurrachee.—20, Sunbeam (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—March 28, Storra Lee (s), Port Said; Thorndale (s), Hull; Barcelona (s), Marseilles; Clan Maclean (s), Antwerp.—30, Lilburn Tower (s), Genoa; Inchgravia (s), Marseilles.—31, Serapis, London; Europa (s), Antwerp; Bedford (s), Havre.—April 1, California (s), Liverpool; Huzara (s), London.—2, Clan Ranald (s), Marseilles; Simoom (s), Marseilles; China (s), London; Dynamene, Sand Heads; Elektra (s), Trieste; Delhi (s), Dunkirk; Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—March 24, Cloncurry (s), and Frederic Suzanni.—26, President Mabire.—27, Pemba (s).—28, Busheer (s), Tibre, and Malda.

MADRAS.—March 26, Manora (s), Calcutta; Chindwara (s), Calcutta.—27, Laurel, Akyab; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), London; M. Meanatchy (s), Singapore; Tait (s), Calcutta.—22, Alcious, London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, April 22; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 30; from Brindisi, May 4.

For Madras: Mrs. H. W. Hudson.

For Calcutta: Mr. Eccles, Mr. J. J. Morrison.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Trevethick.

For Colombo: Mr. E. H. O'Dowd.

For Bombay: Colonel Doveton, Mr. Costain, Major Hamilton, Lieut. A. J. Churchill, Veterinary-Surgeon Hammond.

For Aden: *From Brindisi*: Colonel Hogg.

For Suez: Lord Vaux, Major Clarkson.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 29; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 7; from Brindisi, May 11.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Burrell and infant, Mr. Brock, Mr. C. J. C. Kendall, Mr. W. G. Beauchamp, Major Moore. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stevens, the Nawab Shumsud Dowlah Zafar Jung, Mr. Trevethick, Lieut. Huskisson, Mr. R. S. Burney.

For Malta: Mr. S. Owen, Miss Owen.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, May 6; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 14; from Brindisi, May 18.

For Bombay: Mr. Grennan, Mrs. Bonus. *From Brindisi*: Surgeon-Major Kiernander.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: H.E. Wiston Bey.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, May 6; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 14; from Brindisi, May 18.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Tepper.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, May 13; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, May 21; from Brindisi, May 25.

For Bombay: Mrs. E. Dow. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. Smeaton.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, May 20; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, May 28; from Brindisi, June 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Butter and six children.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Thompson.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, May 27; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 4; from Brindisi, June 8.

For Bombay: Dr. H. E. Busteed. *From Brindisi*: Hon. J. H. Quinton.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail May 13.

For Colombo: Mr. C. H. Bagot.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, leaving Liverpool April 25.

For Bombay: Mrs. Stewart, infant, and ayah, Mr. H. Moore, Mr. G. H. Blathwayt, Colonel E. H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Swinburne, Miss Thompson, Mr. and Miss Hatch, Mr. R. Sadler.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *California*, leaving Liverpool May 13 to 16.
For Bombay: Mr. Nanson.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, sailing from Liverpool April 28.
For Bombay: Mrs. Clark and child.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, sailing from Liverpool May 2.
For Colombo: Mr. G. Murray, Mr. J. Northmore.
For Madras: Master A. H. Prichard, Master B. Prichard.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Rosetta*, March 30.

From London: Mr. R. W. Campion, Mr. F. D. Preston, Mr. A. P. Davis, Mrs. Bigg Wither and infant, Mrs. Rodger, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Duncan and child, Mr. P. H. Morton, Mr. C. Benzon, Miss Lawrell, Mr. J. Stirk, Mr. W. A. James, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. W. Quinn.

From Gibraltar: Surgeon-Major Irving.

From Malta: Mrs. Alexander and infant.

From Brindisi: Lord and Lady Reay, Mr. E. S. Symes, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, Mr. H. Tremenheere, Mr. W. Tyrrell, Mr. H. Marsh, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. W. M. Griffin, Mrs. Corrie Bird, Colonel Wodehouse, Rev. Brook Deedes, Dr. J. M. Laing, Mr. J. Sturrock.

From Venice: Major Jameson, Mr. J. C. Modi, Mr. P. Leversage, Mr. Moses.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Gwalior*, Capt. Harris, April 12.

From Bombay: H. H. the Regent of Kohlapore, Mr. Kirtirhar, Mr. and Mrs. Laurell, Mr. Birkmyre, Mr. Godboll. At Venice: Mr. A. Javanji, Messrs. F. P. Bhungara, Mr. Euler Finckh, J. W. Oliver, J. Macfadyen, G. T. Hamilton, G. H. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Wise, Mr. J. Blair.

From Alexandria: Lord Abinger, Mr. C. Williams, Major Gough, Mr. Benbow, Colonel Alleyne, Capt. Hamilton, Dr. C. L. Cunningham. At Venice: Miss Whateley.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Ravenna*, Capt. Stewart, April 15.

From Calcutta: Mr. M. Dewar, Mr. Liddell, Major A. K. Abbott, Mr. Matgear, Mr. H. W. J. Wood, Mr. G. R. Mallett, Mrs. Ellworthy and three children, Mrs. Caithness and children, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and two children, Mr. L. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Osmond and children, Mr. R. R. Davis.

From Madras: Mrs. Kennedy and child, Miss Heeman, Misses Sibthorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Shumann.

From Colombo: Mr. Templar.

From Bombay: Mr. Glennly, Major Lunis, Mr. S. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen and children, Messrs. Mackenzie, Parkinson, Goatside, R. Bennett.

From Marseilles: Mrs. and Miss Carpenter, Mrs. and Miss Menzies.

From CALCUTTA, per P. and O. s.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, April 13.

At Suez: Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Wilson, Lady Home and two children, Mr. O. S. Stack, Mr. J. Milne, Mr. F. Aitchison, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Gordon, Surgeon-General H. B. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sutherland and infant, Mrs. F. Dyer and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Buckland, Mr. S. Harraden, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pilcher and infant, Mr. M. F. Fleming, Mr. F. A. Roberts, Mr. C. W. Street and three children, Mr. J. L. Pigott, Mr. J. Tweedie and child, Miss Davis, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Buckland and three children, Mrs. H. Goodrich and infant, Mr. H. St. J. Kneller, Mrs. G. W. Evans, Viscount Parker, Mrs. G. Turner and child, Miss Gibson, Rev. A. and Mrs. Bauman and two children, Miss Bauman, Mrs. H. Williams and two infants, Mrs. Guine and two children, Rev. J. Brown and two children, Mrs. A. W. Chapman and two children, Mr. G. W. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Norman, Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Hills, Mrs. H. K. Abbott and two children, Mr. J. Phoenix, Mr. R. Peircey, Mr. A. McIver, Mrs. M. Gutting and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Doyle and four children, Mr. W. E. Doyle, Mrs. J. W. Shepherd and child, Miss Hastie, Mr. J. M. Barry, Mrs. J. Bunning and three children, Mrs. Lancaster, Mrs. H. P. Stewart and infant, Miss Shoeminare, Mr. Irvine, and Mr. Martin Nusses.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Carthage*, April 18.

From Bombay: Lieutenant K. Errington, Mr. and Mrs. R. de Bouverieres, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Harvey, Count Courando, Dr. Paul Rey, Mr. and Mrs. Ravenscroft, Miss Ravenscroft, Major O. Tony, Mr. D. Watson, Mr. W. Willocks, Colonel A. Filgate, Colonel W. O. Trevor, Mr. B. A. Parker, Mr. J. O. Beighton, Mr. C. W. Macdonald, Rev. and Mrs. L. L. Whyll and child, Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. S. Trehearne, Mr. C. W. Johnson, Colonel Rolland, Mr. C. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hamilton, General H. Brooke, Miss Boisey, Mr. T. Ledger, Mr. T. A. Apear, Mr. W. Mowat, Mrs. Mowat, Lord Radstock, Hon. E. Waldegrave, Mr. Jonas, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Barton and infant, Mr. E. Bedford, Mr. W. A. Porter, Mr. K. K. Puntkati, Mrs. Pollen and child, Miss Eales, Mrs. Macaulay and two children, Mrs. Christophan, Mr. N. Laurence, Colonel and Miss Boddam, Mr. F. E. W. Bowen, Mrs. C. T. O'Donnell, Mrs. Longworthy, Miss Ingram, Mr. H. W. Payne, Mr. J. E. Down, Mr. W. R. Chew, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ingram and six children, Mr. G. McLeary, Mr. H. D. Aloblass, Mrs. Guibert, Mr. A. D. Pollen, Mr. and Mrs. Augusto and three children, Major Le Breton, Mrs. Le Breton and child, Mr. A. E. Monmeckjee, Major J. Stone, Mr. E. W. Wilson, Mr. J. A. Davis, Mr. G. R. Tilly, Mr. C. J. Sharpe, Mr. D. Sinclair, Mr. P. V. Luke, Mr. J. A. Blayne, Mrs. Glennie and infant, Mr. Wright, Miss Reid, Mr. and Mrs. P. Obbard and infant, Mr. F. Broughton, Mr. and Mrs. Jodney and three children, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Northup and three children, Mrs. Deakin and two children, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Wilkinson, Mr. R. G. Dunlop, Miss Wesley, Mr. and Mrs. Beachcroft, three children and governess, Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Chauler and three

children, Mr. C. R. Palmer, Colonel and Mrs. De Gseyt, Mrs. Glasgow and two children, Mr. C. J. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Shepherd's two children, Mr. and Mrs. Porter and two children, Mr. Macartney, Mr. Valling, Mr. Maurie Tini Anne, Mr. Jeyes, Mrs. Harding and two infants, Mr. D. Browne, Mrs. Ellmore, Mr. P. Leversage, Mr. Moses.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Carthage*, April 3.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Obbard and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Tooney and two children, Rev. and Mrs. G. A. Northap and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram, Mr. Ingram and child, Mr. and Mrs. Beachcroft and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Mowat, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. Evers, Mrs. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ravenscroft, Miss L. Ravenscroft, Colonel Rolland, Hon. J. Oliver, Mrs. F. Broughton, Mrs. C. Brown, Mrs. Guibert, Mrs. Glasgow and two children, Mr. W. A. Porter, Master Macartney, Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Chandler and two children, Mrs. C. J. O'Donnell, Mr. C. S. R. Palmer, Miss Reid, Mr. W. Wright, Mrs. Elmore, Mr. C. S. Moore, Mr. W. R. Chew, Miss Ingram, Miss Langworthy, Mr. D. Sinclair, Mrs. W. S. Deakin and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Osborne, Mr. R. J. Dunlop, Mrs. Shepherd and two children.

For Venice: General J. C. Brooke, Miss Boosey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hamilton, Major Stone.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bonnieres.

For Brindisi: Major C. Young, Mr. J. O. Beighton, Colonel Filgate, Mr. G. A. Parker, Mr. J. E. Dawn, Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Mr. S. M. Johnson, Mr. C. Benson, Mr. W. A. Wilson, Comte Comando and servant, Colonel W. S. Trevor, Mr. J. A. Apear, Mr. W. A. Willock, Mr. Luke, Mr. J. Watson, Dr. Pawl Rey, Mr. F. Ledger, Mr. Tremearne.

For Marseilles: Major and Mrs. LeBreton and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Barston, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Pollen and infant, Colonel and Mrs. LeGeyt, Mrs. Corslophan, Mr. and Mrs. Elphinstone and two children, Lord Radstock, Hon. E. Waldegrave, Miss Harvey, Colonel Boddam, Miss Boddam, Mrs. E. Glennir and infant, Mr. G. R. Tilly, Mr. E. C. Robinson, Mr. W. H. Payne, Mr. K. K. Puntkati, Mr. Craig, Mrs. Macaulay and two children, Mr. N. B. Allbless, Mr. J. A. Davies, Mr. N. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Mowat, Rev. L. L. and Mrs. Uhl and child, Mr. F. E. Bowen, Mr. Edward Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. P. Agosto and child, Mr. Sharpe.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ancona*, Capt. Murray, from London, April 15.

For Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Bythell and five daughters, Mrs. M. H. Smyth and child, Mr. H. C. Barnard, Mrs. Norton, Miss Clinker, Mr. W. E. Scott, Mr. Merwanjee, Mr. Sitanath, Miss Hopkins, Mr. R. B. Holt, Mrs. Staples and child, Captains H. Campbell, H. W. Morrison, W. J. Robertson, McInnes, H. Heyler, H. Hewat, Majors R. Williamson, J. Wolseley, Lieuts. W. Stewart, W. Beach, St. Leger, G. Wolfe, F. Fleming, Mr. Cocker, Hera Singh and two natives.

For Suez: Mr. Jas. Crowle, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. R. Mackay, Lieut.-Colonel Sir N. Pringle.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Rear-Admiral Hon. W. F. Ward, Mr. Pulley and son, Mr. Drake, Mr. T. Cotton, Mr. A. Isaacs.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mongolia*, Capt. Fraser, from Venice, April 16.

For Bombay: Miss Little. From Brindisi: Mr. A. M. Jacobs, Lieut. Gildard, Mr. Maynes, Capt. Eustace, Capt. Maynes, Major Benson, Dr. C. R. Stulporgad, Mr. E. Porcheron, Mr. J. M. Romanis, Capt. Nugent, Colonel Magrath, Lieut. Young, Lieut. Norris, Capt. Ellis, Mr. C. Walters.

For Calcutta: Rev. G. Billing, Rev. J. G. and Mrs. Derrick. From Brindisi: Mr. M. de Courcy.

For Madras: Mr. B. Engcroft. From Brindisi: Mr. Strange, Mrs. Mangles.

For Colombo: Mr. A. B. Scott.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. Watts, Miss Cavanagh, Blum Pasha.

For Suez: From Brindisi: Major Yates.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, left Liverpool April 15.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Moir, Mr. G. H. Ross, Mr. A. Sharp.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, left Liverpool April 15.

For Bombay: Mrs. Betham and family, Surgeon-Major Gupta, Major and Mrs. Tyacke, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Larkins, Mr. Arbutthad, Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Hancock, Mr. F. St. Clare Williams, Miss Williams, Mr. Yunk, Miss Newport, Rev. Dr. Robinson, Mr. Burden, Mrs. Emerson.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, left Liverpool April 18.

For Calcutta: Mr. Currie.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Surat*, Captain C. R. Edwards, sailing April 10.

For London: Rev. and Mrs. Winter and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Wendon, Mr. and Mrs. F. Yorke Smith, General and Mrs. Paget, Miss Clara Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Verner, Mr. W. L. Allen, Mrs. Allen and two children, Mr. R. W. Newell, Mr. G. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Brown Nutt, Miss Cole, Mrs. Hilson, Mrs. Porne.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. T. Norman, Miss Hewlett, Colonel Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Miss Home, Mr. W. E. E. Ellis, Mr. W. Jopp.

For Venice: Major A. J. Little.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Macdonald.

By the s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, sailing April 17.

For London: Miss Lund, Mrs. White and child, Mr. E. J. S. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hynes, Mr. E. C. Sawyers, Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Lane, Mr. J. Watson.

For Venice: Colonel G. G. and Miss Erskine, Mr. A. J. Spink, Dr. and Mrs. Helson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe Murray.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. MacMillan, Mr. H. G. Pearse, Colonel Chowne, Mr. F. R. Springett, Major F. Carr.

For Trieste: Major and Mrs. Caussmaker, Mr. H. C. Robinson, Mr. W. E. C. Ellis, Mr. Walker.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—April 13, at Southsea, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Walter Campbell, late Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

CLIVE—April 12, the wife of Colonel Edward Clive, of a son.

COLLIS—April 14, at 16, Richmond-place, Brighton, the wife of Colonel F. W. Collis, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

RIDDELL—April 13, at No. 1, Abbottsford-erescant, St. Andrews, N.B., the wife of William Riddell, Esq., of Singhia, Tirhoot, of a son.

THOMPSON—April 13, at Cricklade House, Andover, the wife of Major-General C. Thompson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—UDNY—Feb. 26, at the house of the bride's father, near Lobos, Buenos Ayres, South America, by the Rev. James Smith, D.D., Marian, second daughter of John Lindon Anderson, Esq., to Edward Ryan, third son of the late George Udry, of the Bengal Civil Service.

BERRY—HOLMAN—April 9, at Christ Church, Ealing, by the Rev. Canon Carver, D.D., William Henry Atkin, of Woodville-gardens, Barnes, elder son of the late William Berry, of North-park, Croydon, to Louisa, third daughter of W. L. Holman, of Murree, Punjab, India.

BLUNDELL—KENNEDY—April 16, at St. Helen's Church, Kensington, by the Rev. A. R. Blundell (brother of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. Hattersley Smith, and the Rev. Dalgarno Robinson, Vicar, Edmund Snow Blundell, youngest son of the late Major George Snow Blundell, 51st Bengal Native Infantry, to Annie Elizabeth, daughter of Major-General J. D. Kennedy, Bengal Army, retired.

DRYLAND—CLARKE—April 18, in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, by the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Alfred Dryland, C.E., to Edith Rose Constance, only daughter of the late Henry Robert Clarke, of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

LAVIE—COSSER—April 14, at Titchfield, Hants, by the Rev. W. M. Cosser, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. F. Cosser, and the Rev. R. W. Pain, Charles Ernest Lavie, of Badulla, Ceylon, to Sophie Maria Eleanor Cosser.

MCGOWAN—GRESLEY—April 11, at Lillington Church, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Coventry, George McGowan, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., to Rose Elizabeth, daughter of the late Major Frances Gresley, H.E.I.C.S., of Meriden Lodge, Leamington.

MUIR—HULEATT—April 11, at St. John's Church, Bethnal-green, by the Rev. H. G. Watkins, M.A., Vicar of Potter's Bar, assisted by the Very Rev. Edward Spooner, Dean of Bocking, and the Rev. A. Bousfield, Captain Archibald M. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, son of Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., to Frances Emma, second daughter of Rev. Hugh Huleatt, Vicar of the parish, and late Chaplain to the Forces.

PETLEY—STEWART—April 14, at St. Paul's, Old Charlton, by the Rev. F. Haslam, Frank Irvine, youngest son of Captain J. E. Petley, R.N., to Mary Alice, eldest daughter of James Dick Stewart, late Commander P. and O. S.N. Company's service.

WILCOCKS—BIRDWOOD—April 9, at Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. J. F. Marillier, Vicar of Dewchurch, Herefordshire, the Rev. Charles Anthony Wilcocks, to Sophia Josephine, daughter of the late General Birdwood, 3rd B.N.I.

DEATHS.

GOLDSMITH—April 9, of acute laryngitis, at her residence, Marylands, Pelham-road, Gravesend, Eliza, third daughter of the late Edward Goldsmith, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.

HARRIS—April 14, at Ivanhoe, Victoria-road, Upper Norwood, Susanna Harriot, widow of Captain James Stanley Harris, Bengal Army, aged 72.

HUNTER—April 13, at 34, Wellesley-road, Croydon, Helen Blanche Powis, fifth and dearly-loved daughter of Colonel Charles Hunter, Commissary of Ordnance, Ferozepore, Punjab.

KNATCHBULL—April 12, suddenly, at his residence, Claremount Court, St. Helier's, Jersey, Lieut.-General Reginald Edward Knatchbull, R.A., late Bengal Artillery, youngest son of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, eighth Bart., of Mertham Hatch, Kent, in his 73rd year.

McLAREN—April 6, at sea, on board the s.s. *Almora*, James Grieve McLaren, of Calcutta, aged 37.

RIGBY—April 14, at 14, Portland-place, of congestion of the lungs, after a very few days' illness, Major-General Christopher Palmer Rigby, late H.M.'s Consul at Zanzibar.

SLOANE—April 11, at her residence, 14, Campden-hill-road, Kensington, Mary Sloane, sister of the late William Sloane of Tirhoot, India, aged 83.

WELLS—April 8, at Oak Villa, St. Marychurch, Torquay, General S. Wells, C.B., aged 77.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ASHLEY—March 29, at Chinchpookley, the wife of George Ashley, of a daughter.

FLYNN—March 18, at Chudderghat, Haiderabad, Deccan, the wife of F. K. Flynn, Educational Department, of a son.

HURYCHUND—March 30, at Thakurdwar-street, the wife of Mr. Luxmon Venayekrao Hurychund, of a son.

MACKENZIE—March 22, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of Captain MacKenzie, 2nd Sind Horse, of a daughter.

PINDER—March 13, at Abbottabad, the wife of Richard J. P. Pinder, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Hazara Division, of a daughter.

WATSON—March 28, at Woodside, Ootacamund, the wife of G. Dunlop Watson, Esq., of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—March 28, the wife of the Rev. H. A. Williams, M.A., Chaplain of Wellington, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AYNSLEY—LEMON—March 28, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, John Aynsley to Sarah Jane, younger daughter of Captain W. U. Lemon, R.S.N. Co., and granddaughter of Captain W. U. Lemon, of the Hon. East India Company.

FRANCIS—MILNE—March 25, at Dharwar, by the Rev. Charles Kirk, Frederick William Francis, Revenue Survey, S.M.C., son of Major-General Francis, late Survey Commissioner, to Annie, second daughter of the late N. Milne, Esq., of Gravesend, Kent.

THOMPSON—BROWN—March 30, at Christ Church, Byculla, by Rev. A. L. Onslow, W. F. G. Thompson to Kate, youngest daughter of R. C. Brown, I.T.D., Manora, Karachi.

WATSON—O'DONNELL—March 22, at Budaon, by the Rev. C. Jermyn of Bareilly, Surgeon J. Watson, M.D., Medical Staff, to Florence N., fourth daughter of the late J. W. O'Donnell, Esq.

DEATHS.

BARRETT—April 1, at Tardeo, William, the beloved son of John James and Eliza Barrett, aged 2 years.

CALDER—March 27, at New Town, Madras, Hugh Ross Calder, eldest son of the late Donald Calder, of Thurso, County Caithness, Scotland, aged 65.

CRICK—March 31, at Bombay, Louis Ann Crick, relict of R. W. Crick, and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Tasker Griffin, R.N.

GABBETT—March 25, at Bellary, from enteric fever, William Arthur, the beloved child of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Gabbett, Madras Staff Corps, aged 4 years.

HOME—March 22, Lillian Mabel (Lily), the beloved daughter of George and Isabel Home, aged 8 years.

JARDINE—March 31, at Poona, Captain Francis Raleigh Jardine, Invalid Establishment, late of the 5th Bombay N.L.I., only son of the late Lieut. Edward Raleigh Jardine, 12th Bengal N.I., of Stonehouse, Devon, aged 60 years.

McMORRAN—March 28, at St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, Mr. Robert McMORRAN, Pensioned Conductor, aged 63 years.

PEARCE—March 28, at Allahabad, Francis Thomas Stephen, the infant son of Joseph and Mary Pearce.

SCARTH—March 25, at Moabund, Jorhat, Assam, Hester Mary, wife of Edward Scarth, aged 25 years.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. G. White and Co. report as follows on the Tea Market, from the 2nd to the 17th inst. :—Since our last report, dated the 2nd inst., the Easter holidays have intervened, and although there was a small sale on the 9th inst., no large quantity was brought forward until the 13th, when 7,000 packages were offered, and since that date the sales have continued to be heavy. Fine and Finest are in very short supply, and have realised high prices. Medium to fine with quality have been inquired for, and an advance of 1d. to 2d. has in some cases been established on these grades, it being most marked on broken Pekoes. For common to medium there has been also a better demand, and quotations are ½d. to 1d. higher since the holidays. The postponement of the announcement of the Budget from the 16th to the 23rd inst. appears to have added a fresh stimulus to the duty payments, which continue on a very heavy scale, and this, coupled with the exceptionally favourable statistical position of Indian Tea, is encouraging buyers to operate, as the amount in first hands is now reduced to a very small compass. Ceylon.—There has been a rather large and, on the whole, useful assortment brought to sale, and prices for all desirable kinds are firmer at 1d. per lb. advance.

THE following are the annual reliefs for the Madras Presidency for the year 1885-86:—Royal Horse Artillery—D-B, Kirkee to Bangalore; E-B, Bangalore to Secunderabad; M-B, Secunderabad to Kirkee. Royal Artillery—R-1st, Bellary to Bangalore; S-1st, Bangalore to Bellary; 6-1st, S.I.D., Thayetmyo to England; 1st Bn. O.L.I., Quetta and Bangalore to England; one battalion, England to Bangalore. Madras Cavalry—1st Regiment, Bangalore to Kamptee; 2nd, Bellary to Bangalore; 3rd, Secunderabad to Bellary; 4th, Kamptee to Secunderabad. Madras Infantry—3rd Regiment, Tounghoo to Cannanore; 6th, Quilon to Secunderabad; 19th, Cannanore to Bellary; 21st, Trichinopoly to Tounghoo; 22nd, Madras to Cuttack; 24th, Secunderabad to Mangalore; 25th, Bellary to Madras; 31st, Secunderabad to Quilon; 32nd, Cuttack to Secunderabad; 33rd, Mangalore to Trichinopoly.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—April 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 96	to	96½
Six-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	98	to	99
Four per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½		
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	110	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	110	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	192	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	93	to	94
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	505	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 p.ct.	70½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 p.ct.	820
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 p.ct.	600
INDIAN BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 p.ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ p.ct.	£50
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 p.ct.	95

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	825
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 p.ct.	450
Albert (Kurachee) ...	1,100	100	1,125
Apollo ...	2,200	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	555
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	202½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	—	190
Chollera ...	1,880	600	795
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	155
East India ...	1,000	130	1,140
Fort ...	8,500	400	2,600
French ...	all	45	600
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	500
Khangam ...	500	40	475
Mercantile ...	125	7½	125
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	335
Mummar M ...	all	40	225
New Berar ...	500	45	640
New Indian ...	125	10	170
Prince of Wales ...	400	100	515
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	50	—	540
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind ...	750	50	695
Volkart ...	all	60	725

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	350
Alliance Spinning ...	all	50	620
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	475
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	91
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	all	9 p.ct.	475
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	—	22
Bombay United ...	1,000	30	780
Central India ...	500	25	650
Coorla Land and Mill ...	700	12½	500
Dhru Mills ...	1,000	30	500
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	—	1,000 nom.
Dhurrumeey ...	all	35	160
Empress Co. ...	all	25	690
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	515
Golan Baba ...	400	—	325
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	NIL	125
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	620
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	550
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,020 x 3
Imperial Cotton ...	1,000	20	400
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	40	800
James Greaves ...	400	—	405
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	410
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	32	845
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	725
Khatiao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	750
Leopold ...	100	5	128
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,500
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	610
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	995
Mazagon ...	500	9	170
Morari Goculdass ...	1,000	65	1,325
Nalgam ...	100	—	110
National ...	1,000	40	500
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	830
Oriental ...	625	15	425
Parrell ...	400	—	110
People of India ...	250	6½	160
Prince of Wales ...	1,350	15	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Shoapora Mills ...	1,000	70	1,280
Shoondardas ...	1,000	30	360
Southern India ...	500	20	350
Southern Mahratta ...	250	10	250
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	500
Western India ...	1,000	25	550

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 p.ct.	350
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	70
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	50
Do. do. ...	21-13-1	do.	71
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-5-16	do.	355

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	415
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	108
Bombay Burnah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,700
Indian Guarantied Suretyship ...	10	12
Karachi Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	365

Kemp & Co. ...	175	310
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55 & 65
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	25
Princes of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,450
Trencher and Co. ...	all	1,150
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	675
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	765
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	310

CALCUTTA.—March 30.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	94 13 to	94 14
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 94 13 to	94 14		
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal.			
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	96 12 to			
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	96 12 to	98 6		
4½ of 1880 (Coupon) ...	—	—		

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. 100	8 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	101	4 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101	8 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102	12 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103	0 to	—
5 of 1873 (1908) ...	102	0 to	—
5 of 1885 (1905) ...	102	0 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	97	0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	190 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	131 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	830 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£225	175 to 180
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	92 to 93
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	460 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 143 to 145
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 2 p. to —
Asiatic Jute ...	100 150 to —
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 62 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 1,225 to 1,235
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,225 to 1,235
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	51 1 disc.
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1 2
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 84 to 85
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 280 to 285
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100 86 to —
Budce-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 66 to 67
Burrakur Coal ...	100 145 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 120 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 87 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 115 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 80 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 28 to —
Dumbar Cotton Mills ...	100 28 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 210 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 27 to 34
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 200 to —
Gourepore ...	100 60 to 67
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 90 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100 61 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 120 to 121
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ...	50 111 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 97 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100 135 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 98 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 80 to 86
New Beerhoom Coal ...	100 80 to 84
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Raneengunge Coal Association ...	100 64 to 65
Riverside Press ...	94 63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 260 to 262½
Seabpore Jute Manufactory ...	100 38 to 39
Strand Bank Press ...	100 79 to 80
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 96 to 97

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 30 to —
Amluckie ...	100 95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 98 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 20 to 22
Do. contributory ...	80 16 to 18
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100 79 to 80
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100 66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200 122 to 124
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 100 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 45 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 35 to —
Darjiling ...	100 110 to —
Deling (Assam) ...	90 28 to —
Dehra Doo ...	100 50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 98 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 35 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 40 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 32 to 34
Endogram ...	10 110 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 74 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhatty (Assam) ...	100 25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua 5 p.c. ...	100	112 to 117
Do do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 p. cent. ...	100	115 to 120
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	19 to 20
Do. do. ...	5	4 to 5
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	57 to 58
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	79 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchunpor (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kursong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kutnal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Loobah ...	100	130 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpor (Cachar) ...	290	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	— par
Seemah ...	100	— to —
Singbuli and Murmah ...	100	95 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to —
Takpar (Darjiling) ...	200	155 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

MADRAS.—April 1.

Four per cents ...	Rs. 90½ to 96½
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	3½ pre. to 3½
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3½ to 3
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	— to —
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	— to —
Bank of Madras Shares ...	585 to 599

MADRAS.—April 1.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand ...	1s. 6 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 6½ d.
Do. 3 mo. sight ...	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7 1-3d.
Do. 4 do. ...	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 3-16d.
Do. 6 do. ...	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.
Do. Tele. ...	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 3-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight ...	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.
Do. 3 do. ...	1s. 7 3-16d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 5-16d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight ...	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.
Do. 3 do. ...	1s. 7 d.	—	1s. 7 d.

LONDON.—April 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd.	86 to 88
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	97 to 99
4	Do. do. October 10, 1888	99 to 100
4	India Enforced Paper	72 to 74
4	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4	Do. do. 1893	75½ to 76½
3½	Debentures	— to —
4	Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	101 to 103
4	Do.	98 to 100
4	Mauritius, 1881	102 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96	110 to 114
4	Do.	99 to 100
4	Straits Settlements Government	104 to 106

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—(Cont.)

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RAILWAYS.—(Continued.)

	Price	
Nizam's State Rail, 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	15 to 16
Do. Do. ...	15	9½ to 10½
West of India Port, Ld. ...	20	18½ to 19½

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited... ..	10	11½ to 11¾
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	10	13½ to 13¾
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	100	100 to 103
Do. 6 p.c. do. 1899 ...	100	105 to 108
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	100 to 103
Do. Exten., Austr. & China ...	10	12½ to 12¾
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	100	108 to 111
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	100	102 to 105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	100	103 to 106
Indo-European, Lim. ...	25	29½ to 30½

BANKS.

Agra	10	9 to 9½
Delhi and London ...	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A. and C. ...	all	19½ to 20½
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	25	16½ to 17½
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	28½	51 to 53

MISCELLANEOUS.

Barnagore Jute Factory... ..	10	5 to 6
Bombay Gas, Lim. ...	5	6 to 6½
Do. New	4	4½ to 5½
Credit Foncier of Mauritius ...	10	10½ to 11½
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency ...	—	3 to 3½
Oriental Gas	—	8 to 8½
Do. New	4½	7 to 7½
Do. do. 1879	1	1½ to 1¾
Peninsular and Oriental Steam... ..	50	58 to 60
Do. do. New, 1867... ..	20	22 to 23

TEA AND COFFEE.

Assam	20	36 to 38
British Indian	all	3 to 4
Darjiling	all	20 to 22
Eastern Assam	all	2½ to 3
Jorehaut	all	34 to 36
Leibong	all	9½ to 10½
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam... ..	all	4 to 5
Do. New	2	— to —
Ouvah Coffee	all	1½ to 2
Upper Assam	all	½ to 1

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days.	60 days.
Calcutta... ..	1s. 7-10d. ...	1s. 7-11	1s. 6-15-10d
Madras	1s. 7-8d. ...	1s. 7-9-10d.	1s. —
Bombay	1s. 7-10d. ...	1s. 7-11d.	1s. 7-7-10d.
Colombo	1s. 7-10d. ...	1s. 7-11d.	1s. 7-7-10d.
Mauritius... ..	Nom. ...	Nom. ...	Nom. ...
	4 per cent.	4½ per cent.	
Indian Government Papers... ..	73½	75½	6

LIST OF

INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the leave was granted.

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MILITARY.

Barnes, Lieut.-Col. O. S. C., from Dec. 12, '84, B.
Barton, Col. L. C., S. C., 2 yrs., from March 7, '84, B.
Barron, Lieut.-Col. W. S. C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, '83, B.
Barrow, Maj. F. S. C., 1 yr. 1 dy., from Aug. 19, '84, B.
Batty, Surg. Maj. R. H., 1 yr., from July 1, '84, B.
Beauchamp, Col. G. E. H., Inf., M.
Bell, Col. T. S. C., 1 yr. 172 dys., from June 3, '84, B.
Bensley, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from July 5, '84, B.
Bennett, Lieut. E. A., S. C., 6 mos., from Jan. 6, '85, B.
Bergman, Col. C. H., Inf., 1 yr., from Mar. 6, '85, B.
Bloomfield, Lt.-Col. A. S. C., 273 dys., from Feb. 27, '85, B.
Blowers, Lt.-Col. C. E., S. C., 1 yr., from Sept. 9, '84, B.
Boulton, Col. C. F., S. C., 1 yr., from Oct. 19, '84, B.
Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T. S. C., 12 mos., fr. Sept. 2, '84, B.
Browne, Col. C. M., R. E., 1 yr., from Feb. 27, '85, B.
Burton, Surg. J. A., 1 yr., from Aug. 13, '84, M.
Busteed, Surg. Maj. H. E., M. D., 396 dys., fr. May 23, '84, M.
Butler, Capt. James, S. C., 1 yr. 23 dys., fr. Dec. 18, '84, B.

Campbell, Col. A. E., S. C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 12, '83, B.
Carter, Maj. T. T., R. E., 1 yr. from Dec. 5, '84, B.
Cayley, Bde. Surg. H., 1 yr. 243 dys., from April 6, '84, B.
Chaplin, Major A., Inf., M.
Chapman, Maj. R. T., Inf., 1 yr., from Sept. 24, '84, M.
Clare, Maj. A. B., Inf., 8 mos., from Jan. 6, '85, B.
Clark, Col. H. M. S., S. C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 20, '84, M.
Clarkson, Surg. J. W., 18 mos., from May 28, '84, B.
Close, Col. H. P., S. C., 1 yr. 353 dys., fr. Jan. 16, '83, B.
Coddington, Lieut. Col. E. C., S. C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 8, '83, B.
Cullen, Maj. E. H., S. C., B.
Colst. n, Brig.-Surg. C. K., 1 yr., from Dec. 5, '84, B.
Condon, Surg.-Maj. J. H., 18 mos., from April 20, '84, B.
Cones, Surg. G. A., 2 yrs., from May 1, '83, B.
Conolly, Col. A., S. C., B.
Cotton, Maj. F. P., R. E., 1 yr. 281 dys., fr. Mar. 13, '83, B.
Cowley, Lieut. J. W., S. C., 18 mos., from May 15, '84, B.
Cox, Col. G. W., Inf., 1 yr. 60 dys., fr. Nov. 20, '84, M.
Cox, Lieut. E. C., S. C., 1 yr. 55 dys., fr. April 1, '84, B.
Craofoft, Lieut. Col. B., S. C., 2 yrs., from July 20, '83, B.

Daunt, Col. J. C. C., V. C., S. C., 2½ yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '83, B.
Dawson, Surg. L. R., M. D., 1 yr., from Jan. 27, '85, B.
Dicey, Col. A. H. M., S. C., 1 yr. 260 dys., fr. Jan. 1, '84, M.
Doveton, Maj. H., R. E., 2 yrs. 9 ms., from Dec. 4, '82, B.
Dowker, Col. H. C., S. C., 1 yr. 176 dys., fr. May 17, '83, M.
Durand, Lieut.-Col. C. J., S. C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '84.

Eades, Surg.-Maj. L. E., 18 mos., from April 13, '84, B.
Elliston, Maj. F. C., S. C., 1 yr., fr. June 19, '84, B.
Evers, Surg.-Maj. B., M. D., 1 yr., from Oct. 24, '84, B.
Ewing, Lt.-Col. John, S. C., 15 mos., fr. May 20, '84, M.

Fagan, Col. W. T., S. C., 2 yrs., from April 6, '84, B.
Fawcett, Surg.-Maj. E., 14 mos., from June 3, '84, M.
Fayrer, Lieut. J. O. S., S. C., from Feb. 6, '85, B.
Forbes, Lieut. E. E., S. C., fr. Nov. 21, '84, M.
Fordyce, Lieut. A. D., S. C., 1 yr., from Aug. 19, '84, B.
Fraser, Maj. E. A., S. C., 1 yr. 60 dys., fr. Feb. 6, '85, M.

Gellie, Lt.-Col. F., S. C., 1 yr., from Mar. 13, '85, B.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S. C., 18 mos., from May 9, '84, B.
Gordon, Lieut. W. D., S. C., 1 yr., from Jan. 6, '85, B.
Grant, Col. A. D., Inf., fr. Dec. 19, '84, M.
Gray, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., from Feb. 6, '85, B.
Greany, Surg. J. P., M. D., 1 yr., from Sept. 9, '84, B.
Greenaway, Capt. T. S. C., 1 yr., from July 9, '84, M.
Grey, Lt.-Col. L. J. H., C. S. I., S. C., 1 yr. 196d., fr. Ap. 23, '84, B.
Griffith, Col. C. M., S. C., 1 yr. 49 dys., fr. Feb. 1, '85, B.
Griffith, Lt.-Col. J. G. E., S. C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 12, '83, B.
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Hammond, Lt.-Col. H. A., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '84, M.
Hankin, Col. E. L., S. C., 2 years, from Dec. 29, '83, M.
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Hazlett, Surg.-Maj. H. J., 1 yr. 14 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '84, M.
Heming, Maj. D., Inf., M.
Henderson, Surg.-Maj. G. M. D., 1 yr. 10 mos., fr. Aug. 14, '83, B.
Hills, Col. John, R. E., S. C., 2 yrs., fr. My. 28, '83, B.
Hodgkinson, Lieut. C. C., S. C., 18 ms., fr. May 1, '84, B.
Hodgson, Major G. R., S. C., 2 yrs., from March 22, '84, B.
Hogg, Col. A. G. F., S. C., 6 mos., from Feb. 6, '85, B.
Holloway, Lieut.-Col. E. G. V., S. C., 1 yr. from Mar. 31, '84, M.
Holroyd, Col. W. R. M., S. C., 18 mos., fr. April 4, '84, B.
Howes, Col. J. R., Inf., 27 mos., from May 29, '83, M.
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Kelly, Surgeon-Major James, 18 mos., fr. Jan. 12, '84, B.
Kennedy, Capt. W. P., S. C., 18 ms., fr. April 28, '84, B.
Kerrich, Lieut. G. S., S. C., 1 yr., from Feb. 22, '85, M.

Lambert, Col. T., S. C., 1 yr. 160 dys., fr. Nov. 23, '83, B.
Lampen, Col. J. S. C., 2 years, from April 21, '84, M.
Landon, Major A., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '84, B.
Legh, Lieut. P. R., S. C., fr. Nov. 21, '84, B.
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Luard, Lt.-Col. C. H., R. E., 493 dys., fr. Feb. 10, '84, B.

Macby, Maj. W. G. W., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '85, B.
Macdonald, Col. D., S. C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 6, '84, B.
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Marryat, Maj. E. L., R. E., 2 yrs., from June 10, '84, B.
Massy, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr. 166 dys., from Apr. 12, '84, B.
Mathew, Col. B. H., R. E., 1 yr. 286 dys., fr. Aug. 28, '83, B.
McNeill, Lt. Henry, S. C., 15 mos., from Apr. 25, '84, B.
Minchin, Col. C. C., S. C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.
Minchin, Lieut. H. D. M., S. C., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B.
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Morse, Lt.-Col. H. C., S. C., 2 yrs., from June 14, '84, B.
Morton, Col. B. W. D., S. C., 1 yr. 70 dys., fr. May 8, '84, B.
Muir, Capt. A. M., S. C., 1 yr., from May 6, '84, B.
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Onslow, Maj. F. M., Cav., 1 yr., from Aug. 23, '84, M.
Owen, Lt.-Col. A. G., S. C., 18 mos., from April 11, '84, B.

Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S. C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M.
Palmer, Col. R. H., S. C., 1 yr. 131 dys., fr. Apr. 16, '84, B.
Pemberton, Col. W. R., S. C., M.
Phillips, Col. A. N., Inf., 18 mos., from April 18, '84, B.
Pollard, Lieut. W. C., S. C., 18 mos., from May 15, '84, B.
Preston, Col. B. H., 1 yr., from Oct. 6, '84, M.

Reeves, Surg. F. C., 18 ms., from March 5, '84, M.
Rennick, Maj. A. de C., S. C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '83, B.
Repton, Lt.-Col. H. M., S. C., 2 yrs., from April 25, '84, B.
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S. C., 2 yrs., from April 19, '83, B.

Salmon, Maj. W. A., S. C., 6 ms., fr. Dec. 1, '84, B.
Seance, Col. James, S. C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 14, '84, B.
Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.
Sherriff, Col. J. P., S. C., 1 yr. 74 dys., fr. June 19, '84, B.
Smith, Col. H. C., S. C., 1 yr. 51 dys., from Mar. 1, '85, B.
Spearman, Lt.-Col. H. R., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '85, B.
Stansfeld, Col. T. W., S. C., 1 yr., from Sept. 10, '84, M.
Staveley, Lieut. G. E., S. C., 1 yr., from Jan. 6, '85, B.
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. P., R. E., 2 yrs., fr. July 10, '84, B.
Stokeo, Maj. R., Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 16, '8, M.
Strover, Lt.-Col. G. A., S. C., 1 yr. 243 dys., fr. Ap. 1, '84, M.
Swaine, Surg. F. R., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 29, '84, B.

Taaff, Surg. R. J., 1 yr., B.
Thomas, Lt.-Col. H. M. B., S. C., 1 yr., from Mar. 1, '85, B.

Thomas, Surg. W. F., 1 yr., from Oct. 18, '84, M.
Trevor, Lt.-Col. G. H., S. C., 1 yr. 6 ms., fr. Mar. 7, '84, M.
Trotter, Maj. W. F., S. C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '84, B.

Warburton, Surg.-Maj. W. P., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 20, '84, B.
Ward, Lieut.-Col. H. C. E., 1 yr., from Sept. 2, '84, B.
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Warden, Col. G. L., S. C., 18 mos., from July 29, '84, B.
Watson, Brig.-Surg. G. A., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '84, B.
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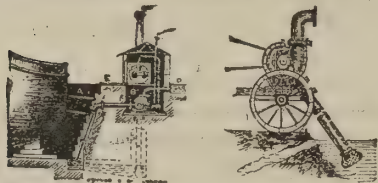
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, April 10th; Madras and Allahabad, April 8th; Bengal, April 7th.

The reception given last night in Parliament to Mr. Gladstone's demand for a Vote of Credit of eleven millions, the whole to be applied, if necessary, to the defence of the Empire against Russian aggression, will be enthusiastically applauded by every patriotic subject of Her Majesty. In the presence of that aggression every discordant voice is hushed. For the moment we know nothing of differences of political opinion, of class, of creed, or of nationality. There are no longer among us Whigs or Tories—Englishmen, Colonists, or Indians—Christians, Hindus, or Muhammadans. We all feel ourselves to be now simply "citizens of no mean city," patriots of the glorious British Empire, loyal subjects of one beloved Sovereign, determined to stand shoulder to shoulder to resist the foe.

The splendid example of the Maharajah of Darbhanga, in placing his wealth at the disposal of Government for the defence of the Empire, has been very widely followed in India; and *The Times* this morning, commenting on the patriotic offers of the Nawab Ahsanullah of Dacca, the Nawab of Murshidabad and the Maharajah of Tipperah, justly observes that "if loyalty is to be measured by personal sacrifice, the Queen has few such subjects in England." We heartily concur, and are truly rejoiced to be able to chronicle such manifestations of loyalty, so entirely worthy of the warm-hearted nobles of India, and so calculated to draw closer together the two great races of Her Majesty's subjects, English and Indian.

THE happy significance of these offers should be even more deeply impressed on the minds of the people and Government of England by the fact that these very princes and nobles are, at this very moment, the victims of a serious error of judgment on the part of the Government, and that, nevertheless, at such a critical moment as this, they have not allowed their personal or class grievances to weigh even as the dust in the balance. But surely the generous statesmanlike instincts of Lord Kimberley and Lord Dufferin will now say that such men as these ought not to be subjected to the injury and the humiliation of such an oppressive measure as the Bengal Tenancy Act? It is a curious and striking fact that there are few, if any, princes or nobles who will suffer more, both in pocket and in prestige, from the unjust operation of that unhappy law if it be permitted to take effect, than the Maharajah of Darbhanga, the Nawab Ahsanullah of Dacca, and the representative of the illustrious Nizamat family of Murshidabad. At a meeting in Kensington last night, Mr. Roper Lethbridge dwelt on this fact, and the conclusion he drew—that it would be an opportune and gracious act on the part of Lord Kimberley and Lord Dufferin at this moment to withdraw the measure—was warmly and unanimously applauded.

No praise is too high for the courage and energy of Lord Dufferin in contending with the difficulties imposed on him by the unfortunate abandonment of the Quetta Railway. He is "hurrying up animals and stores" in spite of these disadvantages, and though, in consequence of past errors, we cannot hope to forestall the Russians at Herat, the declaration of war will doubtless be speedily followed by the Amir's assent to the occupation of Kandahar and Girishk by our forces.

WE are glad to see that the demand for tickets for the lecture of our distinguished visitor, M. Arminius Vambéry, at the Society of Arts next Friday is so great that the meeting will be held in Exeter Hall instead of at the

Rooms of the Society. The eloquent words of the great Hungarian at Sheffield last night, when he implored us Englishmen not to "give over our noble heritage to the barbarous Russians," but to be manly and resolute in its defence, will surely go to the very heart of the nation.

A VERY apt illustration of M. Vambéry's stirring words may be found in the language in which Mr. H. G. Keene, C.I.E., the latest and one of the most interesting and painstaking historians of India, tells us how our Empire in India was won by such men as Lord Wellesley and his immortal brother Arthur. Mr. Keene has this week published (Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.) the matured result of years of laborious research, in his "Sketch or the History of Hindustan, from the First Muslim Conquest to the Fall of the Mughol Empire." We shall take an early opportunity of reviewing this most important and valuable work at length; but we refer to it in this place, in order to draw attention to some of the words of the concluding chapter. The period referred to, as indicated in Mr. Keene's title, was that of the fall of the Empire of Delhi; and at the beginning of the concluding chapter, it was still uncertain whether the English power, or the French adventurers represented by such men as Perron, would succeed to the Imperial heritage. "The suspicion," says Mr. Keene, "if not the fear, of the French was strong upon Wellesley; and his Indian policy was part of that far-seeing and resolute vigilance which characterised the British statesmen of those days." The distinction here wisely drawn by Mr. Keene between the "suspicion" and the "fear" of foreign aggression may well be commended to the study of those who accused Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton of "Russophobia"—if any there be whose Radicalism is so robust as still to survive the shocks of recent events.

At page 449, Mr. Keene describes the schemes of the French—"but," he adds, "*the British were too resolute and active for these plans to succeed.*" Here we get the key-note, which we would commend to Mr. Gladstone at the present moment.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND Co. will issue in a few days a second edition of Mr. Charles Marvin's work, "Grodokoff's Ride to Herat."

MR. CHARLES MARVIN's pamphlet "Shall Russia have Penjdeh?" is being translated into Russian, German, and French. The Russian edition will appear next week.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, April 10th:—

Brigadier-General A. H. Murray, R.A., Commanding the Saugor district.

As officers in the Corps of Guides are liable to be called on to serve in the cavalry or infantry of the regiment, according to circumstances, all officers of the corps will be treated as cavalry officers, and allowed to select charges from the Government depôts.

A SUFFICIENT number of persons have been added to the Madras Volunteer Artillery to form a second battery. The necessary sanction from Government for the formation of another battery has been applied for by Major Branson.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India and army headquarters will, according to present arrangements, leave Rawul Pindee for Simla on the 16th or 17th inst. Sir Frederick Roberts with his staff will probably start down country at the same time.

THE following order is published:—The Allahabad Division is about to lose one of its highest officers who has commanded the artillery of the division for the last four years, and, in bidding Colonel Stokes farewell, Sir Herbert Macpherson begs to offer him his best thanks for the cordial assistance and support invariably given.

UNDER the orders of Government a committee, consisting of the following officers, assembled at Madras, on the 2nd instant, for the purpose of suggesting what measures are necessary for the better fortification of Fort Saint George:—Brigadier-General A. C. Johnson, C.B., Commanding the Eastern District; Colonel Prendergast, R.E., Superintending Engineer; Colonel W. H. Burton, R.E., Executive Engineer of the Presidency Circle; and Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Atkinson, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following is from the correspondent of the *Standard* at Bombay, dated April 23 :—

"The Papal Decree abolishing the ecclesiastical patronage of the King of Portugal in seven Vicariates Apostolic in India is to take effect on the 1st of June.

"A further Decree is expected abolishing the Padroado (Primacy of Goa) over the remainder of British India."

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated April 26 :—

"The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Simla yesterday en route for England, but possibly a telegram from home may alter their plans, in which case they may return to Simla. It is stated that this probable change in the Duke's plans has no political significance whatever.

"The telegrams received from home at the beginning of last week seemed to point to a peaceful arrangement of the Afghan boundary question, with the cession of Penjdeh as one of its principal features. The news caused a general feeling of dissatisfaction in India, it being felt that a peace concluded on such a basis would be humiliating, and could not be lasting. The possession of the Zulficar and Maruchak boundary line would enable Russia to threaten Herat and Maimana at will, it would put Afghan Turkestan practically at her mercy, and give her the opportunity of establishing her influence over the Hazara tribe. The concession might purchase one year's peace, but the result would probably be that twelve months hence we should feel the same anxiety for the safety of Candahar, Cabul, Ghuzni, and Jellalabad which we are now feeling for Herat. Therefore the news that another hitch had occurred in the negotiations was felt to be rather a relief than otherwise, and hopes are again entertained that the Ministry will positively insist upon Russia accepting a boundary which will give India and Afghanistan a reasonable prospect of security.

"All the accounts which reach us from the Boundary Commission tend to show that General Komaroff was clearly the aggressor in the Penjdeh affair, and that he and General Alikhanoff had been long trying to provoke the Afghans. Indeed, the *Pioneer* newspaper asserts on good authority that General Alikhanoff, writing to Sir Peter Lumsden and Colonel Ridgeway, openly challenged the Commission to fight.

"Whatever be the state of mind of the Ministry the Indian Government continues to push on the preparations quietly but energetically. Large numbers of ponies, mules, and carts are being purchased throughout the country, and sent to Quetta and Pishin. Quantities of stores are also in course of transport every day. This fact proves more clearly how enormous would have been the saving of time, money, and efficiency but for the abandonment four years ago of the Candahar railway. It was a piece of party spite for which the country is now paying a heavy penalty. However, no effort is being spared to hurry on animals and stores as rapidly as possible, and when the further railway works, now being commenced, are completed transport will be greatly facilitated.

"The 1st Army Corps is expected to begin the movement towards Pishin shortly, and the various corps will, it is said, be despatched in the following order:—1st Battalion Oxford Light Infantry, 2nd Manchester Regiment, 4th Rifle Brigade, 1st Irish Fusiliers, 1st King's Borderers, 4th King's Rifle Corps, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Scottish Rifles, 1st Welsh Fusiliers, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 2nd Hampshire Regiment. Batteries of artillery will accompany the force at convenient intervals.

"The further destination of this force in the event of war is unknown. The Ameer at Rawul Pindi expressed confidence that he would be able to hold his own against Russia; but his confidence is not generally shared, and unless England paralyzes the Russian attack on Afghanistan by operations in other quarters, it is probable that a declaration of war will be speedily followed by the movement of the 1st Army Corps across the frontier.

"The recent passage of the Ameer and his retinue, laden with valuable property, through the Khyber Pass has drawn attention to the excellence of the arrangements for security of transit through the pass, the initiation and maintenance of which is mainly due to Major Warburton, Political Officer in charge. The Indian Government pays nearly two lakhs of rupees annually to the tribes responsible for the safety of the pass. Of this over 80,000 rupees are disbursed as pay to contingents of various tribes, numbering 640 men, who garrison the several points of vantage. Two caravans pass weekly through the Khyber Pass; and the annual transit duty taken by the Ameer amounts to about 170,000 rupees. On our side we take about 80,000 yearly. Caravans sometimes bring property of great value. One recently carried to Bokhara silk valued at 15 lakhs. Only once since the present arrangements came into force, some three years ago, has there been any attempt at looting, and that was unsuccessful. The guards acted loyally and killed several of their fellow-hillmen.

But for present arrangements the Ameer would have had to pay heavy blackmail to the tribes to insure safe transit.

"The Indian newspapers give an account of a review of his entire regular army held by Holkar on Wednesday. Four cavalry regiments, four infantry regiments, and four batteries of artillery paraded, and made a fine show. The artillery were splendidly horsed. The Maharajah made a short speech to the troops, declaring his loyalty to the Queen and his determination to serve devotedly the supreme power to which he owed everything.

"A large number of officers who had been ordered back from furlough arrived last mail, and proceeded to their various stations. There is some prospect of the privilege of short leave being reopened on the condition that officers do not go beyond the reach of the telegraph, or over 72 hours' journey from their regiments."

"Sir Auckland Colvin is now engaged in carefully reviewing the financial position for the purpose of meeting the deficit, which is now certain. The estimated cost of the war preparations, including the Sibi railway, is three and a-half millions—a sum which will doubtless be largely exceeded should war break out. This extraordinary expenditure will be met by strictly economising in the revenue charges and by retrenchment where it is possible, without, it is believed, trenching on capital outlay. Under the head of extraordinary public works no new loan is at present contemplated other than that referred to in the Budget, nor any new taxation, at least this year. The statement which has been going the round of the local Press that funds to meet the Sibi railway extension will be supplied by stoppage of other railway projects is incorrect.

"The out-turn of Benares opium is much greater than last year.

"An influential meeting was held at Hyderabad on Thursday for the purpose of adopting measures to establish a Mahomedan college. The Nizam, Salar Jung, and the Resident were present. The Nizam made a long speech on the advantages of knowledge, and attributed the present low state of Mahomedans to the neglect of education. He subscribed three lakhs of rupees to the project, besides promising a subsidy of 500 rupees monthly. Salar Jung subscribed 50,000, and a donation of 100 rupees monthly. Other persons also contributed liberally.

"Lord William Beresford, military secretary to the Viceroy, proceeds home by next mail. He has been a prominent figure at Government House for the last ten years; and under four successive Viceroys his courtesy and geniality have made him universally popular, and he will be much missed. Colonel Fergus Graham succeeds him."

"The local papers state that one lakh of rupees is being expended on the defences of Rangoon. All the available steam launches are being fitted for torpedo purposes, and guns are being mounted."

"It is asserted that the French Government have purchased over 600 ponies in Burmah for Tonquin."

We hear that Messrs. Dean and Son, the well-known juvenile publishers, intend issuing a weekly paper printed in chromo lithography. This will be the first coloured picture paper ever issued.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.—Messrs. Spiers and Pond, the refreshment contractors to the Inventions Exhibition, are having a complete factory for the manufacture of mineral waters fitted up in the exhibition grounds (Queen's-gate entrance). It may be interesting to our readers to know that it is intended to throw open the factory for inspection to those interested in the process of bottling, &c. The form of bottle that is to be exclusively used is that known as Foster's patent screw-stoppered bottle, which gained the gold medal at the "Heatheries." The entire machinery and accessories are being supplied and fitted up by Messrs. Barnett and Foster, London, N., the celebrated engineers in this branch of business, whose latest addition to their already long list of awards is three gold and four other medals at the late Health Exhibition, awarded in competition with other leading firms. We trust that Messrs. Spiers and Pond will set an example to the great drinks trade and retail their mineral waters at such a price as will bring them within the reach of all classes. If the use of refreshing non-intoxicating drinks is to be encouraged and increased (and why not?) the price must be such that no reason can be given for the purchase of intoxicants in preference. Why a bottle of soda water should cost the consumer twice as much as a glass of Bass's ale, which costs considerably more in the first place, we are at a loss to know; and we think hotel proprietors, chemists, and others who have the retailing of these drinks, are acting against their own interests in handicapping the business as they do. We are quite certain if these drinks could be purchased over the counter at a fair and reasonable profit only, the demand would be greatly in excess of what it is at the present time, and the retailer would thus more than recoup himself for the diminished profit.

Home News.

COUNCIL DRAFTS FOR INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 20,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were, in bills on Calcutta, Rs. 4,67,000, average rate 1s. 7d.; Bombay, Rs. 9,00,000, average rate 1s. 7d.; and Madras, Rs. 1,00,000, average rate 1s. 7d.; in telegraphic transfers—Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000, average rate 1s. 7-0937d.—or a total of Rs. 15,67,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7d., and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7-3-32d. Twenty lakhs will be offered again next week. From the 1st to the 21st inst. remittances for Rs. 93,63,700 were sold, realising £736,974.

COLONEL T. PRENDERGAST WALSH, late Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmednagar, has been elected president of the newly-formed Ealing Conservative Club, the inaugural banquet of which will take place on Tuesday, the 5th of May.

TRADE WITH SOUTH-WEST CHINA AND THE SHAN STATES.—Mr. Holt S. Hallett delivered an address to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, the 21st inst., on his recent surveys and explorations in the Shan States bearing upon trade with Western China, with the object of enlisting support for the scheme of a railway between British Burmah and South-West China. He urged that the question was of the highest importance to Lancashire and all industrial centres. Manchester was at the head of the piece-goods trade, and might hope for a great extension of demand through the opening out of railway communication. The president of the Chamber, Mr. Hutton, gave a hearty support to the scheme, which, he said, was likely to develop one of our largest markets. The guarantee of £45,000 per annum asked for from the Indian Government was only a trifle compared with the revenue obtained from British Burma, and would probably only be required during the construction of the line. A resolution was passed declaring that the scheme was opening up railway communication through Siam and the Shan States to South-West China was deserving of the prompt and hearty support of the Chamber.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE AT OXFORD.—The Indian Institute at Oxford has now been thrown fully open, and the event was celebrated last week by a *conversazione*, at which Lord Ripon, Sir T. Brassey, Sir E. Colebrook, and many heads of houses were present. It will be remembered that the corner-stone of the building was laid by the Prince of Wales last autumn, and his Royal Highness still takes a lively interest in its progress, as was evinced by his sending off a telegram of congratulation in the midst of his Irish engagements. Professor Monier Williams gave a short address, explaining the objects of the institution, which are, broadly speaking, to promote knowledge and interest about India.—*Home News*.

ASSAM TEA.—It is generally understood that among the new means of taxation to which the Government will be forced to resort will be an impost upon tea. In consequence of this, great quantities of tea are hurriedly being got out of bond at home, and no doubt planters will get over any stocks held in India as fast as possible.—*Id.*

At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the 20th inst., Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., in the chair, the Rev. Professor Beal contributed a paper on "The Age and Writings of Nāgārjuna Boddhisattva" (from the Chinese). Mr. George Henderson, jun., was elected a resident member, and Messrs. G. W. Rusden and Willoughby Dumergne, Madras C.S., non-resident members.

NOTICES, MEETINGS, DIVIDENDS.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Thursday next, April 30th, at noon.

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—According to the report issued the gross revenue for the half-year ending December 31st, including Government subsidies, came to £248,088 against £231,056. The available balance, including £17,141 brought forward, is £141,377, against which the directors have charged £20,000 on account of the partial renewal of the Singapore, Saigon, and Penang-Rangoon cables. A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been paid, and it is now proposed to make a further similar distribution, together with a bonus of 2s. per share, making a total of 7 per cent. for the whole year. The balance of £33,877 has been carried to the general reserve fund, which now stands at £510,649.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—The annual meeting of the shareholders was held on Wednesday last at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. R. O. Campbell presiding. In moving the adoption of the report the chairman said that the profit had exceeded that of any previous year, and, after the strictest examination, he ventured to assure them that never in the history of the bank had it been in a better position. Indian Government securities had been affected by the depreciation in the silver currency, and those held by the bank had been taken at their

market value on December 31. After providing for bad and doubtful debts their gross profits last year had been 21 per cent. on their capital, while their net profits had been close upon 15 per cent. On December 31, 1883, their reserve fund amounted to £5,000, which was increased to £30,000 on June 30 last, and they now proposed to add another £10,000 to it, making it £40,000. After paying the dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (making the distribution for the whole year 5 per cent.), and transferring the amount mentioned to the reserve fund they would carry forward £12,185. Mr. John Borradaile seconded the motion, which was carried, the retiring directors and auditors being afterwards re-elected.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, &C.—The 27th annual general meeting of the shareholders was held on Tuesday, April 21st, at the offices, Old Broad-street. Mr. J. N. Bullen presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, observed that the past half-year had not been so favourable as its immediate predecessor for Eastern banking operations. The position had been further aggravated by the state of the money market. In ordinary circumstances, the value of money abroad was a good deal over the value of money in London for the time being. For instance, while the Bank rate here was now 3½ per cent. and money outside was somewhat less, the *minimum* Bank rate in Calcutta was 8 per cent.; but during November and December last, while the Bank rate here was 5 per cent., so great was the abundance of money, owing to the dulness of the trade in Bombay and Calcutta that the Bank rate there was 3 per cent., and money could not always be employed even at that rate. The net profits, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and writing down their Rupee Paper at the end of the year to the then market value, had been £31,432. For the whole year their net profits had been £99,116, or rather over 13 per cent. on their capital, taking it at its par value of £750,000. Out of that amount they had paid a dividend of 5 per cent. and added £60,000 to the reserve fund, which now stood at £110,000. The uncertainties of the future of silver were necessarily a source of anxiety, but they were doing what they could to provide for contingencies arising out of this state of things by making these additions to their reserve fund. They would continue that course, not paying a larger dividend than five per cent., until the depreciation of their capital had been fully provided for, and they had also accumulated a further sum against the ordinary business of the bank. Their deposits and note circulation, which had somewhat diminished, owing to the distrust engendered in the East by the bank failures last year, had somewhat recovered. Their holdings in Rupee Paper had been further reduced in the half-year, and had been written down to the market value at the 31st of December. Although there was now much less depression in the markets for Eastern produce generally, and in some articles an important recovery had taken place, it could not be said that Eastern trade was satisfactory, and, therefore, great caution was necessary in the conduct of the business. The conclusion of peace between France and China had removed a source of anxiety and possible danger, and now that the war was over, it might be hoped that one result would be to open up China to foreign trade to a greater extent than hitherto. If China were opened up and her mineral and other resources developed, it could not be doubted that an enormous increase of trade would ensue. As to our relations with Russia, it must, he was sure, be the wish of all of them that an honourable settlement of the existing differences might be arrived at without recourse to war; but deplorable as war would be, there was one thing which would be much more calamitous—a settlement that would surrender to Russia anything that was essential to the safety and interests of India. A peace purchased on these terms would not be a peace—it would be simply an armed truce, certain to be broken at a moment most inopportune to ourselves, when we were entangled in difficulties in other directions. The unrest which would result from the presence so near our frontier of a vast military Power like Russia would put a stop to all enterprise in India, and, he might add further, put a stop to that extraordinary material and moral progress which had been witnessed in India during the past few years. As to the commercial results of a war with Russia, perhaps compensation might be found for the state of things such as would then arise. On the previous occasion, when we were at war with that Power, there was an extraordinary development of India's capacity for supplying us with articles previously taken from Russia. Another result of war might be to give stability to the silver market. An enormous demand for silver would arise in India. The Council would be obliged to curtail its drawings, and the result probably would be that there would be an important advance in exchange, which would help Rupee Paper, and in various ways assist those values which depended upon silver. Mr. J. Murray Robertson seconded the motion. In answer to questions, the Chairman said it had been the policy of the directors for some time to reduce the banks' holding of Rupee Paper as far as possible without too great a sacrifice. He did not think they ought at the present moment to force the market unduly. With regard to the value of their shares, all he could say was that, so far as they could see, the shares were unduly depressed in the market. At the present rate of 1s. 7d., the loss would be

£156,000, or £40,000 more than they had provided for. No doubt Eastern banks did make bad debts, and he feared they were inherent under the conditions in which trade was now carried on. The directors, however, exercised the greatest possible supervision. He thought it would be advantageous not to set out in their accounts the amount of the bad debts, but simply show the net profits after providing for the bad debts—a suggestion, the advisability of which was afterwards endorsed by Mr. F. Tendron, one of the auditors. The motion was unanimously adopted; and resolutions were afterwards passed re-electing the retiring directors and auditors, appointing to a seat at the board Mr. Thomas Scott, who was recently a director, and providing that in the future the accounts presented to the directors should show the net profits only, without stating the gross profits or the amount of bad and doubtful debts, this resolution being declared carried by eighteen to seven.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL HENRY MACAN, C.B., colonel of the 17th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, died on Monday, the 20th inst., in the 81st year of his age. He entered the Bombay army in 1821, became captain in 1834, and served on the personal staff of the general officer commanding the Scinde Field Force, and also as assistant adjutant-general in the Scinde and Afghanistan campaigns of 1840-41. He was promoted to the rank of major in 1841, became lieutenant-colonel in 1846, and colonel in 1854. The gallant officer commanded the 1st Brigade at the siege and in the assault and capture of Kotah in March, 1858, for which service he received the medal, and he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (military division) in 1861. He attained the rank of major-general in 1859, was promoted to lieutenant-general in 1870, and became a general in 1877.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

HARROVIANA.*

All old Harrovians will be glad of a record of the famous school where their early days were spent; but Mr. Percy Thornton's researches and recollections will be found interesting to many others. It is not generally known that there was a school at Harrow prior to the foundation of the great school by John Lyon. Mr. Thornton also shows the probability of Harrow being the school referred to in *Love's Labour Lost*, when Don Adriano de Armado says, "Do we not educate youth at the charge-house on the top of the mountain? Or mons, the hill." For the argument that charge is a corruption for church-house, as the school was anciently close to the church or even in the churchyard, we must refer the reader to Mr. Thornton's book. But the supposition seems fairly grounded, as in that case the same school is again referred to in *Twelfth Night*—"Like a pedant that keeps a school in the church," and Shakespeare's intimacy with Dr. Caius, who was a man of importance in the neighbourhood at the time, is shown in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*. The ups-and-downs that the school passed through in the interval from Shakespeare's time to our own are curious and interesting. But throughout the principle of the school has been kept up, and the popular spirit is shown in the story of the small Harrow boy, who talking of F. C. Cobden (then in the Harrow eleven), was asked by his parents what relationship his hero claimed to the great Cobden? The lad indignantly replied, "He is the great Cobden."

But Harrow has turned out many men of great fame, besides good cricketers. Sir Robert Peel, Lord Byron, and Lord Palmerston retained their love for their old school throughout life, and there are many other minor stars. Among those of late years are Melville, who died protecting the colours of his regiment at Isandlwana, Viscount St. Vincent, and the well-known Colonel Fred. Burnaby, who fell facing the foe to the last in the Soudan. When we bring up the rising generation with such traditions and examples, we have every reason to trust that the future will grant us as great a supply of leaders of men in all capacities as the past.

† A PRELIMINARY meeting of ex-officers of the Volunteers was held at Calcutta on the 1st inst., under the auspices of Major Sterndale, retired list, for the formation of a volunteer reserve for Calcutta and the suburbs. It is expected that at least 500 men will enrol themselves. Fifty have already given in their names to serve, and every effort is being made to secure the assistance of large firms for furthering the object in view, viz., the organisation for defensive purposes of all Europeans and Eurasians who have served for three years in the regular army, the militia, or volunteers. The movement has the cordial sympathy and earnest support of General Wilkinson, commanding the Presidency District. The force will be officered by gentlemen who have retired from the active list of the regular army and volunteers.

* "Harrow School and its Surroundings," by Percy M. Thornton, author of "Foreign Secretaries of the Nineteenth Century." London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1885.

BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal left Calcutta on Tuesday, the 7th inst., for Darjeeling.

A MAN named Sullivan, a member of the Punjab Volunteer Rifles, whilst under the influence of drink, stabbed a native a few days since with his bayonet. The injured man lies in a precarious condition.

LARGE numbers of natives are coming forward offering their services as volunteers. In Calcutta four hundred native gentlemen, principally professional men, have given in their names as volunteers, if Government will allow them to form a corps.

THE biggest retaining fee probably ever received by a barrister is the one recently paid to Mr. Evans, of the Calcutta bar, to proceed to Hyderabad in the ensuing big sensational case at the Deccan Court—one lakh and a-half of rupees.

THERE is, a contemporary believes, some chance of an attempt being made to establish an Eurasian colony in Bengal. The local Government is favourably inclined towards the proposal, and it is probable that a piece of land in the direction of Darjeeling will be granted for the purpose.

REWARD OF GALLANTRY.—Mr. Allan Macleod, a pupil of the St. George's College, Mussoorie, has been offered a commission in the Army, in recognition of his gallantry at Roorkee recently, when he saved a soldier of the Royal Artillery from drowning in the Ganges Canal.

A CENSUS is to be taken at Simla during the season now commencing, which is expected to show a considerable increase of population over that of 1878.

ON Mr. Bazett Colvin's retirement from the service, on the 10th inst., Mr. C. A. Daniell will become senior member of the Board of Revenue in the North-West Provinces, and the Hon. Mr. Quinton will be appointed second member. Mr. Quinton is at present on privilege leave, and during his absence Mr. J. C. Robertson will officiate on the Board.

A FINE bag of big game has been made this year by the Maharajah of Kuch Behar and his party. The record of the fortnight's shooting stands thus: Ten tigers, three bears, one panther, six rhinoceros, fourteen buffaloes, and twenty-three deer of kinds. There was quality as well as number, several of the rhino and buffalo horns being amongst the finest ever seen in Kuch Behar.

MADRAS.

PROPOSED PATRIOTIC FUND.—A proposal has been made for the formation of a patriotic fund, to which wealthy Native Chiefs not able to send troops could subscribe.

THE Eurasian Colony at Whitefield is increasing in popularity. So many persons have lately settled there that, although a number of houses are in course of erection, there is not sufficient accommodation for all the arrivals, and a number of persons have been accommodated in the school until the new buildings are finished.

THE prospects of the Mysore Gold Mining Company still continue to improve. Up to the end of February the mine had yielded 1,616 ounces of gold, valued at about £6,200, and since then the quartz which has been operated on has yielded an average assay of over six ounces per ton.

BRITISH RELICS AT GURRAMKONDA.—At Gurramkonda, in the Vayalpad taluk, Cuddapah, three graves were recently discovered by the Executive Engineer of the district. These seem to have been the graves of Europeans supposed to have been killed when the fort was taken by the English in A.D. 1792. As the Government agrees with the Collector in thinking them worthy of being preserved, the requisite funds for their preservation have been granted.

THERE has been so much dissatisfaction expressed by the public at the reticence which has been maintained by those in authority at Suakin, respecting the disaster on the 22nd ultimo, in which the Madras Sappers suffered severely, that his Excellency the Governor of Madras has obtained the following reply to an inquiry that he made on the subject:—"Madras Sappers, Captain Romilly and Lieutenant Newman killed, Captain Wilkieson wounded, fifteen men killed, eight men wounded." Even yet the names of the Sappers killed have not been telegraphed.

ENROLMENT OF NATIVES IN THE VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—Major Spring Branson has been consulted as to the grounds of Colonel Ross-Church's objection to the enrolment of natives in the Madras Volunteer Artillery. It appears that Colonel Ross-Church believed that (1) there was an order of Government against the enrolment of natives; (2) that such enrolment would lead to future complications; (3) that the natives would not adopt the uniform. Major Branson was not aware that Government were opposed to the matter, and as regards future complications he had nothing to say, as Colonel Ross-Church had not particularised what the complications would be. Then, as to the adoption of the uniform, the native gentlemen had been

already measured for and had tried on their uniforms. Colonel Ross-Church also believed that the present volunteers would object to the enrolment of natives, but, as a matter of fact, the members of the Madras Volunteer Artillery did not object at all.—*Times*.

The Maharajah of Mysore has placed not only the forces but the resources of his State at the disposal of the Government of India in the present crisis. Thus while his Highness's troops, and more particularly the cavalry, are being mustered and equipped at Bangalore with an eye to active service, the valuable bullocks of the country, the same good breed of animals with which Wellington and Harris campaigned, are being collected in numbers for the use of the British transport. The Nepalese Durbar has also made a general offer of assistance to the British Government in case of need, couched in the most friendly and cordial terms. The offer was telegraphed to the Queen, and a reply has been received directing the Viceroy to convey to Maharajah Adhiraj Her Majesty's acknowledgments and appreciation.

BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN T. HOPE, Political Agent in Khelat, is granted furlough to Europe for one year and forty-six days on private affairs.

THE HON. J. B. PEILE left for Poona on Saturday, the 4th inst. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on the occasion.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah Holkar returned to Mhow from Allahabad on Friday, the 3rd inst. He appeared tired and not in excellent health.

MR. T. YORKE SMITH, Registrar of the Diocese, is granted leave for eight months from date of departure in April, and Mr. A. V. Frere is appointed to officiate during his absence.

THE Governor and Lady Reay was to leave Bombay for Mahabaleshwar on the 10th inst., but stop one night at Poona, so as to see their residence at Gunesh Khind.

THE designation of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation), has been changed to Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation).

LADY REAY distributed the prizes to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst. and Lord Reay subsequently delivered a brief address, in the course of which he remarked that when the demands on the British army were so extremely heavy and diversified, as they were at the present time, it was a gratifying circumstance that they had such a splendid reserve of men as the volunteers.

DURING the period that the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., holds the appointment of a temporary Member of Council, Mr. J. Nugent will act as Chief Secretary to Government, with charge of the Revenue, Financial, General and Separate Departments, and Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., as Secretary to Government, with charge of the Political, Secret, Judicial and Educational Departments.

THE following appointments are gazetted on H.E. the Governor's staff:—Mr. G. H. R. Hart, to be Private Secretary; Captain J. Boyle, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be Military Secretary; Lieut. B. M. Hamilton, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, and Lieut. T. C. Hunt, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, to be aides-de-camp; and Surgeon W. K. Hatch to be medical officer.

IT is stated that Professor Wordsworth has sent in a strong protest to the Bombay Government against the post of the Director of Public Instruction having been given to an outsider in preference to officers in the Educational Department. Mr. Wordsworth's contention is that the members of that department have prior claims to the post, though he himself does not care to have it. The *Jam-i-Jamshed*, which makes this statement, trusts that this letter, supported as it is by the Press, will have some good effect.

KHAN BAHADOOR MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, Executive Engineer at the Presidency, has obtained three months' leave of absence for the purpose of being present at the Antwerp Exhibition. Mr. Muncherjee was specially deputed by Government to inspect the buildings for the late Calcutta Exhibition; and he now goes to Holland, at his own expense, to study the latest improvements in Exhibition buildings before taking into hand the raising of the structures intended for the forthcoming Bombay Exhibition. On his way back, Mr. Muncherjee will travel a second time over Europe.

WE take the following items of Personal Intelligence of our Indian visitors from the *Journal of the National Indian Association*:—

The Benchers of Lincoln's Inn have awarded to Mr. Satyendra Prasanna Sinha the Senior Scholarship in Equity, of the value

of one hundred guineas, as the result of an Examination held on March 20th.

At the late General Examination of students of the Inns of Court, the Council of Legal Education have awarded to the following students certificates that they had satisfactorily passed a public Examination: Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhowanagree (Lincoln's Inn), and Ardesheer Kavasjee Settna (Middle Temple).

Mr. Aurung Shah, of Assam, has passed the second M.B., C.M. Examination in the University of Glasgow. He obtained: (1) High commendation in Surgery; (2) a second-class certificate of Honours in Senior Anatomy; (3) a second-class certificate of Honours in Physiology.

At the close of the spring session of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, the diploma of the College was awarded to the two Bengal Government Scholars of 1883, Bhupal Chandra Basu and Atul Krishna Ray, who both passed the Examination with Honours.

Mr. Cawas Lalca and Mr. D. A. D'Monte, of Bombay, have obtained the M.D. (Brussels) Degree. Mr. D'Monte has been appointed Clinical Assistant at the Hospital for Women, Soho-square.

Mr. C. C. Sen has passed the Primary Examination in Anatomy and Physiology of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Mr. E. M. de Souza, of Bombay, has passed the second M.B., C.M. Examination of the University of Aberdeen.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty at the Drawing Room held on March 18th. We have already mentioned that his wife had attended the Drawing Room of that date.

Mr. Cawas Lalca and Mr. Piyare Lal had the honour of being presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at the Levée held March 18th.

Arrival.—Dr. P. Lisboa, L.M. and S., Bombay, for medical study.

Selected Articles.

THE DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

(From the *Indian Chronicle*.)

We learn on the authority of the *Hindoo Patriot* that at a late meeting of the central committee of the landholders of Bengal and Behar, it was resolved, after a very prolonged discussion, to send a deputation to England, to lay the grievances of the zemindars before the public and the Parliament of Great Britain. It must have been in the very extremity of despair that such a formidable resolution could have been adopted, for we must remember that to a Hindoo a journey to England still means social ostracism with its many attendant evils; and if a gentleman in the position of the Maharajah of Durbhungah, or his brother, should be willing to brave the dangers of a social persecution, it must be so under a sense of imperative duty—under a sense of great injustice done to the class he represents, and under the overwhelming anticipation of many impending perils. We admire the resolution; for a man, or a body of men, who, when they are threatened with annihilation, cannot do anything better than helplessly weep like women or children, do not deserve to live; and we are not altogether hopeless of that justice being done to the zemindars in England which the Government of India, to their eternal disgrace, be it said, have refused to do. The zemindars have at their command wealth and intelligence; they have a strong case, and they can put it strongly, and the people of England are well-known haters of injustice. Let a deputation go to England and appeal to every class of men—the rich and the poor alike. Let it appeal to the Conservatives, to the Liberals, and to the Radicals. Conservatives, Liberals, and Radicals may differ from one another as to the principles of Government, but they cannot certainly hold different opinions where the honour of England may be at stake. At present the two latter classes of Englishmen are disposed to keep aloof from the agitation against the Bengal Tenancy Bill, owing to the false stories sedulously circulated by the Government of India and their agents, as to the oppression of the zemindars, and the wretchedness of the peasantry—stories circulated to keep up the fanciful analogy which some people saw between the condition of Bengal and the condition of Ireland, and, therefore, between the character of the Bengal Tenancy Bill and the character of the Irish Land Act. But when it becomes known that the zemindars of Bengal, instead of being oppressive and tyrannical, have exercised their privileges with a moderation almost culpable in

its nature; when it becomes known that the peasantry of Bengal, on the most undoubted testimony, is a substantial peasantry growing in prosperity year by year; when it becomes known that whatever might be the character of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Act the character of the Bengal Tenancy Act is ungodly and spoliatory in the extreme degree, that the Bill involves the breaking of the plighted words of the British Government, that it benefits neither the zemindar nor the ryot, and is wanted by neither; when it becomes known that the Bill is calculated to foster litigation to an enormous extent, and that it robs the zemindar, not for the ryot, but for a class of useless middlemen whom political economy does not recognise; when it becomes also known that the Bill has been passed in the teeth of the opposition of the whole country with indecent haste, and almost illegally; when all this becomes known—it is certain the Liberals and the Radicals will as readily join the zemindars as the Conservatives. Let a deputation go to England by all means. We daresay it will receive valuable help from Mr. Lethbridge, who has been rendering us yeoman's service since the Government of India determined to rob us.

THE QUETTA COMMAND.

As long as the author of *Indian Policy* is the Military Secretary to the Government of India, the subject of the abolition of the Presidency armies will be frequently aired in the columns of the *Pioneer*. We are now informed that "one inevitable outcome of the arrangement for the military demonstration in Beluchistan must be the transfer of Quetta from the Supreme Government. At present it owns divided allegiance, the garrison being subject to the Commander-in-Chief as regards its movements and to the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay in questions of discipline." We believe that an inevitable outcome of a war would be to point out the fatal policy of neglecting any portion of the Indian Army. At the present moment it would have been well if the military bureaucrats at Simla had paid more attention to the discipline and efficiency of the Madras Army. The Madras Army has suffered from having no frontier to guard, for frontier service is the best school for officers and men. The frontier of Sind has been a great school for the Bombay Army, and it was there that men like Jacob and Green won their laurels. It has always been guarded by Bombay troops, and to deprive them entirely of the privilege would be unjust. The Quetta command must soon be a division, and the General Commanding should be the officer best fitted for the post, and the service to which he belongs should have no weight in the matter. The three brigades should be composed of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras troops, commanded by officers taken from the three presidencies. It is neither our intention nor our wish to make comparisons between the armies of the three presidencies, but it is, we consider, the duty of the Government to remember that, so long as it is deemed expedient to maintain three separate armies, so long should all three armies have a fair share of active service when the opportunity offers. It is easily understood that the authorities at Simla are more ultimately acquainted with the soldierlike qualities of the officers and men of the Bengal Army, but a good soldier must have various good qualities, and it cannot be admitted that all these are concentrated in the big brother of Bengal.

The *Pioneer*, however, informs us that besides taking Quetta from the control of the Bombay Chief the reform will go much further. "Lord Ripon, to do him justice, fought the case against the presidential army system well, and when he was beaten went to declare that the first war would be fatal to it. For ourselves we believe that the mere preparations for a possible war will be fatal to it, so glaring, so monstrous, so injurious are the obstacles it raises to effective military administration." Lord Ripon we should have hardly brought forward as a sound witness on military reform. It was the ex-Viceroy who, to effect a paltry saving, reduced the strength of the army. It was the late Viceroy who, for the cabals of party, put a stop to the completion of the Quetta Railway, and, if war breaks out, he will be morally answerable for the life of every soldier who dies on the march during this trying time of the year. The glaring, the monstrous obstacles are illustrated in a somewhat wild manner by the *Pioneer*. We are told that "this, for instance, is what would happen if a regiment were required from Burma in the North-West. The Commander-in-Chief would notify his desire to the Government of India, who would notify it to the Government of Madras, who would notify it to the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, who is in the same camp at Pindee as the Commander-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief of Madras would reply to the Madras Government, who would reply to the Supreme Government, who would give the Commander-in-Chief his answer. Is not such an illustration as this worth a ton of Blue-Books?" True, if the illustration was apt instead of being absurd. We remember a similar illustration employed in a famous despatch sent to the Secretary of State for India, in which a desperate attempt was made to prove that the transport arrangements made at Bombay during the Egyptian Campaign were not so good as they had been publicly represented to be by the Government of India. We discussed the paper at the time, and pointed out its fallacies and absurdities. No sane man and few idiots would think of moving a regiment from

Burma to the North-West. If there were three army corps the Commander-in-Chief would have to notify his desire to the Government of India, who would have to consult the Madras Government, who would consult the General Commanding the Army corps. This could only be remedied if the Supreme Government declared that the local Governments should have no voice in the management of their military affairs, and that the army corps should receive their orders direct from the Supreme Government. But neither the Army Commission nor the Supreme Government have been foolish enough to propose any drastic reform of this nature.

We have no objection, and there is not an officer in the whole Bombay Army, we believe, who has any objection to the Presidency commands being abolished, if by the abolition we gain efficient army corps. But they must be army corps in reality, and not merely in name. Abolishing the Commander-in-Chief and placing the Presidency armies under men of inferior rank would not change them into army corps. We might make our Presidency army more like a German army corps if we made it a more symmetrical and compact body. The regiments comprising it should at once be made up to their full strength in infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Its transport and medical service should be complete. The entire equipment should be under the control of the chief. At the present moment responsible officials, if they were free to speak, could tell of the grave inconvenience and injury to the public interest which arises from having the Commissariat Department entirely independent of the military authorities. In our army reform we are fond of following the example of Germany, and in so doing we show our wisdom. But the copy ought to be accurate. Germany has her army corps, but they are efficient masses composed of efficient units. It ought also to be remembered by the red-tape reformers at Simla that Prussia does not interfere in the internal control of her army corps. In India bureaucratic routine hangs heavily over all those who attempt to improve our local armies. The mere preparations for a possible war reveal in great things and small the blighting effects of trying to manage an army by resolutions from Simla. We trust that the experience of the Egyptian campaign has taught the Simla bureaucrats the important lesson that they ought to put some sort of trust in the local authorities. Considerable delay and inconvenience was then caused by men residing fourteen hundred miles from the sea attempting to carry out themselves the embarkation of troops by means of letters and telegrams instead of putting confidence in the men who possessed considerable experience in the embarkation of troops. We have heard a great deal of late years of Count von Moltke with his head over some papers at the far end of a telegraph wire conducting a campaign, but people are apt to forget that the man at the end of a wire was Count von Moltke. It is a painful fact that nature has not made every Military Secretary to Government a Moltke.—*Times of India*.

THE SARYA TURCOMANS.

The correspondent of the Lahore paper with the Afghan Boundary Commission, writing from Penj-deh on the 14th ult., gives an interesting account of the Sarya Turcomans. He says:—

A few months ago few knew or cared to know much about the settlement of the Turcomans in this valley, and for some time after we reached our winter quarters at Bala Murghab the majority of our camp, if asked about Penj-deh, would have looked upon it as the place where the best specimens of carpet work were to be obtained, and nothing more. Since then, however, matters have shaped themselves, and most of you now know how important a position Penj-deh is now considered to be by those who have thoroughly studied the question. You have already been told about the main divisions of the Saroks, and I will only incidentally point out that the Suktis are by far the most influential and wealthiest of all. In former days, when Alaman or raids were common, it was the Sukti who provided the horses and the Bairej or Harzegi who ran the risk, but on all occasions the lion's share of the loot fell to the Sukti tribe.

Penj-deh proper is situated in a large open valley between the Murghab and Kushk rivers, but the Turkoman settlements extend up both rivers.

Pul-i-Kishti is situated on the Kushk river, about half a mile distant from Ak Tepe, and the Murghab and Kushk rivers join about one and a-half miles to the west of this point. The cultivation extends from twelve miles north of Ak Tepe to twenty-seven miles south of the same. The Turcomans graze their flocks from Tuknam Ali in one direction to Maruchuk, and of the Kushk river as far as the Chasma Sabz Pass and to the west as far as Gulran. The Turkoman population of Penj-deh is about 40,000, but it is somewhat difficult to make any exact calculation. You will, perhaps, ask how the Turcomans obtained their wealth, and the answer is by loot. Now they have had to give up looting they have turned their minds to agriculture. Horse, cattle, sheep, and camel breeding flourish among them, and the Suktis especially go in extensively for carpet manufacture. One has heard so much about the exploits and bravery of the Turcomans that I fully expected to find that they were averse to turning their swords into ploughshares; but now I have seen

more of them I fancy a great deal of what has been said about them is so much talk, and nothing else. To my mind they are essentially a chicken-hearted race. Fight they would, no doubt, if they had to defend their wives, and children, and homes, but I have no notion of their fighting on any other account, unless there was a chance of looting some badly-protected flocks or caravans, on which they could pounce down upon in overwhelming numbers.

The Turcomans essentially worship mammon, and they would sell their souls for a handful of rupees. They worship wealth in any form, and when they talk of their big men they do not say that such-and-such a man is known to all by his bravery, but on the worldly wealth in cash or flocks and herds that he possesses. There is one point among them, however, which is worthy of note, and that is, that as they have never acknowledged any king up to the present time, they look with great respect on their spiritual advisers, many of whom occupy a prominent position among them. I, curiously enough, came across an illustration of this in one of their Turki rhymes, the *mullah* of which was that other peoples look up to the King of Bokhara as their leader, but that the Turcomans having no king, look up to their spiritual heads or *ishans*. Turning one moment to the *ishans*, or, what in India we should call *moolahs*, we find that in former times the people paid tithes to them freely, but that of late years the custom has gradually been given up, and now only small presents are made on the occasion of any marriage or death, and when some legal decision has been given. The *ishans* naturally feel this, but are wise in their generation, and keep their complaints to themselves; for they justly remark that if we left them many others would come in our place, who would be only too glad to get anything that the people chose to give them. These *ishans* are not necessarily *Syeds*, but they may be the descendants of some very great *pir* or saint. Bokhara is looked upon as the great seat of piety in Central Asia, and consequently, if you ask the *ishans* where they received their education, they will reply in Bokhara—very often, I suspect when they have never been there at all. They all know Persian as well as Turki, and a few are acquainted with Arabic.

Let us turn for a moment to the *kibitkas* in which these people live. They are of two classes, large and small, and vary in price from 80 to 250 *kran*s, or 32 to 100 rupees. These are all made at Khiva, and as a dwelling for the cold weather are as nearly perfect as possible. During the summer heat, which is here intense, the people construct houses of grass or wild plum thorn, something in the style of our *khus-khus* huts in India. If you take the *kibitka* of a wealthy Turcoman, you will generally find it arranged as follows:—The doorway is closed by a thick heavy *purdah*—so heavy, in fact, that the wind will not lift it. There is generally a high doorstep or board, which prevents the *purdah* from being blown in. Inside the *purdah* are a couple of wooden roughly carved doors, closing in the centre by a common metal clasp. On stepping into the *kibitka*, say in cold weather, you are agreeably surprised to find how warm and light it is, but this is due to the fire which is kindled in the centre of the floor. The *kibitka* top is removable, and when drawn to one or other side gives exit to the smoke, and also allows of a vertical light. The floor is covered with thick *numdabs*, for it is only on the occasion of marriages or deaths that these people indulge in the luxury of a carpet.

On the right you will see a large number of sacks standing on logs of wood to keep them off the ground. These contain the year's supply of wheat and barley. In the daytime, on the top of these, you see neatly folded the family bedding of *numdahs* and *razais*. Facing the sacks, on the opposite side of the *kibitka*, is generally the domestic strong box, a large iron or steel-bound wooden box of Russian manufacture covered with elaborate patterns, and picked out here and there with bits of gilt. This generally stands a little off the ground, and under you can usually see the family china: a teapot and cup or two. On one side of the strong box a place is set apart for the cooking vessels, which consist of iron basins with three little wings, these wings serving to keep the basin in its place on an iron tripod. A few roughly-carved wooden spoons, a wooden bowl, a Bokhara metal teapot, and a wooden *hookah* complete the list. Here and there about the place you will see a bag containing wools, another scissors, and the various implements used in carpet manufacture; here a bridle, there a halter, and so on. But I was nearly forgetting to tell you of two uncommonly European-looking articles of furniture which strike one on entering, and these are, two hat stands, constructed out of the branches of a tree, the branches having been cut off, simply leaving sufficient to hang things on. On these you will find all kinds of odds-and-ends, but especially the weapons of the male portion of the household. Among the *Suktis* especially there is a general appearance of comfort about their homes, and naturally, as you descend the scale of worldly riches, the comfort disappears by degrees.

Let me tell you one or two little points about their carpets. The colours, I find, come from Bokhara, and the wool is obtained here. After the wool is dyed, it is usually exposed for six months in the sun, and another six in the shade, and is then considered fit for use, and most people, I think, will agree that it has had a good trial to test its *pucca* quality. Silk is largely used and is also obtained from Bokhara. Carpets are not made

in the cold season, but as a rule in the hot season, the work being carried on in the open. I have seen the process, but it would be tedious to describe; but I can say that from all I have seen there is no wonder that the carpets will stand any amount of wear, for the work is thoroughly well done and very strong. In these days, when it is an important question how to provide for our surplus female population in England, it is a pity that they do not set their nimble fingers to work and imitate the skill and thrifty habits of the daughters of the Turcomans, who from the youngest to the oldest employ their leisure moments in the useful manufacture of carpet work. Ladies of old were proficient in making tapestry, so I see no reason why their descendants should not take to a branch of the same industry.

The women here are wonderfully quick in seizing any new idea, and you would have smiled to see an old lady examine the button-holes of my coat and explain to her fellow Turkis that this was quite a new fashion, which would save them all a deal of trouble if they adopted it. Such things as buttons are unknown here.

Talking of garments reminds me that the striped red and black *chintz*, which is the ordinary garment of the Turcoman, is not made here, but comes from Khiva. The women in many cases wear the same, but the poorer classes wear *Penj-deh*-made cotton cloth dyed blue with indigo. The richer wear a thick washing silk made in Bokhara, and instead of *chintz* wear the *Aluk Buluk* silk *chogas* from the same place.

The majority of the Turcomans are addicted to tobacco, but they use the *hookah* fairly sparingly. As a rule you will see them chew tobacco, which they carry in little pear-shaped polished gourds.

All of these people indulge largely in green tea, and it is a pity our Indian tea manufacturers do not turn their thoughts this way, and produce a green tea of really good quality, which would out the China article from this part of the world.

A short time ago we had the chance of seeing a Turcoman *Gymkhana*, and from it one could judge of the character of the people to a great extent. Usually when they run their horses, two only race, so it is not difficult to decide which wins. But on this occasion, seven or eight horses started, and as many or more finished, and the row over who had won was amusing to see. The horses are freely whipped, but no spurs are used, and you consequently see a horse coming along in a zigzag course. Again, they have a playful habit of a horse joining in from half the distance and trusting to escape notice, but altogether the scene is a very rowdy one. Instead of with us, having a preliminary canter, they reverse the process, and the winning horses are walked down the course a little way after the race by their proud possessors, and then galloped back. However, horse and pony races there were, and a great deal of hard swearing took place. It was instructive to see how the various chiefs and *ishans* flogged the unruly crowd with downright good will, but they seemed to be used to it, and I must say I have seldom seen a better-tempered crowd.

A tug-of-war was introduced; ten Turcomans aside. But this did not suit them, so the crowd joined in and had a first-class tug, the only result of which was a useless expenditure of force, which broke the rope.

After the rope business was over, the wrestlers came on the scene and proceeded to throw each other by clasp round the waist and fixing their hands and wrists in their opponents' *kummerbands*, I suppose, to ensure a really good hold. The day finished up with a *feu-de-joie*, in which all the youths of the neighbourhood banged away with their old muskets to their hearts' content. As I have remarked before, so on this occasion not a single good horse or pony did I see. One or two looked fairly good specimens, but on close examination they showed so many faults that one would never have thought of investing in one for a moment.

Talking about *Penj-deh* would not be complete if I did not tell you of a wonderful cave which has been found here. It is situated in one of the hills overlooking the Murghab river, about seven or eight miles on the Maruchuk side of Ak Tepe.

It must not be supposed, from what I have said above, that I look on the Turcoman as unfit for any soldier's work. Far from it. I look on them at present as simply a rough material, who have never experienced any taste of discipline, but who, under proper guidance and instruction, would make admirable cavalry, or, what in many parts of this country would be more useful still, mounted infantry.

THE PAUCITY OF REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

When the Bengal Army mutinied in 1857 men somewhat rashly came to the conclusion that the system of our native army was radically wrong. General Jacob—no mean authority—asserted, "The faults which have led to the existing lamentable state of the native army of India are not those of individuals, but of system." A cry was raised that the irregular system was the best, because the Punjab Irregulars had behaved so well before the walls of Delhi. Men forgot that the Indian Empire had been won by the aid of the regular armies of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. Their gallant deeds were buried in old

despatches and histories. In the pages of Orme are to be found many examples of patient endurance of privations and fatigue and steady valour displayed by the native infantry of Fort St. George. It was the first battalion of the light regiment of Madras infantry which was the favourite corps of the Duke of Wellington. They were with him on every service, and the men of the corps used to call themselves "Wellesley *ka Pultan*;" and at Assaye they proved themselves worthy of the proud title. A staff officer after the battle saw some Mahomedans engaged in a funeral and inquired who they were burying. "We are going to put three brothers into one grave," said one of the party. The officer began to express his regret and offer some consolation to the survivors, when he was interrupted by one of the men. "There is no occasion," he said, "for such feelings or expressions; these men (pointing to the dead bodies) were sepoys; they have died in the performance of their duties; the Government they have served will protect their children, who will soon fill the ranks they have lately occupied." It was in our own Presidency that the first native corps were disciplined by the English; and a company of Bombay troops were present at Plassy, the victory which laid the foundation of the stately fabric—our Indian Empire. From the Bombay records can be gleaned many examples of splendid valour displayed by the Bombay sepoys and of their strong attachment to their European officers. The story of the sepoys at Arcot, made famous by Macaulay, can be matched in the annals of the Bombay Army. When General Mathew's detachment were made prisoners by Tippoo, the sepoys used to escape the vigilance of their guards and bring the small sums they had saved from their allowance—a pice a day—and implore them to accept their small gift. "We can live upon anything," they said, "but you require mutton and beef." It was at Copong that two sepoys of the Marine Battalion when attacked by a vast mob of Malays said to their officer, "Save yourself by flight, we will fight and die." At the same time they exposed themselves to the fury of their assailants and gave their commander time to escape to a boat. The history of the Bengal Army also abounds with examples of self-sacrifice and heroism displayed by the sepoy for his officer. In the hour of defeat, the courage, firmness and attachment of the native troops have been as conspicuous as in the hour of victory. History records how in Monson's retreat the sepoys bade their officers keep heart. "We will take you safe to Agra." Never was more devotion shown by a mercenary army. But no one can study Indian history without seeing that the devotion was not to a cause but to individuals. We find series of examples of good and of bad conduct by the very same men, all induced by individual examples. No sower has a keener sense of the merits or demerits of his officers than the sepoys. The Bengal Army perished because it ceased to be sufficiently officered and well officered. There were, doubtless, concomitant causes, but the paucity of officers was one of the chief which led up to the great Mutiny.

The evil that men do lives after them, and the good is often interred with their bones, was amply illustrated in the case of the old Indian army. We have revived the memory of their good deeds, because the tendency of the advocates of the irregular system is to disparage to an unjust degree the conduct of the regular troops and of the old system. The irregular system was blindly taken as a model after the Mutiny, and the number of officers attached to each regiment reduced. No more fatal blunder was ever made. The paucity of officers in an irregular regiment was the worst feature in the system, and the evil was only mitigated by the officers of the Punjab force being the picked men of the army. It was also not borne in mind by the men who rashly changed the system, that the Mutiny of the Hindostanee sepoy battalions rendered available for the Punjabee battalions and for duty a swarm of officers. Even then Lord Clyde was compelled to recruit some of the Sikh corps with officers from European regiments. In the Umteylah campaign Chamberlain complained of the paucity of European officers, and where, petty as the operation was, the cry for European officers was so loud and urgent that Sir Hugh Rose, himself a staunch advocate for the new organization, ordered up sixty officers. Though the old system had its abuses on service, the regiments were fairly enough officered, and frequently very well officered. The consequence was that, even when sharing on a hard-fought field a partial check with their European associates, they were rallied quite as quickly as the latter by their European officers, whereas a regiment on the irregular system is on such occasions, from the paucity and loss of its European officers irrecoverable. Sir Henry Durand in a very able minute on the irregular system wrote as follows:—"The old system has been swept away, and its faults and merits are a thing of the past, but the faults and feebleness of the new organisation are a thing of the present, and will force themselves on the attention of Government the moment any tension comes upon our Indian military system and establishments."

A tension has come, and the great fault of the new system, a paucity of officers, has been forced upon the attention of the Government by the first engagement in the Soudan. The case of the 28th N.I. is a striking one, and ought to be brought to the notice of the military reformers at Simla. It might teach them that army reform means something more than the mere changing of the names of the Presidency armies. When the regiment was

ordered on service the full complement of officers had to be made up from other regiments. In the first battle three officers are *hors de combat*, and have to be replaced again from other corps, who in their turn may be ordered on service, and would have to be made up in turn from other regiments. It is not only robbing Peter to pay Paul, but a general despoiling of the whole of the apostles. In addition to this the moment war breaks out officers are drawn from regiments at the request that is the order, of Government, for every conceivable duty—transport, commissariat—and the regiments are denuded of officers at the most critical moment. This, of course, is most unjust on regiments and has the worst possible effect, for you take from them the officers they know and whose lead they are accustomed to follow. At the present moment it is possible we may have to oppose native troops to white troops, and it is absolutely necessary that there should be a large number of British officers with each regiment. Indian military history teaches us that native troops, well led, have successfully crossed bayonets with Europeans, but badly led the same men have been useless. But it is impossible for men to be well led by strangers. Hannibal sneered at the elder Scipio for his presumption, when, unknown to his own men, in opposing a general who could call each man under his command by his name. The great need of a reserve of officers has often been pointed out to the Supreme Government by our own Military Department as represented by the Commander-in-Chief. But under the able administration of Lord Ripon, which the *Pioneer* so fondly admires, nothing was done to provide for this crying want. At the close of the last war the Bombay Army was about eighty officers short of its proper number, and there was not a single regiment on the frontier but what was scandalously and dangerously under-officered. A glance at the Army List will show that not much has been done to remedy this evil. We read the question as one of the most vital importance to the native army, and we call the attention of every "true reformer" to it. When the units have been made efficient, then will be the time to begin the reform of the mass.—*Times of India*.

MR. GRANT DUFF ON THE CRISIS.

MR. GRANT DUFF, the Governor of Madras, speaking at the annual meeting of the Doveton College, Madras, on the 1st instant, said:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is but little that I have to say before these proceedings, so agreeable to the prize-takers and their relatives, are brought to a conclusion. I am glad to observe that the numbers of the college, if we look back through a series of years, show a tendency to increase. They would be higher, I dare say, this year than they are, if it were not that the Principal has been wisely jealous on the subject of promotions, and it is determined that the boys shall not be put in higher places than their acquirements *bona fide* entitle them to. His firmness in this respect has received the approbation of the Government inspector, and other educational authorities. Mr. Barrow can, I see, report tolerable, but only tolerable, success in the university examinations. I hope that in the future the application of his pupils may second his own zeal and obtain much better results. I observe that he is in favour of your taking a more active part in the Volunteer movement, for which you already do a good deal; thirty-six volunteers (of whom six are masters and thirty pupils) is a very fair contribution; but in these stirring times it might be well added to. I sincerely hope, and I fully believe, that peace will be maintained, for, to borrow a happy expression that was used in a letter which I received a couple of days ago, "there is nothing so *stultifying* as war"; but in spite of the eighteen Christian centuries behind us, war must, I fear, be occasionally accepted as a sad necessity, and, when it comes near, as it seemed a day or two ago to do, it is delightful to see that the English nation—now no longer cooped up, as in the days of Elizabeth, within the narrow limits of an island, but extending over a large portion of the habitable globe—spring to arms with the same alacrity with which, on an occasion to be remembered throughout all the ages, sprang to arms the little handful of men in the old country when, as is described in a poem with which many of you are doubtless acquainted.

"—about the lovely close of a warm summer day,

There came a gallant merchant ship full sail to Plymouth bay."

"There probably never was any moment in our history in which so many persons in England were averse to any except an absolutely necessary war as are now averse to it, and there certainly never was a moment when such persons had so much influence on the Government of the country. Yet never since England was England has any war, if there is to be war (which I do not believe) found us so prepared—prepared in Great Britain, prepared in India, prepared at every point which an enemy can reach. And why are we so prepared? Because we have been remembering, of late, the true words of a great statesman and a great soldier:—"The balance of power will always be held, so far as any one State can pretend to do so, by the country which, in proportion to its powers, has economised its material resources to the highest point and acquired the highest degree of

moral ascendancy by an honest and consistent allegiance to the laws of morality in its domestic policy and its foreign relations." With resources unapproached by those of any other State, cherishing an anxious desire to avoid all interference with other nations, but full of a calm determination, in the general interest of civilised mankind, not to submit to flagrant wrong, we abide the future, confident that the volunteers amongst your numbers and in the Presidency generally, together with all our forces by land and sea, will, if it must come, which God forbids, to what the great Spanish poet Calderon, called "the last argument of Kings abundantly do their duty." Never forget, however, that even the most glorious of combats is at best but a splendid calamity ever to the victor. No wiser words were ever penned than those of the great Commander (the husband of the Princess Royal) whose clear and ready judgment decided the most epoch-making of modern battles—the battle of Koniggratz—"he who orders war by a stroke of his pen knows not what he calls up from Hades."

Miscellaneous.

COLONELS P. RODDY and S. Douglas have been appointed to pay pensioners in the North-West Provinces Circle, and Major T. Doyle, Invalid List, to pay pensioners in the Presidency Circle.

THE local Commissariat authorities are advertising for tenders for one thousand sets of pony equipments.

MAJOR H. R. VISCOUNT DOWNE, 2nd Life Guards, aide-de-camp to the Duke of Connaught, is granted leave of absence for 121 days.

THE prospect of a war with Russia has had the effect of stimulating the Volunteer movement throughout the country. In Calcutta steps are being taken to form a Volunteer Reserve, and in Bombay and Madras mounted infantry corps are in process of formation.

AN insurrection in Chinese Turkestan is reported. The revolt is headed by Kalu Beg, son of the late Ameer Yacoub Beg, and Atalik Ghazi, who is said to have escaped from Samarkand, with the connivance of the Russians.

OUR trade returns for the eleven months of the year ending the 28th of February are by no means favourable. Apart from Government stores, the total imports into India amount to Rs.48,50,01,348, as compared with Rs.48,52,52,885 for the corresponding period of last year; while the exports show a much greater falling off, the respective amounts being Rs.74,33,66,713 and Rs.79,35,01,405. The exports, indeed, are three lakhs less than those of 1882-83—a year of comparative depression.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On the night of the 29th ultimo two natives, inhabitants of the village of Madagar, Kolhapore Collectorate, were killed by lightning while they were proceeding through a field. It appears that a heavy shower of rain was falling at the time at the time and the men sought the shelter of a tree when they were struck. Death was instantaneous.

—Poona Observer.

A CONTEMPORARY hears from Umballa that General Wright commanding there, is likely to get the Cavalry Division in the Peshin Field Force, with Colonel Bushman, of the 9th Lancers, as his chief staff officer.

THE GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—All elements of the extensive permanent musical organisation that gives us every three years the national celebration of Handel's genius at the Crystal Palace are now fairly astir, in preparation for the great festival of June next, that is to mark the bicentenary of that master whose works are more intimately part of the religious as well as the musical life of the English people than are any others. For this reason the festival that would fall due next year is to be held in 1885, and the promise that, musically at least, it will surpass all its predecessors is abundant. The most famous and accomplished solo singers have been engaged; but the quality and organisation of the stupendous band and chorus—of 4,000 performers—is receiving very anxious attention. Never before has the work of testing each voice that is admitted to take part in the performance, and the elimination of weak and decayed voices, been so closely practised. At the last festival, it will be remembered, the fatal illness of Sir Michael Costa to the last moment made it doubtful who was to take his place, and Mr. Manns had to accept the *bâton* on the very morning of the rehearsal day. How Mr. Manns, in very short time, grasped with authority the delighted allegiance of the army of representative instrumentalists, and then the loyal musical obedience of the chorus, will be long remembered. But to these great advantages he is able to add this time the all-important gain of preparing the army of executants and singers, whose united efforts are to present the art result. This duty Mr. Manns is discharging with splendid energy and scrupulous artistic care. There are to be double the number of rehearsals of the metropolitan voices—the great body styled the "London Contingent." Energetic efforts are being made to promote the necessary cohesion of the parts of the great choir, hitherto more or less separated until they met on rehearsal day in

the Great Orchestra. The contingents of voices from the provinces will include, as on all former occasions, the cathedral choirs and the great county societies. It is hoped that provincial centres may be formed, where the district voices may be brought together in large subsidiary divisions for perfect rehearsal under Mr. Manns himself, so that all the benefit may accrue, when a few great bodies of performers shall meet on the Great Orchestra to rehearse together, rather than multitudinous smaller choral bodies, or isolated component voices. The constitution of the whole chorus, in regard to its musical quality, is now nearly completed, and the great rehearsals will soon begin. The Londoners are to meet in Exeter Hall as heretofore. The local centres have yet to be fixed. Already the regular *habitués* of the Handel Festivals, who attend every day, have commenced securing the best seats, that are always first allotted to them, and their numbers furnish every indication that interest in the great celebration is unabated—indeed, is as keen this year as the best wisher can desire, on account of this being a special celebration. Applications come from the most distant places, from America, from Italy, Sweden, all parts of Germany, and—whatever may be the present turmoil of affairs political—from Russia.

PUBLIC FEELING IN THE NORTH.—A Newcastle correspondent writes to the *Globe*:—"Nothing has demonstrated more clearly how anxious the public at large are for the immediate adoption of strong measures for safeguarding Herat than the sympathy displayed by audience after audience in this locality for Mr. Charles Marvin's well-known views on the subject. Mr. Marvin was invited to lecture at Newcastle-on-Tyne by a committee of local politicians, the most part Liberals, and arrived under the disadvantage of having to contend with the peace-at-any-price, *Pall Mall Gazette* views of Mr. John Morley, M.P., who had only delivered two days earlier a strong speech against the Government and in favour of Russia. The first lecture was delivered at the Tyne Theatre on Easter Sunday, and was a remarkable success. Before the lecture commenced over 4,000 people had filled the building, and several thousands were turned away. The lecturer illustrated his remarks by lime-light maps and portraits, and although his views were what is termed advanced," there was not a dissentient cry the whole evening, and the audience displayed unbounded enthusiasm. To quote the *Newcastle Chronicle*:—"Not since the days of David Urquhart has a Newcastle audience listened to a discourse on Russia where her insidious advance was so graphically delineated. Mr. Marvin is an eminently instructive lecturer, and the vast audience which crowded the Tyne Theatre to listen to his exposition of the Anglo-Russian question remained for nearly two hours under the spell of an artless but effective eloquence." The immense success of the lecture was a surprise even to Mr. Marvin's admirers, for it was known that the Caucus had sent a strong force to create a disturbance, and these men were among the most vociferous applauders of the lecture. Before he had left the platform promises were exacted that he would repeat the lecture at South Shields, Sunderland, and Gateshead, and these came off last Friday, Saturday, and Sunday respectively. In the first instance the Mayor of South Shields was among the spectators, and at the latter the Mayors of Sunderland and Gateshead themselves took the chair. All three lectures were characterised by the same harmony of sentiment with the lecturer, and the same unbounded enthusiasm for his views regarding his defence of India. Public feeling manifested itself plainly by the storm of hisses which greeted General Komaroff's portrait, and peals of applause provoked when the portraits of Mr. Lumsden and Roberts appeared on the screen. Mr. Marvin has returned from London, but he has received several invitations from the great towns to deliver lectures on the Russian advance and is expected to make a tour through the country in the course of a few days. Referring to his departure the *Newcastle Chronicle* says:—"Mr. Charles Marvin having closed his lecture campaign in this district, for the present, will return to London to-day. By close study, as well as by personal association and investigation, Mr. Marvin has made himself an authority on the Central Asian question, and on this all-absorbing topic of the hour he is full of interesting matter, as our reports of his lectures testify. Though new to the platform—for we may say that in Newcastle he faced a large popular audience for the first time—his clear voice, clear head, and intimate knowledge of his subject combine to make him a most acceptable lecturer. But the most gratifying feature of the four meetings he addressed was this, that in spite of echoes from the pro-Russian party, his audiences, composed of Liberals and Tories—men of all shades of political belief—responded with the heartiest patriotism of feeling to his warning notes on the subject of Russia's real designs against the peace and welfare of this country." Judging by the profound impression made in the North by his lectures, which in every case have been different, and have been reported in full, there can be hardly a doubt that a lecture by Mr. Marvin in every great centre would be of immense value at this juncture, and it is to be hoped that the local politicians will follow the example of Newcastle, and fight the pro-Russian party by inviting to explain to them an author who is admittedly the first English authority of the day on the Russo-Indian Question.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1885.

THE LAST DEBATE ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE debate on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, in the Legislative Council of the Viceroy of India, was brought to a close on the 11th of March, a day that should henceforth be memorable in the history of Bengal legislation. Only a few amendments remained to be considered; and most of these amendments, which were moved and seconded by the two independent members, the Maharajah of Darbhanga and the Hon. Peari Mohun Mookerjee, were ruthlessly rejected by Sir S. Bayley and his official following. The Council then adjourned for lunch, and when they returned to the Council-room, with mind and body refreshed, several very remarkable speeches were made on the final passing of the Bill, which should be carefully considered by the Secretary of State for India and his Council before they allow the Act to take its place on the Indian Statute-book.

Undoubtedly the opponents of the Bill bore away the palm for eloquence and argument. The Maharajah of Darbhanga spoke briefly. He condemned the Bill as an impracticable, unfair, and unworkable measure; and he pointed out that, he and his colleague, the Hon. Peari Mohun Mookerjee, were the only two members of the Council who possessed any practical knowledge of zemindari management. He went on to say, "I yield to no one in my desire to see the ryots protected from oppression, but it is my deliberate opinion that this Bill will not accomplish this object, but the contrary. I believe that the constant intervention of the revenue and judicial officers of Government in all the details of agricultural life will lead to the most widespread confusion, and will be as disastrous to the ryots as to the zemindars themselves. I view with the deepest concern the outlook before us. I dread the passions and animosities which the litigation will kindle and inflame. I can only hope that these anticipa-

tions may not be realised. But whatever the result may be, I have the satisfaction of feeling that I have acted as the true friend of my country and of the Government in warning you of the political dangers which in my belief underlie the proposed legislation."

The Hon. Peari Mohun Mookerjee also made a forcible appeal to the Council. He reminded them of the words of Jeremy Bentham, that the legislator is not the master of the disposition of the human heart—he is only their interpreter and their minister. "Allow me to ask," he said, "if the Bengal Tenancy Bill satisfies the expectations of either the landholders or the ryots? The resolutions passed at meetings held in different parts of these provinces, the numerous memorials which have been submitted by landlords and ryots alike, and the public opinion which has found expression in every section of the native and Anglo-Indian Press give an emphatic negative to this query. The landholders stand aghast at the vista of the lawsuits and litigation before them, involving zemindar and ryot in common ruin. Nor do the ryots appreciate the imaginary benefits which are offered them. They loudly express their consternation. I would beg your lordship and the Council to consider whether it is desirable to pass without further inquiry and deliberation a measure which it has been publicly said will shake the confidence of the people in the faith of the British nation, and will set brooding over their wrongs a large section of the community who are noted for their loyalty and devotion to the British Crown."

We have been obliged, from want of space, to compress the two speeches which have been quoted; and unfortunately there is still less room to represent the purport of the speeches which Mr. Reynolds and Sir Rivers Thompson and Sir S. Bayley and the Viceroy delivered in support of the Bill. With curious and obviously preconcerted unanimity these high officials produced an argument which seems to us to be equally novel and fictitious. They have discovered that the new Bill is drafted in the spirit of the Regulations with which Lord Cornwallis promulgated the Permanent Settlement in 1793. They said that if Lord Cornwallis could rise from his grave he would give his vote in support of the official view of the Bill. It is to be hoped that the speakers conscientiously believed what they said. But did they ever read the Regulations of 1793? In the Regulation 17 of 1793 Lord Cornwallis declared that it was essential to the prosperity of the country, and the punctual collection of the public revenue, that landholders should have the means of collecting their rents without being obliged to have recourse to the Courts of Justice and incurring the delay and expense necessarily attending a law process for the recovery of every arrear. How do they reconcile this sweeping declaration with the spirit or the letter of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which drives both landholders and ryots into a hopeless sea of litigation?

THE GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS.

It is curious to observe how regularly, after short intervals of very few years, the local Governments in India, with very few exceptions, recur to a policy of encroachment on the undoubted and undeniable rights of their superior educational officers. The fact is that the educational officer, being appointed direct from the home Universities by the Secretary of State, is in India *nullius in loco*. He has not the advantages of the faithful Dowb, appointed to his office by the local Government because he is somebody's cousin or nephew, and tenderly looked after by the aforesaid somebody; nor can he fall back on

the *esprit-de-corps* of the regular Civil Service, for he has never passed through the ordeal of the competitive examination. On the other hand, the Education Department, being unquestionably the *corps d'élite* of the Indian Services, at least so far as academical status and social position go, has naturally been allotted a certain number of well-paid posts, sufficiently lucrative to attract the covetous regards of a large number of rivals, especially in these days of stagnant promotion and general impetuosity. And the consequence has been, that ever and anon attempts are made by the local Governments, harassed by the cries for promotion of their hungry young civilian brood, to poach on the educational domains and to appoint outsiders to the Directorships of Public Instruction. Where these attempts are met as they were in Bengal twelve years ago, they collapse as a matter of course. In Bengal, in 1873, Mr Lethbridge and Mr. Croft and Mr. Clarke promptly put their heads together, drafted a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor, and got it signed by the whole Service; and when Sir George Campbell pushed it aside they returned to the charge, memorialised the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, and preserved the Bengal Directorship from further encroachment for at least a generation. But when, as on the occasion of the last vacancy in Madras, apathy or timidity rules in the educational ranks, a bad precedent is created; and the result has been that the precedent has been followed in the North-West Provinces, in the Punjab, and even in Bombay.

The first four paragraphs of the Bengal Memorial of 1873 prove the case of the educational officers literally "up to the hilt." That memorial was of course entirely successful, for it was impossible to answer its arguments; and even if the Viceroy had not promptly ordered justice to be done, which was certain to be the case, the Secretary of State might have been trusted to take care that the solemn pledges of the Government to his nominees were respected. We give here the four paragraphs of the Bengal Memorial to which we have referred:—

That in the *Calcutta Gazette* dated 13th July, 1859, there was published for general information, the following extract from a Despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

"41. After a full consideration of the grounds on which the Court of Directors formerly gave their sanction, as a temporary arrangement, to the employment of covenanted Civil Servants in the Department of Education, Her Majesty's Government are, on the whole, of opinion that, as a general rule, all appointments in the Department of Education should be filled by individuals unconnected with the service of Government, either Civil or Military. It is not their wish that officers now in the Department should be disturbed for the sole purpose of carrying out this rule, and they are aware that difficulty might at present be experienced in finding well qualified persons, unconnected with the regular services, to fill vacant offices in the Department. But it is their desire that the rule now prescribed be kept steadily in view, and that every encouragement be given to persons of education to enter the educational service, even in the lower grades, by making it known that in the nominations to the higher offices in the Department, a preference will hereafter be given to those who may so enter it, if competent to discharge the duties."

2. That the hopes thus held out by the Government to "persons of education," to induce them to enter the Department in its lower grades, were confirmed by the interpretation put upon the paragraph quoted above, by his Excellency the late Lord Canning. In August, 1860, his Excellency declared, in answer to a Memorial from some Educational officers, that the said paragraph "was intended to signify the desire of Her Majesty's Government to recognize a *preferential* claim on the part of the Members of the Educational Service to the higher offices of the Department."

3. That the said hopes were further confirmed by a Despatch of the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India, dated 8th November, 1860. This Despatch gave a formal sanction to the words of his Excellency Lord Canning just recited; and with reference to the opinions of his Honour the then Lieutenant-Governor, which were unfavourable to the claims of Educational officers, Sir Charles Wood observed:—

"It is evident that the object stated by Lord Stanley of attracting highly educated men to the lower grades of the

Educational Service of Government would be defeated if this view were acted upon; and I have to direct that Mr. Grant may be informed that while Her Majesty's Government would deprecate as strongly as he does such a constitution of the Educational Service in India, as would prevent the local Governments from going beyond it to fill any particular office, for which in its judgment the department could not supply a duly qualified incumbent, or for which in *unusual cases* any person of pre-eminent qualifications not then in the service of Government might be available, they must in accordance with Lord Stanley's despatch and the interpretation of it which you have given, maintain the preferential claim to promotion of the officers of the Educational Department."

4. That most of your Memorialists are graduates of the English, Irish, or Scotch Universities, whose academical distinctions have been honourably recorded in the class-lists and Triposes of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Edinburgh; and consequently (it is humbly submitted) they may be considered fairly to represent those "persons of education" who it was avowedly the object both of Lord Stanley and of Lord Halifax to attract to the department by the promise that vacant appointments in the higher grades should be given to them, except "in unusual cases."



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, April 4.)

CHANNER, Captain B., 2nd Bengal Infantry, to be adjutant Administrative Battalion Presidency Volunteer and Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain H. N. Webb, who has resigned that appointment, dated April 1.

SIMPSON—COXE—Mr. J. T. Simpson to be captain, and Mr. J. C. Coxe to be lieutenant, Seebpore College Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—
DOWNE, Major H. R. Viscount, 2nd Life Guards, aide-de-camp to Major-General H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., &c., commanding Meerut division (p.a.), for 121 days.

The following promotion are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

TO BE COLONELS IN THE ARMY.

GABBETT, Lieut.-Colonel J., M.S.C., March 30.

TREVOR, Lieut.-Colonel E. W., B.S.C., April 4.

WRIGHT, Lieut.-Colonel H. C., M.S.C., April 4.

BROOKE, Lieut.-Colonel T. H. B., M.S.C., April 4.

BOILEAU, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., cantonment magistrate of Deoli, exercising powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class, is hereby specially empowered to pass sentences of whipping.

GOLDIE, Major B. J., R.E., executive engineer, Umballa Division, Military Works, is transferred to the Kasauli division.

MC CUDDEN, Mr. E. G. I., executive engineer, Singhbhoom Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from April 12.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 1.)

KELLY, Mr. C. A., district and sessions judge, Noakholly, to act as district sessions judge of Dinapore, during absence of Mr. B. B. King.

GUN, Mr. W. H. M., to act as joint magistrate and deputy collector, Rajshahy, during absence on deputation of Mr. C. A. Kelly.

BLYTH, Mr. W. D., C.S., reported his departure from India on leave on Feb. 27.

BRETT, Mr. C. M. W., assistant magistrate and collector and munsif, is posted to the sudder station of 24-Pergunnahs District. Mr Brett is also to act in 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

BUCKLAND, Mr. C. E., C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on 22nd inst.

COLLIER, Mr. F. R. S., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, on special duty, to act as deputy commissioner, Manbhoom, during absence on leave of Mr. A. L. Clay.

CADELL, Mr. A. W. R., assistant magistrate and collector, Patna, temporarily to have charge of the Barh sub-division of that district, during absence on furlough of Mr. R. H. Anderson.

REES, Mr. F. W. J., district and sessions judge, Tipperah, on leave, is promoted to 1st grade of district and sessions judges, from Jan. 10 last, vice the Hon. W. Macpherson.

- CHARLES, Mr. J. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, to be a district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, from Jan. 10 last, vice Mr. F. W. Rees. Mr. Charles will continue to be employed on his present deputation.
- GILLON, Mr. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad, is promoted to 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors from Nov. 11 last, vice Mr. A. A. Wace.
- MATHEWS, Mr. H. F., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Manbhoon, is promoted to 1st grade of magistrates and deputy collectors from Jan. 10 last, vice Mr. J. G. Charles.
- JONES, Mr. S. S., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, on leave, to be joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, from Oct. 2 last. Mr. Jones will continue to act in 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.
- HARE, Mr. L., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Purneah, to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, from Nov. 11 last, vice Mr. H. Gillon. Mr. Hare will continue to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.
- MANISTY, Mr. G. E., assistant magistrate and collector, on furlough, to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, from Dec. 30, vice Mr. M. Finucane.
- HARDINGE, Mr. F. H., assistant magistrate and collector, on furlough, to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, from Jan. 10, vice Mr. H. F. Mathews.
- JUDGE, Mr. A. S., assistant superintendent of police, Mozufferpore, to act as superintendent of police of that district, during absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. Munro.
- SCHURR, Mr. H. S., officiating district superintendent of police, Midnapore, on leave, to act as district superintendent of police, Burdwan, during absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. Masters.
- SMITH, Mr. W. F., district superintendent of police, Chittagong, is transferred to Midnapore.
- ORR, Mr. T., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police, Maldah, to act as district superintendent of police, Chittagong.
- SANDILANDS, Mr. P. A., assistant superintendent of police, Sarun, is transferred to Maldah, and to have charge of the district police of that district.
- STACK, Mr. J. C., assistant superintendent of police, Mymensingh, to act in 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police from 4th inst.
- PARISH, Mr. H. N., temporary assistant superintendent of police, Midnapore, to act as an assistant superintendent of police from 4th inst.
- GILES, Mr. A. H., officiating district superintendent of police, Bhagulpore, to act in 1st grade of district superintendents of police from 11th inst.
- PATCH, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, Cuttack, to act in 2nd grade of district superintendents of police from 11th inst.

FURLOUGHS.

- WORSLEY, Mr. C. F., additional commissioner, Patna division, furlough for 5 months and 15 days, from May 15 or subsequent date.
- GRINDLY, Mr. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Sewan, Serun furlough for 19 months, from 5th prox.
- WALLER, Mr. R. M., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for 6 months on sick leave.
- MASTERS, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, Burdwan, furlough for 20 months, from 15th prox.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 28.)

- HENNESSY, Mr. S. H., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, and is posted to the Seoni district.
- GRACE, Colonel C. H., deputy commissioner, is transferred from Seoni to Hoshangabad.
- POYNTER, Surgeon J. L., civil surgeon, Sambalpur, is appointed to the executive charge of the jail of that district, from the afternoon of the 13th ult.
- HOGG, Lieut.-Colonel T. W., deputy commissioner, 4th class, is appointed to be deputy commissioner, 4th class, substantive pro tem, from 23rd ult.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, April 4.)

- ROBERTSON, Surgeon G. S., civil surgeon, Bahraich, to be in visiting medical charge of the Gonda district, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Dr. C. Cameron, or until further orders.
- ANDREW, Surgeon-Major G., M.B., A.M.D., to the civil medical charge of Ranikhet, in addition to his military duties, from the afternoon of March 2.
- ELLOY, Mr. C. S., deputy collector and extra assistant commissioner, on his return from special duty, to the Allahabad district.
- TOLLEMACHE—The services of the Rev. R. C. Tollemache, civil chaplain of Lucknow, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

FURLOUGHS.

- PORTER, Mr. F. W., joint magistrate, Benares, furlough to Europe for 3 months and 15 days, from April 1, or subsequent date.
- The undermentioned officer has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave:—
- KIBBLE, Mr. J. Professor of English Literature, Benares College, N.W.P. and Oudh (s.c.), 6 months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 2.)

- DAVIES—The services of Lieut. H. S. P. Davies, assistant commissioner, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, from March 23.
- LUDLAM, Mr. A. B., is appointed to officiate as an extra assistant commissioner and posted to the Simla District, from March 18.
- DRUMMOND, Mr. J. R., assistant commissioner, Ludhiana, is transferred to the Simla District and placed in charge of the Kasauli subdivision, from March 21, vice Mr. A. Meredith, transferred to Rawal Pindi temporarily.
- DE ROZARIO, Mr. A. P., is appointed to officiate as an extra assistant commissioner, and posted to the Peshawar District from March 23, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. W. Birch, extra assistant commissioner.
- GILLMORE, Rev. A., chaplain of Amritsar, was transferred to Peshawar from Feb. 28.
- DRUMMOND, Mr. J. R., assistant commissioner, Kasauli, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class, within the limits of the military cantonments of Kasauli, Dagshai, Subathu, and Solon.
- LEWIS, Mr. T., officiating tahsildar of Tarn Taran, is appointed a magistrate of the 2nd class (without the power to pass sentence of whipping), in the Amritsar District.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, March 21.)

- LINGHAM, Mr. A. F., barrister-at-law, received charge of the office of judge of the Court of Small Causes, Rangoon, from Mr. Thomas Owen, officiating judge, on March 12.
- RAIKES, Captain F. D., officiating deputy commissioner, received charge of the Thayetmyo district from Mr. R. H. Pilcher, C.S., deputy commissioner, on March 12.
- FRENCHMAN—DALZELL—Surgeon E. P., Frenchman, made over, and Surgeon P. W. Dalzell, M.B., received, executive and medical charge of the Thayetmyo Jail on the 14th inst.
- ROMANIE, Mr. R., D.S.C., teacher of physical science, Rangoon College, and chemical examiner, on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of the duties of his appointment on the 2nd inst.
- WHITE, Mr. J. S. U., reverted to his substantive appointment, namely, assistant to the teacher of physical science, with effect from that date.
- HAYES, Mr. A. R., teacher of mathematics, Rangoon College, proceeding on leave, relinquished charge of the duties of his appointment on the 11th inst.
- HENDERSON, Mr. R. M., executive engineer, 2nd grade, reported his return to duty on the 10th inst.
- PETERS, Lieut.-Colonel E. N., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, made over, and Mr. E. J. Rumsby, executive engineer, 4th grade, received, charge of the Tungoo division on the 6th inst.

FURLOUGH.

- O'DONOGHUE—Furlough to Europe for one year is granted to Mr. C. J. O'Donoghue, assistant district superintendent of police, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. J. Stark to be an inspector during the absence of Mr. M. R. Western.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 31.)

- GLENNY, Mr. W. H., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, North Arcot, during the employment of Mr. H. J. Stokes on other duty.
- JOHNSON, Mr. E. C., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Kurnool, during the employment of Mr. Glenny on other duty.
- WELD, Mr. M. R., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Kistna, during the absence of Mr. Happell on leave.
- FURNELL, Deputy Surgeon-General M. C., M.D., F.R.C.S., sanitary commissioner, Madras, is appointed to be surgeon-general with the Government of Madras from April 5, vice the Hon. Surgeon-General Cornish, F.R.C.S., C.I.E., whose tenure of office expires.
- BIDIE, Deputy Surgeon-General G., M.B., C.I., to be sanitary commissioner, Madras, from April 5, in succession to Dr. Furnell, appointed surgeon-general with the Government of Madras.
- ALLISON, Surgeon H., M.D., to be assistant physician, General Hospital, vice Mr. Dymott, transferred to other duty.
- HAMMETT—The services of Mr. F. H. Hammett, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India Department of Finance and Commerce, for employment as assistant to the Accountant-General, Madras.
- BROWNING—The services of Surgeon W. B. Browning, officiating zillah surgeon and superintendent of jail, Tellicherry, are replaced at the disposal of the military department at his own request, from date of expiration of his privilege leave.

ALLISON, Surgeon H., M.D., to be professor of hygiene in the Medical College, vice Dr. Dymott, transferred to other duty.

CAMERON, Rev. E. E., B.A., to act as joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral during the absence of the Venerable Archdeacon Browne on privilege leave.

GIB, Rev. W. C., to act as chaplain of Cannanore during the absence of the Rev. E. T. Beatty on other duty.

PORTER, Mr. H. J. A., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to be assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, from Jan. 20.

LUSHINGTON, Mr. A. W., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to act as assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, during the absence of Mr. E. D. M. Hooper, deputy conservator, 3rd grade, on furlough, from January 20.

The following promotion is made :—

ASHPITAL, Mr. F. W., from assistant engineer to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from March 9.

LINDLEY—The services of Captain W. D. Lindley, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

The following transfer is ordered :—

NORDMAN, Mr. K. F., executive engineer, 2nd grade, from the North Arcot division to the III. Circle for duty on the railway relief works, to join at the public expense on relief by Mr. Davidson.

RUSSELL, Mr. A. S., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, will be on special duty in the office of the chief engineer for irrigation on relief by Captain A. R. F. Dorward, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade.

DORWARD, Captain A. R. E., to be executive engineer for irrigation and under-secretary to Government Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

HANDCOCK, Mr. G. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed on March 30 the professional examination.

The following promotion is made :—

HANDCOCK, Mr. G. F., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, first grade, from March 30, substantive pro tem.

CAMERON—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras has been pleased to appoint the Rev. F. E. Cameron, B.A., joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, to be a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licences in this diocese.

FURLONGS.

LEE-WARNER, Mr. J., collector of Tinnevely, privilege leave for two months and four days, from and after April 25.

BENSON, Mr. R. S., acting under secretary to Government in the departments under the chief secretary, privilege leave for three months, from April 8.

HAPPELL, Mr. W. A., collector of Kistna, furlough for eight months, from or after April 14.

FAWCETT, Mr. G. W., acting sub-collector, North Arcot, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, from or after April 20.

MOUNSEY, Mr. C. H., special assistant agent, Ganjam, privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days, from or after April 20.

KOUGH, Mr. C., acting collector of North Arcot, furlough to Europe for one year, from or after April 1.

SIETHORPE, Surgeon-Major C., the fort surgeon and professor of anatomy, Medical College, privilege leave for three months, from or after April 20.

MAITLAND, Surgeon J., M.B.C.M., second surgeon, General Hospital, and professor of pharmacy and materia medica, Medical College, privilege leave for three months, from or after April 9.

BROWNING, Surgeon W. B., acting zillah surgeon, Tellicherry, privilege leave for one month.

KINGSTON, Mr. W., assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, Tinnevely Division, eight months' furlough, from April 15.

LYS, Rev. F. G., chaplain of Mysore, furlough for one year, ten months, and thirteen days, from or after May 8.

HOBART, Rev. W. H., joint chaplain of Vepery, furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs, from or after April 15.

SMITH, Mr. G. G. N., inspector in the Salt Department, is granted leave on medical certificate for twelve months, with retrospective effect from Feb. 1.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

HOLLOWAY, Lieutenant B., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, dated May 11.

RIDEOUT, Lieutenant F. C. W., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class, has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officer to return to duty :—

MACNEIL, Major J. G. R. D., Infantry.

CORNISH, Surgeon-General W. R., F.R.C.S., C.I.E., is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe.

ANDERSON, First Class Apothecary (honorary surgeon), is transferred to the retired pension list, dated March 28.

PEARSE, Major-General G. G., Royal Artillery, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, vice General A. W. Macintire, deceased, dated February 26.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval, dated April 5 :—

FURNELL, Deputy Surgeon-General M.C., to be surgeon-general, with permanent rank.

DONNELLY, Brigadier-Surgeon J. McN., M.D., to be a deputy-surgeon general, with permanent rank.

SHAW—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor, the services of Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon F. G. Shaw are placed at the disposal of the Commissary-General, without prejudice to his duties with his Excellency's body guard.

BROWNING—The services of Surgeon W. B. Browning, Indian Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department :—

ADAMS, Surgeon A., M.D.

POPE, Surgeon T. H., M.B.

NORTON, Mr. E., to be lieutenant in the Duke's Own Volunteer Artillery.

MELLIS, Lieutenant W., of the Duke's Own Volunteer Artillery, is permitted at his own request to resign his commission.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extension of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

EWING, Lieutenant-Colonel J., Staff Corps, for three months (m.c.).

CURRIE, Lieutenant J. W., Staff Corps, for three months (m.c.).

SMITH, Sub-Conductor G., Ordnance Department, for three months (m.c.).

CURRIE's, Lieutenant, permission to return to duty is cancelled.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

BOWIE, Lieut.-Colonel M. M., Staff Corps, inspector general of police, Central Provinces (p.a.) for one year.

TREVOR, Lieut.-Colonel F. R., Staff Corps, wing commander 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry (u.p.a.), for 182 days.

BEAUMONT, Surgeon-Major, M.D., residency surgeon, Hyderabad (m.c.), for 244 days.

GOMPERTZ, Captain B. T. M., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class (p.a.), for six months.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 9.)

H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor has been pleased to nominate the following officers to appointments on his personal staff :—

HART, Mr. G. H. R., to be private secretary.

LYTTELTON, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Hon. N. G., Rifle Brigade, to be military secretary.

HAMILTON, Lieut. B. M., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, to be an aide-de-camp.

HUNT, Lieut. F. C., 2nd Battalion King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), to be an aide-de-camp.

IRVING, Surgeon-Major L. A., M.S., to be medical officer.

CAMERON—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to act as executive engineers, Hyderabad Canals, during the absence of Mr. Lambert.

LAWRENCE—ATKINS—Mr. E. Lawrence delivered over and Mr. J. de C. Atkins received charge of the office of the forest settlement and demarcation officer for the talukas of Salsette, Bassein, Mahim, Bhewndi, Murbad, and Karjat in the Thana District, on the 1st inst.

GRAY—SCOTT—Messrs. E. Gray and G. Scott respectively delivered over and received charge of the talukas of Nasik, Sinnar and Igut-puri, on the 16th inst.

ELPHINSTON—WINTER—Messrs. J. Elphinston and H. E. Winter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Ahmednagar, on the 31st ult.

GOLDSMID—ALEXANDER—Messrs. F. Goldsmid and H. N. Alexander respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Ratnagiri, on the 14th inst.

WELLS, Mr. W. W., superintendent of the Bijapur Extramural Convict Gang, received charge of the Kaladgi District Jail at Bijapur on March 15.

The following transfer is ordered :—

MOLONEY—Apothecary J., from general duty, Presidency, to general duty, Poona.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, April 2.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

ROWNSLEY, Lieutenant C., R.A., to be 3rd subaltern, No. 2 Native Mountain Battery.

JOPPL, Lieut.-Colonel J., 2nd in command, 12th Regiment N.I. (officiating commandant) to be commandant, vice Colonel Reid, retired.

BROWNE, Major C. M., wing commander (officiating 2nd in command),

to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Jopp, appointed commandant.

BLANSHARD, Major S. H., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Major Browne appointed 2nd in command.

HARTIGAN, Lieutenant E. R., officiating wing officer 22nd N.I., to officiate as wing officer.

CRAWFORD, Lieutenant C. M., 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 13th Regiment N.I.

ROITT, Lieutenant H. G. B., 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 21st Regiment N.I., on probation, dated March, 1885.

The undermentioned officers are attached to the regiment specified for duty :—

COLOMB, Lieutenant R. P., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 55th N.L.I., to 12th N.I.

ERRINGTON, Lieutenant R., wing officer 12th N.I., to 21st N.I.

ALBAN—FRY—Lieutenant W. G. Alban, wing officer 13th Regiment N.I., and Lieutenant C. I. Fry, wing officer 12th Regiment N.I., to 28th N.I.

VINT, Lieut., Leicestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer on probation, 1st N.I., to Australia for 91 days from date of departure on medical certificate.

DOUGLASS, Lieut.-Colonel J. C., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, to Matheran, from April 27 to Oct. 29, on private affairs.

AVETOOM, Surgeon S. T., Indian Medical Service, has been detailed for duty with the Indian Contingent, Suakim Field Force.

STEVENSON—MISTRI—Surgeons H. W. Stevenson and K. H. Mistri, Medical Service, are transferred from general duty, Sind, to general duty, Presidency Circle.

The undermentioned veterinary surgeons, having arrived from England for duty in the Bombay Presidency, are posted as follows :—

FEILLAN, Veterinary Surgeon H. A., to Royal Artillery, Mhow.

EVANS, Veterinary Surgeon G. H., to Belgaum.

BUTLER, Veterinary Surgeon E. A. C., to Kirkee.

MEREDITH, Veterinary Surgeon J. A., to Quetta.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

WOODHOUSE, Lieut.-Colonel C., Staff Corps, political agent, Mahikantha, March 30.

BURCHELL, Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary J., Ordnance Department, March 31.

EVANS, Conductor J. W., Ordnance Department, March 31.

GOTT, Schoolmaster A. Dragon Guards, has passed the required examination in Persian according to the Lower Standard.

MILITARY.

COTGRAVE—The services of Lieutenant E. Cotgrave, 5th Regiment N.L.I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

OWEN, Major C., General List, Bombay Cavalry, general duty, Belgaum, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

GOLDSMITH, Surgeon S. J., having completed twelve years' service, to be surgeon-major from April, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FIRTH, Lieut. L. E., Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

RAITT, Lieut. H. G. B., 1st battalion Leinster Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps from March 28.

CRAWFORD, Lieut. C. M., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps from March 28.

POLLOCK, G. A., Sub-assistant Apothecary, is granted acting rank of assistant apothecary, 2nd class, for one day from March 11, for proceeding in charge of invalids.

DODD, Surgeon A., medical staff, is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in the Bombay command from March 31 the date of his arrival at Bombay.

SETON—The following promotions are ordered in the Commissariat Department, vice Major W. B. Seton, deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, retired, to have effect from March 20 :

HIBBERT, Lieutenant-Colonel J., deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

HUGHES, Major C. F., sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

FAGAN, Major J. L., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

CROFT, Lieutenant J., is permitted to resign his commission in Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

FURLOUGHS.

HUNT, Colonel R. A., Bombay Infantry, commandant 5th Regiment N.L.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for 12 months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

McCLOUGHRY, Surgeon J., Indian Medical Department, 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

MADDEN, Major J. M., General List, Infantry, cantonment magistrate, Ahmedabad, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

BLAND—H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to extend the leave granted to Captain T. E. Bland, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, on urgent private affairs.

HUYSH, Major D. F. R.A., A Battery, 2nd Brigade, from April 1 to June 30, to Purandhar, on private affairs.

BETHELL, Captain, R.E., instructor of army signalling and telegraphy, to Cashmere, from date of departure for six months on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. C. Smith, S.C., Major A. K. Abbott, S.C., Lieut. A. H. Randolph, R.E., Col. W. C. S. Clarke, S.C., Surg.-Major W. K. Hooper, Lieut.-Col. R. F. Lewis, R.A., Capt. E. B. J. Vaughan, S.C., Surg.-Maj. E. Sanders, Lieut. A. R. Browning, S.C., Lieut. A. C. Batten, S.C., Lieut. F. T. Cole, R.A., Lieut. E. W. St. G. Welchman, S.C., Capt. G. B. Renny, S.C., Maj. D. H. Robertson, Inf., Capt. C. W. J. Kingston, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Maj. R. P. Pennefather, R.E., Capt. F. G. Preston, S.C., Lieut. F. B. Deane, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. R. Philipps, S.C., Lieut. R. P. S. Barnett, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Deas (Cov.), J. R. Hallett (Cov.), J. K. Wright (Cov.), J. M. Macpherson, J. Willson, H. G. Cooke (Cov.), J. W. Oliver, B. G. Geidt (Cov.), W. Stevens.

Madras Estab.—S. Russell (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. B. J. Vaughan, S.C. Maj. A. K. Abbott, S.C., Capt. R. T. Hawkes, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Capt. F. G. Preston, S.C., Lieut. F. B. Deane, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. Sir W. S. Seton, Bt., S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. Sadler.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. J. B. Mackenzie, extry. six months; R. D. Alexander (Cov.), s.c. six months.

Bombay Estab.—C. B. Pritchard (Cov.), s.c. six months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 20, Moscow (s), Bombay; Dora, Ceylon.—21, Mount Tabor (s), Moulmein; Bengal (s), Bombay; City of Manchester (s), Calcutta; Stranton (s), Rangoon; Grodno (s), Bombay; Elpis (s), Kurrachee.—22, Bokhara (s), Calcutta.—23, Muncaster Castle, Calcutta; Padre Francesco, Moulmein; Casabianca, Mauritius.—24, British Sceptre, Calcutta; River Indus (s), Bombay.—25, Rugby (s), Akyab; Pelican (s), Calcutta; Inchulva (s), Rangoon.—26, Baron Colonsay, Calcutta.—27, Swansea (s), Bussorah.

BOMBAY.—April 4, Albany (s), Cardiff; Merton Hall, Liverpool.—5, Celtic Monarch (s), New York; Bagdad (s), Aden; Regius (s), Cardiff; Amberwitch (s), Aden.—6, Siam (s), London; Hexham (s), Shields; Clan Murray (s), Liverpool.—7, Commila (s), Kurrachee; Marchioness, Sunderland.—8, Pandora (s), Trieste.—9, A. Brook (s), Cardiff; Cairo (s), Hull; Empress of India (s), Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.—March 30, Karamania (s), Liverpool.—April 1, Maharani (s), Rangoon; Chindwara (s), Bombay.—2, Calipso (s), Trieste; Nepal (s), London.—3, City of Canterbury (s), Glasgow.—4, Goalpara (s), Bombay.

MADRAS.—April 1, Sierra Cardeva, Sharpues.—2, Oriental (s), Rangoon.—4, Clan Macpherson (s), Liverpool.—5, Madura (s), Bombay. 6, Clan Grant (s), Calcutta.—7, Alghitha (s), Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 20, Loodiana (s), Bombay; Ispahan, Calcutta.—22, British Merchant, Calcutta; Loch Ranza, Colombo.—23, Cathay (s), Colombo; Accomac (s), Bombay; Avocet (s), Calcutta.—24, Ichborva (s), Bombay.—27, Drumelian, Rangoon; Routenburn and British Nation, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—April 4, Cervin (s), Antwerp; Scots Grey (s), Dunkirk; Peshwa (s), Calcutta; Knight of St. George (s), Antwerp; Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool.—5, Bucentaure (s), Marseilles; City of Carthage, Liverpool; Bangalore (s), Kurrachee.—6, Dumfries, Churbar; Clan Sinclair, London; Simla (s), Bussorah.—8, Africa (s), Calcutta.—9, Altnacraig (s), Hull; Victoria (s), Liverpool; H.M.S. Canning, Kurrachee; Khiva (s), Kurrachee; Empire (s), Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.—March 30, Roumania (s), and Byculla (s).—April 1, City of Oxford (s), Bucephalus (s), and Cecile.—2, Shahjehan (s), Kilwa (s), and Fall of Dee.—3, Calcutta (s), Clan Grant (s), and Karikal.

MADRAS.—March 31, Tibre (s), Pondicherry; Sirsa (s), Bombay.—April 2, Sierra Cardeva.—5, Madura (s), Calcutta.—6, Duke of Edinburgh, London; Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 29; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 7; from Brindisi, May 11.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Burrell and infant, Mr. Brock, Mr. C. J. C. Kendall, Mr. W. G. Beauchamp, Mrs. G. Showell. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stevens, the Nawab Shumsud Dowlah Zafar Jung, Mr. Trevethick, Lieut. Huskisson, Mr. R. S. Burney.

For Malta: Mr. S. Owen, Miss Owen.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, May 6; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 14; from Brindisi, May 18.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Tepper.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. H. E. Weston.

For Madras: Mrs. Ogilvie.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, May 6; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 14; from Brindisi, May 18.

For Alexandria: From Venice: H.E. Wiston Bey.

For Bombay: Mr. Grennan, Mrs. Bonus. From Venice: Mr. Ramey. From Brindisi: Surgeon-Major Kiernander, Mr. L. Moore, Mr. C. M. Davies, Lieut.-Colonel Wace, Mr. A. Andrews, Mr. W. S. Owen.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, May 13; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, May 21; from Brindisi, May 25.

For Bombay: Mrs. E. Dow, Miss Willoughby. From Brindisi: Mr. R. Smeaton, Mr. and Mrs. Hammick.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, May 20; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, May 28; from Brindisi, June 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Butter and six children.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. A. Thompson.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, May 27; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 4; from Brindisi, June 8.

For Bombay: Dr. H. E. Busted. From Brindisi: Hon. J. H. Quinton.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almona*, to sail April 25.

For Colombo: Mr. G. L. Reid.

For Madras: Mr. W. Trevena, Mr. W. Treloia, Mr. R. Jenkin.

For Calcutta: Mr. Wells, Mr. G. Barber, Mr. J. Wilson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail May 13.

For Colombo: Mr. C. H. Bagot.

For Madras: Mr. Wm. Pogson, Mr. and Mrs. La Nauze, Mrs. J. C. Johnston and children, Rev. Simpson, Dr. A. N. Leapingwell.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, leaving Liverpool April 25.

For Bombay: Mrs. Stewart, infant, and ayah, Mr. H. Moore, Mr. G. H. Blathwayt, Colonel E. H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Swinburne, Miss Thompson, Mr. R. Sadler, Mr. and Miss Hatch.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *California*, leaving Liverpool May 13.

For Bombay: Mr. Nanson, Mr. Badgley.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Siam*, April 6.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Colonel Prendergast, Mr. Inglis, Mrs. Lyttleton's maid and infant, Mr. McKay, Colonel and Miss Black, Mr. Swainson, Miss Hearn, Mr. Tallent, Mr. Hall.

From Venice: Hon. Mrs. Lyttleton, Mrs. Hathaway, Mr. Heath, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Henderson.

From Brindisi: Mr. Halliday, Mr. Allen, Mrs. De Pree, Mr. Symonds, Mr. Ferers, Mr. Bigge, Mr. Ferryman, Mr. Mauley.

At BRINDISI, Per P. and O. s.s. *Lombardy*, Capt. Thompson, April 19.

From Bombay: Lieut.-Colonel Rolland, Messrs. G. A. Parker, C. Benson, G. Tremearne, W. A. Wilcock, Count Comonds, Dr. Paul Rey, Major Young, Mr. C. Macdonald, Colonel Filgate, Mr. J. M. Johnson, Rev. and Mrs. Ulp and child, Mr. T. D. Beighton, Colonel Trevor, Miss Langworthy, Miss Boosey, Mr. O'Donnell, General Brooke, Miss Ingraham. From Venice: Mr. T. A. Apear, Major J. G. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Mowatt, Mr. F. Ledger, Lord Radstock, Messrs. Hamilton.

From Alexandria: Mr. V. Lavison, Mr. Favier, Mr. W. Grenfell, Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, Hon. G. Dawnay, M.P. For Venice: Mr. Baravetti, Mr. Dalrea, Mrs. and Miss Leach, Miss Radcliffe, Mr. S. Cheaparetti, Mdme. la Contica Lovatelli and two children.

From Calcutta: Mr. T. Henderson.

At LIVERPOOL, per Hall Line s.s. *Speke Hall*, April 19.

From Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Renny, two children, two infants, and ayah, Colonel and Mrs. Young and child, Mrs. O. Dowda and child, Mrs. Burn, child, infant, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Surgeon-General Meane, Rev. and Mrs. Little, Mrs. Wood, child, and two infants, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell and infant, Mrs. Wright and infant, General Taylor, Mrs. Bennett and two children, Surgeon-Major Dwyer, Major Simpson, Mrs. Dickinson, infant, and ayah, Capt. and Mrs. Grant and child, Mrs. H. Campbell.

At LIVERPOOL, per s.s. *Werneth Hall*, April 19.

From Kurrachee: Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, two children, and ayah, Mrs. Dooley and two children, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Fendall, Rev. Mr. Consterdine, Mrs. Consterdine, Mrs. Ellis and child.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. Fairtlough, from London, April 22.

For Madras: Mrs. H. W. Hudson.

For Calcutta: Mr. Eccles, Mr. G. S. Morrison, Dr. Coulter, Mr. Shun Sheer Ally.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. Trevethick.

For Colombo: Major E. H. O'Dowd, Sergeant Streehy, wife and two children.

For Bombay: Colonel Doveton, Mr. Costain, Major Hamilton, Lieut. A. J. Churchill, Veterinary-Surgeon Hammond, Miss Telfer, Lieut. F. S. Garrat, Sergeant R. Carden, Bandmaster Stevens, Sergeant J. Swain, Mr. W. M. Shaw.

For Suez: Lord Vaux, Rev. J. M. Clarkson, Mr. Messenger, Mr. Cousins, Mr. Kirk, Mr. W. E. Brown, one officer and 55 men.

For Port Said: Mr. Clapperton.

For Malta: Mr. Swinburn, Mr. Vecchione.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Gwalior*, Capt. Harris, from Venice, April 23.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. H. F. Aston, Mr. T. Henderson, Lieuts. McFarlane, Broadwood, J. T. Walker, J. M. Westropp, Capt. Wood, Rev. Mr. Hauser, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. Cameron, Capt. G. Hewat, Mr. Rafique, Mr. B. Sharpe.

For Alexandria: Lieut. G. H. Hughes. From Brindisi: Major F. H. Dyke, Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. Findlay, Mrs. Webber, Messrs. Hanson, Shelly, Wyatt.

For Aden: Mr. F. Holmwood.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Surat*, April 10.

For London: Rev. and Mrs. Winter and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Wendon, Mr. and Mrs. F. Yorke Smith, General and Mrs. Paget, Miss Clara Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Verner, Mr. R. W. Newell, Mr. G. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Brown Nutt, Miss Cole, Major and Mrs. H. B. Abbott, Mr. Pryce Corbett, Major-General and Mrs. Hume and two daughters, Mr. J. King, Surgeon-General and Mrs. A. M. Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Brereton, Colonel W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Allen, Mr. W. H. Toltie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cooper, Mr. B. Colvin, Mrs. Laidlow, Mrs. Gahan's nurse and two infants, Mrs. Pawe, Mr. W. D. McKernan, Mrs. W. P. Fowell, Miss Whitehead, Mrs. Lovett Thomas, Hon. C. P. Macaulay, Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Baker, Mr. William Clepton Fisher, Mrs. Dudley Mace, Miss Harford, Mr. Riley, Mrs. Stewarts and two children, Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. D. Morris, Mrs. Field and child, Mrs. Love-day, Mr. Rassefer.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. T. Norman, Miss Hewlett, Mr. W. Jopp, Mr. Turk, Mr. Beatson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Allen and two children, Count F. Trantmanedorf.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. MacDonald.

For Suez: Mr. W. Muller.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, sailing April 17.

For London: Miss Lund, Mrs. White and child, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hynes, Mr. E. C. Sawyers, Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Lane, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. Charles H. Bickerton.

For Venice: Colonel G. G. and Miss Erskine, Mr. A. J. Spink, Dr. and Mrs. Helson, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe Murray, Mr. H. Freidheim.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. MacMillan, Mr. H. G. Pearce, Colonel Chowne, Mr. F. R. Springett, Major F. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Douglas.

For Trieste: Major and Mrs. Caussmaker, Mr. H. C. Robinson, Mr. W. E. C. Ellis.

Per s.s. *Chusan*, sailing April 24.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Rivaz and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and two children, Miss Cotes, Mr. E. Pyke, Hon. Justice Oldfield, Mrs. and Miss Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Jervoise and child, Mr. and Mrs. Watson and two children, Mrs. McMein and child, Mr. C. W. Whish and child, Dr. Whish, Mr. Mirza, M. Nisar Ali, Mrs. Sidney Smith and child, Mrs. Louis Moss, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cutler and child, Mrs. Fenton and child, Mr. Sri Lal, Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, Mr. R. Craven.

For Venice: Mr. H. F. B. Frost, Mrs. R. D. Spedding.

For Brindisi: Major R. Drake Brockman, Mr. and Mrs. Millet, Colonel and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. McLintock, Miss N. E. Rooke, Miss Wells, Mr. H. F. Bartlett, Mr. N. Monies, Mr. T. J. Dias, Mr. H. O. Cardoza, Mr. T. D. Cobbald, Mr. C. P. Casperz, Mr. G. W. Sweet.

THE *Madras Mail* says:—It is at present the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to reach Madras on his return from the north on the 17th instant, and to leave the same day for Ootacamund. He cannot hold a command on the frontier together with the command of the Madras Army, and at present he does not intend to resign the latter command. But events may so shape themselves this week that he will feel it his duty to elect active service in a field with which he is probably better acquainted than any officer in Her Majesty's army.

It has been in contemplation to reduce the number of regiments of Silledar Cavalry in Mysore, and the local paper believes the measure will be carried into effect at once. There are three regiments of Silledars, about 400 sabres each, stationed at Shemogah, Mysore and Bangalore respectively. One of these will be broken up and the men drafted to the other two, raising the strength of each regiment, under the new scheme, to 600 sabres. The only reduction in the new scheme will be in the number of officers.

Correspondence.

EAST INDIA UNCLAIMED STOCKS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The principal object of this important Bill is to transfer to the Government of India all unclaimed stock and dividends undealt with for ten years or upwards.

There is no provision for advertising the names and descriptions of stockholders entitled to the unclaimed stock and dividends proposed to be transferred, although by Clause 10 it is provided that when a claimant appears he is to advertise for further claimants in such newspapers as the Bank of England or Ireland may direct. A list containing full particulars of funds transferred to the Secretary of State for India is to be kept at the India Office.

I would venture to ask you to allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to suggest that the list should be issued as a Parliamentary paper, and advertised in Indian and English newspapers, likely to be seen by the stockholders or their representatives. Also that the public should be allowed to consult the list on payment of a small fee, as they can now do the wills or letters of administration relating to the estates of persons dying in India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SIDNEY H. PRESTON.

(Proprietor of "Chambers's Index to Next-of-Kin.")

1, Great College-street, Westminster, S.W., 21st April, 1885.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- ANDERSON—April 3, at Simla, the wife of Captain W. R. Le G. Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.
BAKER—March 28, at Darjeeling, the wife of E. N. Baker, C.S., of a son.
DE VERE—March 31, at No. 10, Bhowanipore, the wife of Mr. G. De Vere, of a daughter.
GREY—March 29, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. L. W. Grey, of a son.
JOHNSON—March 31, at 22, Elgin-road, Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. Johnson, Accounts Branch, P.W.D., of a son.
MARCAR—April 2, at Adoni, the wife of Mr. E. S. Marcar, of a son.
VERNAL—March 30, at Lahore, the wife of R. C. Vernal, Esq., Postal Department, of a son.
WILLIS-FLEMING—March 30, at Whaddon, Coorg, the wife of Willis H. A. Willis-Fleming, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- MCCRAE—ROMNEY—March 28, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. Mr. Trend, Richard Francis McCrae, R.A., to Mabel Romney, youngest stepdaughter of Colonel Robinson, late 1st Pioneers.
STUART—BIRDWOOD—April 9, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, by the Rev. R. A. Squires, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Sharpin, R. C. O. Stuart, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to Edith, only daughter of H. M. Birdwood, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay.
TANDY—MAUDE—April 1, at All Saints', Ajmere, by the Rev. B. H. Skelton, H. Stratford Tandy, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, to Emmie, only daughter of Colonel Cornwallis Maude, late Judge Advocate-General, Bombay Army.

DEATHS.

- BARRETT—April 3, on Good Friday, at Tardeo, Rachel, the beloved daughter of John James and Eliza Barrett, aged one year and seven months.
DACOSTA—March 28, at Dinapore, Estelle Zoe, the youngest daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Charles DaCosta, aged two years.
HARTT—March 28, at Rawul Bindi, Emily, the wife of William E. Hartt, P.N.S. Railway.
HACKETT—April 2, at Meean Meer, Helen Mary, infant daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles Hackett, aged six months.
LALCACA—April 5, Dossabboy Dorabji, father of Dinshaw and Cursetji Lalcaca, aged 86.
ROSS—April 1, at Lahore, Isabella Calder Bremner, wife of David Ross, Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and daughter of the late Archibald Bremner, Master of the Raining Normal Institution, Inverness.
RYLAND—March 30, at Multan, Cecil Edward Cook, son of Captain H. G. Ryland, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 2 years.
ROYAL-DAWSON—April 6, at Walpole Cottage, Ootacamund, Mary, relict of the late H. Royal-Dawson, aged 82 years.
SULLIVAN—April 5, at Pewsey, Wilts, Denis Herbert, fourth son of H. E. Sullivan, Madras Civil Service, aged 18 years.

The Bombay army headquarters will be established at Mahabaleshwar from the 10th inst.

COLONEL H. WOOD, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of his being placed on half-pay, on the 13th June next, on completion of five years' service as a lieutenant colonel.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson report as follows on the Tea Market, from the 9th to the 23rd inst.:—Upwards of 38,000 packages have been catalogued for sale during the fortnight, including 2,600 of Ceylon and 4,100 packages of second-hand and reprinted tea. Demand has continued strong, and prices for all but the lowest grades have favoured sellers, quotations being especially firm for good Pekoes and Broken Pekoes and for the finer sorts of Pekoe Souchong and Broken leaf; while inferior kinds closed a little cheaper than last week, but with buyers at the reduction. Duty has been paid from the 1st to the 21st inst. upon 18,000,000lbs., as against 7,000,000lbs. last year—and the clearances from the warehouses continue heavy. During the past few weeks the dealers have been selling freely, and are now preparing for a good period of quietness after the Budget. As the date of the Budget has been altered to the 30th inst., auctions will be held on the 27th and 28th inst., 9,000 packages being already advertised; this week's sales ceased on the 21st inst. There remain about 55,000 packages to be sold to close the crop, against 100,000 packages at this date last season. The exports from Ceylon from the commencement of their shipping season (called 1st October) to 26th March were 1,000,000lbs., against 600,000lbs. in the previous year. About 6,000 packages have been sold here in the past two months, the average price being 1s. 3d., the same as was obtained last year for about half the quantity; many of the later imports show improved quality, and are readily taken by consumers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- HEMING—April 23, at 3, Cavendish-place, Brighton, the wife of Major Heming, Madras Army, of a daughter.
HOPE—April 20, at Bath Lodge, Remenham, Henley-on-Thames, the wife of Major-General J. E. Hope, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- BROWNE—COTTELL—April 23, at St. Michael and All Angels', Sydenham, by the Rev. H. Russell Wakefield, Vicar, George William Browne, eldest son of the late John Kennedy Browne, of Limerick, to Kate Lawrence, second daughter of Captain Charles George Cottell (retired H.M.'s Madras Army), of Kingsdown, Mayow-road, Sydenham.
CASE—BULLEN—April 23, at St. Leonard's Church, Streatham, by the Rev. G. S. Streatfeild, Vicar of Immanuel Church, Streatham-common, Arthur Molesworth Case, of Sudbury House, Faringdon, Berks, to Alice Maud, fourth daughter of John N. Bullen, of Hill House, Streatham-common, formerly of Calcutta.
COLE—PORTEUS—April 21, at St. Stephen-the-Martyr, Avenue-road, N.W., by the Rev. F. K. Aglionby, Vicar of Christ Church, Westminster, assisted by the Rev. E. H. Nelson, Vicar, Colonel Andrews Cole, Madras Staff Corps, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the Rev. Canon Porteus.
CROSBIE—SCOTT—April 23, at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, by the Rev. J. C. Whish, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, East Peckham (uncle of the bride), assisted by the Rev. J. R. Eyre, M.A., Incumbent of St. Michael's and Rural Dean of Toxteth, Liverpool (brother-in-law of the bridegroom), the Rev. Edward Augustus Crosbie, M.A., Vicar of Trumpington, near Cambridge, to Ellen Arabella (Nelly), youngest daughter of Major-General E. W. S. Scott, R.A., late Bengal.
DANTER—PHILLIPS—April 15, at St. Luke's, Lower Norwood, by the Rev. J. Gilmore, M.A., Vicar, Frederick Walter, son of the late G. Danter, Esq., to Jane Marian, eldest daughter of Colonel J. C. Phillips, of Elm Cottage, Lower Norwood, late of H.M.'s Indian Army.
RINGER—RICH—April 16, at Hardwicke, Aylesbury, by the Rector the Rev. W. Bigg-Wither, assisted by the Rev. Newton B. Young, Rector of Tilbrook and Rural Dean, Deputy Surgeon-General Theobald Ringer, Esq., of Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, to Frederica Adela, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Rich, Great Alne, Alcester, Warwickshire, and formerly Curate of Hardwicke-cum-Weedon.
STRANACK—TOZER—April 21, at St. Paul's, Brighton, by the Rev. Bishop Tozer (uncle of the bride), assisted by the Rev. A. D. Wagner, Vicar, Richard Abbott Stranack, of Burlington House, Richmond-hill, Surrey, to Helen Mary, only daughter of the late Captain R. Milford John Tozer, 45th N.I.

DEATHS.

- BOSANQUET—April 19, at Cleddon Hall, near Chepstow, after a week's illness, Arthur Bosanquet, Bombay Civil Service, retired, aged 56.
MACAN—April 26, at 31, Craven-road, General Henry Macan, C.B., Colonel of the 17th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, in his 81st year.
PARKER—April 21, at Ipswich, John Gordon Parker, late Captain East Indian Navy, in his 81st year.
RICKETTS—April 25, at his residence, 13, Lansdown-crescent, Bath, Lieut.-Colonel George Poyntz Ricketts, late H.E.I.C., 1st Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry (Retired List), in his 77th year.
TAYLOR—April 18, at Hereford, William Taylor, seventh son of the late Major-General Aldwell Taylor, aged 75.
WILKINS—April 23, at Shirley Warren, near Southampton, Captain J. F. Wilkins, late Bombay Artillery, aged 72.
YARDE—April 21, at Breton Lodge, Rugeley, Staffordshire, Ann, widow of Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Yarde, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, in her 79th year.

LIST OF

INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY
OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the
Period from which the Leave was granted.

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CIVIL.

Adams, Surg. C., Bikaner, 12 mos., Nov. 21, '84.
Adams, J., Burma Forests, 10 months, July 3, 1884.
Aitken, G. C., Berars Educational, 24 mos., April 1, '84.
Allen, C. F. E., Burma Judl., 24 mos., March 6, 1884.
Alexander, R. D., B.C., N.W.P., Rev. 30 mos., May 11, '83.
Alexander, E. J., Bengal Pilot, 13 mos., July 20, '84.
Alexander, N. S., B. Cov., Commr. Ben., 13 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Ancell, F., Bengal Pilot, 13 mos., March, '85.
Anderson, F. C., B. Cov., C.P., Excise, &c., 8 ms., Mar. 20, '85.
Anderson, J. A., Cov., Punj. Commn., 20 ms., April 15, '84.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 9 mos., Mar. 6, '85.

Baden-Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 24 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Barber, R. F., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 30, '84.
Barrett, A., Bom. Educational, 24 mos., May 7, '84.
Barrow, W. F., P.W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., Sept. 4, '84.
Barnardo, G. C. F., P.W.D., N.W.P., 18 ms., April 1, '84.
Barnes, H. C., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 3, '84.
Barstow, H. C., B.C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 13 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
Bayly, G. H., Mysore, P.W.D., 11 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Bell, J. R., N.W.P., P.W.D., 15 mos., July 22, '84.
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 mos., April 24, '84.
Benson, T., Bn. Cov. N.W.P. R. & G. 18 mos., May 21, '84.
Betts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 25, '85.
Berensford, P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Best, A. T., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Biddulph, C. E., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., Mar. 17, '85.
Bird, C. L., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 20 mos., Feb. 1, '84.
Bird, W. L., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 17, '84.
Birks, A. R., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 16 ms., April 20, '84.
Biscoe, C. L., State Railways, 18 mos., April 15, 1884.
Blyth, W. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Secretariat, 6 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Brabson, F. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 23 mos., May 15, 1883.
Brenner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '85.
Breton, H. J. F., Finl. Dept.,
Brind, M. J., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., May 16, 1884.
Brown, F. L., P.W.D., Accounts, 19 mos., Mar. 28, '84.
Brown, G. A., Punjab Police, 12 ms., Mar. 23, '85.
Bryson, A. C., Opium Department, 15 mos., April 20, '84.
Buckland, C. E., Ben. Cov., Supt. Stamps, 11 ms., Mar. 22, '85.
Bullock, F. D. O., Bn. Cov., Punj. Judl., 20 ms., M. 8, '84.
Burn, G., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., April 15, '84.
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J., R.E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.
Burlton, C. H. B., P.W.D., Madras, 20 mos., Mar. 6, '84.
Butterworth, T. H., Indian Marine, 18 mos., May 1, '84.

Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 12, '84.
Campbell, J. McC., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. 16 ms., May 16, '84.
Campbell, H. F., Opium Dept., 6 mos., Mar. 22, '85.
Cardew, C. E., State Railways, 24 mos., Aug. 7, 1883.
Carless, G. P., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 18, '84.
Carmichael, D. F., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., Dec. 22, 1883.
Carne, C. M. C., Punjab Educl., 8 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 36 mos., Dec. 22, 1882.
Channing, F. C., Bn. Cov., Punj. Comm., 20 ms., M. 20, '84.
Christie, J., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Cobb, Surgeon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Cooke, H. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 3, '85.
Coldstream, W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Cole, W. H., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 9, '84.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 30 mos., April 1, 1883.
Comins, Surg. D. W. D., Ben. Medical, 18 ms., Ap. 25, '84.
Corkery, H., Survey Dept., 38 mos., April 12, 1882.
Cotgrave, G. W., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 18, '84.
Cowley, F. W. R., Bn. Cov., Ben. Judl., 23 ms., Mar. 28, '84.
Cox, J. H. M., Madras Settlement, 18 mos., April 1, '84.
Crawley, C. E., Finl. Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 17, '84.
Croft, A. W., Bengal Educational, 13 mos., Mar. 8, '85.
Crommelin, C. A. R., Railway Dept., 12 mos., July 15, '84.
Crump, C. J., Bn. Cov., N.W.P. R. & G., 12 ms., Jly. 5, '84.
Cumming, C. L. B., Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
Curry, T. E., P.W.D., Bengal, 18 mos., May 23, 1884.

Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 42 mos., May 7, 1882.
Dangherfield, P. W., India P.W.D., 18 ms., April 11, '84.
Deas, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. O., Stationery, 8 ms., Mar. 1, '85.
Dempster, J., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Dinwiddie, R., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '84.
Donaldson, P., Bengal Jails, 12 ms., Mar. 28, '85.
Dougherty, J. A., Railway Police, 12 mos., Nov. 2, '84.
Douglas, F. M. S., Bengal P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 22, '85.
Douglas, J., P.W.D., India, 18 mos., April 4, 1884.
Dovitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bom. Judl., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '84.
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.
Dumergue, J. W., Mad. Cov., 12 mos.
Dunsterville, J. H. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Feb. 6, '85.

Egan, G. T., Madras Police, 12 mos.,
Egerton, R. W., State Railways,
Eliot, J.,
Elliott, A., Bengal Opium, 18 mos., May 8, 1884.
Elliott, E. C., Ben., P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 22, '85.
Elliott, C. A., Ben. Cov.,
Elliott, C. F., Punj. Forests, 12 mos., March 20, 1884.
Ellison, T. E., B. C. P. Comm., Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Mar. 13, '85.
Elphinstone, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
Elston, J., Burma, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Englisk, T., P.W.D., 15 months, Sept. 10, '85.
Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 25, 1884.

Fadden, F., Geological Survey, 23 mos., Nov. 22, '84.
Fendall, J. L., Postal Dept., 12 ms., Mar. 15, '85.
Ferguson, Dr. J., Punjab Jails, 12 mos., Aug. 24, '84.
Fiddian, J. P., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., 21 ms., Mar. 14, '84.
Fisher, C. A., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Dec. 14, '84.
Fisher, F. H., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Aug. 14, '83.

Fox, S. M. W., Bn. Cov., C.P., Cmr., 9 mos., June 17, '84.
Framji, J. D., Bom. Customs, 26 mos., April 13, 1884.
Fraser, R. W., Mar. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
Fuchs, E., Ben. Forests, 24 mos., May 15, 1883.

Gael, C. E., India, P.W.D., 17 mos., July 24, '84.
Garrard, A. S., India, P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Geddit, B. G., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 20 mos., Mar. 16, '85.
Goodfiche, C. M., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., May 1, '84.
Goodricke, G. M., B. Customs, 18 ms., May 20, 1884.
Gordon, R., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 4, '83.
Gouldsbury, C. E., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Oct. 27, '83.
Grant, A., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Grey, P., India Railways, 18 mos., May 28, 1884.
Greeathed, C., Bom. Forests, 18 mos., May 20, 1884.
Gregory, C. M., Opium Dept., 10 mos., Aug. 18, '84.

Hallett, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., Mar. 8, '85.
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Feb. 20, '83.
Hammick, S., Bom. Cov., Bom. Judl., 14 ms., Ap. 11, '84.
Handley, J. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 16 mos., Mar. 3, '85.
Harding, F. H., Bn. Cov., Bn. R. & G., 20 ms., M. 25, '84.
Harris, R. L., Bn. Cov., Punj. Comm., 17 ms., April 4, '84.
Hare, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., April 16, 1884.
Hart, J. H. E., P.W.D., Bom., 21 ms., March 7, 1884.
Hardwick, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '84.
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 18 months.
Hensley, F., P.W.D., Accounts, 20 mos., April 16, 1884.
Henvey, F., Ben. Cov., Commr. Berars, 10 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Hewson, F. T., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 18 ms., May 1, '84.
Hobson, G. de C., Opium Dept., 15 mos., July 15, 1884.
Hodson, R. G., Burma Educl., 15 mos., Jan. 12, '85.
Hogg, F. R., Ben. Cov., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 22, '84.
Homan, E. N., Railway Dept., 15 mos., Nov. 15, '84.
Homan, T. H., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 15, '84.
Hooper, E. D. M., Madras Forests, 24 mos.,
Horsfall, T. M., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., 18 ms., Mar. 6, '84.
Hoy, Miss I., C. Provs. Educl., 12 mos., Sept. 5, 1884.
Humfriss, G., P.W.D., Ben., 18 mos., Feb. 16, 1884.
Hulderness, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ind. Rev. & Ag., 12 ms., Apr. 1, '85.
Hunter, D. H., Punjab Police, 12 ms., Mar. 15, '85.

Israel, Syed M.,

Jacka, C., Bom. Dockyard, 24 mos., April 3, 1884.
Jacob, H. P., Bo. Educl., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
James, H. E. M., Bo. Cov., Post Office, on duty.
Jardine, J., Bo. Cov., Burma Judl., 17 mos., May 1, '84.
Joyce, E. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos., Feb. 2, '85.
Joyce, A., P.W.D., Mad., 18 mos., May 6, 1884.
Jolly, T., N.W.P. R. & G., 24 mos., March 8, 1884.
Jones, W. B., C.S.I., Bn. C. of Cm., C.P., to Oct. 30, '85.
Jupp, A. C., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '85.

Kane, M. V., Bombay Educational, 24 mos., Mar. 27, '85.
Keays, F. E., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 27, 1884.
Keene, H. G. H., Financial Dept., 20 mos., Feb. 20, '84.
Keene, C. J., Railway Dept., 15 mos., July 15, 1884.
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educl., 22 mos., Feb. 18, 1884.
Kilby, S. J., Ben. Customs, 18 mos., May 7, 1884.
Kilby, G. C., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., May 9, 1884.
Kreiser, C. F., P.W.D., Punj., 15 mos., Aug. 24, 1884.

Lambe, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 1, '85.
Leigh, C. P. H., P., Punj. Commr., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '84.
Lepper, T., Ben., P.W.D., 18 mos., March 30, '84.
Le Quesne, W. H., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., Mar. 2, '85.
Leslie, M., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 18 mos., April 1, 1884.
Lewis, W. C., Madras, P.W.D., 23 mos., Feb. 7, '85.
Light, L. A., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 1, '84.
Lincke, J. E., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 20, '84.
List, G. H., Ind. P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 25, '84.
Lloyd, E. T., Bn. Cov., Ben. R. & G., 12 ms., Sept. 11, '84.
Louis, J., High Court, Bengal, 12 mos., Nov. 6, '84.
Low, G. J., N.W.P. Police, 29 mos., Mar. 13, 1883.
Lyal, C. J., Bn. Cov., S. to G., Assam, 18 ms., My. 15, '84.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Nov. 3, '85.
MacHutchin, J. C., Madras Survey, 15 mos., Oct. 1, '84.
Mackay, D. L. M., Bn. Cov., Bn. Comm., 24 ms., Nov. 24, '83.
Mackenzie, M. D., Sm. I. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Jan. 29, '85.
Mackenzie, W. J. B., Post Office, 18 mos., May 8, 1884.
Mackintosh, J. S., B.C., B.R., N.W.P., 15 ms., Jly. 12, '84.
Mach, an, F. G., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 10, '84.
Macpherson, J. M.

Marrae, Surg. R., Bengal Medical, 18 mos., Nov. 23, '84.
Manisty, G., Bn. Cov., Bn. R. & G., 15 mos., Ju. 17, '84.
Mance, H. C., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 26, 1884.
Martin, E. J., Ben., P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Martin, J. A., Ben. Educl., 30 mos., Dec. 12, 1883.
Martin, J. W., P.W.D., Madras, 18 mos., May 27, 1884.
Marriott, C. R., Bn. R. & G., 15 mos., August 1, '84.
Meiklejohn, D. O., Bn. Cov., Cnt. Provs. Comm., 9 ms., Nov. 5, '84.
Melville, W. B., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
McCarthy, S. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 24 ms., Aug. 27, '83.
McGill, J., Survey Dept., 23 mos., Nov. 8, '83.
McDowell, E. H., Bombay Mint, 12 mos., Sept. 8, '84.
McEwen, R. S. T., Ben. Judl., 13 mos., Oct. 31, '84.
M'Ever, L., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., 27 ms., April 14, '83.
McKillop, R., Postal Dept., 6 ms., Mar. 23, '85.
Millie, W., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 21, '84.
Milsom, B. P., C.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., June 24, 1884.
M'William, Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 44 mos., Mar. 1, '82.
Moore, L., Mad. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 13 ms., April 25, '84.
Moorhead, Surg. J. L., M.D., B. Civil, 14 ms., Ap. 18, '84.
Moberley, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 17 mos., Oct. 4, '84.
Morris, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Comm., 30 mos., April 26, '83.
Moscardi, E. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., Feb. 15, '85.
Moseley, H., Bn. Cov., R. & G., 20 mos., M. 10, '84.
Moss, J., Mad. Educl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '84.
Mousley, W., Bom. Ordnance, 12 mos., Aug. 6, '84.
Mulock, F. D., Cov., 18 mos., May 1, '84.
Myer, B., P.W.D., Beluchistan, 13 mos., May 3, 1884.

Newton, W. G., Cnt. Provs., P.W.D., 21 ms., Mar. 20, '85.
Nicholson, F. A., Mad. Cv., R. & G., 15 ms., April 29, '84.

O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 12 mos.,
Oliphant, H. L., Bn. Cov., Bn. Judl., 20 ms., April 6, '84.
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 24 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Orr, J. W., Bombay High Court, 11 ms., Mar. 13, '85.
Owen, W. S., Bo. Rev. Survey, 6 mos.,
Oxenham, R. G., Bo. Educl., 9 mos., Feb. 1, '85.

Page, T. F., Bengal Pilot, 27 mos., Dec. 1, '82.
Pascoe, T. O. St., Marine Survey, 12 mos., Dec. 20, '84.
Pearson, C., Punjab Educational, 19 mos., July 20, '84.
Peterson, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 9 mos., Feb. 20, '85.
Peterson, H. P., Ben. Cav., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 30, '84.
Pillcher, R. H., Ben. Cov., B. Burma Comm., 9 ms., Mar. 22, '85.
Pinchey, E., Bo., P.W.D., 18 mos., Feb. 20, '85.
Place, G. W., Cav. Ben. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., July 5, '84.
Phipps, G. A., Madras Marine, 15 mos.,
Phillips, H. A., D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 18 ms., Ap. 20, '84.
Phillips, I., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 18 ms., Mar. 25, '84.
Pont, F., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 25, '84.
Porteous, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 11, '85.
Pratt, W. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., to June 1, '85.
Price, P. L. H., Punjab P.W.D., 36 mos., Nov. 24, '82.
Primrose, A. J., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '84.
Pritchard, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Customs, 9 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Pruce, G., P. W. D. Accounts, 12 mos., Dec. 20, '84.
Pym, F. H., P.W.D., Ben., 12 mos., Mar. 11, '84.

Ramsay, W. Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 23 ms., Apr. 7, '83.
Rattray, M., Railway Dept., 15 mos., Apr. 10, '84.
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Dept., 27 mos., May 11, '83.
Rigby, V., State Railways, 20 mos., Apr. 11, '84.
Rivas, G. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 7 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Roberts, T., Bo. Cov., Punjab Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Robertson, Jas., Indian Marine, 30 mos., Jan. 25, '83.
Rose, E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. R. & G., 15 mos., Apr. 4, '84.
Ross, G. G., Indian Marine, 20 mos., May 4, '84.
Rostan, J. B., India, Rev. & Ag., 12 ms., Mar. 28, '85.
Russell, S., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.,
Rust, R., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., Mar. 31, '85.

Sadler, R., P.W.D., Punjab, 12 mos., May 16, '84.
Sandford, W., State Railways, 16 mos., April 14, '84.
Scott, P. G., Salt Department, 13 mos., June 1, '84.
Scott, R., Rev. and Gen. N.W.P., 24 mos., April 11, '84.
Sinkinson, E. J., Bn. Cov., Finl. Dept., 19 mos., Apr. 15, '84.
Smith, C. M., P.W.D., Madras, 15 mos., Jan. 27, '84.
Smith, G. F. N., Madras, 9 mos.
Smyth, J. W., Cov., Punjab Commr., 17 mos., May 2, '84.
Schneider, J. H. C., Bom. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '84.
Stack, W. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '84.
Steedman, C. B., Cov., Punjab Commr., 20 mos., May 2, '84.
Stevens, W., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 19, '85.
Story, R. H., Jhansi Commn., 18 mos., March 7, '84.
Stretzell, G. W., Bengal Forests, 21 mos., May 8, '84.
Symonds, W. P., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen.

Taylor, G. F., C. Provs. Forests, 12 mos., Aug. 21, '84.
Taylor, H. S., P.W.D., Madras, 24 mos., May 27, '84.
Thompson, H. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 28, '84.
Thorburn, W. C., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Oct. 26, '83.
Thornton, W. G., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 6, '84.
Tomes, Surg. A., Civil Surg., Bengal, 20 ms., Mar. 18, '85.
Trafford R. W., Cov., Punjab Judl., 10 ms., Jan. 15, '85.
Turner, E., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., Sept. 25, '84.
Tyrrell, W., Ben. Cov., Jd. H. Ct., N.W.P., 12 mos., Mar. '84.

Verner, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., April 10, '85.
Vernon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 17 mos., Mar. 9, '84.
Vernannes, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Vincent, C., Madras P.W.D., 20 ms., May 9, '84.
Vincent, F. D. A., Madras Forests.
Vining, C. E., Railway Dept., 9 mos., Nov. 9, '84.
Vowell, C. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 6, '85.

Wace, A. A., (Rev. and Gen., Bengal, 15 mos., April 6, '4.
Waller, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 17 ms., Apr. 20, '84.
Warne, F. G., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Dec. 27, '83.
Watts, G. K., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 24 mos., Mar. 14, '84.
Welsh, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos.
Whalley, P., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., June 5, '84.
Whitworth, G. C., Bn. Cov., Bo. R. & G., 17 ms., Mar. 23, '84.
Wight, J. K., Bn. Cav., Assam Commr., 18 mos., Aug. 20, '84.
Wilkinson, F. H., Cov., Mad. Judl., 13 ms.,
Williams, J. C., B.C., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 32 ms., Feb. 15, '82.
Willock, H. D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 12 ms., Ap. 20, '84.
Wilson, J., Assam Educl., 12 ms., Mar. 16, '85.
Wilson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 ms., Mar. 22, '85.
Wilson, W. H., Madras Educational, 18 mos., Mar. 28, '84.
Wilson, J., Cov., Punjab Commr., 19 ms., May 2, '84.
Wiseman, W., State Railways, 20 mos.
Wood, C. A. H., Postal Dept., 12 ms., Mar. 23, '85.
Woodridge, H. W., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., April 15, '84.
Wright, J. M., P.W.D., Punjab, 20 mos., Feb. 12, '84.
Wright, R. E., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Wyatt, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., July 15, '84.

Young, W. B., Cov., N.W. Provs. Judl., 6 mos., Nov. 21, '84.
Young, W. M., Bn. Cov., Sec. to Gov., Pun., 24 ms., Feb. 1, '84.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Armstrong, Rev. W. F., 18 mos., March 30, '84, B.
Barrow, Rev. K. E., 24 ms., March 7, '84, B.
Brown-Brunnesson, Rev. J., 18 mos., May 25, '84, B.
Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 20 ms., Feb. 15, '84, B.
Dale, Rev. T. F., 12 ms., March 11, '84, B.
Deedes, Rev. Brook, 24 ms., April 4, '84, B.
Gray, Rev. T. D., 24 ms., April 20, '83, B.
Greig, Rev. T. H., 24 ms., April 1, '84, Bo.
Johnston, Rev. C. F. H., 12 ms., April 16, '84, Bo.
Leeming, Rev. W., 24 ms., March 1, '84, M.
Lochee, Rev. A. C., 12 mos., Sept. 9, '84, Bo.
Pearson, Rev. A. C., 20 ms., March 20, '84, B.
Rawson, T. J., 12 mos., Oct. 26, '84, Ben.
Stead, Ven. S., 21 mos., Sept. 1, '84, Bo.
Taylor, J. H., 30 mos., Dec. 3, '84, Ben.
Wace, Rev. W., 24 mos., March 22, '84, M.
Wingate, Rev. W., 24 mos., March 13, '84, Bo.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—April 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 96	to	96½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	98	to	99
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½		
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	110	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	110	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	192	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	93	to	94
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	505	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct.	705
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	820
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	600
INDIAN BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr.ct.	250
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	95

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	825
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100		1,125
Apollo ...	2,200	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	555
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	202½
Brul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	—	100
Colaba ...	1,830	600	795
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	155
East India ...	1,000	130	1,140
Fort ...	8,500	400	2,600
French ...	all	45	600
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	500
Khangam ...	500	40	475
Mercantile ...	125	7½	125
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	335
Munmar M ...	all	40	225
New Berar ...	500	45	540
New Indian ...	125	10	170
Prince of Wales ...	400	100	515
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	50	—	540
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind ...	750	50	605
Volkart ...	all	60	725

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	350
Alliance Spinning ...	all	30	620
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	475
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	91
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	all	9 pr.ct.	475
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	100	—	22
Bombay United ...	1,000	30	780
Central India ...	500	25	650
Coorla Land and Mill ...	700	12½	670
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	30	500
Dhun ...	1,000	—	1,000 nom.
Dhurrumsey ...	all	35	160
Empress Co. ...	all	25	690
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	515
Golam Baba ...	400	20	525
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	620
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	550
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,020xd
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	400
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	40	500
James Greaves ...	400	40	405
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	410
Kewraz Baloo ...	1,000	32	845
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	725
Khatiao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	750
Leopold ...	100	5	128
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,500
Mahalaxmee ...	1,000	35	610
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	595
Mazagon ...	500	9	170
Morari Goudass ...	1,000	65	1,325
Naigam ...	100	—	110
National ...	1,000	40	500
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	590
Oriental ...	400	15	425
Parrell ...	all	—	110
People of India ...	250	—	160
Prince of Wales ...	1,350	13	700
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	70	1,260
Soondardas ...	1,000	80	530
Southern India ...	500	20	350
Southern Mahratta ...	250	10	250
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	500
Western India ...	1,000	25	550

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	350
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	70
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	50
Do. do. ...	21-13-1	do.	71
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	—	—
ew £18 Shares ...	190-5-16	do.	355

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	415
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	108
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,700
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship ...	100	12
Marachi Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	100
Marrachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	365

Kemp & Co. ...	175	310
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55 & 65
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	25
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,450
Teacher and Co. ...	all	1,150
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	675
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	765
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	310

CALCUTTA.—April 6.

P.c.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 94 13 to 94 14	
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal.	
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	96 12 to	
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	96 12 to 98 6	
4½ of 1880 (Coupon) ...	— to —	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. 100 8 to —	
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	101 4 to —	
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to —	
6 of 1870 (1893) ...	102 12 to —	
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —	
6 of 1873 (1908) ...	102 0 to —	
5 of 1885 (1905) ...	102 0 to —	
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	97 0 to —	

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	190 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	131 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	830 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	175 to 180
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	92 to 93
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	460 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 143 to 145
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 par.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 2 to —
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 62 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,225 to 1,235
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5½ 1 disc.
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Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 120 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 87 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 115 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 80 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 90 to —
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Equitable Coal ...	250 210 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 27 to 34
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 200 to —
Gourepore ...	100 66 to 67
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 90 to —
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Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 71
Raneengure Coal Association ...	100 64 to 65
Riverside Press ...	94 63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 260 to 262½
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 38 to 39
Strand Bank Press ...	100 79 to 80
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 96 to 97

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	Price.
Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
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Amuckie ...	100 95 to —
Arctupore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 98 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 20 to 22
Do. contributory ...	80 16 to 18
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100 79 to 80
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100 66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200 122 to 124
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 100 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 45 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 35 to —
Darjiling ...	100 110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 28 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100 50 to 55
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 98 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 35 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 40 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 32 to 34
Endogran ...	10 110 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 74 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

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Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	115 to 120
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
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Do. do. ...	5	4 to 5
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Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	79 to —
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Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchunpor (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
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Kurseong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kutta (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Loobah ...	100	130 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
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Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
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Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
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Mutuck (Assam) ...	200	liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
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New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
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Nutwapore (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	100	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	— par
Seemah ...	100	— to —
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4 India Enforced Paper ...	73½ to 73½
4½ Do. do. 1885 ...	75½ to 75½
4½ Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
3½ Debentures ...	— to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ...	101 to 103
4 Do. ...	98 to 100
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 114
4 Do. ...	99 to 100
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	104 to 106

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—(Cont.)

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Hong Kong and Shanghai ... 28½	51 to 53

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Bombay Gas, Lim. ... 5	6 to 6½
Do. New 4	4½ to 5½
Credit Foncier of Mauritius ... 10	10½ to 11½
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	— to —
Oriental Gas 4½	8 to 8½
Do. New 7	7 to 7½
Do. do. 1879 1	1½ to 1½
Peninsular and Oriental Steam... 50	58 to 60
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Do. New 2	— to —
Ouvah Coffee all	1½ to 2½
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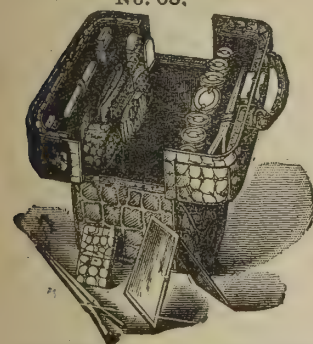
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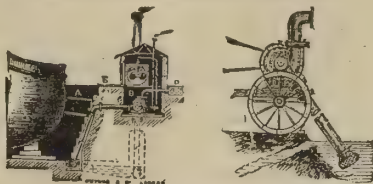
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1. That the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1884, now presented, be received and adopted; that a Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 31st December last be paid on the Shares of the Company registered at this date, and that the same be payable (free of income-tax) on and after the 24th instant.

2. That Mr. David Reid be re-elected a Director of the Bank.

3. That Mr. R. P. Harrison be re-elected a Director of the Bank.

4. That Mr. A. B. Inglis be re-elected a Director of the Bank.

5. That Mr. Francis Cooper be re-elected an Auditor of the Bank for the ensuing year at the usual remuneration of seventy-five guineas per annum.

6. That Mr. William Stansfield be re-elected an Auditor of the Bank for the ensuing year at the usual remuneration of seventy-five guineas per annum.

7. That a vote of thanks be given to the Chairman, Directors, and Officers for the care and prudence exercised in conducting the affairs of the Bank during the past year. Extracted from the Minutes.

ROBT. CAMPBELL, General Manager.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1885.

CLOSE upon half-a-century ago ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL first saw the light of day. At that time, and during the previous decades when it was preceded by the *Asiatic Journal*, on which it was founded, but little interest was taken in the East save by the few whom personal or family connection linked to the land of the "Nabobs." Nor is this strange. The privileged portion of the community, who went to shake the "pagoda" tree, but rarely returned to their mother-country save at very distant intervals, or at the termination of their career. To them India was not only a sphere of action, but a land of adoption—all their interests, all their aspirations centred in their new home; added to this, a journey to England meant not only a heavy dip into the exchequer, but a long and tedious voyage round the Cape of Good Hope. In such circumstances it can scarcely be denied that a journal designed well-nigh fifty years since for those who wished to trace the fortunes—sometimes too, perhaps, the misfortunes—of their family connections who chanced to toil beneath the scorching glare of an Eastern sun, is scarcely fitted to meet the requirements of the present day. Then the voyage to and from Calcutta was a matter of months; now, thanks to the Suez Canal and the use of steam, it is accomplished in as many weeks. Then news arrived only after the lapse of an interval when, according to the notions of 1835, the information would border upon "ancient history." Now an endless array of "dailies" places before the public the very events of the hour. Then a trip to or from the Queen's Eastern possessions was wearisome and costly; now it is scarce more than a holiday tour or an idle pastime. This change of front has necessitated a corresponding move on the part of ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL; and the attempt will be made to render it readable, not alone by those who know or take an interest in Oriental matters, but also by those who through mere curiosity, and in a spirit of inquiry, wish to learn what is going on the other side of the water. Nor should this be difficult. Does England teem with "romances of real life"? India does so more. Do the trifles and frivolities of everyday existence in this our mother-country tend to while away a fitful hour, much more do the "romances" of Eastern life afford cause for interest or subject of mirth. The entertainment of the season in London is an endless theme of conversation amongst the upper ten, and, perhaps, too, the lesser grades of society; why should an account of a Simla Calico Ball be cast aside as "flat, stale, and unprofitable"? Every one nowadays has a friend, relation, or acquaintance in India, and it cannot be otherwise than interesting to learn "what the world says" in a country where greater freedom and license gives that "flip" to the ordinary routine of life which is lacking in the prosaic monotony of the more sober-minded West.

So the attempt will be made to present to the public a journal, which, while as heretofore embodying the "matter of fact" side of human existence, shall at the same time afford to ordinary society a new subject of conversation, and open up to the "small talk" of English salons the "chit-chat" of the Indian station, and the rumours of the Eastern Bazaar.

With the view, also, of meeting a want which is sometimes felt in this country, of ascertaining what books to read which throw light upon Indian topics, every work connected with the East, provided that it has any claim to consideration, will be reviewed, and its merits or otherwise criticised. In no sense will the paper become a "party" journal; at the same time free and unbiassed views will be expressed in the shape of leading articles upon the current topics of the day, and as far as possible Indian matters will be treated from an Indian standpoint, with the advantage that ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL, appearing weekly, will be enabled to place before its readers a more connected narrative of events than would be possible were it a daily publication.

Lastly, venturesome as the undertaking may seem, an effort will be made to enlist the sympathies of the fair sex, by including in the news columns the lighter events of the Empire in regard to which individuals of the "female persuasion" are generally credited with a lively interest. The sensational paragraphs of the East *must*, it is contended, appeal to the sensational readers of the West. The making and the unmaking of careers, the failures, the successes of life, the joys and cares of everyday existence, are not less matters of general interest and concern in the clime of sunny Ind than in the regions of frigid England.

In a word the "hotchpot" shall be complete. The few may read how their friends and relatives have been gazetted to high sounding posts of dignity and honour; the many may find "pastures new" wherein to disport conversational powers, and display a knowledge of "men and manners" in an unknown country, while the last tit-bit from Simla or Poona may perchance cause a flutter amongst the gentle readers, and, it is hoped, move the heart of the still gentler purchaser.

With these explanatory observations we launch our craft, awaiting with confidence the breath of public favour.

Notes of the Week.

THE news contained in this week's issue is, of necessity, chiefly of war, warlike. When one subject engrosses the thoughts and conversation of all—and here we do not speak of Anglo-Indians only—it is impossible for any journal professing to inform, or to reflect public opinion, not to dwell on the burning topic of the day. It will be seen that the latest news speaks of peace—peace, we fear, wholly without honour; but our readers may rest assured that the issues of peace or war are but trembling in the balance, and one or two of the extracts subjoined may well be pondered as showing the deliberate and consistently consecutive character of Russian aggression. No rational person can suppose that this aggression, unfalteringly, and, as regards the Central Asiatic tribes, mercilessly and brutally pursued for more than a century, will be tamely abandoned in deference to a weak and divided English Cabinet. As is most justly remarked by Colonel Malleson in the *National Review* for this month:—

What at the present moment is most to be feared is that there will be a patched-up compromise, that Russia may propose that both Powers shall remain where they are—she in possession of the places she has fraudulently acquired, we holding our existing frontier; that neither shall advance farther. No sane man can doubt the result of the acceptance by England of such a proposal. England would undoubtedly remain true to her obligation; Russia employing the means used so successfully on countless occasions would suddenly seize Herat. She would take the opportunity of doing so when she had troops on the spot to support her action, when England was more embarrassed and less wide awake than she is at the present moment. She would excuse the action on the plea that the nomadic and predatory character of the population had actually forced the capture upon her. Of all possible arrangements, that arrangement would be for England the most humiliating and the most unsafe.

As remarked by one of our contemporaries, the atmosphere was, at the end of last week, "full of arbitration," and the present week opened with the announcement in both Houses, by Earl Granville in the Lords, and by Mr. Gladstone in the Commons, that the British Government had agreed with that of the Czar to refer to independent arbitration (generally understood to be that of the Emperor of Germany, or, failing him, of the King of Denmark) "any difference which may be found to exist in regard to the interpretation of the agreement between the two Cabinets of the 16th March." Even as to the real meaning to be affixed to these, as the *Times* calls them, "singularly ill-chosen" words, there seems to be a difference of opinion. Here it is presumed that the whole Penjdeh incident is to be submitted to the arbitrator's judgment; in St. Petersburg the idea of submitting Komaroff's conduct, or his statements, to any arbitrator is scouted. Another week will probably enable us to speak more

decidedly on this important matter. In its present aspect it would seem that our Government have once more "caved in" to Russia.

OFFERS of assistance from the Native Princes and Chiefs continue to flow in on the Government from all sides, accompanied with expressions of the deepest loyalty and devotion to the Queen Empress of India. Mysore lends its bullocks, the breed with which Wellington and Harris were wont to campaign in the good days of yore. Nipal sends its Gurkhas—the only Native troops whose glittering sabres ever caused the British soldier to show the white feather—individuals of minor note contribute their money and their good wishes. "Truly," as the *Pioneer* says, "an outburst of enthusiasm so spontaneous, so genuine, so general, must have taken even those who knew the country best by surprise, for it is a manifestation certainly without parallel in the history of India." Russia has probably "reckoned without her host." With India ready as one man to fly at her throat, with the Colonies vying with each other in proffering their money, their thews and sinews, to the mother-country, Old England is no trifling adversary for the Colossus of the North, who will assuredly find that the British Lion has more fight in him than a well-advised Colossus would have cared to provoke.

WE are glad to see that the excellent custom, all too recently introduced, of arranging agreeable annual meetings for the Services, and European residents, of each Indian province, who may happen to be in London during the season, has not fallen into desuetude in the case of Assam, all gentlemen connected with which, and with the adjoining districts of Cachar and Sylhet, are invited to renew old alliances, and, let us hope, to form new ones, at the Holborn Restaurant on Eton Day, the 4th of June, when the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Elliott, is to preside. The Hon. Sec. of the gathering is C. Hudson, Esq., of 14, St. Mary Axe.

It has been well remarked that the songs of a people are the truest test of its disposition. Who can fail to remark the difference between the fire which the Beaconsfield Government infused into the nation, and which found its expression in the celebrated "Jingo" song, and the tame effusions now current as regards the all but certainly impending war? The present Administration have certainly done their utmost to crush out the *Civis Romanus sum* feeling from the breast of every Englishman, and to impress on him the conviction that he is despised and hated by all his schoolfellows in the European Academy. Yet is the old patriotic sentiment not wholly extinct. Witness the following:—"We," says the *Globe* of May 1, "are informed of a highly patriotic and self-sacrificing act on the part of Messrs. Ellis Lever and Co., coal-merchants, Manchester. Large orders for coal are being sent from Russia to England, and Messrs. Lever were invited to supply 20,000 tons of steam coal for immediate delivery at Russian ports. Mr. Lever, however, replied by declining to sell a ton of coal for Russia at the present time at any price. That is not the reply which the thrifty British merchant usually gives in such cases."

THE following is a more amusing, if less self-denying, instance of the same feeling:—

The Eastbourne correspondent of the *Central News* telegraphs:—The St. Petersburg Velocipede Association has just invited the Eastbourne United Bicycle Clubs to compete in a number of great races at St. Petersburg next month. The Sussex cyclists, in declining the honour, state, "If, however, you are thinking of holding any races near Herat this summer, we shall be glad of particulars, as many of our best men expect to be near that place in the course of a few weeks."

HOWEVER inadvisable it may be to embitter a "very pretty quarrel as it stands," we cannot but think that the allegation made by the correspondent of the *Chronicle* with Sir P. Lumsden deserves notice. It is scarcely conceiv-

able that even a Russian officer could offer a reward for the head of an adversary without being cashiered on the spot. However, *grattez le Russe, vous trouverez le Tartare*.

"Further details have come to hand of the fighting on the Kushk on the 30th March, and the decided tendency of this later information is to place the action of the Russians in an infinitely worse light than did our previous knowledge of the incident.

"The fight, it is now certain, was of a very desperate character indeed, notwithstanding that the Afghans were so greatly outnumbered. What they lacked in numbers, however, they made up in bravery, fighting splendidly until the last, when the superior strength of the Russians compelled them to take to flight. The Afghan general set a worthy example to his troops, and was throughout in the fore-front of the fighting, being twice wounded.

"The treachery of the Russians; however, which forced the fighting, has created infinitely less excitement and indignation here than the report, which unfortunately there seems only too much reason to be true, that Colonel Alikhanoff, whether on his own account or acting for his superiors is not quite clear, caused a reward of one hundred tomans to be offered for the head of either of the British officers with the Afghan force at the time of the fighting."

THE less civilised a race, the more it delights in "tumashas;" or, as our French friends call them, "spectacles." We should not be at all surprised were the rumour of a "crowning" tumasha in Central Asia, announced in the subjoined extract, to turn out correct. It would presumably be a kind of *tu quoque* for the "Empress" of India were the Czar to be crowned "Emperor" of Central Asia.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at Baku says:—There is a rumour, which I have heard from more than one source, that the Emperor of Russia will proceed to Samarkand some time within the next year or two, and there, in the ancient Palace of Timour Lung, be crowned "Emperor of Central Asia," or with some such title. It is intended that great state and importance will be given to the event.

WE can only support, hoping against hope, the efforts of our Indian contemporaries to call attention to the all but entirely defenceless state of our principal Indian ports. They have been scandalously neglected. Bombay, as usual, has come to the fore; and one of the first deputations which its new Governor, Lord Reay, had to receive, prominently brought to his notice the unprotected condition of this, the nearest to England of the Presidency ports, and the one through which, in case of a "scrimmage" with Russia, a very large proportion of the troops, and of their supplies, would necessarily pass. Calcutta might easily be rendered inaccessible to hostile cruisers by the simple measure of removing buoys and beacons. But, in these days of long-range cannon, the same cannot be said of Madras, not to speak of such important mercantile ports as Kurrachee and Rangoon. The resolution of the War Office to make the smallest possible number of guns, until the perfect gun shall have been invented (as if the science of artillery, like all others, were not, and would not forever be, progressive) has starved us, as regards means of defence, at home and abroad. The list of towns of importance, in England alone, which a gunboat, possessing a range of say three miles, could batter to pieces, or hold to ransom at an enormous rate, would, we think, be enough to appal even the *fainéant* Government which, for our sins, we are compelled to tolerate.

WE have the authority, whatever it may be worth, of the weekly paper *England*, in its issue of April 25, for a paragraph which will be suggestive enough. *Se non è vero, è ben trovato*.

Madame Novikoff stayed with Mr. Thistlethwayte, at the latter's house in Grosvenor-square, for some time before she left England. Mr. Gladstone called there daily.

THE *Daily News* reported from Cairo some days ago:—

Some anxiety is caused by the continued presence of a Russian transport in the Suez Canal. After passing through and being

recalled, she now lies at Suez awaiting orders, but the exact object of her remaining there is difficult to explain.

We don't think the object "difficult to explain." Russia, whose adherence to treaties, engagements, agreements, or "arrangements," has never been remarkable, means to respect the Suez Canal just as long as suits her purpose. On the first sign of war, the "transport" will take the Canal (of course on its way to safety in the Black Sea), will conveniently sink in it, and the cargo will be found to be something weightier than human beings. The Government have been warned of this danger over and over again. Have they provided against it? Why do they not, in the present conjuncture, render themselves independent of the Canal, by bringing the *Great Eastern*, now rotting at her moorings at Sheerness, and which could be had for a mere trifle? She could be fitted in three weeks and carry 8,000 men to Bombay in four weeks more.

We are requested to state that it is important that all copies of the letter of thanks to our kindred who reside in the British Colonies for their patriotic offers of military aid to the mother country should at once be returned to the honorary secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute, No. 15, Strand.

"LADY DUFFERIN," says the *Pioneer*, "won golden opinions from the native officers at Rawalpindi at her garden party. Her ladyship went round, and was introduced first to the Goorkha officers, to whom she said how glad she was to meet them. They had heard of the Goorkhas in England and their splendid fighting powers, and she would write to the Queen, saying what fine, loyal soldiers the men of the Native Army were, and how anxious to show their loyalty. Her Excellency paid similar compliments to all the other native officers present, and their delight was unbounded, and equally that of the men, to whom her words were communicated."

The appointment of Mr. H. M. Durand to fill the position of Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, formerly held by his father, the late Sir H. M. Durand (who was killed by being crushed while passing on an elephant through a low archway at Tank), seems to have given general satisfaction, and was, indeed, pretty generally anticipated. It may safely be said to be, at this critical period, the most important appointment, next to those of the members of the Government, in all India; and we rejoice to think that it has now, as, with few exceptions, it always has been, filled by a thoroughly competent man. "It is superfluous," says the *Pioneer*, "to say that Mr. Durand is fitted for the post. The case is very much stronger than that. At the present time, when the relations between the Viceroy and his Foreign Secretary must be more than ever personal and intimate, it seems to us peculiarly fortunate that the latter should be a man with so great a faculty for inspiring confidence that he gained even that of so suspicious and secretive a mind as the late Viceroy. Of the Central Asian Question Mr. Durand has a knowledge that may be called hereditary, and it is very little of a secret that for a long time past in all business coming under this head his influence has gone for something much more than an under-secretary's. A long sojourn in Kabul, too, to say nothing of later experiences, have given him the personal acquaintance with the chief actors on the scene which diplomatic science values so high. Young in years, in counsel old, Mr. Durand has judgment and energy, patience and firmness, in a degree in which they are rarely combined. There are other names that could be mentioned, perhaps, with qualifications in some respects as great as his; but it is just the combination of qualities which makes Mr. Durand as safe as strong, that gives us reason to regard his appointment as a matter for public satisfaction.

should court rather than avoid criticism, which, when honest, it should welcome. Sure we are that our Indian papers—all praise to them for it—are by no means reticent in exposing the blunders of the authorities in British India. Mr. Grant Duff, in Madras, did indeed try to "snub" a journal (we think the *Madras Mail*) on one occasion, but came off, most deservedly, quite second-best in the conflict. It seems, however, that in Native States English papers have to be very mealy-mouthed when speaking of their "superiors." What will the advocates of a free Press, "Liberals" to a man, no doubt, say to the enclosed excerpt from the *Pioneer*?—

According to the *Hyderabad Telegraph*, the *Deccan Times* has been officially cautioned to be "more guarded and less vindictive" in its comments on Hyderabad political affairs.

"HERE are some facts," says the *St. James's Gazette* of April 29, "which at the present moment deserve careful consideration. Early in January last the *Odessa Viestnik* stated that the Russian Government had made arrangements with the Ameer for the occupation by the Czar's troops of Herat. In return for his complaisance, Abdur Rahman was to receive from Russia occult assistance which would enable him to extend his dominions southwards towards the Indus. He was also to receive more substantial remuneration in the shape of four batteries of Krupp guns, which had been specially ordered for him at Essen, and a present in cash of 2,500,000 roubles. Upon the strength of this agreement a Mission had been despatched to Herat from Tiflis, 'in order to prepare the Heratees for the proposed occupation.' The English papers paid no attention to these statements until the 21st of February, on which date the *Daily Telegraph* published an obscure allusion, by its Vienna correspondent, to what had been alleged by the *Viestnik* to have taken place some two months before. It is impossible to say whether the Russian mission had, in the meantime, reached Herat; but it is a significant fact that on the 26th of February the *Veel* stated that it had been ascertained that in Herat there was a strong party desirous of a Russian protectorate; and that, almost upon the same day, the *Odessa Viestnik*, returning to the subject, declared that there was a perfect understanding between Russia and the Ameer, and that Herat would, ere long, be "occupied by peaceful means." Since then we have learned that Abdur Rahman is opposed to allowing Anglo-Indian troops to enter his territories, and that "seven million roubles in gold have been sent to Central Asia" from St. Petersburg.

It is satisfactory at length to be assured that the "incident" of the scurrilous Franco-Egyptian newspaper, *Bosphore Egyptian*, which at one time threatened to embroil us with France, has come to an end; Nubar Pasha having made a formal visit of apology to the French representative, and his visit having been returned in due diplomatic form. But it is not surprising to read that the Vienna newspapers are very severe on what they call the incapacity of Lord Granville for having allowed a question so small to assume such large dimensions. One paper asks whether Lord Granville's past services are enough to justify a great nation committing its foreign affairs to his hands in face of the many and deplorable proofs which he has given of late of his incapacity to bring any business whatever to a quiet and successful issue.

THE *London Gazette* of 24th April contains a Treasury Warrant giving the Regulations for the Indian Parcel Post, which comes into force on the 1st of July next. The rates are from England to India 1s. per pound, and from India to England the equivalent, eight annas per pound. Prepayment in all cases is compulsory; the limit of weight is seven pounds, and the dimensions must not exceed in length three feet six inches, or in length and girth, measured together, six feet, such girth being measured round the thickest part of such parcel. All parcels must be accompanied by a declaration of contents and value.

We have always been of opinion that a Government

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1885.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY ON HERAT.

WE were glad to see the lower hall of Exeter Hall—the upper hall being occupied by one of the well-known “May meetings”—thronged by a distinguished and appreciative company to hear Professor Vambéry discourse on the vast importance of Herat. Wide as is the range of the Professor's knowledge, extensive and prolonged as have been his journeys in the East, and eventful as has been his whole career, few incidents of his life are better known than the adventures which befel him in that city.

Born in 1832, in the island of Schutt in Hungary, he early in life occupied the position of tutor to a family in his own country. By dint of rigid economy, while holding this post, he succeeded in laying by funds adequate to defray his college fees and his personal expenses on becoming a student, and employed his vacations in travelling, chiefly on foot, from town to town, frequenting the monasteries, and picking up the languages of the districts which he traversed. Friends, who had deservedly admired his undaunted energy and perseverance, enabled him to pay his first visit to that East on all subjects connected with which he is now, perhaps, the first living authority. Arriving at Constantinople almost penniless, the young traveller—he was but twenty years of age—succeeded in enlisting the active sympathies of a countryman (whose notice is said to have been attracted to him, in the first instance, by his wearing the Hungarian colours); and having obtained the post of tutor in a Turkish family, remained in Constantinople for some years, gradually becoming quite a Turk in appearance and manners. But a desire, natural to anyone who has once seen Oriental life, to see more, and yet more, of it, led the future Professor to visit Persia, to which end he attached himself to the caravans, which take numberless pilgrims to the many shrines, a visit to each of which is a most meritorious act, and worship at all—a feat probably performed by few,

if any, pilgrims—would be equivalent to an exceptional advance on the road to Paradise.

While in Persia Vambéry so completely transformed himself into a darvish that his European nationality was never suspected by his fellow-darvishes; a suspicion even would probably have sacrificed his life. (It will be remembered that at Mecca Captain Burton, whose interesting book, “A Visit to Mecca and Medina,” will not soon be forgotten, had, in the same manner, to pose as a pilgrim, and that a late, so far as we know the last, European pilgrim to the same place is said to have had to shoot three fellow-pilgrims who had accused him of being a Kafr, in order to save his own life.) Loth to miss the opportunity of seeing shrines so important as those of Bokhara and Samarcand, the enterprising traveller crossed the great salt desert in a buffalo caravan, but got a severe stroke of heat apoplexy, which reduced him so far that he was thrown across a camel as being half dead.

On leaving Samarcand he quitted the company, though not abandoning the attire nor the manners of darvishes, and travelled through to Herat, which he did not reach till 1863, being then but thirty-one years of age, of which he had passed nearly a third in Oriental lands. On his arrival at Herat he found the place in ruins, consequent on its late siege. Yakooob Khan, now a state prisoner in India, then a lad of sixteen, had just been made governor of the town and district by his father, the late Shere Ali Khan.

The young Prince resided in Charbagh, the palace which Major Todd had occupied in 1840. Vambéry was disguised as a Darvish. True to his Darvish character, the Professor entered the presence of the young chief with the usual Mahomedan salutation. He was then invited to take a seat on the floor, and, having done so, proceeded to offer up in Arabic a prayer for the Sirdar's safety. The slight foreign accent of the European struck the ear of Yakooob Khan, and he exclaimed, “By God, you are an Englishman!” Then, springing from his chair, the young Sirdar placed himself before Vambéry, and, clapping both his hands like a child, said, “Tell me, are you an Englishman or not?” Vambéry did not lose his presence of mind, but, assuming a manner as if the jest had gone too far, exclaimed, “Sir, don't joke, you know the saying, ‘He who takes a believer for an unbeliever, even in sport, is himself an unbeliever.’” His serious look quite disconcerted the young Prince, and he apologised, saying that he had never seen a pilgrim of Islam with so English a countenance.

It may be imagined that every particular connected with a city in which he had run so great a risk was, irrespectively of all other considerations, indelibly impressed on the pilgrim's memory. And so it seemed on Friday. Though the paper was only read, and though all direct political allusions were avoided, it was impossible to mistake the enthusiasm of the lecturer or the intelligent sympathy of the audience, those passages being the most heartily cheered in which Russian “civilisation” was contrasted with that which England is gradually succeeding in introducing among the teeming populations of Hindostan, and in which the *tu quoque* was most tellingly administered, from an ethnographical point of view, to the Russian pretensions, it being irrefragably demonstrated that the population of the Herat province—including, of course, its component part, Badghis—is of a wholly different race to the Turkomans, whom the white Tzar claims as his subjects. “Nature herself,” averred the Professor, “had drawn the frontier; where Badghis ceased the sand region of the Turkoman steppe began.”

On the ground of the non-admission of political matter but two speakers were heard besides the Professor.

The usual vote of thanks, well-merited on all accounts, was moved by Sir Douglas Forsyth as Chairman. It was a happy coincidence that Sir Douglas should have presided. No better chairman could have been selected, seeing that to him are due, and that he could personally and authoritatively speak of, the negotiations which ended in the Granville-Gortschakoff "arrangement." We know, by recent experience, how Russia observes "arrangements" which declared Afghanistan to be wholly without the pale of Russian designs. He mentioned his own personal experiences when he traversed the frontier on his well-known mission to Yorkund in 1873, the Ameer's Minister having especially directed the traveller's attention to Penjdeh and Badghis as parts of Afghanistan which it would be his duty to visit, and spoke with ridicule of the pretension that, because the Turcomans occasionally cross the valley to pasture their flocks, the entire district was to be made over to them.

The venerable Lord Houghton drew, from all that had been said, the very sensible conclusion that Herat was not one of those parts of the world which could advantageously accept such civilisation as Russia had to offer.

The unanimity which prevailed, while rendering the lecturer's task an easy and agreeable one, tended to show the general consensus of opinion among those best qualified to express one—that Alexander the Great, in founding Herat, did "spot" a place of superlative importance, and was, after all, as the Professor said, "not such a bad politician."

PROFESSOR VAMBERY ON HERAT.

Professor Vambéry read a paper on Friday evening to a distinguished audience at Exeter Hall. Sir Douglas Forsyth presided. Professor Vambéry said that Herat was a place of unusual importance, agriculturally, commercially, ethnically, and strategically. He arrived in the city just after a siege of three years' duration, finding it a heap of ruins; but he soon had reason to agree that the statements of ancient geographers and of the modern inhabitants were not exaggerated. The soil of Herat was of incredible fertility, and of water there was abundance. The two principal rivers were the Murghab and the Heri Rood; the Tinghibab and the Kesbef Rood flowing into the latter, and the Kolari and the Kushk (which means dry, from its partly subterranean course) into the former. Such an abundance of water within a small territory was unique in Central Asia, Persia, Turkey, and Arabia, and had made it a jewel the possession of which had been coveted by every conqueror, as it was still coveted to-day. The great wealth of Herat explained why the Governors had, as a rule, soon been able to assert their independence. Under a European administration Herat might develop into a veritable gold-mine, now that marauding incursions from the north had been dammed by the position of Russia, and that the Badghis had a chance of flourishing anew and making the district the granary of Central Asia. The varied populations settled here in the course of history furnished the best means for a conqueror to gain a firm foothold. The whole population of Herat was about a million, consisting of a race physically and mentally strong, hating the Afghans and Persians, and whose loftiest ideal had always been the independence of Herat, and who might be transformed at small expense into an excellent militia and a reliable barrier against Persia and Afghanistan. In ancient times the commerce of India and China had reached the west by passing through Herat, and even now it was an emporium for the trade between the north and the south. Every conqueror of India had marshalled his armies in Herat to prepare them for the change of temperature in the southern latitudes; and it was to the present day the traditional highway to India, in preference to the route over the Hindoo Koosh. Every conqueror of India in coming from the north had secured Merv and the oasis on the lower course of the Murghab before proceeding to Herat, and Russia was now pursuing that identical policy. So far back as historical memory went the district of Badghis had always formed part of the province of Herat, and had never been presumed to be a part of either Merv or Meshed. Nature had herself drawn the frontier; for where Badghis ceased the sand region of the Turkoman Steppe began, and Penjdeh as well as Ak Robat were situated within the lines of the cultivated soil of the north-western offshoots of the Paropamisus. They belonged to Badghis, and were parts of the

district of Herat. Herat being the "key to India," or the "gate of India," patriotic Englishmen saw in the advance of Russia to that part of Afghanistan an ever-present danger to the interests of their country. The two worlds met at the Oxus and the southern line of the Turkoman Steppe; therefore, the attack on Herat was an aggression on the Arian region of culture, and offensive not only to Englishmen, but to every friend of Western culture, and the forcible expression "Hands off" would be in the right place here.

Lecturing at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday night on "Russia at the Gates of Herat," Professor Vambéry said that the two great influences in Central Asia were Russia and England. Although he admitted that Russian civilisation was far ahead of that of the races of Central Asia, it was far behind that of England. The question to be considered was whether they would favour the agency of England, which stood at the top, or that of Russia, which stood at the bottom of European civilisation. He was glad that the time had gone by when English statesmen would allow themselves to be deceived by the insidious methods of Russia, and although England seemed to have raised the envy of several European Powers, he believed that when they came to study the question impartially it would be impossible for them to do otherwise than favour the extension of English rather than Russian civilisation.

[Of the lecture delivered by Professor Vambéry at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday, under the auspices of the well-known "Constitutional Union," and of the subsequent discussion (politics not being, on this occasion, tabooed), we propose to give a report in our next issue, the discussion not having been concluded till just as we were going to Press.]

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE DIARY OF A CIVILIAN'S WIFE IN INDIA.*

It is no disparagement of an extremely readable book to say that, were it not known from the title-page that it is the handiwork of a lady, a glance at its contents would reveal the fact. The "chit-chat" of life is seldom safe in the keeping of the sterner sex, who for the most part regard the routine of daily existence in too severe an aspect to admit of the light and interesting treatment which it has received in the present volume. Skimming the surface of everyday "doings and sayings" the "Civilian's Wife" gives her readers something more than a glimpse of India in a style at once thoughtful and interesting; and, in addition to her other claims to consideration, it is no small matter in these days of "jelly-fish" literature, when the pole-star of the horizon of letters is "a large circulation and heavy profits," to find anyone rising beyond the consideration of mere catering for the public taste, and presuming to have the courage of his or her convictions. Fancy an author, and that author a lady herself, with a tiny one at her side, calmly questioning whether it is right to forbid infanticide in the East. However, on this point let Mrs. Moss King speak for herself. "The practical result of our legislation is that now an equal number of boy babies are destroyed in order to balance the proportion of male and female deaths. You cannot force parents to rear a child. You may prevent their killing it by an overdose of opium, because that can be detected and punished. But you cannot punish them when a child simply will not thrive, and after a few painful months dies 'a natural death.' This, therefore, is another result of our efforts, that the children die a death of suffering instead of a quick and unconscious one. As to the children themselves there can be small doubt that it is better for them to die as soon as born than to live to grow up and struggle, and finally die of starvation or lead a life of wickedness, and the one or the other lies before these girls as long as the country is overpopulated." Scarcely less alarming are the views propounded that famines ought to be allowed to take their course as "Nature's way of adjusting the balance between food and population." Had Mrs. King not been born into the world too late she might have won the heart and perhaps the hand of Malthus, and enjoyed a share of the renown attaching to the Apostle of views which are summed up in the trite expression, "the survival of the fittest." But if in this direction somewhat daring doctrines are propounded, it is at least reassuring to learn, on the authority of Mrs. King's "ayah" (nurse), that should the Russians come to India "every man would leave his home and his wife and his children and would go out to fight them." Perhaps, however, the value of this statement will be lessened by the circumstance that the intelligence of the speaker must be measured by her persistent attempts to button her master's boots with a corkscrew. Let it not, however, be supposed from this novel endeavour to turn everything to account that the natives of India are of weak intellect or deficient understanding. "You should stain your face brown

* "The Diary of a Civilian's Wife in India, 1877-1882." By Mrs. Robert Moss King. Richard Bentley and Son, New Burlington-street

and then you would get anything you want," was the shrewd and perceptive rejoinder of a dark-skinned "brother," to whom an English officer had complained that the European colour of his skin was no passport to either courtesy or consideration. Of course, Mrs. King being at one time in her travels in the neighbourhood of Agra, went to see the Taj Mahal erected by Emperor Shah Jahan to perpetuate the memory of his beloved spouse. The romance of their lives has found a fitting sequel in the romance of their tomb of spotless whiteness at the end of an avenue of shrubs and cypresses. It is quaintly but aptly described by the "Civilian's Wife" as "the most touchingly beautiful building in the world, the spirit of Handel's 'Comfort ye' embodied in marble. There is a sense of something beyond this world in both."

Railway hotels in the East, at least at Sabaranpur, do not seem to vie with their "companions in arms" in the West, as though they supply endless dishes of varying badness, they seem to think more of quantity than quality. Imagine, then, the mortification of the "Mem Sahib," when, on one occasion, asking for some jelly in place of pudding, which latter was conspicuous for its absence, to find placed before her with solemn suavity a pan dish filled with *currant jelly*. They do dabble in sweets in India, for amongst the various trades of the country, such as "Eggsmen," "Dressmakers of gents and ladies," "Moderate price shop," is recorded an enterprising maker of "Sweeties and Jams."

In common with all other thoughtful travellers Mrs. King laments the decadence of art in India, owing to the substitution of European ideas and patterns, a prostitution of intelligence and skill which, however, cannot be laid to the charge of the wood-carvers of Ahmedabad, who still produce in the quaint, but unrivalled grandeur of simplicity, articles fitted to adorn the proudest mansion of England's proudest nobles.

It would be easy to multiply amusing incidents and strange experiences. Here a man is cured by the simple expedient of swallowing the *paper* in which the medicine is wrapped; there we are introduced to a flock of myriads of parakeets, all roosting head downwards; here an elephant is judicially sentenced to death for man-killing propensities; there a friend of the same race is decked in joyous splendour with a candelabrum, shade and all complete, screwed on to his trunk; here we find a traveller journeying for yards at a stretch straddling a pony one leg in safety and security, while the other is dangling down a precipice which dazzles the eye and giddies the brain; there a fortunate family are comfortably esconced on the hills, overlooking in happy enjoyment the burning plains at their feet, like the blessed in Paradise, whose pleasures are heightened, according to the assurance of Muhammad, by the contemplation of the sufferings of their brethren in the land where the Lord hath forgotten to be merciful.

With one word of praise—the highest praise—for the pictures, we take our leave of Mrs. King, hoping to meet again when next she essays to "chit-chat" with her public admirers.

"PRIMUS IN INDIS."*

The title of "Romance" chosen by Mrs. Colquhoun fitly describes the tale which she has given to the public; it can scarcely be termed a novel, as it does not do more than record the "fleeing visions" of the hero, without any attempt at delineation of character or portrayal of passions; but regarded from a romantic point of view, "Primus in Indis" is entitled to no stinted modicum of praise. The tale opens in Gloucestershire towards the middle of the last century, the hero being a young squire, who, shortly after attaining man's estate, quarrelled with his father, or, perhaps, it would be nearer the truth to say whose father quarrelled with him. Up to this period the youth had done no more than many warm-hearted striplings of his day had done before him, viz., intrigue for the restoration of the house of Stuart to the throne of England. None the less, while endeavouring to promote the cause of the young pretender he had chanced to alight upon a bewitching damsel, with whom, of course, he fell desperately in love. But now, ejected from the home of his ancestors, and attainted as a traitor, he betakes himself to the metropolis, only to remain there a short time till his slender resources came to an end, when, accepting the "king's shilling," he is sent out to India as a recruit in the British army. Then follows a singular and almost bewildering array of adventures and surprises. Equally, of course, as before, the fair ladylove "happens" to be in the same land of Ind. It will be recollected that at this time the French had a strong hold in the East, and native opinion halted between the choice, as "advisers, counsellors, and friends," of, on the one hand, the Hon. East India Company, whose "one general" was the renowned Clive—on the other, the Gallic troops, under the leadership of the equally famous M. Duplex and his scarcely less celebrated lieutenant, M. Law. What happens to our hero the reader must learn for himself. It will suffice to say that the liveliest imagination can scarce picture more numerous perplexities or more exciting adventures. At one time he is an honoured guest, filled with ambition and day-dreams of wealth and fame; on another occasion he is in prison, the chalice of hope dashed from his lips, with nothing but misery,

and perhaps death, staring him in the face. But, while meditating in his lonely cell upon the strange vicissitudes of a strange career, the sound of distant guns betokened the commencement of the "siege of Calcutta by Suraj-ud-daula, at the instigation, and under the direction, of the French. Thereupon the prison doors clanked, and the young squire was led forth, musket in hand, to lend his assistance. The result is matter of history. The city fell into the hands of the enemy, and the "pedling company of merchants" were well-nigh extirpated by that portion of the Empire. The tragic butchery of the Black Hole at Calcutta, when 146 souls were crammed into a small room a few feet square, and this on a close sultry night in Bengal, is familiar to everyone, but its details, well narrated as the story is by Mrs. Colquhoun, even after the lapse of more than a century, cannot fail to send a thrill of horror through the human bosom. Revenge was, however, at hand; despite the gloomy forebodings of some craven minds, despite the intoxication of success, which in the East is an all-powerful factor in the problem of war, our intrepid hero rose superior to the prognostication of defeat which showered down upon him in well-nigh every quarter. Clive, and Clive alone, counselled vigorous action. Destiny decreed that the battle of Plassey in a brief space of time should proclaim to the astonished Natives that England was only slattered, not crushed. The genius of one mind had placed at the feet of his conquering nation the sunny plains of Bengal and laid the foundation of Britain's splendid Empire in Hindustan.

This and much more is told in "Primus in Indis." The interest never for a moment flags, not being, as is sometimes the case, concentrated upon one solitary and prominent figure to the exclusion of minor and less important characters. Mrs. Colquhoun must be congratulated upon having produced a thoroughly readable "romance" anent a period of England's history, which can never fail to raise a blush of pride, and the recollection of which may in the future inspire England's youth to emulate the deeds of their predecessors. The motto of India is unmistakable—"Go thou and do likewise."

Chit Chat.

WHAT a melange of nationalities there will be if England, in the event of war with Russia, draws her supplies of men from all her Colonies and subjects. There will be, to quote the amusing language of the *Pioneer*, "Colonists from Australia and Sikhs from India. We have enlisted no Fijians yet, and the Aborigines of Borneo may still be drawn upon for light infantry, Bushmen with blow-pipes, and a buffalo corps of North American Indians, with some pigtailed Chinese from Hong Kong, and a troop of Maories mounted on kangaroos—all these yet remain."

FUNNY things are done under the guise of red tape. Fancy Bengal subalterns who speak Hindustani being posted to the Madras Sappers, which latter express themselves in Tamil! What a confused jargon of sounds a parade day must bring forth!

"ONE touch of nature makes the whole world kin." The scene is a roadside station on the Jabalpur Section of the East Indian Railway. The Viceroy of India, the mighty potentate whose nod can make or unmake princes, on alighting from his carriage, enters into conversation with the wife of a humble railway employé, who, with her little child, had strolled on the platform to see the "great Sahib." Little deeds oftentimes betoken great minds.

THE benighted city of Madras seems alive to the crisis. After appealing to his fellow-countrymen to form a volunteer corps at their own expense, as a means of rendering substantial aid in the defence of the country, a patriotic Madrasian concludes an appeal in these words:—"Stir yourselves up, therefore, patriots. Do what lies in your individual selves. Lovers, as you are, of our country, I am confident that you will respond to my humble appeal, and convene public meetings to concert measures for this purpose. If, from the richest Maharajah down to the humblest ryot, every one set apart a month's income, he would have done no more than what his country can expect of him." Rather rough, this, upon misers.

THE change of front on the part of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which, at one time, when advocating the extension and increase of the British Navy, seemed within sight of its goal as an exponent and leader of public opinion, has not escaped notice in the Indian Press, who view that M. Lessar's English organ has taken up a "low and a too unjustly complaisant tone regarding the Afghan Boundary," and has made a deliberate "attempt not only to mislead the public, but an attempt so to influence the authorities as to make it likely that our preparations for immediate war might be slackened, if not stopped." If the charge be true, how about patriotism?

THE experience of the Madras Cathedral is that the one mean

* "Primus in Indis," a Romance, by W. J. Colquhoun. London: Chapman and Hall, 1885.

which never fails of extracting coin from a reluctant and unwilling congregation is to play the Hallelujah Chorus. This magnificent composition always softens the heart and opens the pockets. What a valuable hint for our clerical friends on this side of the water!

WONDERS never will cease. A new cart has been invented in India which is so nicely balanced that when going down hill a turn of the crank raises the shafts, and with them the horse, who is then suspended in mid-air, taking a rest till level ground is once more reached. If the horse attempts to run away the friendly crank is once more brought into requisition, and the recalcitrant quadruped moves its legs between heaven and earth. This is what St. Paul calls "beating the air."

To pass a lifetime in the East, working and labouring diligently in the sphere of life allotted to one on the world's stage, never to postpone public to personal interests, nor swerve a hair's-breadth from a rigid line of purpose; to do all this, and to find that on leaving the country at the end of a career you are keenly regretted, and depart with a host of friends and not one single enemy—this is a reward not given to every man. Such has been the fortunate experience of Mr. Bazett Colvin.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- COMBRIDGE—April 11, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Arthur James Combridge, of a son.
CROWDER—April 15, at No. 8, Bakhouse, St. Fort, the wife of W. Crowder, of a daughter.
FERGUSON—April 8, at Burnie Braes, the wife of D. Ferguson, of a daughter.
HARTT—March 28, at Rawal Pindee, the wife of W. E. Hartt, P.N.S. Railway, of a daughter.
MUNRO—April 5, at Peermaad, Travancore, the wife of J. D. Munro, of a daughter.
SULLEN—April 9, the wife of S. Sullen, Esq., Presidency Postmaster, of a daughter.
SWIFT—April 5, at Gujrat, the wife of W. S. Swift, Munsiff, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BEAVER—GROVE—March 22, at St. Thome Church, by the Rev. A. Taylor, S. P. G. Philip Lindly Dacre Beaver, to Emily Harriett, eldest daughter of Robert Welch Grove, New Zealand.
HIGHAM—FARRANT—April 6, at Madhopur, by the Rev. J. R. Lewin, Thomas Higham, Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., Delhi, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Captain E. Farrant (Retired List).
JEHANGIRSHAW—KHORSET-BANOO—April 8, at Cama House, Mazagon, Jehangirshaw Byramjee Dadabhoi, eldest son of Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoi, Registrar of Bombay, to Khorset-banoo, only daughter of the late Hormusjee Pestonjee Cama, Esq., and granddaughter of Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.

DEATHS.

- BALDWIN—April 11, at Columbian House, Maria Hill, Mazagon, Ellen Doris, the much-loved infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Baldwin (s.s. *Columbian*), aged five months.
BROUGHAM—April 8, at Madras, Frank, the beloved child of James and Lizzie Brougham.
COOPER—April 15, at Karachi, of typhoid fever, Florence Ada, wife of W. Cooper, Esq., and youngest daughter of Surgeon-Major Anderson, aged 22 years.
DILLON—April 8, at Jubbulpore, Matilda Henrietta, widow of the late Luke Dillon, Pleader, High Court, N.W.P.
DUNLOP—April 4, drowned in Bombay Harbour, James M. Dunlop, aged about 41 years.
HARTT—March 28, at Rawal Pindee, Emily, the beloved wife of W. E. Hartt, P.N.S. Railway.
HOLE—April 9, at Calicut, Hole, Catherine Hole, the wife of Major F. Hole, Superintendent of Police, and daughter of the late H. D. Cook, Esq., Madras Civil Service.
JACKSON—April 7, at Sealdah, of cholera, Mr. J. T. Jackson, late Supervisor, Dacca-Mymensing State Railway, aged 49.
KEMP—April 7, at Allahabad, Charlotte Ernestina, the wife of Charles George Kemp, aged 72 years.
KOHLOFF—March 27, at Masulipatam, of fever, John Claunce, son of D. F. Kohloff, Esq.
MAIDEN—March 31, at Masulipatam, of fever, Sarah Sophie, beloved wife of Mr. J. W. Maiden, Agent B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd.
McCULLOCH—April 4, at Shillong, Lieutenant-Colonel William McCulloch, late Political Agent, Manipur, aged 69 years.
MACKINTOSH—April 6, at Craigmount, Darjeeling, Aeneas Samuel, second son of the late Samuel Mackintosh Darjeeling, aged 19 years.
PANDEY—April 9, at Ghazipur, Babu Shunker Dyal Pandey, Talukdar and Indigo Planter, the loving friend of Binda Prasad, leaving a widow and minor son behind.
PELLEY—April 6, at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, Captain C. H. Pelly, Royal Artillery, from congestion of the lungs.
ROBINSON—April 1, at Kasauli, Annette, the dearly beloved wife of Captain P. A. Robinson, Army Pay Department.
VATCHA—April 13, at Hornby Row, Bai Pirojbai, widow of Dadabhai Maneckji Vatcha, and daughter of the late Cooverji Hormasji Bhabhai.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- HALL—May 1, at Fermoy, the wife of Major B. G. Hall, R.M.A., of a daughter.
HILL—April 29, at Hastings, the wife of H. J. Hill, of a daughter.
ORME-WEBB—May 1, at Ponsborne Park, Herts, the wife of Commander R. O. Orme-Webb, R.N., retired, of a son.
YOCKNEY—April 28, at Southsea, the wife of Algernon Yockney, Esq., R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- CHILD—BROWNE—April 28, at All Saints', Nottingham, Herbert Child, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., to Amy, only daughter of James Woodfall Browne, of Calcutta.
COLLIN—MACKAY—April 21, at Fyfield, Hants, the Rev. E. W. Collin, Chaplain of Christchurch, Oxford, to Emma Louisa Ruth Mackay, adopted daughter of the Rev. J. B. Archer, late Chaplain of Bhagul-pore.
COOK—HARINGTON—April 28, at St. Paul's, Cheltenham, the Rev. Thomas H. Cook to Adela Flora, daughter of the late Rev. H. H. Harington, Chaplain H.E.I.C.S.
CRANFIELD—HARRIS—April 29, at St. Andrew's, Enfield, William Bathgate, eldest son of the late William Cranfield, to Florence Mary, sixth daughter of the late F. J. Harris.
RIVETT-CARNAC—FORBES—April 28, at St. Matthias, Richmond, William Perceval, eldest son of the late William Rivett-Carnac, Esq., B.C.S., to Frances Maria, second daughter of the late Francis Charles Forbes, Esq., B.C.S.

DEATHS.

- BARLOW—April 23, at Mentone, Captain C. C. Barlow, late R.E.
BRADFORD—April 29, at Sydenham, Caroline, widow of the late C. W. Bradford, Esq., I.C.S., aged 62.
EWBANK—April 30, at S. Norwood, Lieut.-Colonel G. H. W. Ewbank, late R.H.A., aged 45.
GRIFFITHS—May 2, at Brighton, Samuel Pryce Griffiths, formerly of Calcutta, aged 66.
TAYLOR—April 30, at Upper Norwood, Eliza Marcella, widow of Thomas Taylor, Esq., B.C.S.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. G. Young, S.C., Capt. C. J. Jamieson, S.C., Capt. S. Grant, R.E., Maj. J. G. Stone, R.A., Lieut.-Col. W. J. Parker, S.C., Bde. Surg. R. Rouse, Capt. S. B. Beatson, S.C., Lieut. W. J. K. Dobbin, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Col. P. H. Le Geyt, S.C.

CIVIL.

- Bengal Estab.*—J. H. Cornwall, D. H. Hunter, J. L. Fendall, H. F. Campbell, G. W. Rivaz (Cov.), W. Lambe (Cov.), H. C. Barstow (Cov.), F. W. Porter (Cov.), G. A. St. B. Browne, C. A. H. Wood, H. D'A. Innes, R. H. Pilcher (Cov.), P. J. Luard, A. S. Gerard, F. C. Anderson (Cov.), R. Obbard (Cov.), F. P. Beacroft (Cov.), W. G. Newton, R. McKillop, A. Sells (Cov.), J. P. Rostan, L. N. Broome.
Madras Estab.—R. W. Fraser (Cov.), W. H. Welsh (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—N. A. Moss, K. T. Best, J. Elphinstone (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. G. Young S.C., Capt. C. J. Jamieson, S.C., Capt. S. Grant, R.E.

CIVIL.

- Bengal Estab.*—F. W. Porter (Cov.), A. C. Bryson, J. C. Wyatt.
Madras Estab.—W. M. Thorburn (Cov.), L. Moore.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. Geo. Henderson, M.D., three months; Lieut.-Col. C. H. Luard, R.E., six months; Maj. E. C. Elliston, S.C., five months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

CIVIL.

- Bengal Estab.*—E. J. Alexander, s.c. three months; G. W. Strettell, s.c. six months; B. Myers, extry. three weeks; Surg. J. Moorhead, M.D., s.c. four months; M. Rattray, extry. s.c. four months; E. Rose (Cov.), furlough three months; W. Young (Cov.), extry. six months.

WHAT a strange thing is a Turcoman tug of war. When one side if getting worsted the crowd join in the fun and pull away till the rope breaks, and then—well, who wins?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 28, Baroda, Calcutta; Dacca (s), Calcutta.—29, Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Calcutta.—May 2, Rydal Hall (s), Bombay; Scawfell (s), Bombay; City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta.—3, City of Oxford (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—April 11, Rialto (s), Hull.—13, City of Manchester, Cardiff; Deepdale (s), Liverpool; Rohilla (s), London; Olympia (s), Cardiff; Hornhead, London.—14, City of Khios (s), Liverpool; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; H.M.S. Canning, Kurrachee; Lambesi, Kurrachee; Patrick Stewart, Kurrachee.—15, City of Inverness, Cardiff; Khiva (s), Kurrachee; Khalif (s), Cardiff; Newcomen (s), London.—16, Columbian (s), Rangoon; Clan Forbes (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—April 6, Maharajah (s), Rangoon; Loch Awe, Colombo.—7, Coconada (s), Rangoon; Pemba (s), Rangoon; Nerbudda (s), Bombay.—8, Ellora (s), Bombay; Engineer (s), Liverpool; Genista, Liverpool.—10, Clan Macpherson (s), Liverpool; Belfast, Liverpool; County of Clare, Cardiff; Glenlui, Liverpool.—11, Enterprise (s), Rangoon.

MADRAS.—April 10, Tibre (s), Colombo.—11, Agra (s), Bombay; Valetta (s), London.—12, Navarino (s), London.—13, British, Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 27, Mangalese, Calcutta; Jessy, Calcutta; City of Agra (s), Calcutta.—29, Clan Mackenzie (s), Bombay.—30, Copley, Calcutta.—May 2, Mira (s), Calcutta.—3, Hispania (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—April 11, Bryn Glass (s), Marseilles; Pandora (s), Calcutta; Kerbella (s), London; Khandalla (s), Calcutta; Clan Murray (s), Kurrachee; Serapis (s), Hull.—15, H.M.S. Canning, Kurrachee; Charlie Baker (s), Liverpool; Canara (s), Calcutta; Regius (s), Kurrachee; Lucinda (s), Marseilles.—15, Zambesi (s), Kurrachee.—16, Jumna (s), England; G. of Carpentaria (s), London; Atrato (s), Aden.

MADRAS.—April 10, Mirzapore (s), London; Tibre (s), Calcutta.—12, Agra (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, May 6; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 14; from Brindisi, May 18.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: H.E. Wiston Bey.

For Bombay: Mr. Grennan, Mrs. Bonus, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Lamb, Mr. A. J. Liaden. *From Venice*: Mr. Ramey, Mrs. L. Carnac. *From Brindisi*: Surgeon-Major Kiernander, Mr. L. Moore, Mr. C. M. Davies, Lieut.-Colonel Wace, Mr. A. Andrews, Mr. W. S. Owen.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, May 6; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 14; from Brindisi, May 18.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Tepper.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. H. E. Weston.

For Madras: Mrs. Ogilvie.

S.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, from London, May 13; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, May 21; from Brindisi, May 25.

For Bombay: Mrs. E. Dow, Miss Willoughby, Mrs. Bonus. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. Smeaton, Mr. and Mrs. Hammick, Mr. H. T. Rainey. For Malta: Mr. O. Hawkes.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, May 20; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, May 28; from Brindisi, June 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Butter and six children.

For Bombay: Mr. Fox-Strangways. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Thompson.

For Madras: Mrs. Atkinson.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, May 27; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 4; from Brindisi, June 8.

For Bombay: Dr. H. E. Busted. *From Brindisi*: Hon. J. H. Quinton.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, June 3; s.s. , from Venice, June 11; from Brindisi, June 15.

From Bombay: *From Venice*: Mr. W. R. Carreras. *From Brindisi*: Major W. J. Le Breton, Mr. S. Tremaine, Mr. E. S. Vardon, Colonel Rolland, Colonel W. Hill.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, June 3; s.s. , from Venice, June 11; from Brindisi, June 15.

For Calcutta: Miss Mack.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, June 10; s.s. , from Venice, June 18; from Brindisi, June 22.

For Bombay: Mr. W. S. Hay. *From Brindisi*: Colonel Filgate, Mr. P. V. Luke, Mr. J. A. Davis.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail May 13.

For Colombo: Mr. C. H. Bagot.

For Madras: Mr. Wm. Pogson, Mr. and Mrs. La Nauze, Mrs. J. C. Johnston and children, Rev. Simpson, Dr. A. N. Leapingwell.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *California*, leaving Liverpool May 13.

For Bombay: Mr. Nanson, Mr. Badgley.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. W. Barratt, April 13.

From London: Mrs. Ramsay and six children, Lieut. E. Wilkins, Mr. G. Fry, Mr. R. Baker, Capt. Ross, Mr. W. Kelly, Mr. G. Kelly, Mr. E. Perry, Mr. H. Campbell, Miss Moncrieff.

From Brindisi: Mr. Webbs, Mr. and Mrs. Rumsby, Dr. J. C. Penny, Major Cooke, Mr. H. West, Mr. Brand, Mr. Colebrook, Dr. Cruickshank, Mr. S. Preston, General Goodfellow, Mr. Collard.

From Venice: Mr. Bethune.

From Aden: Mr. N. Berkelback Van Sprinth.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Tanjore*, Capt. Briscoe, April 26.

From Bombay: General and Mrs. Paget, Mr. and Mrs. T. Norman, Mr. W. H. Verner, Mr. Liverson, Mr. Tuck, Count Frankonsdorff, Miss Hewlett, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Greenberg, Mr. Jopp, Colonel W. Hill, Rev. — Jackson, Mr. J. Watson. *At Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Yorke Smith, Mr. Beaton, Mr. and Mrs. Ravenscroft, Miss Ravenscroft.

From Alexandria: Dr. A. Opton, Lady Wolseley and daughter, Mr. Riefler, Mr. Pomath, Major Childers. *At Venice*: Mr. F. Romilli, Mr. Webster, Mr. Nicholson, two Misses Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Schudi and child, Mr. and Mrs. Carver and family, Messrs. F. M. Bell, Lucanus, Lehmann, Villiers, Muller, Tomas, Parkinson (two), Dr. Sander.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ravenna*, Capt. Stewart, from London, April 29.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Burrell and infant, Mr. Brock, Mr. C. J. C. Kendall, Mr. W. G. Beauchamp, Mrs. G. Stowell, Lieuts. France, P. Smurthwaite, M. Stevens, Mrs. Clutterbuck, Miss A. Kelly, Capt. and Mrs. Preston and three children.

For Aden: Colonel Sir W. J. Seton.

For Suez: Quartermaster-Sergeants J. Canty, J. Graham, C. Barker, G. Clarke, P. F. Grogan, — Ogg, Colour-Sergeants Vesey and Hamilton.

For Malta: Mr. S. Owen, Miss Owen, Mrs. Herne, Miss O'Gorman, Surgeon Donovan, Mr. W. C. Moody, Paymasters Kiddle and Wright, two soldiers' wives and four children.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Lombardy*, Capt. Thompson, from Venice, April 30.

For Colombo: Mr. J. Sinclair.

For Calcutta: *From Brindisi*: Messrs. Marshall, Miss and Mr. J. F. McLeod, Mr. Baldwin.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Major A. C. Kennedy, Colonel Lewis, Capt. Vaughan, Lieut. Deane, Mr. Davies.

For Madras: Mr. Porcheron.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

For LONDON, per s.s. *Clan Grant*, left Port Said, April 27.

From Madras: Rev. H. Thefeld, Mrs. Thefeld and child, Rev. A. Blomstrand and native servant, Mr. J. Matheson, Mr. W. Highton, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Miss M. Simpson, Miss W. Simpson and ayah, Mrs. Proudfoot, Miss Proudfoot, Master G. Proudfoot, Master F. Proudfoot, Master A. Proudfoot, and nurse, Mrs. James, Mr. A. W. Brodie, Mrs. Brodie, two children and ayah, Miss Wallis, Mr. Maitland, Mrs. H. Smith, Lieut.-Colonel Lookhart.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Littlewood, two children and European nurse, Mrs. Farquharsen and two children, Mrs. and Miss Allen and five (Cobbett) children and native servant, three Masters Hinney and Miss Hinney, two Masters Woodward, Major and Mrs. Stoddart, two children and European servant, Mrs. Burgess.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, left Liverpool April 28.

For Bombay: Mr. John Boyd.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, left Liverpool May 2.

For Colombo: Mr. R. H. S. Scott, Mr. Alexander Fleming.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, sailed May 2.

For Colombo: Mrs. H. W. Green and two children, Mrs. Ormsby and two children, Mrs. A. R. Dawson, child and nurse, Mr. Clement H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. W. Mayow, three children, and nurse, Mrs. Jevors.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Roberts.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Chusan*, sailing April 24.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Rivaz and two children, Miss Cotes, Mr. E. Pyke, Hon. Justice Oldfield, Mrs. and Miss Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Jervoise and child, Mr. and Mrs. Watson and two children, Mrs. McMein and child, Mr. C. W. Wish and child, Dr. Wish, Mr. Mirza, M. Nisar Ali, Mrs. Sidney Smith and child, Mrs. Louis Moss, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cutler and child, Mr. Sri Lal, Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, Mr. R. Craven, Mr. N. N. Conroy, Mr. and Mrs. Barratt and two children.

For Venice: Mr. H. F. B. Frost, Mrs. R. D. Spedding, Mrs. Middleton and two children, Mr. H. M. Plowden.

For Brindisi: Major R. Drake Brockman, Mr. and Mrs. Millet, Colonel and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. McLintock, Miss N. E. Rooke, Miss Wells, Mr. H. F. Bartlett, Mr. N. Monies, Mr. T. J. Dias, Mr. H. O. Cardoza, Mr. C. P. Casperz, Mr. G. W. Sweet, Mr. J. King, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Ellis, Mr. Stanley Richmond, Mr. J. C. Greenwood, Mr. D. Sundale, Colonel and Mrs. J. E. Waller, Mr. J. B. Warhurst, Mrs. Willis, Mr. J. Swiss, Mr. Whish's nurse, Mrs. J. L. Notter, Mr. John Gables, Mrs. W. Smith and two children, Mr. E. E. Sawyer, Surgeon-Major P. Turnbull.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 11.)

- GLENNIE, Captain E., R.E., executive engineer, is transferred from the Morar to the Bareilly Division, Military Works, and is posted to the charge of the station of Ranikhet.
- KELLIE, Captain J., R.E., executive engineer, is transferred from the Presidency-Oudh command, Military Works, to the Meerut command, Military Works, to take charge of the Morar division, Military Works.
- MAUDE, Captain F. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, joined the M.W.D. on Jan. 26, and was posted to the Meerut command.
- PEEVOR, Lieutenant C. N., R.E., assistant engineer, is posted to the Presidency-Oudh command, Military Works, which he joined on March 7.
- HART, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel R. C., V.C., R.E., executive engineer, is transferred from the Umballa to the Kasauli Division, Military Works. He reported his arrival at Dagshai on March 22.
- CHEW, Mr. A. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the departmental examination in Hindustani on March 10.
- BURT, Mr. H. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on March 21.
- MOORE—STONE—The services of the undermentioned chaplains of the Bengal Establishment are placed at the disposal of the Military Department:—Rev. C. G. Moore and Rev. A. E. Stone.
- DEEDES—The services of the Rev. Brook Deedes, M.A., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.
- SACCHIERO—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. B. Sacchiero as acting consul for Italy at Rangoon.
- NEIL, Major A. H. S., squadron commander and second in command, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is appointed to be political assistant, Goona, from March 1.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

- ELIAS, Mr. N., political assistant of the 1st class, on return from furlough, to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class, from Feb. 20.
- Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. Ney Elias, officiating political agent of the 3rd class, from Feb. 20:—
- MARTELLI, Major N. C., from officiating political agent of the 3rd class, to his substantive grade of political assistant of the 1st class.
- MELVILL, Lieut. P. J., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, to political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem.
- DAVIES, Lieut. R. D. C., political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem, to officiating political assistant of the 3rd class.
- WYLIE, Major W. H., C.S.I., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, is appointed temporarily to be an additional political agent of the 1st class, and is posted as political agent, Jhallawar, from the date of assuming charge.
- WYLLIE, Captain W. H. C., C.I.E., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, is appointed temporarily to be an additional political agent of the 1st class, and is posted as political agent, Kotah, from the date of assuming charge.
- DURAND, Mr. H. M., C.S.I., C.S., officiating secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is confirmed in that appointment from Feb. 22, vice Sir Charles Grant, K.C.S.I., C.S., retired.
- EGERTON, Mr. W. H., having been appointed assistant comptroller-general (forest branch),

made over charge of the duties of assistant accountant-general, Punjab, on March 21.

GAY—RAWLINS—Mr. E. Gay having been appointed to officiate as comptroller and auditor-general, and Mr. T. W. Rawlins to officiate in his place as accountant-general and commissioner of paper currency, Bombay, Mr. Gay made over and Mr. Rawlins received charge of the latter offices on March 31.

WESTLAND, Mr. J., C.S., having been granted furlough out of India for fifteen and a-half months, and Mr. E. Gay, M.A., having been appointed to officiate for him, Mr. Westland made over and Mr. Gay received charge of the offices of comptroller and auditor-general and head commissioner of paper currency on April 3.

COLLIN, Mr. E. W., C.S., having been appointed assistant accountant general, Bengal, received charge of his duties on April 2.

DOBBIE, Mr. W. H., having been appointed assistant accountant general, Punjab, and Mr. W. H. Egerton, assistant comptroller general (forests), Mr. Dobbie made over and Mr. Egerton received charge of the latter office on March 28.

WELLS, Mr. W. W., having been granted privilege leave for two months, and Mr. W. D. Cowley having been appointed to officiate for him, Mr. Wells made over and Mr. Cowley received charge of the office of comptroller, British Burma, and commissioner of paper currency, Rangoon, on March 24.

FURLONGS.

TREVELYAN, Hon. E. J., barrister-at-law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for eight months on medical certificate, from the 5th prox.

BISCOE, Mr. C. L., Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, has been granted leave for six months on sick certificate in further extension of the furlough previously granted him.

MILITARY.

The following promotions are made in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

- BROWNING, Lieut. H. A., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, officiating wing officer and quartermaster 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, vice Lieut. A. C. Batten, on furlough.
- BRETHERTON, Lieut. G. H., Corps of Guides (Queen's Own), officiating wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer, on probation, by augmentation.
- RICH, Lieut. C. L. M., officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, by augmentation.
- UNDERWOOD, Lieutenant W. J., No. 1 Mountain Battery, R.A., to be second subaltern.
- JOHNSTONE, Lieutenant A. A. J., 5th Punjab Infantry, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer, vice Major C. Young, retired.

The following promotions are made in the Hyderabad Contingent:—

- MASON, Captain H. M., squadron officer, 2nd Cavalry, to be squadron commander and second in command 1st Cavalry, vice Captain R. A. Gilchrist, who has been seconded on appointment as military secretary at the Resident at Hyderabad.
- MARRETT, Lieutenant E. U., officiating squadron officer 1st Cavalry, on probation, to be squadron officer 2nd Cavalry, on probation, vice Captain Mason.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

- CHOWNE, Colonel W. C., infantry commandant 2nd Punjab Infantry (m.c.), for 185 days.
- LYNCH, Captain J. B., Bengal S.C., squadron commander 12th Bengal Cavalry (u.p.a.), for 91 days.
- WELCHMAN, Lieutenant E. W. St. G., Bengal S.C., wing officer and adjutant 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent (m.c.), for one year.
- JAMESON, Lieutenant W. H., Bengal S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 23rd Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.
- DOBBIN, Lieutenant W. J. K., Bengal S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 1st Sikh Infantry (m.c.), for one year.
- CHALMERS, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieutenant R. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, M.W.D. (m.c.), for one year.

STEWART, Colonel J. M., Infantry, deputy judge advocate, is granted furlough in India (p.a.) for two years, from March 5.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

- CONDON, Surgeon-Major J. H., M.D. (m.c.), for six months.
- POLLARD, Lieutenant W. C., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for six months.
- COWLEY, Lieutenant J. W., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for six months.

The following promotion is made in the Bengal army, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

- PARKER, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel N. F., General List, Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from April 9.
- ALLEN, Colonel F., Bengal S.C., retires from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, dated Feb. 23.

H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, from the date specified:—

- LYSTER, Colonel H. H., C.B., V.C., Bengal S.C., from Nov. 17, in room of Lieutenant-General Sir G. St. P. Lawrence, K.C.S.I., C.B., retired list, deceased.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, April 4.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

- DAVIES, Lieut. C., 14th Sikhs, Manchester Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated March 15.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction the following transfer:—

- FULLER, Paymaster and Honorary Captain G. C., Army Pay Department, from the 1st Battalion Border Regiment, to be Paymaster of the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.

- RAYMOND, Lieut. H. W., Royal Irish Rifles, officiating wing officer on probation 23rd Bombay (Light) Infantry, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, pending the orders of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

- BENNETT, Lieut. E. H., Royal Munster Fusiliers, wing officer on probation 2nd Madras Infantry, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, pending orders from H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

The following order is confirmed:—

- TOKER—Presidency District Order, No. 138, dated Feb. 20, appointing Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Toker, wing commander 18th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Presidency District, from that date, vice Major Hay, relieved.

April 8th.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

- FITZGERALD, Lieut.-Colonel A., wing commander 26th Punjab Infantry, to be commandant in the 17th Loyal Poorbeeah Regiment, vice Thompson, retired, from date of joining.
- BRANSON, Major C. E. D., second in command 6th Bengal Infantry, to be second in command 17th Loyal Poorbeeah Regiment.
- SPENCER, Captain T. E., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Von Beverhoudt, killed in action.
- WHEELER, Lieut.-Col. R., 18th Bengal Cavalry, squadron commander, to be commandant, vice Davidson, vacated, dated April 2.
- NEAVE, Major E. S., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Wheeler, dated April 2.
- RICHARDSON, Major G. L. R., squadron officer, to be squadron commander, vice Neave, dated April 2.
- CAWOOD, Lieut. G. C., 32nd Pioneers, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated March 17.

The following orders are confirmed:—

KING-HARMAN—Meerut Divisional Order, dated Feb. 15, appointing Major M. J. King-Harman, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general of the division, vice Major Pearson, proceeding on field service.

BECHER—Meerut division order, dated Feb. 17, appointing Major A. W. R. Becher, officiating brigade major, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general of the division, in addition to his own duties, vice Major King-Harman, proceeded on duty to Simla.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

GOOLD-ADAMS, Captain and Adjutant W. R., 1st Dragoon Guards, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

FERGUSON-DAVIE, Lieut. W. J., 1st battalion Border Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

FAGAN, Lieut. C. G., 10th Bengal Lancers, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

DEANE, Captain G. W., 13th Bengal Lancers, to Almora, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

EVANS, Colonel L. E., Bengal Infantry (doing general duty at Fort William), to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to October 15.

WESTMORLAND, Lieut. C. H., 6th Bengal L.I., to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 13 to October 13.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 8.)

HEWITT, Mr. J. F. K., commissioner, Chota Nagpore Division, to act as commissioner, Patna Division, during absence of Mr. F. M. Halliday.

STEVENS, Mr. C. C., magistrate and collector, 24-Pergunnahs, to act as commissioner, Chota Nagpore Division, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt.

PAUL, Mr. A. W., joint-magistrate, and deputy commissioner, 24-Pergunnahs, to act as magistrate and collector of that district, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. C. Stevens.

LOUIS, Mr. E. E., officiating commissioner, Dacca Division, to act as commissioner, Burdwan Division, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Beames.

LARMINE, Mr. W. R., magistrate and collector, Nuddea, on leave, to act as commissioner, Dacca division, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. N. S. Alexander.

HARE, Mr. L., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Purneah, to act as magistrate and collector of Jessore, during absence of Mr. E. J. Barton.

KEANE—The services of Lieutenant G. W. Keane, temporary extra aide-de-camp on the personal staff of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department from 10th inst.

MARSDEN, Mr. F. J., chief presidency magistrate, Calcutta, leave for seven months, from 22nd inst.

O'DONNELL, Mr. C. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, to act as magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. H. Grimley.

HOLMWOOD, Mr. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Atia, Mymensing, is transferred to the sudder station at Pubna.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, April 11.)

BRYANT, Mr. F. B., assistant conservator of forests, is appointed to Kumaun Division on special duty from the 7th inst.

MARETT—From April 1, the date on which Mr. Saiyid Mahmud proceeded on leave without pay, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Marett, officiating district judge, 3rd grade, Rao Bareilly, to be district judge, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.

DEIGHTON, Mr. K., B.A., officiating inspector of schools, Benares Division, to be inspector of schools, Rohilkhand Division, vice Rao Durga Prasad, Bahadur, retired.

BENETT, Mr. W. E. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is retransferred to the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway from the Kalpi Bridge Division.

SKIPWITH, Major G. T., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, is appointed to the charge of the 3rd circle Irrigation Works, which he took over from Major Howard, R.E., on March 25. Major Skipwith will, in addition, continue to hold charge of the 1st circle, as a temporary measure, until the return of Major Harrison from deputation in Bengal.

FURLONGHS.

ANNESLEY, Major R., cantonment magistrate, Benares, privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days, from April 11.

PRICKETT—Leave for three months to study the native language is granted to Mr. L. G. Prickett, assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem, from May 1.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 9.)

DAVIES, Lieutenant H. S. P., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Bannu district, which he joined on March 16.

HUTCHINSON, Major J. B., deputy commissioner, on return from furlough, is posted to the Mooltan district, of which he assumed charge on April 1, relieving Mr. T. Troward, who reverted to district judge.

PEACOCK, Mr. E. B., assistant commissioner, Jhang, is appointed to officiate as district judge, Umballa, with effect from April 1.

RENNIE, Mr. J. G. M., assistant commissioner, on return from leave, is posted to the Simla district, from March 31.

LANG, Major R. T. M., deputy commissioner of Amritsar, is appointed to be district judge of the Civil district of Amritsar, temporarily, in addition to his other duties.

FURLONGHS.

PHILIPPS, Lieut. I., The Manchester Regiment, attached to the 1st Punjab Infantry on probation, is granted leave to Murree from April 1 to September 22, to study the native languages.

PLowDEN, Mr. H. M., barrister-at-law, judge of the chief court, Punjab, is granted six months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate, from April 24.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 11.)

GRAY, Rev. T. D., senior chaplain, on return from furlough: is posted to Nagpur. Mr. Gray assumed charge of the Nagpur chaplaincy on the 26th ultimo from the Rev. G. T. Dennis, senior chaplain.

JACOB, Mr. W., Deputy Conservator of Forests, relinquished, and Mr. F. C. Hicks, Assistant Conservator of Forests, received charge of the Seoni Forest Division on the 17th ult.

FOWLER, Mr. M. S., assistant conservator of forests, Nagpur Forest Division, is appointed to hold charge of the Chanda Forest Division.

WATSON, Mr. A., officiating assistant conservator of forests, transferred from the Punjab to the Central Provinces, is posted to the charge of the Nagpur Forest Division, vice Mr. Fowler.

PRIEST, Mr. H. H., C.S., officiating assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, and is temporarily posted to the Hoshangabad District.

GRACE, Colonel C. H., deputy commissioner, posted to the Hoshangabad District, assumed charge of the Hoshangabad District from Mr. H. H. Priest, C.S., on the 2nd current.

PRIEST, Mr. H. H., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Hoshangabad, on being relieved by Colonel C. H. Grace, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Seoni.

TEMPLE-WRIGHT, Surgeon-Major R., M.D., superintendent, Central Jail, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon, Jubbulpore, during the absence on leave of brigade-surgeon Rice.

BARTER, Surgeon-Major J. F., civil surgeon, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as superintendent, Central Jail, Nagpur, in addition to his own duties.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, March 28.)

The following alterations in rank are ordered from the date on which Mr. T. W. Wood received charge of the police of the Bassein district from Colonel Litchfield:—

CLIVE, Mr. J. W., superintendent of police, 4th grade, 3rd grade sub. pro tem., to revert to his permanent appointment.

FFORDE, Mr. T. F., superintendent of police, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.

STEVENSON, Mr. R. C., superintendent of police, 5th grade, 4th grade sub. pro tem., to revert to his permanent appointment.

O'DONOGHUE, Mr. C. J., assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, superintendent of police, 5th grade, sub pro tem., to revert to his permanent appointment, but to officiate as superintendent of police, 5th grade.

MERCER, Mr. J. D., assistant superintendent of police, second class, first class substantive pro tem., to revert to his permanent appointment, but to continue to officiate as superintendent of police, 5th grade.

HARRIS, Mr. C. V., assistant superintendent of police, second class, officiating superintendent of police, 5th grade, to officiate as superintendent of police, first class.

FRASER, Mr. J. S. D., assistant superintendent of police, second (officiating first) class, to revert to his substantive appointment.

FANSHAWE, Mr. J. C., officiating superintendent of police, second class, to revert to his substantive appointment as inspector.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. R. H. Pilcher, C.S., deputy commissioner, the following temporary appointments are ordered:—

ALEXANDER, Major G., deputy commissioner, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

ADAMSON, Captain C. H. E., assistant commissioner, 1st (officiating deputy commissioner 4th) grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

WALLACE, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Tavoy Division, has passed the Colloquial test in the Burmese language.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, April 4.)

BROADRICK, Mr. L. St. John, officiating assistant superintendent of police, passed in Hindustani by the higher standard at the departmental examination held in November, 1884.

HEATH, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, on his return from furlough, is posted to Gauhati.

KENNEDY, Mr. C. G. M., extra assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a supernumerary assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, Assam.

ELLIOTT, Mr. C. A., chief commissioner of Assam, reported his departure from India on furlough on Feb. 27.

GEIDT, Mr. B. G., assistant commissioner reported his departure from India on furlough on March 15.

WILLSON, Mr. J., inspector of schools, Assam, reported his departure from India on furlough on March 15.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions among the executive and assistant engineers attached to the several local administrations, with effect from the dates specified:—

JEWETT, Mr. T. H., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to executive engineer, 4th grade, with effect from Jan. 1.

BOLINARAYAN-BORRAH, Mr., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, with effect from Jan. 1.

JEWETT, Mr. T. H., from executive engineer 4th grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, with effect from Feb. 1.

BOWHILL—The Chief Commissioner approves of the election by the tea-planting community of Mr. J. O. Bowhill to be a member of the Sadr Local Board, Cachar, for the Urnabandh Circle, vice Mr. A. K. Trotter, resigned.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, April 9.)

THOMPSON—The services of Surg. C. M. Thompson, Indian Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DOBIE, Surg.-Major S. L., 4th Regiment (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, to the permanent charge, vice Deputy Surg.-General J. McN. Donnelly, M.D., promoted.

EYRE, Lieut.-Colonel E. H., 1st Pioneers, second in command, to be commandant, vice Robinson, retired, dated March 4.

HUTCHINS, Lieut.-Colonel A. G., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Eyre, promoted.

MATHIAS, Major F. H., wing officer 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Hutchins, promoted.

CAULFIELD, Lieutenant G. N., wing officer 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as wing officer.

CAMPBELL, Major C. C., wing officer 31st Regiment Light Infantry, to be wing commander 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, vice Robinson.

MATHIAS, Major V. L., wing officer 33rd Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as wing officer.

TUTE, Lieutenant M. A., supernumerary on the establishment of the 31st Regiment L.I., to be wing officer (on probation) to fill an existing vacancy.

VANS-AGNEW, Lieutenant J., supernumerary on the establishment of the 3rd Regiment L.I., to officiate as wing officer (on probation).

TIDY, Lieutenant G., supernumerary on the establishment of the 20th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 27th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation).

ROBINSON, Major W. M., Staff Corps, will do general duty under the orders of the general officer commanding Nagpore Force.

The undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to Allahabad, and report themselves to the Executive Commissariat Officer there for duty in the Commissariat Department:—

RENDLE, Lieutenant A. W., 7th Regiment Madras Infantry.

ROWE, Lieutenant H. J. A., 8th Regiment Madras Infantry.

JOHNSTONE, Lieutenant B. A., 21st Regiment Madras Infantry.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

ANDREWS, Lieutenant R. C., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, sixty days, from April 19, or date of departure, Coonoor and Nilgiris, private.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 16.)

MACPHERSON, Mr. C. G. W., C.I.E., received charge of the office of the Special Judge.

MIDDLETON—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. R. Middleton, C.S., acting collector of Dharwar, to be president of the local board established for the district.

CRAWLEY-BOVEY—The services of Mr. A. W. Crawley-Bovey, C.S., assistant collector,

Thana, are placed at the disposal of the Political Department for employment on special duty, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. Symonds.

SYMONDS, Mr. W. P., C.S., is appointed to do duty as assistant collector at Thana until further orders, vice Mr. Crawley-Bovey.

CUMINE—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. Cumine, C.S., special assistant collector and settlement officer, Ratnagiri, with effect from Nov. 1, 1884.

HILL, Mr. F. J. A., 4th class assistant collector of salt revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

MAIDMENT, Mr. A. R., is appointed to act as 4th class assistant collector of salt revenue during the absence of Mr. Hill, or until further orders.

FITZGIBBON, Mr. P. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has passed an examination in the Marathi language.

MERRIMAN—GOODFELLOW—Lieut.-General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E., delivered over, and Major-General W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E., received charge of the office of the chief engineer, 1st class, and secretary to Government in the P.W.D. on April 13.

DUNN, Mr. G. O. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has passed an examination in Gujarati according to the standard laid down in Government Resolution No. 379 E-1418, dated Sept. 39, 1881.

FITZGIBBON—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Mr. P. J. Fitz-Gibbon to be an assistant engineer, 1st grade, with effect from April 1.

PARTRIDGE, Mr. J. S., deputy examiner, is appointed to officiate as examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Major W. I. LeBreton, B.S.C., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY.

PRESCOTT—The undermentioned sub-assistant apothecary is granted temporary rank of assistant apothecary, 2nd class, from March 9, whilst in subordinate medical charge of invalids:—H. W. deB. Prescott.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to India:—

KEAYS, Lieut.-Colonel W. T., S.C.

BULL, Surgeon G. H., M.D.

O'CONNELL—DURANT—The undermentioned medical officers of the medical staff are brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in the Bombay command with effect from April 8, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—Surgeon D. V. O'Connell and R. J. A. Durant.

SALMON—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty six years' service, to be lieutenant-colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps—Major W. A. Salmon, April 12.

BROWNE—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major C. M. Browne, General List, Infantry, second in command 12th R.N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

MADDEN, Major J. M., General List, infantry, cantonment magistrate, Ahmedabad, to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

MARRYAT, Major E. L., R.E., for one year, on private affairs, in extension.

MACKENZIE, Captain S., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, for twelve months, from April 30.

THE recent failures in Rangoon have put an end, in a great measure, to the ruinous credit system which prevailed there to such an enormous extent. A correspondent of an up-country paper says that many merchants now sell only for cash. One insolvent's shop goods had been selling for cash at a discount of thirty-three per cent. for some days, and then at fifty per cent. off, with a result that in a fortnight some Rs. 15,000 have been collected. Another firm which recently started on the cash system has had to extend its premises, and now is patronised by most of the messes and railway staff, paying for rent of a shop monthly Rs. 300. Good has thus arisen out of evil, and if speculation is curtailed the business done, which is still considerable, will be established on a healthier basis than has hitherto existed.

Miscellaneous.

THE *Pioneer*, speaking of the absorbing topic of the day, opportunely reminds us that "as the winter passes away, and the weather becomes more favourable in Central Asian regions, the march of Russian forces towards Afghanistan may become more active; while the heat in the Bolan would render a counter-movement from the side of India almost impracticable; and refers with evident approval to the timely movement of troops to "the delightful climate of the Pishin plateau" as a proof that the present Viceroy is "not to be caught napping."

CONSEQUENT on the appointment of Captain Gilchrist as military secretary to the Resident, Captain Mason, 2nd Cavalry, has been appointed to the 1st Cavalry, Hingoli, as second in command. Lieutenant Maguire officiates as second in command 2nd Cavalry H.C. at Aurangabad. Lieutenant McSwiney having been transferred to the 3rd Cavalry at Bolarum, Lieutenant Purdon of the 4th becomes wing officer of the 6th Infantry at Raichore. The Resident has authorised the treasury officer at Hyderabad to exchange Government for *Halli Sica* rupees and vice versa at the assay rate of H.S. Rs. 116-14-16 per 100 Government rupees to all military officers when leaving Secunderabad, Trimulgherry or Bolarum. Lieutenant Shakespeare is, *pro tem.*, second in command 1st Infantry H.C., and Lieutenant Whittall, the adjutant.

SURGEON-GENERAL W. R. CORNISH, C.I.E., has left Madras in the *Mirzapore*, and he will retire next June from the service, which holds him in none but the highest esteem. "India has treated him well," says a local paper. "He goes home with the relative rank, but with much more than the relative pension, of a major-general, looking rather like the average of healthy men at home when they are just on the turn of the half-century than the veteran he is. He has had an uninterruptedly successful career, and he has at all times been regarded as an honest man, with the courage of his convictions, who said what he thought, neither more nor less. He has now brought his Indian career to a close, but we may reasonably expect to hear that his value as a specialist in Indian sanitary science will not go unrecognised in England."

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting was held on April 13, in the offices of King, King and Co., to take the necessary steps for the formation of a mounted infantry company. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, who was elected to the chair, opened the proceedings in a brief speech, in which he referred to the mounted infantry corps in Calcutta, which was a great success, and said he was one who believed Bombay was in no way inferior to Calcutta. The following proposition was unanimously agreed to:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that application should at once be submitted to Government for sanction to form a company composed of Volunteer Mounted Rifles, and for such State aid as it may be customary to give." The following gentlemen were requested to act as a provisional committee to communicate with Government on the subject:—The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Messrs. G. W. Moir, H. R. King, F. A. Little, R. Roberts, L. W. Rivett-Carnac, S. Newcome Fox, A. Arthur, J. L. Symons, R. L. Stewart, W. H. Buckland, and T. W. Cuffe.

A GOOD deal of ill-feeling has been created by the appointment of Deputy Surgeon-General B. Simpson to succeed Surgeon-General Cunningham as surgeon-general and sanitary commissioner with the Government of India; and, however competent Dr. Simpson may be, his appointment must be admitted to involve a supersession of Dr. Payne, the manner of which must be as painful to that officer as the matter, the snub having been publicly announced during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, while the vacancy was known not to be likely to occur till after his departure.

A CURIOUS instance of the operation of the law of imprisonment for debt now existing in India is afforded by the case of the son of the Thakore of Palitana, who was taken in execution and committed to jail for a debt of some two lakhs. The decree was reversed by the Appellate Court, and the defendant, of course, released, but not until after some months' incarceration. A case in which a man, admitted to be free of all liability, suffers a long imprisonment for a debt which he does not owe, and yet has no remedy against anybody, must be allowed to be a hard one.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—April 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 94	to	95
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	97½	to	98½
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½		
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	110	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	110	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	192	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	93	to	94
Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	505	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct.	700
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	830
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	600

INDIAN BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai			
Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr.ct.	£50
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	95

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	880
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100		1,170
Apollo ...	2,200		300
Bellary ...	1,000		25
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	200
Breul's Cawnpore Press			
Co., Limited ...	200		190
Colaba ...	1,880	600	780
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	160
East India ...	1,000	130	1,140
Fort ...	8,500	400	2,600
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	500
Khangam ...	500	40	475
Mercantile ...	125	7½	125
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	330
Mummar M ...	all	40	235
New Berar ...	500	45	540
New Indian ...	125	10	170
Prince of Wales ...	400	160	520
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	50	—	540
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	120
Sind ...	750	50	620
Volkart ...	all	60	750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	340
Alliance Spinning ...	all	30	600
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	15½	480
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	92
Bellary S. & W. Co.			
Ld. (Bellary) ...	all	9 pr.ct.	475
Bhavnagar Mills ...	100	—	20
Bombay United ...	1,000	30	780
Central India ...	500	25	650
Coorla Land and Mill ...	700	12½	600
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	30	600
Dhru Mills ...	1,000	—	1,000 nom.
Dhurrumsey ...	all	35	160
Empress Co. ...	all	25	690
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	500
Golan Baha ...	400	20	550
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	Nil	210
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	610
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	500
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,020xd
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	400
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	40	800
James Greaves ...	400	—	400
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	690
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	32	865
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	625
Khatiao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	745
Leopold ...	100	5	120
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,500
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	610
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	975
Mazagon ...	500	9	170
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	65	1,325
Nalgam ...	100	—	110
National ...	1,000	40	500
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	830
Oriental ...	625	15	425
Parrell ...	400	—	110
People of India ...	250	6½	100
Prince of Wales ...	1,350	15	160
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	70	1,200
Somdardas ...	1,000	30	530
Southern India ...	500	20	350
Southern Mahratta ...	250	10	250
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	500
Western India ...	1,000	25	550

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con-			
solidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	350
Do. New £20 Shares ...	135-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	90
Do. do. ...	21-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	—	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-5-16	do.	355

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	450
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	108
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,700
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	12
Marachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Marshee Landing and Shipping ...	300	365

Kemp & Co. ...	175	310
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Loan Security ...	50	55 & 65
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	25
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,450
Teacher and Co. ...	all	1,150
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	12½
Frero ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	765
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	14

CALCUTTA.—April 13.

P.C. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 94 18 to 94 14
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal.
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	95 4 to
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	96 4 to 98 6
4½ of 1880 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. 100 8 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	101 4 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 12 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —
5 of 1875 (1895) ...	102 0 to —
5 of 1885 (1905) ...	102 0 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	97 0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Alahabad ...	100	190 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	131 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	830 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	175 to 180
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	92 to 93
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	460 to —
Unconventated Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 143 to 145
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 p.r.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 2 to —
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 62 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,225 to 1,235
B. Baragund Copper (preface	
A. shares) ...	5s. 1 disot.
Do. D-ferr'd B. Shares ...	£1 2
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 84 to 85
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 280 to 285
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100 36 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 66 to 67
Burrakur Coal ...	100 145 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 120 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 87 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100 115 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 80 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100 90 to —
Dumbar Cotton Mills ...	100 28 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 210 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100 27 to 34
Goswory Cotton Mills ...	200 200 to —
Gourepore ...	100 66 to 67
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 90 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100 61 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100 120 to 121
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ...	50 111 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 97 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100 135 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 98 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 80 to 86
New Beerbhoom Coal ...	100 80 to 84
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to £1
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100 64 to 65
Riverside Press ...	94 63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 200 to 203½
Seepore Jute Manufactory ...	100 38 to 39
Strand Bank Press ...	100 79 to 80
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 96 to 97

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 30 to —
Amluckie ...	100 95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 93 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 20 to 22
Do. contributory ...	80 16 to 18
Bisbnauth (Assam) ...	200 167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100 79 to 80
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200 122 to 124
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 100 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 45 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 35 to —
Darjiling ...	100 110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 28 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100 50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 98 to 100
Dhunsri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 35 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 40 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100 32 to 34
Endogram ...	10 110 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 74 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhatty (Assam) ...	100 25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Seinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c.	100	112 to 117
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	115 to 120
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd.	20	19 to 20
Do. do.	5	4 to 5
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	57 to 58
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolingorie (Assam) ...	100	79 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kursong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Syliet) ...	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Loobah ...	100	130 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puttareah (Syliet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	100	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	— par
Seemah ...	100	— to —
Singbuli and Murnah ...	100	96 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Tuadarrea (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	193 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	155 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

MADRAS.—April 13.

Four per cents ...	Rs. 96½ to 96½
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	84 pre. to 84½
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3½ to 3½
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	— to —
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	— to —
Bank of Madras Shares ...	585 to 599

MADRAS.—April 13.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 6½ d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 6½ d.
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 7½ d.

LONDON.—May 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd.	86 to 88
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1881	96 to 98
4 Do. October 10, 1888	98½ to 99½
4 India Enfraced Paper	73 to 75
4 Do. do. 1885	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893	75 to 77
3½ Debentures	— to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	102 to 104
4 Do.	99 to 101
4½ Mauritius, 1881	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96	111 to 115
4 Do.	90 to 101

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—(Cont.)

RAILWAYS.—(Continued.)

	Paid.	Price
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	20	14½ to 15½
Do. Do. Do.	15	9½ to 10½
West of India Port., Ltd.	20	18½ to 19½

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	10	10½ to 11½
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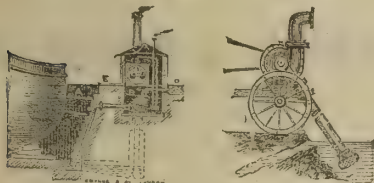
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

THE last news of the week will be found in Mr. Gladstone's speech of yesterday, which we give *in extenso* under "Parliament." Some frontier as yet unrevealed, but stated to be satisfactory to our Government, to the Viceroy of India, to the Ameer of Cabul, and to the Russians, has, it seems, been agreed on. The country will, we think, hardly be reassured by the fact that this "agreement," "arrangement," or what not, is the outcome of a conference in which the senile Lord Granville (whose inability to conduct any affair whatever to a successful issue has for months made him the laughing-stock of Europe) and Lord Hartington, who is not supposed to be very deeply versed in the wiles of diplomacy, were pitted against the vigorous and astute intellects of such men as MM. de Staal and Lessar.

As a specimen—perhaps not a wholly unfair one—of native opinion, we subjoin a letter purporting to proceed from "A Village Mahratti Schoolmaster" (his English might be improved), which appears in the *Times of India*. Speaking of the late Conference at Rawul Pindi, he says:—

I all along suspected that the Ameer is decidedly in collusion with the Russians. The game is simply to gull the British Government. John Bull is always gullible. He is always inferior to Asiatic ways of diplomacy, I almost said rascality. The present intention is obvious, to scare England, with a make-belief that Russia is about invading India in the seizure of Afghan territory. This is all flam: the object is to obtain for the Ameer money, arms, ammunition, *ad infinitum*; and Russia to receive, as her share of the spoil, portions of far away useless territory, beyond Herat, of which the Ameer could never manage properly, on the pretence, if she would do a fight for it with the Ameer's troops, so as to make it a reality as much as possible, so much the better, otherwise, what does the Ameer mean, in his objections to friendly British troops in his territories. We natives of India have our own ways of thought. I may be wrong in sending you this native sided view of the question, but please bear it in mind in the coming events, which are likely to result during the next six months or so.

WE are truly glad to see that there is at length a prospect of the extension of the important harbour at Karachi. The Government of Bombay have recommended that of India to advance for this most desirable object 7½ lakhs at 4½ per cent., and the latter authority is stated to be willing to make the proposed advance, repayable in thirty years. Not, assuredly, before it was wanted.

WE commend to the notice of our readers the following extracts from native journals:—

The *Indian Spectator* says:—The splendid offers of co-operation received by the British Government from their great feudatories in India seem to have startled the Russian authorities, who expected native princes to stand aloof in the coming struggle, if not actually to go over to the invader. It is a very bitter fact that they have learnt, and they are now consoling themselves with the belief that the offers are more or less hollow, made possibly to convince Russia of England's hold on her Eastern Dependency. What do they say, then, to the offer of Independent Nepal? Nepal is ready with 15,000 Goorkhas at the service of the British Government and a free pass for recruiting purposes. Surely this is the time when that Power could have best stood apart if so inclined? But as a matter of course the popularity of the British rule is firmly established in Asia, and the confidence inspired by its purity of intentions, however short its acts may now and then fall to those intentions, is so deep that all the great Powers moving together could not shake it for an hour. The representatives of the British Government in this country are false to their imperial instincts when they hesitate to utilize the enthusiastic devotion that is being poured out by the subject races.

The *Bangabasi* says:—If Russia does not give up her claims on the disputed territory, the English will have to go to war. If she does, then the people of Central Asia will call her cowardly

and imbecile, and Russia will not be able to bear indignities of that nature. The dispute between Russia and England is not for an ordinary bit of land. The question is as to who shall be the ruler of Central Asia and the future Emperor of India. The time is very critical. He who retraces one step will lose caste for ever, and he who advances a step will probably be destined to be the ruler of Asia. At this critical moment both races have become excited. How can an amicable settlement be made now? If war does not break out to-day, within a few days, both races will surely have to dance in the battle-field in Central Asia.

As our readers are aware, there has for some little time past been a certain uneasiness respecting the conduct of the Maharajah of Kashmir, and it is, considering the important position which his territories occupy, very gratifying to learn, on the authority of the *Times of India*, that this potentate's interviews with the Viceroy have been "most satisfactory in their results."

WE have at or near Suakim some 15,000 troops, with the usual corollary of many general officers, and with the invariable one of Mr. Gladstone's only general. They have cut up some Hadendawas, and the Hadendawas, *en revanche*, "have again (May 7) torn up the railway and the telegraph poles." We have advanced a few miles, lost many camels, and not a few men. And for what? If this can be by a perverted brain be thought *magnifique*, certainly *ce n'est pas la guerre* in any rational sense.

THE effect on domestic economy of the last European war in which we were engaged (and that, oddly enough, with Russia) is assuredly enough to give one pause in again declaring it were it not for the far greater effect which it would have on our antagonists. How would the average British materfamilias like to see some eighty per cent. added to her present expenses?

The effect our last great war with Russia had on the purchase value of money may be seen from the following table, showing the quantities of flour, beef, mutton, and coal to be obtained for twenty shillings:—

	Flour.	Beef.	Mutton.	Coal.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1850, at peace	190	93	32	280
1855, at war	103	42	23	215

It will be seen by the above that bread, meat, and coal went up to nearly double their price, whilst many well remember that other necessities also advanced considerably in price.

But, *per contra*, look at Russia. It is not so long since the Tiflis correspondent of the pro-Russian *Daily News* reported a conversation which is interesting enough, not only in itself, but for the incidental remarks on the value of the Russian forced paper currency, which we subjoin:—

In the train, coming here from Baku, one gentleman in the compartment beside me, on learning my nationality, asked if the English would go to war with Russia. The reply was as to whether he thought the Russians meant to force on a war with England. My friend on further conversation developed his views, which were, that the Russians had now got the position in Turkestan, they were making a railway from Askabad to Sarakhs, and they could do as they liked. Herat could be taken whenever it was wanted. "You English," he said, "have a great commerce, you have a fleet,

But you have no soldiers and no allies, and can do nothing." On asking this gentleman what effect he thought a war with England would have on Russian credit he said that was nothing. "Paper money is sufficient," was his remark. I had pointed out that a week before I had received 7 roubles 70 kopecks for a gold imperial (there are 100 kopecks to the rouble), and that at the Baku railway station that day I had the imperial valued at 7 roubles 80 kopecks, this being the result of the engagement between the Russians and Afghans near to Penjdeh. In spite of victory the Russian paper money has fallen in value. Yesterday, in Tiflis, the fall was still greater, and the imperial was worth 8 roubles 20 kopecks. If a victory to Russian arms can do this, what would a defeat do? The paper rouble may, in a figurative sense, be said to be a vulnerable point, which extends all along the Russian frontier; and through this weak link in the defensive armour the British Government need have no difficulty in acquiring what they have a just right to on the Afghan boundary.

To the financial condition of the overgrown Empire we shall probably revert more at length on a future occasion; meanwhile, we submit to our readers the following figures, the significance of which it is impossible to misapprehend:—

"Can Russia," says an American paper, "solve the problem of a bankrupt nation making successful war against a rich and in other respects equally powerful rival? Russia's total debt at the opening of 1880 (later figures are not given) was £640,116,030, and there is no reason to suppose it has been reduced a kopeck since then. At the same time, while the monetary system of the country was supposed to have a silver basis, over £210,000,000 of paper money, representing a shrinkage of 35 per cent. on the par value, had been forced into circulation. The value of this inflated currency is smaller now than it was then, but the volume has not decreased. The gold mines of the country yield about £10,000,000 a year, but little of it remains at home, notwithstanding Government precautions to keep it there, and almost the only gold payments made in Russia are the customs duties. The half-imperial, a gold coin with an intrinsic value of about 16s. 8d., is quoted at £1 5s. 8d., all banking is done on the most crude and expensive principles; the quotation of foreign funds at St. Petersburg is forbidden, as comparisons with the value of home funds would be embarrassing; and rumours of crises at various commercial centres prevail. The financial stress of France just before the revolution was probably greater, but it is doubtful if there was ever anything more rotten in Denmark than Russia's finances at the present time."

How comes it, has been most properly asked, that at Pul-i-Khristi the Afghan soldiers had only muzzle-loading guns with which to withstand the rifles of their opponents? We have been supplying the Ameer with arms and ammunition as well as a handsome subsidy for some years past. If the only use he makes of these supplies is to hoard them up, and to leave his border troops in a practically defenceless condition, we might as well save ourselves the unnecessary expense at once.

LORD DUFFERIN, in the midst of all the serious business and worry entailed by the crisis, still found time to telegraph instructions as to the illumination of his estate in Ireland on the occasion of the Royal visit. The essence of diplomacy is never to forget, and assuredly Lord Dufferin has observed this golden rule.

A PAPER was read on Friday last before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts by Surgeon-Major Pringle, M.D., late of Her Majesty's Bengal Army, on "Ancient and Modern Methods of Treating Smallpox Epidemics in India." Mr. R. Brudenell Carter, F.R.C.S., presided, in the absence of Sir Cunliffe Owen, who was to have taken the chair. Dr. Pringle's paper consisted mainly of a description of the practice and beneficial results of the ancient system of inoculation, which was the means used in ancient times in the Himalayas to limit the ravages of smallpox, by the production of a mild type of the disease. The remainder of the paper gave an account of the success which had attended the lecturer's own efforts to introduce vaccination into the North-West Provinces. A discussion followed, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the lecturer, whose personal experiences gave his paper an interest, independent of that which the subject was calculated to excite.

It has astonished every one (and we are glad to see Sir A. H. Layard—himself the best Ambassador—the *persona gratissima*—we have had at Constantinople ever since the death of the great Eltchi, calling attention to the fact) that, during the whole of a most important negotiation, involving peace or war between England and Russia, and in which the attitude of Turkey was a primary factor, we have been represented at the Porte by a *Chargé d'Affaires*. Indeed, the so-called Liberals seem to have a special *veille* for the absence of a real live Ambassador from the Court of the unspeakable Turk. When the Crimean War broke out, the authoritative representation of the country, which can be secured by an Ambassador alone, was wanting (though the *locum tenens*, Colonel Rose, afterwards Lord Strathairn, was competent enough, and, indeed, commenced the war by ordering the British Fleet to the Dardanelles). We say that England can be properly represented by an Ambassador alone, because, unless we are much misinformed, the etiquette obtaining at the Porte allows no one but an Ambassador to claim, if not by right, at all events by prescription, an audience of the Sultan; a privilege the importance of which, at an Oriental Court, where the most important political resolves are often the work of a

few minutes, can scarce be overrated. We have always had our doubts how far it was wise to displace Mr. Wyndham, who had so long been entrusted with our interests at Constantinople, and who must, in some degree, have got the threads of the innumerable Palace and other intrigues which inscrutably sway the political action of Turkey. The change looked too much like the proverbial "swopping horses while crossing a stream." It is, therefore, with the greater pleasure that we give publicity to the subjoined remarks, communicated to a contemporary by no less an authority than Mr. Ralston:—"May I be allowed," says that gentleman, "respectfully to congratulate the Foreign Office on the excellent choice it has made in sending Sir W. White, pending the arrival of the new Ambassador, to Constantinople. It is doubtful whether any diplomatist now living knows the state of affairs in Eastern Europe better than he does. Only a few days ago the accomplished wife of an envoy from one of the Slavonic States told me that she had never in all her experience met but one person whose knowledge of the Eastern question equalled that of Sir William White. It may be worth mentioning that one day at Posen, in 1863, during the Polish insurrection of that year, the Countess Dziallinska said to me, 'Does Mr. White (then British Vice-Consul at Warsaw) speak good English?' Seeing that her question puzzled me, she added: 'He speaks Polish so perfectly, that we thought, perhaps, his English was feeble.' But it is not only Polish which is familiar to him. Besides the ordinary languages of diplomacy, he is well acquainted with Russian, Servian, and Roumanian. On the keenness of his intellectual vision, and the honest strength of his character, I need not dwell. They are well known to, and appreciated by, his official chiefs."

We have always heard of "wars and rumours of wars" as prognosticating the end of the world, and not long since we had a venerable lady's prophecy that,

"When Christ shall lie in our Lady's lap,
England shall meet a great mishap."

Easter fell on March 25 (Lady-Day, as our rent-books tell us) two years ago; but no—we were going to say no mishap happened, though can there be a greater than that Mr. Gladstone should be Prime Minister?—no immediate crash occurred. Will old Nostradamus's subjoined prediction be equally resultless? Oh, that Dr. Cumming, who foretold the end of the world for each of so many successive years—and yet the world survived him—were here!

Mrs. Burton writes from Trieste to the *Tablet* to draw attention to the following prophecy written by Nostradamus in 1566:—

"Quand Georges Dieu crucifera,
Que Marc le ressuscitera,
Et que Sant Joan le portera,
La fin du monde arrivera."

In 1886 St. George comes on Good Friday; St. Mark on Easter Sunday; and St. John on Corpus Christi. The prophecy will thus be fulfilled as to conditions. Many, no doubt, will be curious to see whether it will also be fulfilled in fact.

We can scarcely credit that our Government have sunk so low as to justify the report which has reached the *Morning Post*, and we trust that some member of Parliament will consider it his duty to "interpellate" Mr. Gladstone on the subject. We must, indeed, under this Government, have reached a bathos of degradation if we are to submit to dictation from the Russian, or any other, nation as to what coaling stations we are to occupy. It is enough to make an Englishman's blood boil to see his nation thus snubbed by a half-civilized race:—

Our Berlin correspondent informs us that the Russian Government made it one of the conditions for the resumption of negotiations that Port Hamilton should not be occupied by Great Britain.

It seems, moreover, that the Autocrat of all the Russias is to assume the power of prohibiting us from fulfilling treaties or "arrangements" made with our own allies, provided they do not meet his approval.

We understand that another condition was imposed. It was to the effect that the Indian Government should receive instructions not to despatch arms and ammunition to the Ameer.

What will Lord Dufferin say to his engagements being thus set aside? We do not believe that the Ministry would long survive his resignation, which, it is understood, he has threatened, in the event of further concessions being made to Russia. Yet that resignation the Cabinet seem to be doing their best to bring about. We should, in such a case, doubtless hear Mr. Gladstone thundering against Lord Dufferin, as he did against his own former colleague, Sir H. Layard, and with as little reason.

It is not to be forgotten by those who, to use a west-country saying, can "look further than the doorway," that the position of the Ameer of Afghanistan is really a difficult one. The Russians press him on the Herat side; and as the subjoined extracts adumbrate, also from the side of Balkh, whence we suspect that Moltke would deliver the real assault, were his opinion asked, as it probably has been. Abdur Rahman is thus, even as regards the Russians, "in a cleft stick!" while we press him from the East. Who would be Ameer of Afghanistan? We have heard of *Nolo episcopari*; let us now say *Nolo Ameerari*.

A good many discoveries as to the true nature of the Russian positions in Central Asia are being made, now that it is almost too late to take measures to defend the threatened points. Hear the *Daily News*:—"The full development of the Russo-Afghan question will develop itself as soon as Balkh is actually threatened from Samarkand; and it would seem as if that development were within measurable distance. A few minutes' study of the map will enable any one to understand that the danger which threatens Cabul from the north is as great as that which threatens Herat from Merv and Sarakhs."

Again we read:—

Advices from Cabul received in Vienna state that the Ameer has received a letter from a high personage in Bokhara, containing the following passages:—"If you really go to war against Russia you must be cautious, so that the Muscovs do not entice you into a trap. I know for certain that the Russians, although they are directing large masses of troops towards Herat, will not go beyond that city. There they will accumulate their forces to draw on the English and Afghan armies to the walls of Herat. While you with the English attempt to drive the Russians out of Herat, a Russian army drawn up near Samarkand will cross Bokhara and the Amou Daria and advance to Balkh, to proclaim as Ameer your cousin, Achmed Ayoub. The Russians hope thereby to provoke a revolution in Afghanistan. When the revolt has reached Herat, the gates of Cabul will be closed to you, and the gates of Candahar to the English. Divide your troops between Herat and Cabul in order not to risk the loss of your throne. I repeat that the Russians will not go beyond Herat."

"A Native Scrutator" put things neatly: "The whole nation knows its duty clearly enough." This is with reference to the Russian embroglio. "No leading is necessary, only there should be no *misleading*." We commend this to the notice of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

GENERAL KOMAROFF AND COLONEL ALIKANOFF.

We extract from *The Times* the following:—

"Lieutenant General Komaroff the Third" is one of four brothers who have all been in the military service. It is the custom in the Russian army to distinguish several brothers holding high positions by attaching the numerals to their names. An elder brother of the present Transcaspian commander-in-chief was Major-General Komaroff, the commander of the Grenadier Division of the Caucasus in the last Russo-Turkish campaign in Asia Minor, who died of wounds received in the disaster at Zevin. Another brother, also Major-General, Constantin V. Komaroff, was in command of the Ardahan detachment on the frontier during the same war, and afterwards became governor of Batoum, and is now governor of the citadel of Ivangorod. A third brother is the well known V. V. Komaroff, chief of General Tcherniaieff's staff in the Serbo-Turkish war, who, now having retired from the army, is devoting himself to journalism as editor of the *Svieti* in St. Petersburg. Lieutenant General Alexander Komaroff, "the conqueror of the Afghans," as he is already called here, after the fight at Penjdeh on the 30th ult., took no part in the Russo-Turkish campaign in 1877-78. He was engaged in various expeditions against the Caucasian mountaineers. Previous to receiving his present appointment of commander-in-chief of the Transcaspian, he was chief of the national-military administration in the Caucasus, and afterwards commander of the 21st Division of infantry. He is at present past 50 years of age, and enjoys the reputation of a good administrator rather than that of a dashing military leader.

According to a biographical notice which has been published of this officer, it appears that after the taking of Ardaghan, during the late Russian-Turkish war, that place was left in charge of a detachment under his command. The detachment had to defend a large extent of territory, to watch the Russian frontier, and to protect the flank and rear of that part of the Russian army which was then besieging Kars. When a diversion was made towards Erzeroum Komaroff's flying detachment made a detour in the direction of Olta. On the 20th of May the colonel, with a portion of his detachment, came out of Ardaghan, and two days later, with conspicuous bravery, surprised a portion of the Turkish army, which was stationed near the town of Olta and the defile of Penyak, in the southern pass of the Sagonloog chain of mountains, in order to seize the first opportunity which might present itself of retaking Ardaghan. By this bold move, Colonel Komaroff obtained a booty of 2,000 rifles and 500,000 cartridges.

Later, when the war in Asia Minor became concentrated near the Aladzjin heights, where Mukhtar Pasha was encamped, Colonel Komaroff joined his detachment to the main Russian army. There, on two occasions, he led an attacking column with consummate bravery, in both instances showed considerable military talent, and remained in the thickest of the fight during the whole time each struggle lasted. On the 6th of August his detachment had a most severe encounter with the Turks, but with undaunted stubbornness he kept his ground, in spite of the overwhelming force of the enemy, until reserves came to his assistance. In the unfortunate affair of the 13th of August, when the Turks made a night attack upon the Russians, it was the column of Komaroff—now a general—which prevented disaster to the Russian arms. On that occasion he was wounded, although the ball did not touch any vital part, rather severely. Finally, he took part in the storming of Kars, where he again led a column to the attack, and by his conspicuous gallantry greatly contributed to the success of the Russians upon that memorable occasion.

After the war General Komaroff was for a time governor of the town and port of Batoum, and upon the termination of the Akhalktekinsky expedition he was entrusted with the command of the Trans-Caspian army, and still retains it. But from the time of the annexation of Merv his talents have been devoted to the more peaceful task of making the Czar's new subjects in that quarter become better disposed towards Russia, a task for which he is said to be quite as well qualified as for fighting.

Sub-Lieutenant Alikhanoff, or more correctly, Maksut-Ali-Khan, the chief of the Merv oasis, was born at Leaghin, at Avari, in the Caucasus. He was educated at the gymnasium school in Tiflis, and passed through the military school of Constantine. He began his career as an officer in the Soumsky Regiment of Hussars, but very soon returned to the Caucasus, first as adjutant to the chief of Central Daghestan and afterwards to the military commander of the Daghestan district. Subsequently he was attached for special service to the Imperial Lieutenant of the Caucasus, the Grand Duke Michael, who, in 1873, placed him on the staff of Colonel Lomakin, chief of the Mangishlak detachment. With this detachment Alikhanoff went through the Khivan campaign, and on the 9th of May was wounded in the leg during a reconnaissance. For this he received the orders of Vladimir and Stanislas, and was made major. In 1875 he was again sent with General Lomakin to Krasnovodsk, and took part in the expedition for punishing the Turcomans. Up to this point Alikhanoff's career was a rapid one, for he was then only twenty-eight; but a duel with a comrade in the detachment cut it short for a time, and by sentence of a court-martial he was deprived of his orders and degraded to the ranks. The opportunity to retrieve his position offered itself by the outbreak of the Turkish war, and he went through that campaign as a subaltern in the ranks of the Pereyaslav Dragoons belonging to the Livian detachment. Here he gained the Cross of St. George, and on the repeated solicitations of Generals Terhukasoff and Lazareff he was again advanced to the rank of sub-lieutenant. In 1879 he took part in the first Tekke expedition, but did not go with the expedition of General Skobelev. It was afterwards with the artillery and Turcomann convoy which covered the Moscow merchant Kanshin's trade caravan to Merv, and in his successful persuasion of the Mervian elders to submit to Russia, that Lieutenant Alikhanoff gained his present celebrity and had the rank of major returned to him, and when this rank was recently abolished in the Russian army he was made a lieutenant-colonel. His orders, however, have not yet been returned to him. He has considerable literary and artistic taste, having produced some very fair sketches and descriptions of the various exciting scenes in which a great deal of his life has been passed in the Russian newspapers and illustrated Press. He is now thirty-nine years of age, and apparently of that fiery and turbulent disposition which has often led so many of Circassian countrymen into trouble in the Russian army. It will be remembered that about twelve months ago a Circassian prince of St. Petersburg killed a Russian merchant in a well-known suburban restaurant for a very trivial cause, by hacking him to pieces with his sword, or as the prince's comrades playfully put it, by "making a Pajarsky cutlet of him."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1885.

ARMIES OF NATIVE PRINCES.

WE have been within so short a distance of immediate war that it will not be amiss to take what breath is left us during the temporary—for it can be but a temporary—pause, and consider our resources as regards the sinews of war, sinews, we mean, not from a pecuniary point of view, but rather from that of a general who wishes to know on what number of sinewy right arms he may count. And to this end we must reckon up our own forces—those in our own pay, and those which would be lent us, which would, that is, in case of need, come to be paid by us.

Our own forces in India consist of a certain—we ought rather to say uncertain—number of European troops, which correspond to the "Queen's Regiments" of pre-mutiny days. The number, whether of regiments or of men, cannot be considered a "constant quantity." The exigencies of a service which has to garrison some post in pretty nearly every degree of latitude, from the North to the South Pole, forbid this, but the latter may roughly be taken at about 60,000 men.

We supplement this little host—scarce more than a French or Russian *corps d'armée*—by a trained native army of about 130,000, the proportion being one European to two natives, or one of the former, plus two of the latter, to about every five square miles, and to every 1,000 inhabitants of British India; perhaps the smallest army, proportionally, in any civilized country possessing so extensive a frontier. To these we should add nearly 150,000 police of various grades, about half-drilled, which a sanguine estimate might consider part of the available force, but who could assuredly not, with any safety, be withdrawn from towns and villages where, but for the support of the military, known to be always at hand, they would be ill able to cope with local rascality, and who, were the bulk of the soldiers withdrawn for frontier

service, would almost certainly be quite unable to do so at all.

So much for what, on the most liberal interpretation, could be called our own forces.

The Indian papers have, however, reported for many weeks past most spontaneous and open-handed offers of the services of their soldiery from native princes and chiefs of every rank and grade of importance. Present political circumstances seem to suggest that we should do well to consider the numerical and potential value of these troops.

Numerically they amount, as is shown in a carefully written article in this month's *Contemporary Review*, by no less an authority than Sir Richard Temple, to 15,000 regular, and 53,000 irregular, cavalry; 90,000 regular, and 182,000 irregular, infantry; and 5,000 artillery, with about 1,000 guns "of all sorts," many of which are probably quite useless for any but saluting purposes. The total force thus enumerated amounts to 345,000, representing, that is, an average of one man to every one and a-half square miles of territory, and to every 145 of the population. Sir R. Temple aptly enough suggests that the results shown by the comparison above, instituted between the proportion of troops to population in our own territories, and those which it has become the practice to call feudatory states, "is at first sight wonderful." Even were our police (to which the bulk of the native forces bear a greater resemblance than to regulars) included on our side, thus bringing the British available strength to 277,000, the disproportion would still be remarkable.

And that the adhesion to the British cause of so large a body of troops from Native States might be a matter of vital importance to us is too obvious to need demonstration. Though only a small proportion of them be really efficient, all are trained, more or less, to the use of arms, and "out of so large a whole a small part would represent a considerable force, which might be wielded as a potent auxiliary by an organising power like the British; and," adds the writer, "it would be very possible to improve the quality of a great part of these forces."

The real value, however, of a contingent drawn from such a source, whether numerically large or small, depends on its loyalty and trustworthiness. There is no reason to suppose that the individuals forming it would at heart be either more or less loyal and trustworthy than the population whence they would be drawn (though it is by no means improbable that they might at first resent the comparatively strict discipline of a British camp and the rigid prohibition of looting). On this head we cannot do better than quote the very sensible remarks of the essay above referred to. Premising that native loyalty largely depends on good administration, Sir R. Temple adduces the following weighty considerations, which, coming from so high an authority, cannot be too earnestly commended to the attention of our readers:—

"Native loyalty also, in part, depends on the opinion which the people have regarding British *pride, power, and resolution* (the italics are our own), also regarding British resources. If that opinion be high, as it has hitherto been—if England proves herself equal to emergencies, as she has hitherto proved, then the forces of the Native States will be as well disposed as the rest of their countrymen. If England were to fall back, or vacillate, or deteriorate generally, then all India would begin to shake, and of course these Native forces would feel the concussion, and would succumb to temptation. There are particular causes which tend to keep these forces loyal, and might induce them, for a while at least, to withstand temptation. For their immediate masters the native sovereigns are bound in many ways to the British Government. . . . If the British power were to collapse, most of the Native States would be smothered in the ruins, and that they know full well. If a revolution in India were to succeed, there would be a cataclysm in which the

Native States would be overwhelmed, and their sovereigns victimised."

Many of these troops have, we know, volunteered their services to us; some did so, only the other day, without a hint being given them, to serve in Egypt—a fact which may fairly be taken as a gratifying proof of the general popularity of our rule.

This is, perhaps, hardly the place to discuss the use which might be made of these troops, supposing them trustworthy. The best would probably be employed (but under English officers, and along with British troops—this we regard as indispensable) in the field. The remainder would be most useful in garrison duty, and in that most necessary work, where the lines of communication are so exceptionally long as in India, efficiently keeping them open. They would, indeed, have very much the same part to play which would in England fall to the lot of the Volunteers. Sindia's admirably drilled forces, those born soldiers, the Goorkhas, some picked troops from the Nizam's army, would form no contemptible auxiliaries to a British field force; and it is most satisfactory to reflect that their masters are, without exception, loyal to Her Majesty, and vying with each other in showing their attachment to the British Raj.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY ON THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CRISIS.

The presence at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday of so many noblemen and gentlemen, who were, as Bismarck would say, "sachkundig," i.e., know what, as to the matter in hand, they are talking about, as Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Strathnairn, and Sir F. Haines (all formerly commanders-in-chief in India), Sir Richard Pollock and Colonel Malleon, than whom none can have riper or more recent knowledge of the countries respecting which the lecturer was to speak, would alone have formed an audience at once the most intelligent and the most appreciative.

In the presence of such a gathering the duty of the chairman, Mr. E. Stanhope, was easy and pleasant enough. He had but to remind the meeting that the Constitutional Union, which had invited their attendance, did not approach the Central Asian question for the first time. He remembered, he said, that he had the honour of taking the chair at the first meeting of the Constitutional Union when they discussed the policy adopted in the face of all our best military advisers, and against the opinion of the bulk of educated political advisers, of abandoning Candahar and of giving up the railway which would have connected that place with India. Unfortunately, the wise words of Colonel Malleon on that occasion—(cheers)—were utterly disregarded.

Professor Vambery came, he said, not as a partisan, but as an admirer of England, and as a former traveller in, and a writer on, Central Asia. From the time, 20 years ago, when he first published his book on Central Asia, he had prided himself upon having gained the attention of the British public through his writings, and, he said he prided himself upon this, because it was the greatest honour one could obtain, to be listened to by a nation like this. Having done his duty with his pen he now thought it his duty to speak when he saw this noble country in danger. It might seem bold in him to come forward to speak in a country which had among its councillors a Rawlinson, a Yule, Malleon, and Boulger, but he came forward now because he had seen their predictions verified. If they inquired how Russia had achieved her conquests in Central Asia, beginning from the time when she sent her outposts from Orenburg to the Khirgiz deserts, they would find that it had not been by courage and manliness but by treacherous behaviour that Russia had overrun the Khanates. It might be said by some that it was not to be regretted that the Khirgiz should have been brought under control by Russia. He should not deplore their loss of independence if their position had been bettered; but from even the most favourable point of view it was impossible to make out any extraordinary advantage to the people from the Russian occupation of the country, except, perhaps, that there was an end of the wars which in his time they were continually waging against each other. There was now quiet, but it was the quiet of death. Referring to Prince Gortchakoff's diplomatic note when Tashkend was taken in 1864, he remarked upon the repetition in the case of Penjeh of the arguments then used. It would be a misfortune if our statesmen were deluded now as they were 20 years ago—(cheers). It was, indeed, surprising that men could be found here to indulge in a diplomatic discussion of this question and to argue that Russia was constrained by circumstances to move towards Herat. If we gave in at Penjeh it would be Herat next, and then Candahar and the Bolan Pass—(hear, hear). He maintained that it would be most detrimental to

this country to allow Russia to go up to the frontier of India—(cheers). With Russia at the Bolan or the Khyber Pass what would be the consequences if we waged war and lost a battle? He did not know how it might be in the future, but England could not now afford to have a European neighbour—(hear, hear). Condemning the indulgence which had allowed Russia to advance as far as she had done across Central Asia, he derided the simplicity of statesmen who accepted the assurance of wily, astute, and cunning Asiatics as they might those of a people really possessing the qualities of European culture. In the present emergency forbearance shown towards Russia was the greatest sin. He believed that war was unavoidable between England and Russia, and the sooner it came the better for this country—(cheers). Giving his reasons for believing that the Afghans, particularly the people of Herat, and even the Candaharis, in view of the advance of Russia, were not disposed to be unfriendly to the English, he said that if the Ameer were to put himself at the head of the Afghans and say he would withstand Russia, he would have the whole nation at his back—(cheers). In conclusion Professor Vambery repeated the reasons which have led him to look to this country to maintain and spread Western civilisation in the East.

After a few words from Lord G. Hamilton and Mr. Marriott, deploring Mr. Gladstone's abandonment of the allegations on which he obtained the vote of £11,000,000, Sir James Fergusson, until within the last few weeks the Governor of Bombay, observed that at this moment all India was looking with anxious attention to see the part Her Majesty's Government would play in the face of such a danger as had not menaced it for a generation. Any weakness or any failure of duty on the part of the Government would bring upon the country a disaster greater and more difficult to repair than the mutiny—(hear, hear). He urged that it was not a question whether Russia or England should be mistress in Afghanistan. The Afghans ought to be assured that their independence was secure, and that they might rely upon our support.

Lord Cranbrook, in moving a vote of thanks to Professor Vambery, said it must be a source of great satisfaction to us, who as a nation have been taunted with following the gospel of selfishness and looking only to British interests, to find a disinterested spectator wishing to see the civilising influence of England prevail over that which had been described as the avocation of Russia. Recalling the warnings given by Sir Bartle Frere, he said let anyone read what that distinguished man wrote in 1874, see how all he predicted had been verified, and all the precautions he advised had been neglected, and say whether the time had not come for England to put down her foot and say, "Thus far and no further shall you go"—(cheers). He would not speak in favour of war, but his impression was that the preparation for war was continual concession and continual yielding, and that the way to avoid war was to make it understood that a powerful nation meant to maintain her own position, and that she has an arm strong enough to do so when the occasion arose.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

PRIVATE LAWRIE AND HIS LOVE.*

"You can jaw till you're speechless about your Lancashire lasses, but, to my thinking, there's not one of them can hold a candle to that girl of the Colonel's." Such was the barrack-room exclamation of a private in the regiment commanded by the father to the maiden whose praises were thus sung; but it elicited a remonstrance from Private John Lawrie, who requested that the young lady might not be made the subject of conversation on the part of his comrades in arms. But whence this interest on the part of a common soldier in the welfare of his commanding officer's daughter? The answer demands a retrospect.

"Papa, so glad to see 'oo!" was the artless and unsophisticated greeting of a tiny sick child, the only son of his father, Sir Chauntrey Lindon, who watched with the deepest anxiety the flickering flame of life in the delicate infant which lay stretched upon a bed of sickness; the one, the sole solace of the broken-hearted parent's life was to dote on the tender babe which never knew a mother's care. Fate destined that the child was to recover, but his attenuated frame and impaired health precluded the possibility, as he grew up, of his going to school, and, as a sole resource, he was placed under a tutor at the ancestral home. In these circumstances the thoughtful father bethought himself how best to provide a companion for his child. His choice alighted upon a brother's son, a stripling a few summers older than his cousin; of stout frame, bold heart, and sound principles, the newcomer was in every way a fitting associate for the younger student. The two grew up together, went to college together, and, in the truest and noblest sense of the word, became bosom friends. It chanced that at the time they were about to leave the University, the elder of the two, while in London, fell in with an ex-captain, who, with plausible assurances and affable manners, easily led the unsophisticated youth, ignorant as he was of the ways of roguery and deceit, to embark in a horse-racing speculation. The result was a loss—not, it is true, very considerable in

* "Private Lawrie and his Love: A Tale of Military Life." By Shirley B. Jevons. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1885.

itself, but utterly beyond the young man's slender means. Unable to "pay his way" from his own resources, he betook himself to his uncle. Sir Chauntrey readily consented to provide the money, but the severity of the baronet's manner, and his manifest displeasure at the reckless behaviour of his nephew, steeled the latter's heart, and he refused to accept the money save as an advance to be refunded by him. To carry out this high-minded resolution needed the exercise of the utmost economy, and involved an endeavour to earn a livelihood so as to enable him to repay the loan with the utmost rapidity. But fate was hard, the collegian had no special attainments, and all his efforts to turn "an honest penny" by means of literature failed. Still, he did the utmost in his power to live frugally, and scrape together every farthing he could spare, for the debt weighed heavily on his soul. It chanced at this period of his career that the niece of his landlady, herself a member of a family which had seen better days, was remaining at school beyond the allotted period, awaiting the arrival of her parents from India. At times she would run over to pay a visit to her aunt, and in due course an intimacy sprang up between the young lodger and the still younger school girl. Matters, indeed, went on in a haphazard sort of way, till at length the pair became unconsciously, as it were, engaged. The course of true love did not, however, run smooth, for the girl's father shortly came to England with his regiment, and the young maiden was "under orders" to rejoin her own home. This entailed, of course, a separation between the lovers—a separation, too, which there seemed no prospect of avoiding. So, in a fit of generous emotion, the faithful aspirant to the hand of the Colonel's daughter resolved to enlist in the regiment which her father commanded. Such was Private John Lawrie, such his love.

It may well be imagined that the position thus assumed was awkward and embarrassing for both parties, necessitating the exercise of prudence and caution, qualities which are not generally called into play during the ecstatic period which precedes marriage; but the situation became the more surrounded with difficulties and perplexities when the adjutant, a snob with money but no birth, conceived a liking for the colonel's daughter, now developed into a maiden of surpassing beauty, and finding his advances unrequited, demeaned himself by venting his spite upon the unhappy Private Lawrie, whom certain circumstances had led him to surmise was a rival in the field of love. How the mean-minded martinet met his reward, how the high-souled "daughter of the regiment" was true amidst all adversities to her "Jack," how the poor, broken-hearted baronet's only son lingered and pined till the grave closed over the remains of one who in the midst of life was in death, how the old colonel fell in with the wishes of his daughter when he learnt that Private John Lawrie was now heir to a fine estate, how marriage ended long, weary months of anxiety, perplexity and distress—this, and much more, will arouse interest and rivet attention.

Mr. Jevons's book, if not brilliant, is interesting; its fault, if fault it be, is that the opportunity has been lost of throwing light upon the barrack life of our soldiers, with all its trials, its temptations, and, it might fain be hoped, its charms and pleasures.

RECORD OF SERVICES.*

Inspired by a well-deserved admiration for the small band of Englishmen who built up the fabric of monarchy in the East, Mr. Charles C. Prinsep, the Statistical Reporter and late Superintendent of Records at the India Office, has presented to the world a record of services of such of the civilians in the East India Company's employ as were attached to the Madras Presidency. A work of this nature needs no apology, unless it be on the part of the public, who, ready as they are to consult works of reference, seldom give to the compiler that meed of praise which is due to laborious research and careful perusal of masses of documents and papers. The value of Mr. Prinsep's work must of course depend upon its accuracy, in regard to which the official position which he holds under the Crown, with access to official records, may be taken as a guarantee that what is told is told in verity and truth. Criticism in such instances as these is scarcely possible—there is but little upon which to comment. "Time" alone can be the reviewer of a work which if when it be taken from the shelf is not found wanting will have served the purpose for which it was written. It, however, fault *must* be found, it might be pointed out that the date of birth would have been a material addition to the stock of information. This could doubtless almost invariably be traced. The time of decease, equally useful as it would be, cannot, presumably, on all occasions be found recorded; this difficulty, it may be supposed, is the reason why there are so many omissions under this latter head. Would it not, too, have been as well to have stated at page 161 that the addendum is a list of deaths. The *raison d'être* is only apparent from the table of contents.

The acknowledgment paid by the compiler to Colonel Laurie's assistance and aid is gratifying and pretty. Such tributes redound to the credit alike of the giver and the receiver.

* "Record of Services of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Servants in the Madras Presidency from 1741 to 1858." By Charles C. Prinsep, Statistical Reporter and late Superintendent of Records, India Office, London. Trubner and Co. 1885.

Chit Chat.

ELEPHANT-HUNTING is doubtless exciting, but it is sometimes embarrassing. What can be done with a huge beast which, when captured and "noosed," deliberately places its trunk round a tree and defies the efforts of all the party to make him "move on?" Police Constable X would find such a charge somewhat hopeless.

Acts of bravery and devotion are never wanting wherever the Anglo-Saxon race plant themselves on the earth's surface, but to follow with only a hatchet a tiger who has carried off a native surveyor engaged in his duties in the Assam forests is more than ordinarily "plucky;" and Mr. Loader, the hero of this adventure, merits a word of more than usual commendation. The picture is completed by the endeavour of the courageous Englishman to bind up the wounds with his own shirt, torn into rags for the purpose.

How to deal with lunatics has at length been solved. Some time since an unhappy lad presented himself at the Berar Asylum with a letter to the superintendent from the Deputy Commissioner of his district, explaining that the youth had been picked up by the police wandering about as a harmless though naked lunatic, and suggesting that he should be cured, and then trained for service in the Public Works Department. As the *Pioneer* pithily remarks, "Even if brains are not necessary in the P.W.D., clothes ought to be regarded as more or less desirable."

THE Ameer of Afghanistan is evidently a courtier. "Henceforth the sky of India and Afghanistan must wear the same aspect," was the brilliant rejoinder of the ruler of "rocks and stones" to an officer who remarked that at Rawul Pindi the weather had proved like that which was experienced amidst the clouded regions of the kingdom of Cabul. It may be surmised that at the Conference Abdur Rahman was not far behind the Viceroy in the art of conversing.

By a singular mistake some blasting operations in a tunnel on the Hurnai line were commenced in the busy season instead of at a time when the railway is almost unused; the result was a block for a fortnight. Fancy if this were England instead of India! What a chorus of discontent would arise from an infuriated travelling public.

MR. WADDY, barrister-at-law, can evidently enjoy a joke. When defending some Afghans for assaulting the police in the execution of their duty, he pleaded that the race were so clannish that they wanted to *help remove their compatriot to prison*. Brave Waddy! But the magistrate did not take the same view of the case.

BAZAAR opinion on the (as it was thought) coming struggle with Russia is contained in the dictum of a Muslim trader that "they have been quiet for twenty-eight years since the Crimean War. They will be quiet for a hundred after this business is over." But the business is not to begin, so says the world of diplomacy.

THE *Madras Mail* says that while "war is imminent between England and Russia, and the whole civilised world will tremble with the shock of the impact," Mr. Grant Duff, the Governor, is "dallying in the hills with a heliotrope and flirting with a fuschia." Rather bitter this. Moral.—If you would be a governor do not be a botanist.

AMONGST the many social problems of the day is the liquor traffic. That an enormously increased revenue is derived from spirits in the present day in India, as compared with the returns of a few years since, is beyond the pale of argument, and the question naturally occurs to what is this circumstance due? Some philanthropists tell us that the welfare of the body politic is being steadily but surely undermined by intoxicants, the use of which was completely unknown during the earlier decades of the present century; others, casting aside these notes of warning as "old women's fears," bid us be of good cheer, because the increase of population, coupled with the augmentation of the national wealth, and therefore national expenditure on luxuries, is amply sufficient to account for the large expanse in the revenue from spirits, especially if it be taken into consideration that the duty has been steadily raised by Government as the demand increased. It is conclusive that more tax is paid by the nation, but is more liquor consumed per head by our swarthy brethren? There is "the rub."

THE *Madras Press* does not seem to appreciate the Indian Council at Downing-street. "They are not doing much harm at present, because they are not doing much at all." But is the satire applicable only to the unfortunate advisers of the Secretary of State for India?

Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, MAY 11.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry by Sir S. Northcote as to the actual state of the negotiations on the Afghan frontier, Mr. Gladstone stated, while promising papers this week, that the matter had practically been settled at a conference between Lords Granville and Hartington on the English, and MM. de Staal and Lessar on the Russian side. A hearty laugh, we fear, at the inequality of the two sides in a match in which so much is at stake, greeted the announcement of the names. (A similar intimation was made by Earl Granville in the Lords.) "I am able," said the Premier, "with Lord Granville's authority, to say as much as this: The reference to the judgment of the sovereign of a friendly State having been agreed to, as already stated in the House, and no apprehension being felt as to the settlement of the details of this point, several meetings have been held on the subject of fixing the principal points of the frontier. These meetings have been attended by Lord Granville and Lord Kimberley on the part of the British Government, and by M. de Staal and M. Lessar on the part of the Russian Government. (A laugh.) The effect of these proceedings has been that they have arrived at an agreement which is satisfactory to Her Majesty's British Government, and, let me add, which is satisfactory also to Lord Dufferin and the Council of India—(Ministerial cheers). There has been no time to receive the final ratification of these proceedings on the part of the Russian Government, but that is expected certainly from day to day. The time, the House will observe, has not been very long since the communications were commenced, and I may add with regard to the forms of proceedings that there is no difficulty. We anticipate the formation of a Convention with Russia at the close of the proceedings, but it may be an open question whether a convenient time for forming that Convention will not be when we have concluded, not only the main proceedings between the two Governments, but likewise the proceedings in detail for the delimitation of the frontier. I am not in a position to state at the present moment that the name of the arbitrator has been fixed. I do not speak of that as intending to convey that it is a subject of controversy, but simply because it comes in order after the proceedings with regard to the frontier, and with reference to the proceedings of the arbitration itself. We have no reason to believe that there will be any long delay.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- HALL—May 7, at Ryde, the wife of Brace Hall, Lieut. R.N., H.M.S. *Orontes*, of a son.
HARE—May 1, at Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Gerald J. Hare, Indian Government Telegraphs, of a daughter.
HARINGTON—May 5, at Sherborne Lodge, Cheltenham, the wife of H. N. V. Harington, I.M.D., of a son.
MOORE—May 3, at Botley, Hants, the wife of John S. Moore, Esq., R.N., Paymaster of the Royal Yacht, of a daughter, stillborn.
STAFFORD—May 7, at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington, the wife of Colonel H. Stafford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- BEDALE—BURSTAL—WOTTON—BURSTAL—May 8, at Christ Church, Ramsgate, Frederick, second son of John Bedale, Notley-road, Streatham-common, to Mary, third daughter of Staff-Commander R. A. Burstal, R.N., Ramsgate; also, at the same time and place, Edward, second son of Thomas Wotton, Ramsgate, to Kate, fourth daughter of Staff-Commander R. A. Burstal, R.N.
BOWMAN—REES—May 8, at Old Hackney Church, Henry Alexander Bowman, Lieut. 4th V. B. Lond. Div., R.A., youngest son of the late Henry Ditchburn Bowman, Esq., to Rosa, only surviving child of John Fletcher Rees, Commander R.N., of Torpoint, Cornwall.
DE GREY—LONSDALE—May 7, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Earl de Grey to Gladys Countess of Lonsdale.
LIPTROTT—CARR—May 7, at Christ Church, Southport, the Rev. B. Brander Liptrott, son of Lieut.-General Liptrott, of Southsea, to Louisa Constance, daughter of the late G. Carr, of Northumberland.

DEATHS.

- BATEMAN—May 7, at 22, Sandgate-road, Folkestone, Jane Ctrr, wife of William Bateman, Esq., and second daughter of the late Captain Terry, 1st Life Guards.
CUFFLEY—May 10, at 4, Douglas-road, Canonbury, Alfred Thomas Cuffley, late of the Statistical Department, H.M.'s Customs, aged 67.
GUBBINS—May 5, at Folkestone, Evelyn C. I., son of F. C. Gubbins, of Ceylon.
INNES—May 5, at Bath, General James C. Innes, Bengal Army, Retired List, aged 74.
LEEKE—May 2, suddenly, at The Manor Cottage, Copnor, Henry Edward Leeke, of Copnor, Hants, and Bracken Hill, Woking, Surrey, eldest and only surviving son of the late Admiral Sir Henry John Leeke, K.C.B., K.H., aged 59.

- MENZIES—May 9, at Argyll House, Bognor, Sussex, Jean, the dearly-loved wife of Captain Menzies, M.K.W., Windsor Castle, late R.N.D. Rifles, Newtownards, Ireland.
NAGLE—May 5, at Brighton, Elizabeth Chad, the beloved wife of Rev. W. Nagle, retired Chaplain, H.E.I.C.S.
PORTEOUS—May 1, at The Elms, Portland's-avenue, Ryde, Charles Porteous, the beloved husband of Emma Porteous, and eldest son of the late Major Charles Porteous, Bengal Army, aged 79.
SLACKE—May 10, at Southsea, William Henry Owen Slacke, eldest son of Major W. R. Slacke, Royal Engineers, aged 17.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- ALLEN—April 12, at Moradabad, the wife of Lieut. W. Harding Allen, 27th P.I., of a daughter.
CHAMIER—April 14, at Fyzabad, the wife of Colonel F. E. A. Chamier, district judge, of a daughter.
CLARKE—April 15, at Percy Cottage, Ootacamund, the wife of W. E. Clarke, Esq., subordinate judge, Nilgiris, of a daughter.
CLOETE—April 10, at Waltair, the wife of Colonel J. G. Cloete, of a son.
DARBY—April 16, at Howrah, the wife of G. M. Darby, Bengal Coal Company, of a son.
EDMISTON—April 14, at Fernhill, Coonoor, the wife of W. L. Edmiston, of a daughter.
KIDDLE—April 16, at Bombay, the wife of J. C. Kiddle, of a son.
LEE—April 15, at Chuprah, the wife of Mr. H. Lee, of a son.
MANUEL—April 15, at Dharmasala, the wife of S. Manuel, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BROWN—TISDALL—April 16, at the Pro-Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev. F. J. Montgomery, the Rev. J. Anderson Brown, M.A., United Presbyterian Mission, Rajputana, to Ismay Frances, eldest daughter of Major-General Archibald Tisdall.
GLADE—ASPINWALL—April 18, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, by the Ven. Archdeacon Sharpin, D. H. Glade, to Esther Letitia, only daughter of the late William Aspinwall, of London.
GULLIFORD—PEARSON—April 14, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Tumkur, by the Rev. J. Hudson, B.A., the Rev. H. Guliford, Wesleyan Mission, Mysore, to Mary Margaret, daughter of the late James H. Pearson, of London.

DEATHS.

- DAWSON—April 16, at Darjeeling, of acute bronchitis, Alice Lucie, eldest daughter of F. A. Dawson, Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, aged 10 years.
EDWARDS—March 23, Lieut. A. T. F. Edwards, 2nd Battalion 18th Royal Irish, attached 28th Bombay Infantry, from wounds received in action of 22nd diem near Suakim.
GRANT—April 16, at Vepery, Grace Rebecca, the beloved wife of E. Grant, proprietor, Turnbull and Co., aged 38 years.
McMULLIN—April 13, at Delhi, Mabel Mary, youngest child of Robert Lewis Forbes McMullin, District Superintendent of Police, N.W.P., and Edith, his wife, aged 15 months.
MODY—April 18, at Parsi Bazaar-street, Bai Hirabai, the beloved wife of Mr. Nassarwanjee Jamsetjee Mody, and granddaughter of Mr. Framjee Nassarwanjee Patell, aged 35 years.
RALPH—April 11, at the College Hospital, Calcutta, J. Ralph, Bengal Pilot Service, aged 43 years.
SCARAMANGA—April 17, at Athens, C. G. Scaramanga, late of Calcutta, aged 63 years.
SPEAR—April 18, at Roorkee, Julia Frances Elizabeth Spear, the beloved wife of the Rev. Joseph Spear, chaplain, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Surg. C. W. S. Deakin, Lieut.-Col. C. A. Baylay, S.C., Col. W. W. Boddam, S.C., Surg. A. Tomes, Capt. C. R. Hoskyn, R.E.
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. S. E. R. Butler, S.C., Bde.-Surg. Joln Houston, M.D., Col. D. W. Laughton, S.C., Lieut.-Col. C. C. Sargeant, S.C., Col. H. G. Thomson, Hon. Surg. R. S. Dawson.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. W. C. Pollard, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. C. Hodgkinson, S.C.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Capt. A. M. Muir, S.C., six months; Lieut.-Col. H. G. Murray, Cav., one year.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. R. T. Frere, R.E., six months; Col. B. H. Mathew, R.E., four months; Maj. W. A. Salmon, S.C., 156 days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 5, Dantsic, Ceylon.—6, Roumania (s), Calcutta; Cloncurry (s), Calcutta.—7, Autocrat (s), Alexandria; Surat (s), Bombay.—8, China (s), Bombay; Clan Sinclair (s), Bombay; Pegasus, Calcutta; Grecian, Calcutta; Hunyura (s), Bombay; Eastwood (s), Alexandria; Crocodile (s), Bombay.—10, Isle of France (s), Alexandria.

BOMBAY.—May 7, Galatea, Calcutta; Clan Munroe (s), Clyde; Sorrento (s), Hull.—8, Clan Macdonald (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—May 2, Clan Macpherson (s), London.—5, Navarino (s), London.—7, Goorkha (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 5, St. Monan, Calcutta.—6, Hydaspes (s), Bombay; Bokhara (s), Shanghai.—8, Essiquibo (s), West Indies.—9, City of Manchester (s), Calcutta.—10, Medoc, Marseilles; Telemachus (s), Shanghai.

BOMBAY.—May 7, Bosphorus (s), Marseilles; Clan Macdonald (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—April 30, Peshawur (s), London; Slieve Bawn, London.

MADRAS.—May 7, Goorkha (s), London.—8, Clan Buchanan (s), Glasgow.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, May 13; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, May 21; from Brindisi, May 25.

For Bombay: Mrs. E. Dow, Miss Willoughby, Mrs. Bonus. From Brindisi: Mr. R. Smeaton, Mr. and Mrs. Hammick, Mr. H. T. Rainey. For Malta: Mr. O. Hawkes.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, May 20; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, May 28; from Brindisi, June 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Butter and six children.
For Bombay: Mr. Fox - Strangways. From Brindisi: Mr. A. Thompson.
For Madras: Mrs. Atkinson.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, May 27; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 4; from Brindisi, June 8.

For Bombay: Dr. H. E. Busted. From Brindisi: Hon. J. H. Quinton.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, June 3; s.s. , from Venice, June 11; from Brindisi, June 15.

From Bombay: From Venice: Mr. W. R. Carreras. From Brindisi: Major W. J. Le Breton, Mr. S. Tremaine, Mr. E. S. Vardon, Colonel Rolland, Colonel W. Hill.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, June 3; s.s. , from Venice, June 11; from Brindisi, June 15.

For Calcutta: Miss Mack.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, June 10; s.s. , from Venice, June 18; from Brindisi, June 22.

For Bombay: Mr. W. S. Hay. From Brindisi: Colonel Filgate, Mr. P. V. Luke, Mr. J. A. Davis.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail May 13.

For Colombo: Mr. C. H. Bagot.
For Madras: Mr. Wm. Pogson, Mr. and Mrs. La Nauze, Mrs. J. C. Johnston and children, Rev. Simpson, Dr. A. N. Leapingwell.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *California*, leaving Liverpool May 13.

For Bombay: Mr. Nanson, Mr. Badgley.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, from Liverpool June 27.

For Colombo: Mr. Levey, Mrs. Levey.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Assam*, April 20.

From London: Mr. J. W. Hutchinson, Mr. John Mari, Mr. J. Andrews, Mr. J. Johnston, Mr. W. Torris.

From Gibraltar: Mr. H. E. James, Mr. L. de Bristis.

From Venice: Mr. Gonne, Dr. Poller.

From Brindisi: Mrs. Boileau, Mr. Wilson, Rev. Dalgardo, Mr. G. Bull, Mr. H. Reynolds, Mr. Roy, Mr. Windridge, the Burmese Embassy, Major Hutchinson, Capt. A. H. Macentire, Surgeon-Major Creanage, Colonel Fitzgugh, Lieut.-Colonel Brown, Major Money, Lieut.-Colonel Senior, Capt. Weatherall, Major Hume, Lieut.-Colonel Cologan, Colonel Hanna, Colonel Battye, Lieut.-Colonel Browne, Colonel F. Rideout, Lieut.-Colonel Collis, Lieut.-Colonel Ward, Colonel Bell, Capt. Hogge, Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, Lieut.-Colonel de L. Woodbridge, Surgeon-Major Paterson, Major G. Jackson, Capt. G. Davison, Major Dyce, Colonel H. Rowland, Colonel F. Humphrey, Lieut.-Colonel Sandwith, Capt. E. Barclay, Lieut.-Colonel North, Capt. J. Campbell, Capt. P. Wheeler, Capt. F. Boileau, Surgeon-Major McDonald, Major S. Shepherd, Major G. Beresford, Major C. Hughes, Lieut. Quinton, Lieut. Ramsay, Capt. Tomachy, Lieut. Rodwell, Lieut. Twigg, Major S. Lam-

bert, Major Erskine, Major R. Price, Surgeon N. Cowey, Capt. Pussy, Capt. H. A. Vincent, Capt. Radcliffe, Lieut. Hunter, Major C. Hay, Major F. Blanchard, Major C. Hall, Lieut. Lanit, Lieut. Wilmet, Lieut. W. Marshall, Lieut. E. Robertson, Surgeon J. Lentas, Major W. B. Aislabie, Lieut. E. Taylor, Lieut. O'Brien, Lieut. F. Hutchinson, Capt. L. Heath.

From Suez: Mr. Menzal, Mr. Elias, Major-General Sims.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, May 10.

From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Millet, Colonel C. Hunt, Mr. McLintock, Miss N. E. Rooke, Mr. H. F. Bartlett, Mr. N. Monies, Mr. C. P. Casperz, Mr. G. W. Sweet, Mr. E. E. Sawyer, Surgeon-Major P. Turnbull, Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. W. A. Happell, Mr. J. C. Kidd, Mr. Peppe, Mr. H. F. B. Frost, Mrs. R. D. Spedding, Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, Mr. F. J. A. Hill, Capt. H. C. Carden, Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Tidmarsh, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cameron, Colonel and Mrs. J. E. Waller, Mr. John T. Colyer, Mrs. Peppe, Colonel and Mrs. Sewell, Mr. F. G. Marsden, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. J. King, Mrs. Ridsdale, Mrs. Herlt, Mr. Thompson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. *Bokhara*, from London, May 6.

For Alexandria: From Venice: H.E. Wiston Bey.

For Bombay: Mr. Grennan, Mrs. Bonus, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Lamb, Mr. A. J. Liaden. From Venice: Mr. Ramey, Mrs. L. Carnac. From Brindisi: Surgeon-Major Kiernander, Mr. L. Moore, Mr. C. M. Davies, Lieut.-Colonel Wace, Mr. A. Andrews, Mr. W. S. Owen.

Per s.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, May 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Tepper.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. H. E. Weston.

For Madras: Mrs. Ogilvie.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, left Malta for Liverpool May 1.

From Bombay: Major Madden, Mr. H. Tweed, Mr. A. H. Godfrey.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, left Liverpool May 5.

For Colombo: Mr. Gerald Watson.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, left Liverpool May 9.

For Bombay: Mrs. Fraser.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Siam*, sailing from Bombay May 1.

For London: Mr. R. Span, Mrs. Naylor, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Solomon and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mansey, Mrs. A. R. Bulman and child, three Misses Bulman, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. R. G. Graham, Mr. Theodore Beck, Mrs. Reynolds and two children, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ashdown and child, Mr. Mirza Kazeim Hoosein, Mr. M. E. Sassoon, Mr. Mahdi Huson, Hon. and Mrs. Napier and maid, Mr. W. K. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Midwinter, Lieut.-General and Mr. Merriman, Colonel G. E. Erskine, Miss Erskine.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. S. Tait, Mr. H. W. Steel, Major Drake Brockman, Mr. Alex. Harvey, Deputy Surgeon-General A. M. Webb.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Fulton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, Miss Alice Swaine, Mr. J. P. Watson, Mr. J. H. Thompson, Mr. E. Fulton, Mr. D. R. Dady, Mr. J. Borges, Miss Borges, Mr. C. Fulton, Mr. J. D. Cobbald, Lady Wedderburn and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Mr. H. W. James, Mr. H. M. Plowden, Mr. C. Wisch, Mr. J. C. Orr.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Sterndale.

By the s.s. *Malwa*, sailing from Bombay May 8.

For London: Mrs. Dallas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Mahomy, Mr. Jopp, Mr. Jameson, Mr. G. H. Stephens, Mr. W. Coke, Mr. T. F. Hedger, Mr. E. A. Storey.

For Brindisi: Mr. C. Purdon Clerke, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. R. Sewell, Mr. C. A. Smith, Mr. E. J. Barton, Mr. C. Ruhely.

For Venice: Colonel Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McClelland.

For Suez: Mr. A. W. Barff.

IN Hill Tipperah the ceremony of marriage in high life is celebrated in an enclosure with a canopy of twenty-one shawls arranged one above the other. The bridegroom is carried to the spot on an elevated platform, accompanied by a numerous procession, while the bride follows in the rear, surrounded by her female attendants, whose duty is to screen the maiden with their umbrellas from the view of the common herd. The coy damsel is then carried seven times around her future husband, the pair in the while pelting each other with rice. They then exchange garlands, and the religious portion of the ceremony commences.

ONE or two rather good stories are told in a Bombay paper anent snakes. A spinster, so we are taught to believe, sat the greater part of dinner with a snake coiled round her ankle, being altogether too modest to raise an alarm. That maiden must have been of uncertain years, and have worn spectacles. But here is a better anecdote. It chanced that once upon a time some charades were being performed, when a servant rushed in violently and evidently in great commotion, proclaiming, "Samp hai!" (here is a snake). The audience were mightily alarmed—the women went into hysterics, the men rushed out to seize sticks and every other available weapon of defence. But, alas! it transpired that the alarm was part of the performance. That charade must have been intended for the 1st of April.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 18.)

GRANT, Sir C., K.C.S.I., is permitted to resign H.M.'s B.C.S. from Feb. 22.

MACLEAN, Hon. A. T., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is permitted to resign H.M.'s B.C.S., from Feb. 13.

WILKINS, Mr. C. A., C.S., officiating registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, appellate side, has been confirmed in that appointment by the Hon. the Chief Justice, from the 29th ult., vice Mr. J. Crawford, C.S.

HURST, Mr. J., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, 5th class, during the absence on furlough of Mr. F. A. Naylor, or until further orders.

GRANT, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., assistant commissioner, 1st class, in the Hyderabad assigned districts, to officiate as inspector-general of police, jails, registration, and stamps, in those districts during the absence on furlough of Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Lane, or until further orders.

The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse, from February 28 :—

1ST REGIMENT.

DALY, Lieut. G. K., squadron officer and officiating squadron commander, to be adjutant, vice Captain A. G. A. Durand, who vacates on promotion. Lieut. Daly will continue to officiate as squadron commander.

HERBERT, Lieut. L., officiating squadron officer and officiating squadron commander, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. J. B. Edwards, transferred to the 2nd Regiment.

GRANT, Lieut. F. C., officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Lieut. Herbert.

2ND REGIMENT.

EDWARDS, Lieut. J. B., squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. W. A. Watson, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MAYNE, Lieut. A. B., 1st Battalion the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment, is appointed to officiate as squadron officer, on probation, of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, vice Lieut. E. E. Robertson, granted an extension of furlough, from April 8.

FORBES—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. B. Forbes as consul for Siam at Bombay.

COTGRAVE, Lieut. E. C. B., 5th Bombay N.I., is appointed to officiate as squadron officer, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, vice Lieut. H. Daly, from the date of assuming charge.

PETRE, Mr. F. L., C.S., is appointed to officiate as political agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as 1st assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Central India.

The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, from Feb. 5, consequent on the retirement from the service of Colonel J. T. Bushby, deputy commissioner of the 1st class :—

SZCZEPANSKI, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. C. A., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, and officiating in the 1st class, to be a deputy commissioner of the 1st class.

MACKENZIE, Lieut.-Colonel K. J. L., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, and officiating in the 2nd class, to be a deputy commissioner of the 2nd class.

LAUGHTON, Colonel D. W., assistant commissioner, 1st class, and officiating deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, to be a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class.

NICHOLETTS, Mr. H. S., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, and officiating in the 1st class, to be an assistant commissioner of the 1st class.

THOMPSON, Lieutenant-Colonel R. S., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, and officiating in the 2nd class, to be an assistant commissioner of the 2nd class.

CLARKE—The services of Colonel T. G. Clarke, Commissioner of Coorg, which were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of that department, from March 2.

HAMNETT, Mr. F. H., Madras Civil Service, having been appointed Assistant-Accountant-General, Madras, received charge of his duties on April 1.

MAGRATH, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. S., delivered over, and Major E. P. Maltby received, charge of the office of the magistrate and collector and president, municipal commission, civil and military station of Bangalore, on March 21.

BLOOD, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel B., is appointed to the military works department as executive engineer, 4th grade, with effect from April 6.

HEYWOOD, Lieut.-Colonel J. M. R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, Bengal, is temporarily transferred, in the interests of the public service, to the Punjab, and appointed to officiate as chief engineer of irrigation and joint secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department.

KEELAN—DYSON—Messrs. E. J. Keelan, executive engineer, 3rd grade, and R. C. Dyson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways.

HUGHES, Mr. A. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a superintending engineer in Bengal, with temporary rank in the 3rd class, from April 2.

BAYLEY, Mr. R. D., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, Punjab, reverted to his substantive rank of executive engineer, 1st grade, from March 31.

LACKERSTEEN—The services of Mr. M. R. Lackersteens, executive engineer, 3rd grade, British Burma, temporarily posted to State Railways, Madras, are placed temporarily at the disposal of director-general of railways.

FURLONGS.

VINNING, Mr. C. E., Class III. of the superior revenue establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave for three months on sick certificate, in extension of the furlough previously granted him.

SMITH, Major P. W., second in command Merwara battalion, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from April 15.

SANDFORD, Mr. W., Class III. of the superior revenue establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for four months, on sick certificate, in continuation of the furlough previously granted.

BLISSETT, Mr. T., superintendent, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for twelve months, from April 2.

MILITARY.

DAVIDSON, Lieut.-Colonel T. R., Bengal S.C., to be an assistant adjutant-general on the Establishment, vice Colonel A. P. Palmer, who has resigned the appointment, dated April 9.

INGLIS, Lieut. E., squadron officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant 3rd Punjab Cavalry, vice Captain W. Lambert, who has vacated on promotion.

SOMERVILLE, Colour-Sergeant J., to be lieutenant in the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

WILKIE, Surgeon D., M.B., to be surgeon-major from April 1.

MOYNAN, Surgeon W. E. B., M.D., to be surgeon-major from April 1.

MACDONALD, Surgeon D. P., M.D., to be surgeon-major from April 1.

BAKER, Surgeon O., to be surgeon-major from April 1.

WRIGHT, Surgeon W., M.B., to be surgeon-major from April 1.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned military pupils, having passed the prescribed examination, are promoted to the grade of sub-assistant apothecary, with effect from Feb. 12 :—

Messrs. W. J. McHale, M. Courtney, J. C. Gilmon, R. T. Murphy, T. H. Bonnar, E. E. Archer, W. Desmond, J. Halpin, T. Baldry, C. A. Farmer, J. Robertson, W. D. Neal, T. N. McCue, E. E. Davis, A. J. Archer, E. S. T. Cotton, E. S. Baillie, H. W. Campbell, R. Corridon, H. W. DeLanty, E. J. S. Tinley, G. Dunphy, G. O. Weston, M. Galvin, A. Greenwood, P. Fitzpatrick, and F. J. E. L'E. Newing.

BARTON—SHIRCORE—The undermentioned officers retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval : Colonel Howard James Barton, Bengal S.C., and Brigade-Surgeon S. M. Shircore, from March 21.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

WALLER, Colonel H. E., Bengal S.C., district superintendent of police, 1st grade, Bengal (p.a.), for one year and 91 days.

LEWIS, Captain and Brevet-Major T. L., Bengal S.C., sub-assistant commissary general, 1st class (m.c.), with effect from March 20.

MACDONALD, Captain C. E. W., Bengal S.C., squadron officer, 6th the Prince of Wales's Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for two years, with effect from Nov. 14.

BEATSON, Captain S. B., Bengal S.C., squadron officer, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Lancers (m.c.), for 182 days.

FISHER, Major V. C., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 1st class (m.c.), for 182 days.

DEARIN, Surgeon C. W. S. (m.c.) for 182 days.

TEMPLE, Lieutenant-Colonel E., Bengal S.C., wing commander and 2nd in command Meywar Bheel Corps, is granted an extension of furlough (p.a.) from Dec. 22.

PRIOR, Lieutenant H. M., Bombay S.C., military accountant, 3rd class, is granted leave within Indian limits (m.c.) for 21 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

GIBBS, Lieut.-Colonel G. R., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for six months.

STRAHAN, Major G., R.E. (p.a.), for six months.

MAITLAND, Major G. T., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for six months.

PASLEY, Colonel G. J., Bengal S.C., is permitted to reside in England.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, April 10.)

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of captain :—

PYM, Lieut. E. A. I., Worcestershire Regiment.

LOWRY, Lieut.-Colonel H. M., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, is permitted to proceed to England, on retirement from the service.

PAGAN, Lieut. G. A., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to England for duty at the Regimental Depot.

GARDINER—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. R. J. Gardiner, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, is extended to Aug. 5.

April 11th.

The Reliefs—1885-86.—The following further movements in relief of British troops for 1885-86 are notified :—

No. 4 Battery Lancashire Division from Lahore to Gwalior. No. 5 Battery Lancashire Division from Gwalior to Fort William. No. 5 Battery Western Division from Ferozapore to Delhi. No. 3 Battery Scottish Division from Fort William to Lahore. No. 9 Battery Eastern Division from Delhi to Ferozapore.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HERBERT, Captain G. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, to be adjutant, vice Captain C. D. M. Gall, resigned, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, dated Feb. 28.

FRYER, Lieut. L. C., Wiltshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 45th Sikhs, dated March 12.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani, on the dates noted:—

GLEN, Major A., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment.
COATES, Lieut. J. U., Royal Artillery.
FARQUHARSON, Lieut. C. H., 3rd Dragoon Guards.
MEDLEY, Lieut. A. G., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment.
GARRAWAY, Lieut. C. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.
KNOWLES, Lieut., J. St. J., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.
WHITE, Lieut. W. F., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment.
MARSHALL, Lieut. F. W., 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers.
DOUGLAS, Lieut. J. A., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.
BEADON, Lieut. G. C., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.
HUDSON, Lieut. H., Northamptonshire Regiment, probationer Bengal S.C.
EDWARDS, Lieut. M. M., V.C., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry.
DAVIDSON, Lieut. T. St. C., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment.
SKINNER, Surgeon B. M., medical Staff.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to the Colonies:—

CRUCKSHANK, Major J. H. R., Royal Engineers, for three months on private affairs, pending retirement, from March 10.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

POTTS, Major L. C., 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, pending retirement from the service.

HENDERSON, Surgeon W. R., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

CORSE-SCOTT, Captain J., 4th Bengal Infantry, to Shillong, on private affairs, from April 15 to October 15.

PORCELLI, Captain A., Royal Engineers, to Mussooree, on private affairs, from April 15 to October 15.

SMITH, Lieutenant J. M., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, for three months, to study the native languages.

DODSWORTH, Major W. F., General List, Infantry, to Dehra Dun, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

THOMSON, Mr. M. T., 4th Goorkhas, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

WALSH, Brigade-Surgeon T., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 15.)

TAYLER, Mr. W. V. G., magistrate and collector, Bankoora, to be a magistrate and collector, 1st grade, from the 7th inst.

BOLTON, Mr. C. W., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, on special duty in connection with the acquisition of lands required for the construction of the wet docks at Kidderpore, is vested with the powers of a collector under Act X. of 1870 in the district of the 24 Pergunnahs from date he joined his special appointment.

FURLONGS.

WILSON, Mr. R. H., C.S. reported his departure from India on furlough.

DONALDSON, Mr. P., superintendent of Buxar, central jail, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on April 28.

CASPERSEN, Mr. C. P., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for six months, from the 24th inst.

GOULDSBURY, Mr. C. E., assistant superintendent of police, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of six months' extraordinary leave (on medical certificate) without pay.

INNES, Mr. H. D., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares agency, leave for six months, from date he may avail himself.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 16.)

TOLLEMACHE, Rev. R. C., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the

Punjab by the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed resident chaplain of Kashmir for the ensuing season.

WATSON—The services of Mr. A. Watson, officiating assistant conservator of forests, Rawalpindi division, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

MILLER, Mr. J. A. E., district judge, Kangra, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, in addition to his other duties, from April 6, vice Colonel C. V. Jenkins, retiring from the service.

SMYTH, Mr. G., deputy commissioner, Delhi, is appointed to hold charge of the Gurgaon district, in addition to his other duties, from March 3, vice Major the Hon. G. C. Napier, C.I.E., placed on special duty.

O'BRIEN, Mr. E., deputy commissioner, is granted one year's furlough, partly in and partly out of India, from Jan. 25.

ELLISON, Rev. W., M.A., chaplain of Jullunder, services are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

FRANCIS, Mr. E. B., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade from Feb. 16, to fill an existing vacancy.

FAIRWEATHER—The Notification of the Government of India, dated April 4, Brigade-Surgeon J. Fairweather, M.D., medical officer, Kapurthala, assumed charge of office of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, from Deputy Surgeon-General A. M. Dallas, on April 1.

LAWRIE—With reference to the services of Surgeon-Major E. Lawrie, M.B., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Lahore Medical School, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, from such date as he relinquished charge of his duties.

CHRISTIE, Mr. J. T., C.I.E., district superintendent of police, is, on return from leave, posted to the Gurgaon District.

RICHARDSON, Mr. R., officiating district superintendent of police, Gurgaon, is, on relief by Mr. Christie, transferred in his substantive capacity to the Delhi district.

STONE, Mr. S. J., district superintendent of police, Sialkot, who on return from special duty in Assam on March 16 was employed on special duty in connection with the Rawalpindi Assemblage, is transferred to the Karnal district.

HOMAN, Mr. D. K., officiating district superintendent of police, is, on return from special duty, reposted to the Sialkot district.

The following order is confirmed:—

DALLAS—Regimental order, dated March 21, appointing Lieutenant C. M. Dallas, wing officer 1st Sikh Infantry, to officiate as quartermaster in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 20th idem, as a temporary arrangement, vice Lieutenant W. J. K. Dobbin, quartermaster, proceeded on furlough.

THURBURN, Captain J. W., Royal Engineers, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, is allowed three months' special leave from March 10.

BARRATT, Mr. C. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Derajat division, from March 12, vice Captain Thurburn, R.E., proceeded on special leave.

WESTERN, Major J. H., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, made over charge of the office of chief engineer and joint secretary, irrigation branch, to Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Heywood, R.E., on March 31, and assumed charge of the Sirhind Canal Circle from Captain S. L. Jacob, R.E., on the same date.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, April 18.)

SEGRAVE, Mr. W. H., to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police, and to be posted to the Allahabad district.

JACKSON, Mr. W. G., deputy superintendent of the family domains of the Maharajah of Benares, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mirzapur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Dale, or until further orders.

KITTS, Mr. E. J., officiating joint magistrate, Azamgarh, to officiate as magistrate and collector of that district, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. T. Church, or until further orders.

PEARSE, Mr. H. G., joint magistrate, Etawah, to officiate as district and sessions judge, Bijnor-

Budaun Division, and additional (civil) judge, Moradabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. C. Leupolt, or until further orders.

ROBERTSON, Mr. J. C., commissioner, Rohilkhand Division, to officiate as junior member of the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, during the absence on deputation of the Hon. J. W. Quinton.

LANG, Mr. G. L., magistrate and collector, Bulandshahr, to officiate as commissioner, Rohilkhand Division, during the absence of Mr. J. C. Robertson, or until further orders.

ADDIS, Mr. D. F., joint magistrate, Bulandshahr, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Bulandshahr, during the absence on deputation of Mr. G. L. Lang, or until further orders.

BOWRING, Lieut. G., B.S.C., wing officer 17th N.I., to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Benares, during the absence on leave of Major R. Annesley, or until further orders.

REYNOLDS, Mr. H. W. W., assistant magistrate, on return from special leave, to the Azamgarh District.

MARETT—With effect from the date on which he proceeds on leave, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Marett, district judge, 3rd grade, Oudh, sub pro tem., to revert to his substantive appointment of sub judge, 1st grade, Oudh.

HARDY, Rev. A. O., civil chaplain of Allahabad, to the chaplaincy of Allahabad Cantonment, from April 6.

GOMPERTZ—The services of the Rev. J. F. W. Gompertz, chaplain of the Allahabad Cantonment, are placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of the Central Provinces.

PETRE—The services of Mr. F. L. Petre, C.S., assistant magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department.

MOORE—STONE—The services of the Rev. C. G. Moore and the Rev. A. E. Stone are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

GANNON, Lieutenant J., to be captain in the La Martiniere Company of the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Battalion, vice Major T. G. Sykes, promoted.

BOWRING, Lieutenant G., B.S.C., 17th N.I., officiating cantonment magistrate, Genares.

FURLONGS.

SHARPE, Col. C. F., district superintendent of police, Sitapur, privilege leave for two months and thirteen days, from May 1, or subsequent date.

DALE, Mr. G. S. D., magistrate and collector, Mirzapur, privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, from May 6, or subsequent date.

CHURCH, Mr. W. T., officiating magistrate and collector, Azamgarh, privilege leave for three months, from April 15, or subsequent date.

REID, Mr. P. B., district superintendent of police, Ballia, privilege leave for one month, from May 1, or subsequent date.

GRAHAM, Lieut.-Col. G. F. I., district superintendent of police, Agra, privilege leave for twenty days, from April 15, or subsequent date.

SMITH, Mr. S., district superintendent of police, Shahjahanpur, privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, from May 4, or subsequent date.

BROWNRIFF, Mr. F. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Bareilly, privilege leave for three months, from April 29, or subsequent date.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, April 4.)

DARLINGTON—Furlough for nine months is granted to Mr. E. Darlington, chief collector of customs, British Burmah.

BUHMEYER—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. G. Buhmeyer of his appointment as a commissioner for the port of Rangoon.

KOOP—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. P. Koop to be a commissioner for the port of Rangoon, vice Mr. G. Buhmeyer.

MITCHELL, Mr. T. C., C.S., assistant commissioner and settlement officer, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and is posted to the charge of the Kyaukpypu district in addition to his other duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain W. F. H. Grey.

JONES, Mr. T. P., honorary assistant engineer, is permitted to retire from the service from April 1.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, April 11.)

MAXWELL, Mr. W. B., district superintendent of police, Assam, is appointed to act until further orders in the 3rd grade of district superintendents of police, with effect from March 11.

HEATH, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade, with effect from the date on which he rejoins his appointment on return from leave.

POPE, Mr. R. R., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment in Assam, on transfer from Bengal.

PLAYFAIR—The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to approve of the election of Mr. G. F. Playfair as a member of the Local Board, Haikikandi, vice Mr. G. C. Balfour, resigned.

CRAN—The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to approve of the election by the tea-planting community of Dr. R. Cran to be a member of the Local Board, North Lakhimpur, vice Mr. D. J. Macrae, resigned.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 14.)

CAMPBELL, Lieut.-General N. G., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, vice General G. Selby, deceased, dated June 13, 1884.

ROBERTS—The services of Surgeon-Major W. H. Roberts, M.D., are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

STEEL—The services of Veterinary-Surgeon J. H. Steel, Army Veterinary Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as superintendent at the Veterinary College in that presidency.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

SUPFREIN, Surgeon Major B. T., Indian Medical Department, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry (m.c.), for one year.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, April 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, consequent on Paymaster (Hon. Captain Meares) having reported ill from March 19 :—President: Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Westby. Members: Captain W. H. Riddell and Lieutenant F. C. Boehmer. Lieutenant Boehmer will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

DOWELL, Lieut. G. C., has been transferred from No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern division, to No. 6 (mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, Royal Artillery.

SIBTHORPE, Surgeon-Major C., will do duty with the companies of "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners proceeding to Quetta.

YULE—G.O.C.C. as refers to Captain W. A. Yule, assistant quartermaster-general, Hyderabad subsidiary force, is cancelled.

BURN—G.O.C.C. detailing Lieut. W. A. F. Burn, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, for duty at the Wellington depot, is cancelled.

POWELL, Lieut. F. A. L., 1 Battery, 3rd Brigade R.A., is directed to proceed from St. Thomas's Mount to Secunderabad to rejoin his own battery.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the commissary-general for employment in the Commissariat Department, at the stations specified against their names :—

MORIE, Colonel E. M., Wellington.

TAYLOR, Lieutenant H. N., 22nd Madras Infantry, Madras.

TENNANT, Lieutenant C. C., 32nd Madras Infantry, Bangalore.

PEACOCK, Lieutenant F. M., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, Rangoon.

M'INTYRE, Lieutenant H. D., 8th Madras Infantry, Kamptee.

BROWNING, Surgeon W. B., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, to the medical charge.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

FRENCHMAN, Surgeon E. P., Indian Medical Department, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, to do general duty, British Burma division.

McKEE, Surgeon G. M. E., Indian Medical Department, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, to do general duty, Eastern District.

BUTLER, Veterinary-Surgeon E. R. C., to do duty with the Royal Artillery at Kamptee, vice Powell.

POWELL, Veterinary-Surgeon B. A., to do duty with the 2nd Light Cavalry at Bellary, vice Crow, on leave on medical certificate.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the tests specified opposite their names :—

COOKE, Lieut. W. N. M., York and Lancaster Regiment, Probationer Staff Corps—Higher Standard, Hindustani.

AGNEW, Lieut. Q. D. K., 4th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lower Standard, Hindustani.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

BYNG, Major T. R., District Staff, ninety days' accumulated privilege leave, from April 15.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

MARTIN, Surgeon-Major W. T., M.D., Medical Staff, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 23.)

SMITH, Mr. J. G., is appointed to act as deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Gell on privilege leave, or until further orders.

COOPER, Mr. C. P., chief presidency magistrate, is allowed privilege leave of absence for six weeks from the 25th inst., or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

WEBB, Mr. W., barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as chief presidency magistrate and revenue judge of Bombay during the absence of Mr. C. P. Cooper, or till further orders.

TURNBULL—CRUICKSHANK—Surgeon-Major P. S. Turnbull and Brigade-Surgeon J. Cruickshank respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of inspector-general of prisons on the 15th inst.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

CANDY, Mr. R. E., C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Ratnagiri, district registrar, Ratnagiri, and president of the local board established for the Ratnagiri District, during the absence of Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, C.S., or until further orders.

BLATHWAYT, Mr. C. G., C.S., to join his substantive appointment as collector and magistrate of the district of Kanara, district registrar, Kanara, and president of the local board established for the Kanara District.

EBDEN, Mr. E. J., C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Bijapur, district registrar, Bijapur, and president of the local board established for the Bijapur District, during the absence of Mr. J. R. Middleton, C.S., or until further orders.

LOCH—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. W. Loch, C.S., on being relieved by Mr. G. W. Vidal, C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Sholapur, district registrar and political agent, Sholapur, and president of the local board established for the Sholapur district, during the absence of Mr. G. Waddington, C.S., or till further orders.

RICHEY—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S., C.S.I., on the return to duty of Mr. C. Gonne, C.S., to do duty as collector and magistrate of the district of Satara and district registrar and political agent, Satara, during the absence of Mr. W. R. Pratt, C.S., or till further orders.

SHEWAN, Mr. A., C.S., passed an examination in Gujarati on the 8th inst.

KNIGHT, Mr. R., C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on the 8th inst.

KEYS, Mr. H. W., passed an examination in Marathi on the 8th inst.

KNIGHT, Mr. Rayment, C.S., to be assistant to the collector of Dharwar.

DRACUP—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. W. Dracup, mamlatdar of Gogha, to be a nominated member of the taluka local board of Gogha in the Ahmedabad District, vice Khan Saheb Dadalohai Nasarvanji, transferred.

WRIGHT—In consequence of the appointment of Mr. H. L. Wright to act as collector of customs, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. G. F. M. Grant, C.S., or until further orders, H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

YOUNG, Mr. W. E., to act as first assistant collector of customs, vice Mr. Wright.

ALMON, Mr. W., to act as third assistant of customs.

GONNE, Mr. C., C.S., chief secretary to Government, political, judicial, educational, separate and secret departments, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

FURLOUGH.

DAVIDSON, Mr. H. C., assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough for one year, with effect from May 31.

MILITARY.

The following appointment is made :—

BENNETT, Mr. T. J., to be lieutenant in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

TURNER, Lieut. G. H., 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, officiating wing officer 24th N.I., is admitted to the Bombay S.C., from Oct. 16, 1882, subject to the confirmation of Right Hon. Secretary of State for India.

PRITCHARD, Lieut. C. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C., with effect from April 16.

LUCKHARDT—With the sanction of the Government of India Colonel W. Luckhardt, C.B., is appointed Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, Karachi-Rhindli Line, with effect from the date of relief by Lieutenant-Colonel De L. R. F. Wooldridge.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

SEARLE, Lieutenant A. E., of the 1st Battalion York Regiment, officiating wing officer 12th Native Infantry, April 5, 1882.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

DAVIES, Lieut. J., of the 1st Battalion York Regiment, officiating squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers, April 26, 1882.

ATKINSON, Capt. A. H. (Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps), 1st Worcester Regiment, resigns his appointment as adjutant of the corps.

ATKINSON—The services of Capt. A. H. Atkinson are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

A STRONG warning against inconsiderate meddling with the Native Army is afforded by the result of General Wilson's attempt to "strengthen" it by converting three regiments into two. The scheme, opposed by many who well knew the native soldier, excited disgust among the men themselves. The 34th Bengal Infantry lost 318 out of 690, the 35th the enormous proportion of 536 out of 700, the 3rd Punjab Native Infantry 553 out of 757, all men whose *esprit de corps* caused them to elect for pension or discharge rather than serve in another regiment, and, presumably, among the best in their own.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—April 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 93½	to	94½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	96½	to	97½
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105		
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	102	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	110	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	192	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	93	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.	
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	505	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. 500	5 pr.ct.	600
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	800
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	600

EXCHANGE BANKS.

Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	119
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr.ct.	250
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	95

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	628
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100		1,170
Apollo ...	2,200	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	575
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	180
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200		190
Colaba ...	1,880	600	750
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	160
East India ...	1,000	130	1,120
Fort ...	8,500	400	2,600
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500		500
Khangam ...	all	40	475
Mercantile ...	125	7½	125
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	320
Manmar M ...	all	40	220
New Benar ...	500	45	540
New Indian ...	125	9	155
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	498
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	50		540
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind ...	750	50	620
Yolkart ...	all	60	750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	340
Alliance Spinning ...	all	30	600
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	460
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	92
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	all	9 pr.ct.	475
Bhownagur Mills ...	100		20
Bombay United ...	1,000	30	780
Central India ...	500	25	650
Coorla Land and Mill ...	700	12½	600
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	30	600
Dhru Mills ...	1,000		1,000 nom.
Dhurrumsey ...	all	35	160
Empress Co. ...	all	25	690
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	500
Golan Baba ...	400	20	550
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	Nil.	210
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	610
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	500
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,020x1
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	400
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	40	800
James Greaves ...	400		400
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	690
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	32	865
Khandelsh ...	1,000	30	625
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	745
Leopold ...	100	5	120
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,500
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	610
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	975
Mazagon ...	500	9	170
Morarij Goudlass ...	1,000	65	1,325
Naigam ...	100		110
National ...	1,000	40	500
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	830
Oriental ...	625	15	425
Parell ...	400		110
People of India ...	250	6½	160
Prince of Wales ...	1,850	15	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapur Mills ...	1,000	70	1,260
Soonladas ...	1,000	30	530
Southern India ...	250	10	350
Southern Mahratta ...	250	10	250
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	500
Western India ...	1,000	25	550

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	212-3-0	5 pr.ct.	350
Do. New £20 Shares ...	135-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	55-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-19-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	193-15-3	do.	350

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	450
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	800	108
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,700
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	12
Marachi Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	100
Marachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	365

Kemp & Co. ...	175	310
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55 & 65
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	25
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,450
Truocher and Co. ...	all	1,150
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	675
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	765
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	318

CALCUTTA.—April 20.

P.C. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 94 2 to 94 4
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal.
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	93 8 to 97 0
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	96 8 to 97 0
4½ of 1880 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. 100 0 to —
6 of 1868 (1886) ...	100 8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —
6 of 1873 (1905) ...	100 0 to —
5 of 1885 (1905) ...	100 0 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Alahabad ...	100	100 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	131 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	830 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	175 to 180
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	92 to 93
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	460 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	143 to 145
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	p. r.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	2 to —
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	62 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,225 to 1,235

B. Baragund Copper (preface A. shares) ...	54.	1 disct.
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1	2
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	84 to 85
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	280 to 285
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	36 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	66 to 67
Burrakur Coal ...	100	145 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	120 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	87 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	115 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	90 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	28 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	210 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	27 to 34
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	200 to —
Gourepore ...	100	66 to 67
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	90 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	61 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	120 to 121
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	111 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	97 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	135 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	98 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	80 to 86
New Beerbhoom Coal ...	100	80 to 84
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to 61
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	64 to 65
Riverside Press ...	94	63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	260 to 262½
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	38 to 39
Strand Bank Press ...	100	79 to 80
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	90 to 97

TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	30 to —
Amuckie ...	100	95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
Assam ...	£20	540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	20 to 22
Do. contributory ...	80	16 to 18
Bisbnauth (Assam) ...	200	167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100	79 to 80
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	122 to 124
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	28 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	35 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	40 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	32 to 34
Endogram ...	10	110 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	74 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to —

Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua 5 p.c. ...	100	112 to 117
Do do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	115 to 120
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	19 to 20
Do. do. ...	5	4 to 5
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	57 to 58
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolingorie (Assam) ...	100	79 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalpora (Cachar) ...	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Loobah ...	100	130 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Muttick (Assam) ...	200	liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree Darjiling ...	100	76 to 77
Puttareah (Syhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	55	par
Seemah ...	100	— to —
Singbuli and Murmah ...	100	96 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	155 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

MADRAS.—April 20.

Four per cents ...	Rs. 96½ to 96½
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	8½ pre. to 3½
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3½ to 3
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	— to —
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	— to —
Bank of Madras Shares ...	585 to 590

MADRAS.—April 20.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand ...	1s. 6 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 6½ d.
Do. 3 mo. sight ...	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7 1-16d.
Do. 4 do. ...	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 3-16d.
Do. 6 do. ...	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.
Do. Tele. ...	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight ...	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.
Do. 3 do. ...	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 5-16d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight ...	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.
Do. 3 do. ...	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.

LONDON.—May 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	88 to 90
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	98 to 100
4	Do. October 10, 1888 ...	98 to 100
4	India Enforced Paper ...	74 to 75
4½	Do. do. 1885 ...	to
4½	Do. do. 1898 ...	76 to 77
4½	Debentures ...	76 to 77
4	Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	102 to 104
4	Do. 1886-8 ...	99 to 101
4½	Mauritius, 1881 ...	103 to 105
6	Do. 1895-96 ...	111 to 113
4	Do ...	100 to 102
4	Straits Settlements Government ...	104 to 106

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—(Cont.)

RAILWAYS.—(Continued)

	Paid.	Price
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	20	115 to 17
Do. Do. Do.	15	— to —
West of India Port., Ltd.	20	13½ to 19½

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	all	11 to 11½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	all	13½ to 13½
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1887	all 101 to 103
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1899	all 105 to 108
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	100	98 to 99½
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	all	12 to 12½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	all	108 to 111
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1900	all 101 to 104
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1890	all 100 to 103
Indo-European, Lim.	all	31 to 32

BANKS.

Agra...	all	9 to 9½
Delhi and London	all	— to —
Chartered of India, A. and C.	all	19½ to 20½
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C.	all	17 to 18
Hong Kong and Shanghai	all	51 to 53

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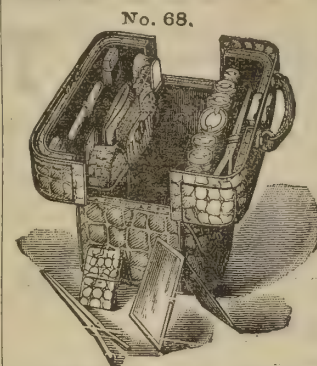
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	Gents' 3/8 do.	Gents' 3/8 do.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

THE "latest intelligence" does not, as regards the "burning question" of Afghanistan, at all increase our knowledge. The Ameer, like the Czar, has complimented his troops on their bravery.

THE railway to Askabad is to be completed by the 1st March next.

NOTHING practical has been done in the Afghan frontier arbitration question. Mr. Gladstone's utterances are as ambiguous and oracular as usual. In a discussion on the Blue-book recently presented, he gave utterance to the statement, unprecedented, we believe, for a Prime Minister dealing with important negotiations, that it was impossible for him to enter into the details of the Blue-book, nor could he pretend to give the House a satisfactory opinion on it, "unless I have had an opportunity of examining it." Is it improper to ask the *raison d'être* of Prime Ministers, if they are ignorant, at least of the general purport, of negotiations carried on by Governments over which they profess to preside, and can answer simple questions concerning them?

MR. ONSLOW certainly "scored one" in inquiring in what way the services of Sir P. Lumsden were to be recognized by his Government, considering how those of Komaroff had been rewarded by the Czar; a query to which, it need hardly be added, no reply was vouchsafed. To reward Sir Peter would cast a slur on the veracity of a Russian General! It might even, conceivably, offend the Czar! What say the foreign papers?

BLOOD is thicker than water, as the gallant American Admiral observed when he received on board his hospitable vessel our men, wounded at the assault on the Taku forts; and it has always struck us as singular that we do not, as a rule, care what our American brethren think of us and our doings. They show real sensitiveness regarding every well-considered expression of English opinion, as much so, perhaps, as it has become the fashion in this country to feel, or to profess to feel, for the vaguest utterances of Bismarck's well-known semi-official. The better, and, often enough, the worse, of the European journals are habitually quoted in almost all our "dailies," and in many of our "weeklies;" American papers, except on matters affecting the "States" or the "Dominion," rarely. We consider this a mistake; and think that, at any rate, where Indian matters are concerned, we shall, as a rule, find truer and more enlightened sympathy in America than in that Europe in which the present Government have left us, without a friend or an ally. The American papers are, as usual, outspoken enough.

"EVERY Emperor of Russia," says one, "seems to hold his office by a strange tenure—an obligation to make war at some period or other of his life. . . . As to the question whether the present Czar is embarking on his military career under conditions different to those of his predecessors, it may be answered that, while the general conditions are the same, the present Czar has to encounter an impulsive force and an obstacle hitherto unknown to previous Russian Emperors. The impulsive force is revolution, and the obstacle the German Empire. When the present Czar ascended the throne, he had two paths open before him—that of liberalism, and that of repression. It was not surprising that he should have chosen the latter path, because his father's fearful death was, in the opinion of the Russian governing class, to be attributed to his liberal tendencies more than to anything else. Repression, therefore, has been the rule of the present Czar's Govern-

ment. But it has been found that, while repression under former Czars gave the governing class breathing time and stifled revolution, repression under the present Czar has augmented the forces of that revolution rather than otherwise. In short, it has come to this, that war is the only way out of a deadlock, and the question among the Czar's counsellors is now, and has been since the meeting at Skierniewice, in what direction that war shall be waged. Here comes the obstacle: Germany and Austria bar the way in Europe, and therefore Russia must fight in Asia. The prestige acquired by the conquest of India, it is thought, would stifle revolution in Russia for a century at least, and it now only remains to consider what are Russia's chances of success. If she can hurl the whole military force of her Empire on British India, British pluck and endurance will certainly be tried to the utmost, and it is impossible to predict what the result will be. It is, therefore, a matter of life or death for Great Britain that the impending war should not be localized in Asia, but shall be extended to Europe. Russia's vulnerable point is the Black Sea, and if England has the resolution to seize it, despite of paper protests, she may come out of the struggle intact, while Russia will be obliged to renounce her schemes of conquest for many generations, and the Romanoff dynasty may consider itself very fortunate if it be allowed to transform autocracy into constitutional monarchy in Russia."

The conclusion which is drawn is admirably practical:—

The only common-sense solution of the present difficulty, which is worth tons of sentimental nonsense, is the occupation of Candahar and Herat by British troops, with or without the consent of the Ameer of Afghanistan, and the connecting of the two cities, in each of which there should be permanent British garrisons, with Quetta, by means of lines of railway. If Russian generals opposed such a plan, they should be driven back to Merv, or as much further back as they liked to go. Such a course would settle the destiny of India for a century at least, and would remove the Central Asian question from the region of practical politics.

The subjoined must have amused, if it did not puzzle, that most prosaic of departments, H.M.'s Post Office. A letter was received some years ago at Hong Kong from Foochow, which was to be forwarded, and bore this poetical address, *verbatim et literatim*:—

Postman, please, in kind permission,
This letter on the China Mission
To dear Mrs. Thompson hand—
At the West Field, North Sundaland!
Belford—by the Waron Sand
"England,"—Northumbaland.

IN our last issue we remarked at some length on the armies entertained by the Native States of India; and, while expressing gratification at the loyalty of their sovereigns in placing them so wholly at our disposal, ventured to hint that all these troops would be more or less useful; the best in line of battle, the residue for garrisons, and for the all-important duty of maintaining communications. We had no reason to think we were in error. But we cannot set up our judgment against that of the Ameer of Afghanistan. Says a contemporary:—

The Ameer had some difficulty in understanding the complacency of the English in allowing the native princes to have armies of their own. He was told that they were occasionally useful to us, and had, in fact, taken part in the last Afghan war. "Ah! and were killed off that way," was the Ameer's reply. "No, they kept our lines of communication open in the Kurram Valley." "Did they? I should have sent them where they might be thinned a little." His Highness evidently does not approve of having armies within armies.

WE rejoice to see that Lord George Hamilton, in the debate of the 11th, drew attention to one consequence of the present policy, or want of policy, as to Russian aggression. "Owing," he said, "to the advance of Russia in Central Asia, the whole control of the foreign relations of India must be transferred from the Indian Foreign Office to the English Foreign Office, and must form part of the policy of the Government of the day." Anyone who knows what has been the issue of a similar

transfer of the control of our Persian relations from India to the Foreign Office, how such an exceptionally qualified man as Sir H. Rawlinson (appointed with a view to Indian, and, therefore, to Imperial interests, and who had deservedly acquired such ascendancy at Teheran that the Russian Envoy quaked before him) was forced to resign on the transfer of the Persian Embassy to the Foreign Office, and was replaced, to the ruin of British influence, by an individual personally odious to the Shah, will foresee the result of a similar move on a larger scale; and we are sure that the note of warning has not been sounded a moment too soon.

In last week's number we gave a brief biography of Komaroff and Alikhanoff. Sir Peter Lumsden's services need no recapitulation; and as is well known, he was not present at "the Penjdeh massacre," but avowedly reported it, so to speak, at second-hand. Not so Captain Yate, who was actually present, and whose veracity is directly impugned by the Russian accounts. We read of him:—

At a time when so much depends on the word and character of Captain C. E. Yate, of the Bengal Staff Corps, it may interest the public to know that he is thirty-five years old, son of a Yorkshire clergyman, with a large mixture of Campbell blood. His fair skin and bright red hair will save him in any Central Asian Society for being taken for anything but a true Briton. Charlie Yate's Greek and Latin were acquired at Shrewsbury School, and he has always been considered a most trust worthy and industrious officer.

The question asked the other day, in the Commons, by Sir H. Wolff, himself a diplomatist, as to the abolition of the Consulate at Tiflis, established by Lord Beaconsfield in 1876, and abolished by the present Government soon after their accession to power, was incomplete. He asked for dates; he should have asked for the reason of the abolition of the post. We hope he will do so. It would have been invaluable at the present to have had at the headquarters of the Russian Caucasus province "a chiel takin' notes." Perhaps the Russians objected to this, and *this* caused the Consul's withdrawal. The inquiry should be made, together with another: Have we *any* Consuls in Asiatic Russia; if so, who are they, and where stationed?

THE Russians, we see, are going to establish "a separate diplomatic agency" in Calcutta; a focus, that is, of intrigue with the Native States. Of course we ought to retaliate by refusing recognition to the Envoy, or by insisting, as a condition precedent, on the establishment of Consulates throughout Russian Asia. Yet we allow the Russians to proclaim to the world that special permits are required to see the works on the Central Asian Railway, and that "no Englishman will on any account be allowed to view them." Can it be an English Government which allows itself to be thus flouted? No, it is a Government of Nidderings.

"It is generally recognised," says the well-informed *Statist*, "that the reduced drawings (of the India Council) of late will necessitate the issue shortly of a Sterling Loan." This, in the present state of the money-market, is pretty sure to attract attention, and we think most of our readers, unlike the worthy Berliners, will prefer it as an investment to Russian bonds.

THE annexed thoughtful and sensible remarks in the *Spectator* demand more than a casual perusal from every Anglo-Indian:—

The great significance of the debate of Monday and Tuesday in the Lords, upon the defences of India, may possibly escape the attention of some of our readers. The subject, though a burning, is not a lively one. The debate was, however, of the highest importance, and when it reaches India will be studied line by line by all governing men. It was the first debate in which the new position of England in Asia, arising from the Russian advance to Afghanistan, was seriously discussed as a permanent and not as a momentary fact; and every peer who took part in it was, to a greater or less extent, a representative man. It is clear that the new situation has been carefully studied, and that England meets it with a policy which, allowing for certain differences of detail, is accepted by both parties, and which, whether successful or unsuccessful, is adequately great.

The cardinal fact, to begin with, is admitted on all hands. Russia having, in the course of her destiny, rolled up the Paropamisus, or chain of low hills protecting Afghanistan from the North-West, England has "lost her insularity." No one of the experienced statesmen who spoke attempted to question or to minimise that great fact, Lord Kimberley, in particular, using words which, considering alike his official position and his experience, approach to a manifesto. The new position is not unendurable, for it is one which is endured by Germany, by Austria, and even by Sweden; but it is one which calls for certain efforts and certain sacrifices. The frontier must be guarded against Russia, if only to prevent the perpetual recurrence of panic; and the guarding, as in the case of Germany and of Austria, involves a considerable and a continuous military effort which cannot be avoided by any treaty, and probably not by any war. The two peoples touch, and the frontier of India must be made so strong that even a threat of invasion would produce no fear, while actual invasion would find the resisting force completely prepared.

We are really shocked to see *Punch* so rude to those in authority. We suggest for the subjoined paragraph a different heading. It should not be "Wanted—A Reason," but "Wanted—Reason;" which assuredly, in some people in high places, does not superabound.

WANTED—A REASON?—It is said that 8,000 British troops are, at this present moment, being slowly scorched to death under the broiling sun of the African desert. Why is this? Is it because—Either the Government has something else to think about; or Lord Hartington is waiting for the facts; or Lord Wolseley knows thoroughly well what he wants to do with the surviving remnant next autumn; or the Duke of Cambridge is of opinion that, as the troops are paid to die for their country, there is nothing after all much to grumble at; or that *some responsible people* in authority are letting things slide towards a harrowing catastrophe, which, when it happens, will surely arouse such a storm of indignation through the length and breadth of the country as it has not known for many a day—though it will arouse it, like all other popular storms, as usual—*too late!*

MANY readers will regret to hear, on the authority of the *Englishman's* correspondent at Goa, that mangoes will be exceedingly dear this season, for very few trees have flowered, and in those which have the blossoms have not all set, having been destroyed by dew.

"It is a sin to think one way and speak another." Such is one of the precepts amongst Burmese monks. The injunction may be commended to the Senate of England.

WE are right glad to see the sturdy and thoroughly English Bishop of Liverpool speaking out; he is a man who rarely throws away his words, written or spoken. He did not, he told the Church Missionary Society at their last May Meeting, grudge the additional Income-tax to make the navy of old England what it ought to have been if it had been properly attended to. What he deplored was the false economy, the wretched parsimony, the miserable management which had reduced the navy to this condition, and necessitated the spending of the money, owing to the ridiculous parsimony and false economy of those who had the reins of government in their hands.

WE must hope the enclosed will attract the attention of the War-Office. We should not care "to stand up to the bowling" of a Nordenfolt. Says the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—

According to a telegram from Vienna, the experiments made at Vörösvár with the new five-barrel Nordenfolt mitrailleuse have given the following results:—At 1,000 yards range twenty-six per cent. of the shots took effect on a target two mètres high. At 600 yards seventy per cent. of the shots struck. In the time firing, 100 shots in twelve seconds, and 480 in one minute were registered.

A CORRESPONDENT requests us to state that Mr. S. Sattluanadhan, late of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, but now Head Master of the Government College Rajamundri, in the Godavari District, took his degree of M.A. at Cambridge, on the 8th inst. He is also LL.B. of this University.

THIS week's *Statist* contains, in tabular form, what we

do not remember having before seen, a statement for the last five years of the working of the principal Co-operative Stores in London. These institutions maintain the hold on public favour, which, when once fairly established, they speedily secured. The total sales during the last year of the five "Service" Stores reached the enormous total of £5,279,165, to which the principal contributors were the Army and Navy, with £2,508,532, and the Civil Service Supply, with £1,691,456.

It used to be said, first a missionary, then (the capabilities of the country having been gauged) traders, lastly, an army and annexation. Let us look to Tibet and to Kashgar. We have not, indeed, a missionary (the Greek Church is not supposed to be great in the missionary line), but a Russian "explorer." Witness the following extract from the *Times* of the 15th:—

As great interest is felt in the progress of Colonel Prjevalsky's explorations in Northern Tibet and his attempt to reach Lhasa, the following message from him, dated Lob Nor, March 15 (probably O. S.), and published in the *Invalide Russe*, will be read with interest:

"During the last autumn and winter we visited Eastern Zaidam as far as Lob Nor. The middle range of the Kuen Lun, hitherto unknown, has been examined with sufficient care. The ancient route leading from Khoten to China has been found and thoroughly explored. We have also discovered three enormous snow peaks, to which we have given the names of Muscovite, Columbus, and Enigmatical. The most elevated point of the first-named is Mount Kremlin, of the second Mount Djinri, and of the third the Crown of Monomachus, which are all of a higher elevation than 20,000 feet above the sea. The Tibetan plateau skirting the middle Kuen Lun has an average height of 4,000 feet. No inhabitants were met with except in the Southern Zaidam. Further to the west the flora and fauna of the desert are extremely poor. In the month of December the cold was so intense that the mercury froze. We passed the month of February and the first fortnight of March at Lob Nor. We are just about to set out again, with the intention of crossing Cherchen, for the purpose of reaching Kiria, in the district of Khoten. During the three months of summer we shall traverse Northern Tibet, if the Chinese do not oppose us, and in the autumn we shall return to our own Turkestan. We are all in good health."

Mark another item of news, probably not so wholly unconnected with the above as might at first sight appear. It will be seen above that Khoten, visited several years ago by "Khoten" Johnson, and a "dependency," at one time, of Kashgar, has not escaped the ubiquitous Russian:—

Nusret, a Persian paper, learns from Bokhara that the Mohammedan insurgents in Kashgar, whose leader is Yakoob Beg's son, have sent a deputation to the Russian Consul in Kashgar, begging his Government to furnish them with arms, money, and ammunition. In return they will place Kashgar under Russian sovereignty as soon as it is freed from the Chinese yoke. Russia hesitates to comply with this request, as by so doing she would proclaim open hostility to China. The Chinese garrisons in the province of Kashgar have retired in all haste to Kashgar, Yarkand, and other towns. They expect that forces will be sent to relief from China.

It is satisfactory to find that the Chinese are more wide-awake to the probabilities of the future than we have proved ourselves. They are looking out for allies; our Government have long since disgusted all those who once wished us well:—

China is ready to welcome an English alliance against Russia if Afghanistan, Kashgar, or Cora is threatened.

Should war be declared China would promptly hurl her northern troops, well organised, drilled, and ready, into the field against the Amoor provinces, which are weakly defended. The English fleet should scour the seas, protect the coast, and transport the Chinese troops from Southern China, where they are now released, to Lazareff or elsewhere. The Chinese troops and fortifications are strong on the Manchurian frontier.

Japan favours the arrangement strongly.

The northern troops are the best in China. They are never sent south, but are kept ready for any emergency in the north.

The Chinese fleet possesses a nucleus of most valuable vessels, heavily armed; also torpedo boats. The Chinese army should be directed by British officers, and the Chinese fleet officered by Europeans commanded by British.

Yet a very different aspect of affairs is presented by a later telegram from Shanghai, dated May 16:—"The Chinese expected the English surrender in the matter of the Afghan frontier. They ridicule the war preparations

as a sham, likely to deceive only the British public." Even the Chinese have already found out the "humbug"—if our readers will excuse the word—and chicane of the present Cabinet. What a pity that the English nation should, of all, be the last to perceive it! How low we must have sunk in the estimation of all Asia! And all for what?

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Standard* says:—At Deogurh, which is one of the seven holiest shrines in India, a great procession of Pundits and priests is being organised. Prayers are to be offered for the preservation of peace between England and Russia, and for a blessing on the Queen. Such a ceremony is almost, if not quite, unprecedented in the history of English rule in Asia.

Those of Vienna are usually well informed, and make good use of their information. What says the well-known *Tagblatt* as regards the ostentatiously-bestowed honours given to Komaroff?—

Such infatuation argues no statesman-like seeking of peace on Russia's part. It would be a cruel piece of ostentation if Russia were dealing with a vanquished State. It is mere presumptuous folly in dealing with a first-class Power, which no nation in the world has long braved with impunity; and which Russia, if she remember the miserable exhibition that she made against Turkey alone, can least of all afford to defy. Russia is acting as if there were to be no to-morrow in this affair; as if England had spent her last guinea, unmoored her last ship, furled her flag, and abandoned herself to the rule of a dynasty of Gladstones.

The opinion of the more than semi-official *Monday Review* is also a little encouraging:—

Perhaps the retirement of England on the Afghan frontier, the abandonment of Herat, the sacrifice of Berber and Khartoum, and the deliverance of Suakim to Turkey, mark the lowest point of undeniable decay in England's power and credit. However little Great Britain may have counted on the sympathies of the Continent, civilized States could not but consider it gratifying, if a nation, placed by its own strength and merits at the head of universal civilisation, should recover from its prostration, and once again influence Europe by the signs of its political resurrection.

Can we realize the idea that we are thus patronized, patted on the back, by the Government of Austria. Perhaps this is their way—a good deal more dignified than Mr. Gladstone's abject apology—of noticing the gross and deliberate insult offered by the present Premier to one of our staunchest allies.

WE are glad to observe, from the usual circular of Messrs. G. White and Co., that the New Season's Teas, both from China and Assam, are fully equal to last year's produce. In Ceylon, however, complaint is made of the scarcity of the fuller-flavoured kinds.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Temps* has sent to that newspaper an account of the capture of Khartoum by an eye-witness, Ahmed Mohammed Saleh, a sergeant of the Egyptian army, who was in the neighbourhood of the Palace occupied by General Gordon, but has just escaped from the conquered town. He arrived safe at Assouan on the 27th of April last. His narrative, literally translated from the Arabic, is as follows:—

"Khartoum was on the point of being reduced to famine. All kinds of food were selling at exorbitant prices. In the course of one night the rebels, numbering 25,000, under the command of Walad el Nogan, filled up the ditches outside the town. That operation could be carried out in consequence of the treason of several of General Gordon's officers—principally Farag Pasha, Ahmed Bey Ali Gelab, and Hassan Bey el Bagnischni.

"At day-break, while the inhabitants were still asleep, the soldiers of Mohammed Ahmed entered the town, shouting, and began to massacre all those whom they met. Then they attacked the palace of the Governor-General, who, after having killed two of his assailants, was overpowered by numbers. His head was cut off and taken to the Mahdi. The slaughter and pillage were continued till mid day.

"Towards sunset, the Ababdehs, who acted as spies for the rebels, warned them of the approach of vessels coming from the north with soldiers and provisions. These troops, coming to the rescue of the town, were obliged to turn back; and two vessels were destroyed. If the English had reached Khartoum a few hours earlier they would have saved the town, which was well-fortified, and contained a garrison of 18,000 men. The greater number of these were killed. The Shaggiehs perished to a man in this slaughter.

"Three days after the occupation the rebels put to death Farig Pasha and Ahmed Bey. As regards the third traitor, Hassan

Bey el Bagnischani, he was spared, and has joined the troops of the Mahdi."

The correspondent adds that the women of Khartoum were sold as slaves, after a number had been reserved by Mohammed Ahmed and some of his chiefs. The dead amounted to more than 20,000. Their bodies, under the instruction of Mohammed Ahmed, were lying unburied. The Mahdi lives at Omdurman, a village on the right bank of the Bahr el Abiad, commanding the route to Kordofan. He goes every Friday to say prayers at Khartoum.

HERE we have the old *corvée*, or forced labour, system, with a vengeance. The *Indian Spectator* says:—It would be absurd to say that Government encourages the system of impressed labour. But all the same the system obtains here and there. It is an engine of torture in the hands of official underlings, especially in the mofussil and some of the native States. What occurs in the districts occurs on a smaller scale in towns. Even this enlightened city of Bombay is not quite free from impressed labour. Clerks and others in Government offices often ask the peons to do menial work at home. The peon has to go to the Sett's house morning and evening; sometimes to pass the night there attending upon the sick master, mistress or child. Fancy a sepahibahadur working as sentry during day and as dry nurse at night! Is this not the usual experience of many a Dhond and Pandu? And the head of the department often wonders why some of "these niggers" always sleep at office!

THE well-known "organ of trade," the *Akbari-Soudagar*, condemns the conduct of some natives who have been converting their Government promissory and currency notes into silver and gold on account of the strained relations between the English and the Russians. The paper charges these people with cowardice, and endeavours to give an encouraging account of English prowess, wealth, and strength.

WE heartily concur with *Bengal Public Opinion*, which paper, commenting in the recent attack by the Arabs on General McNeill's division, says that the bravery and dutiful behaviour of our troops is the only redeeming feature in this unfortunate and scandalous affair. It is sad to contemplate that the Government have not done their duty properly by these brave sons of Mars. An extraordinary issue of the *Gazette of India* ought long ago to have been published, acknowledging the services of the Indian troops. The *Times of India* is very rightly indignant at the slight that has been put by the Government in ignoring the gallantry of these troops altogether.

THE HOTEL METROPOLE.

We are much pleased to record the unequalled success of the concert given last evening at the above magnificent establishment, for the benefit of the Egyptian War Fund, and the Princess of Wales's branch of the National Aid Society. The splendid suites of rooms were filled by a brilliant company, and the magnitude of the building may be inferred from the fact that three military bands were simultaneously playing in various parts of it without the sounds in any way clashing.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, ever foremost in any good work, arrived, as usual, in good time, and the élite of London was thoroughly represented. The Royal party was conducted over the several parts of the building, the distinctive features of which were pointed out.

Much had been heard of the furnishing and decoration of the Hôtel Métropole, but the majority of those who last night traversed the well-lighted corridors, illuminated by the electric light, with gas as an auxiliary, admitted that their expectations were surpassed. Everything to the smallest detail has been executed in an artistic manner—everything is solid and substantial. The vestibule, with its mosaic pavement and black marble columns, with gold capitals, was a promising beginning to the series of magnificent rooms thrown open. The principal dining-hall is a very spacious and light apartment, possessing a massive marble dado and numerous pilasters, with an elaborate ceiling. Following the direction of "keeping the right," the visitor on emerging from this hall suddenly found himself transported from the evidences of modern taste and luxury to the cosy charm and subdued illumination of a country mansion rich in oak fittings and carvings. Most of the rooms on the Whitehall side of the building—as well as the second and smaller entrance to the hotel situated here—are treated in this manner. The "King's Room" is a dining-hall with portraits of celebrated persons of the First James's period. Contiguous is the Whitehall Salon, perhaps the finest room in the building, a broad and lofty apartment in cream and gold. This may serve as a ball-room, or may be used separately from the hotel for public objects. A corridor running the full length of this section conducts to the drawing-room before mentioned,

which is a reproduction of one of the Empress's private apartments in the Tuileries, and is very enticing with its hand painted silk panels, carved Portuguese marble mantelpieces, and rich window-hangings and upholstery. Next to this is the library, a comfortable Elizabethan room, and then comes the reception-room, reserved last night for the Royal visitors, which brings us round again to the Northumberland-avenue entrance. One of the leading attractions of the building is met with on the first floor. Here, amid a number of beautifully-furnished rooms *en suite*, is the "Marie Antoinette Chamber," announced to be the exact copy of the Marie Antoinette boudoir at Fontainebleau. This splendidly appointed room, with its gold chairs, white silk curtains, tasteful decoration, and finely painted panels (for the latter of which Messrs. Maple and Co., who have done the entire furnishing and the principal decorative work, specially engaged M. Galland, the Parisian artist), is an interesting spectacle in itself. The bed-rooms of the Hôtel Métropole, it may be added, number 600, the dining accommodation is equal to seating about 1,000 persons simultaneously, and seventy miles of electric light and bell-wire have been used in the building. The two deserving funds in aid of which the Hôtel Métropole was last night opened should benefit largely by the proceedings, inasmuch as the proprietors were at the cost of the refreshments included in the charge for tickets, the staff, the electric lighting, and other incidental expenses.

WE understand that a picture of General Gordon by Lowes Dickinson, is completed; it is entitled "The Last Watch," the scene being laid at Khartoum. With the sanction of the family, who have lent every assistance and taken deep interest in the progress of the picture, it is now on view exhibited at the British Gallery, Pall Mall, opposite Marlborough House. The profits of exhibition and engraving will be added to the Gordon Memorial Fund.

We have received from Messrs. Letts and Co., a map (included in Part IV. of their Popular Atlas) of Persia and Afghanistan, which, though on a small scale, is exceedingly clear, and enables the intelligent reader of the news of the day to see at a glance why Yakoub Khan (in this matter differing from his relative the Ameer of Cabul) is inclined to attach importance to the Afghan possession of Penjeh, which our Government, pusillanimous as usual, have persuaded Abdurrahman to abandon to the Russians. This map will be useful as a "Companion to the newspaper" in the almost certain eventuality of war breaking out.

WE have before observed that we can thoroughly depend on "our American Cousin" putting into practice, whenever his judgment is not warped by prejudice, the old saying that "Blood is thicker than water." We commend to the notice of our readers the annexed, which is being widely circulated, and which came into our hands by the merest accident:—A concert is being organised by a number of American ladies in London in aid of the branch of the National Relief Fund for sick and wounded soldiers in the Sudan, which is under the direction of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. The concert will take place at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday, June 9th, at 9.30 p.m., in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family—who graciously give it their patronage; and the interesting feature is, that all the performers, both amateur and artist, will be American. Full details and particulars will be shortly be published. Tickets—£1 1s. and 10s. 6d.—may be procured from the American ladies residing in London; at St. James's Hall; and from the principal concert agents.

OBITUARY.—The *Times* of the 15th records the death at the age of sixty-four of the Rev. Dr. Henry Abraham Stern, a German of Hebrew descent, who was, for more than forty years, one of the missionaries of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. The reverend gentleman received the degree of D.D. from the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1881. He was ordained deacon in 1844 by the Bishop of Jerusalem, and admitted to priest's orders by the Bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) in 1849. Dr. Stern was formerly a missionary in Persia, Arabia, and Turkey. Though an earnest man, and zealous on behalf of his society and the cause which it represents, it is doubtful if his death would have been thought worthy of record, but for the accident of his having been called, in the ordinary discharge of duty, to Abyssinia, where he incurred the displeasure of King Theodore, and was imprisoned in Magdala. It was to obtain his release, and that of his fellow-captives, that Mr. Rassam and Lieutenant Prideaux, then respectively first and second assistants to General Sir William (then Brigadier) Coghlan at Aden, were sent on a mission to Theodore, and by him detained. The result the despatch of a force under Lord Napier of Magdala, the death of Theodore at the fall of the fortress, and the education in England (under the care of Captain Speedy), and subsequent death of his son Alamayoo, are now almost matters of ancient history; but are involuntarily recalled to mind by the death of even one of the minor actors in the tragedy.

Chit Chat.

It cannot be otherwise than a matter of regret that the import of aniline dyes into India is steadily on the increase, to the injury of their native rivals, which are being gradually supplanted throughout the length and breadth of the whole peninsula. One colour and one alone—green indigo—holds its own. The preparation is a secret with the tribes who use it, and science has not as yet been successful in finding a substitute. Alhamdu lillah! God be praised!

It is publicly asserted that the alarming prevalence of cholera in Calcutta is due entirely to preventible causes; but "no neglect can be too flagrant, no abuses too scandalous, no breach of duty too flagrant to be condoned by a timid Government and an insolent Secretariat, both of them, it might almost be supposed, in a hurry to get safely to the hills, and to forget, in the pure and serene atmosphere of Darjeeling, alike the conflicts and the miseries of the mismanaged metropolis." Rather a heavy bill of indictment, but is it justified by facts? For the credit of humanity it may be hoped there is some exaggeration or partisan feeling.

SOCIETY has been terribly shocked in India by the circumstance that a lady of rank, who had recently been with her husband on a tour in India, threw herself out of the cabin window of the vessel on which she was returning home. Severe illness had deranged the unhappy sufferer's mind. Every possible effort was made to save her from drowning, but in vain. This is fearfully sad.

THE native servants with Sir Peter Lumsden's mission have behaved wonderfully well. With the repugnance of their race to carry warm clothing they braved the fury of an Afghan winter with the courage of heroes. The bare mention of Indian summer costume with the thermometer below zero makes the blood freeze in the veins.

GLAD tidings for manufacturers. A great demand has set in at Mozambique for Indian cotton goods, on the score of durability and cheapness. The only drawback is the Portuguese fiscal system, which acts as a blight upon all wholesome trade.

OVER one hundred years ago a certain Colonel Scott lost his wife and all his children in one day by cholera. Quitting his home he wandered forth no one knew where, and no one has ever discovered, not a trace of him from that day to this having been found. His bungalow remains now exactly as it was a century ago. What a strange romance in real life!

SAVE me from my friends! A worthy householder in the land of the Turkomans was aroused one night by unaccountable sounds in his house. Rushing downstairs he arrived in time to see a robber making his exit through a hole in the mud wall. Instantly seizing the thief by the only part of him which was visible—his legs—the lord of the mansion began to scream lustily for assistance; on the other side of the wall the fellow's comrades pulled bravely to get their companion through the hole, but in vain. At length fearing detection should one of their band fall into the hands of justice, they quickly and ruthlessly cut off his head, and decamping with their prey left the unhappy thief to be pulled through the hole a headless and therefore unrecognisable corpse!

A HORRIBLE tale comes from Bombay. The Hindoos, as is well known, burn their dead; the stench is said to be awful, but to add to the loathsomeness of the scene bits of charred flesh are carried away with the wind, and a case has been known of severe inflammation owing to a piece of a corpse getting into the eye of a passer-by. Yet we want to imitate the example in England. And is this mode of getting rid of "our friends" quite in accordance with medical science? We question whether the gases arising from the burning of diseased bodies are not injurious to health as well as unpleasant to the smell.

BUDDHISM is in the ascendant. Not long ago a clergyman from England embraced that religion; and now Miss Mary Flinn, of Colombo, has accepted a faith which she found "most in accordance with her own reason and common sense." A newspaper, too, is to be started in Europe advocating the claims of Buddhism as the "religion of the future." Good news this for the Liberation Society.

FOREST Conservancy in Tanna seems in a bad way—or, to speak in more measured terms, "a very disagreeable and undesirable state of things has been called into existence." It is this. The people for generations have been accustomed to do pretty much as they liked in the woods, cutting, lopping, and carrying away whatever they could lay their hands upon in the way of firewood, &c. When a department was organised to protect the forests and raise a revenue from them, naturally enough matters began to be

uncomfortable for the villagers, and hence friction and disagreeables came on the tapis. But is there not enough and to spare for both parties? Surely nature is sufficiently bountiful with her favours to enable Government to meet the requirements of a few cultivators.

SOCIETY at Mahabeshwar is sorely puzzled. A scheme has been propounded to have a series of fortnightly dances "financed by subscription;" but the ladies predominate over the "nobles" there in the ratio of 20 to 1. *Nil desperandum*, however, is the motto of the day, and all young men of "presentable appearance" who are acquaintance with the rudiments of dancing are requested to "alleviate the sufferings of female humanity by aiding and abetting" their terpsichorean endeavours to while away an hour. What if one is not of "presentable appearance?"

DURING the Russian War orders were issued to the British troops not to fire on any women in the enemy's camp, an injunction which chanced to reach the ears of the "pious" Northerners, who, it is said, were equal to the occasion, and thenceforth used in numerous cases to go about disguised as members of the weaker sex. A smart proceeding on the part of Holy Russia.

THE dock works at Kidderpore have been stopped for want of funds, and £300,000 are accordingly thrown away. Who is responsible for such waste of public funds? Verily a Joseph Hume is needed in India.

ONE immediate result of the policy of surrender is already beginning to be felt. "While the talk in London," says the *Pioneer*, "is of compromises and negotiations, the strain upon the military resources of the country continues, and the expenditure to be provided for by the Financial Department grows larger and larger." Precisely; this is just what might have been expected, and the worst is not yet over.

It will be a source of satisfaction that a large number of torpedoes are ready to be laid down in the Hugli at the shortest notice. This is as it should be. Fancy the City of Palaces at the mercy of a hostile squadron!

If you leave your tea to be made by your "khansama" (factotum), you will experience "disappointment and dyspepsia"—a home truth, and a nice piece of alliteration.

ROMAN Catholicism seems at a discount on the Malabar coast. The inhabitants, to the tune of 500 persons of several villages, have recently come *en bloc* under the pastoral care and protection of a Protestant clergyman. The priests are, it is said, much enraged at this wholesale "perversion" from the true faith; but then the perverts are only humble fishermen—with souls, perhaps, but little more.

WILL not the British Government devote a few rupees a year to keep in order the tomb of Sivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire in India? In his day he was one of the most formidable antagonists who ever crossed swords with the British Government. Cannot their successors pay a slight tribute to the memory of a valiant warrior and dashing leader? *Verbum sap.*

It is generally supposed that the mongoose (a species of ferret) is proof against snake bites. This is a popular delusion. That animal's immunity arises from the surprising quickness and agility with which it seizes its antagonist before the deadly fangs of the offender can come into play.

BURMESE custom gives to an outraged husband the right to cut off his faithless and fickle spouse's hair, and retain her in his establishment. We in this country get a divorce, and turn madame to the rightabout. In this instance West has the best of East.

AN old "Joe Miller" will sometimes bear repeating. Here is an instance. A medical man, deposing to the injuries he had found on a certain individual who had been badly handled in a street fight, certified that the person in question was suffering from "a severe contusion of the integuments under the left orbit, with great extravasation of blood, and ecchymosis in the surrounding cellular tissue, which was in a tumefied state." This was the professional mode of saying that the fellow had a black eye.

To get intoxicated on spirits which pay duty is bad enough, but to reel through the streets with a half empty eau-de-Cologne bottle at one's mouth, and cheat the *Exchequer*, is horribly awful; and it tends to cast a slur upon an universally-used perfume. What a shame!

AT Pondicherry they have had rain but for an hour since the 1st of January. What a nice place to live in!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1885.

OUR RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.

WE cannot help thinking that, ever since a vindictive statesman, nursing his own pique rather than his country's interests, cursed Turkey (in language as severe as ever Balak asked Balaam to employ) in a series of diatribes the length of which, printed on end, we have seen calculated to amount to something portentous, the tendency of the average Briton has been rather to look on the unspeakable Turk as an objectionable member of the European Club. We helped him, with his full consent, in the Crimean War; we helped him, without his consent, on our own behalf, in the last Russo-Turkish War (in which, but for the presence of our fleet at Prinkipo, there cannot be a doubt that the Jingo boast, "The Russians shall not have Constantinople," would have been signally falsified), and it has been the tradition, the invariable tradition of our diplomacy, to support the said "unspeakable." Naturalists tell us that nothing exists without a reason, and we may presume that this diplomatic tradition had, at one time, some *raison d'être*. May it not be worth while to inquire what this *raison d'être* was, and whether it may not, even now, have some claim to attention?

Whatever, in the first instance, the interests of trade in the Black Sea may have had to do with our desire to keep Russia, at all costs, out of the possession of the Dardanelles, is not now the question; though it may fairly be remarked that, since the introduction of free trade in corn, we draw a very large proportion of our supplies of that indispensable article through those Straits which might, if in the hands of an unfriendly Power, be closed *ad hoc* in order to help in starving us out.

The real question in hand is the road to India. There are four ways: (a) that through Persia and Russia, just taken by Mr. Stephens, unavailable during a great part of the year on account of snow, and assuredly unavailable in case of war with Russia; (b) that round the Cape,

which, with ships like the *Austral*, or, better still, the *Great Eastern* (which latter any sensible British Government would unhesitatingly buy—it could be had for a song—and fit up as a transport) need not exceed in duration some five weeks; (c) the Suez Canal, which any hostile vessel, laden with round polished granite blocks, which no grapple could seize, and sunk, could block for weeks; and (d) the Euphrates Valley route, at present, though, we hope not for ever, a thing of the future.

Now, of these routes two pass through Turkish territory. We say two, for it is the merest fatuity wholly to ignore Turkey's influence in Egypt, and, therefore, over the Canal. Let it never be forgotten that the late Khedive, Ismail, abdicated at a moment's notice at the behest of his Suzerain, the Sultan of Roum.

Something, then, of glamour attaches to this Potentate's name. Is it wise, even on this ground, to alienate him, and to throw him into the hands of a hostile Power, and that Power his and our most implacable foe? Not that his dignity, or his influence as Khalif over the world of Islam, has alone to be considered, important as these are to an Empire comprising many millions of Mussulmans.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that the goodwill of a sovereign, occupying, both by religious ascendancy and by territorial dominion, a position so exceptional, and one so fraught with influence, would be sought by any English Cabinet. How far this is from having been the case under the present Administration is, unfortunately, matter of notoriety. The revilers of the Turk have been promoted, his sympathisers (with the sole exception of Sir H. Elliot, who has an influential Whig connection,) snubbed, or removed from office; the Turk himself treated as a pariah, an outcast from the European family.

At any time, and under any Turkish Sultan, this would have been an indiscreet, even a fatuous, course of procedure (the word "policy" is wholly inappropriate to any doings of the present Ministry), but, at the present time, and with the present Sultan, it is absolutely ruinous.

At the present time. We know not in how brief a period we may be called on to draw the sword; that the period can be a long one, no sensible or well-informed person for a moment believes. We have, in Turkey, a State, the integrity and independence of which it has always been the policy of England to maintain. The fact that it is of primary importance to this country to have in the East of Europe and in Asia a friendly Mahomedan Power able to maintain itself in the East, a Power capable of exerting, not only a political, but a quasi-religious, influence, was, to a long succession of statesmen, who were really anxious for the interest of their country, a sufficient reason for adopting, and for maintaining, that traditional policy. It is, probably, one of the chief reasons why the present Government have so signally abandoned it.

We have said that the circumstances of the present time make it ruinous to turn aside the old friendship of England and Turkey, hitherto the common enemies of a common foe. The character of the present Sultan brings this out into even stronger relief. We have to deal, not with a respectable aggregate of Ministers called the Porte, but with a man in the true sense of the term, a being of decision of character, and who knows his own mind.

Hear Sir H. Layard, than whom there can be no more competent witness, and who thus speaks in the *Contemporary Review* for this month, in an essay which well deserves attentive study:—

No previous Sultan has had more influence, or has taken a more direct share in public affairs than the present one. Formerly the Sultan, upon almost every question, except one of very great magnitude . . . allowed his Ministers to pursue the course they

thought fit. . . But the present Sultan has taken the direction of affairs completely into his own hands; not only the greatest, but the smallest questions are referred to him and decided by him. During the time I was at Constantinople, I may say conscientiously that Turkey was indebted for nearly every improvement and every reform to the Sultan personally. . . . I always found him ready to listen to advice and to act on it if in his power.

Showing how the Sultan has been grossly insulted by the present Government (to the omission to send an Ambassador to his Court we have already, in a previous issue, referred) Sir Henry points out what this deliberately offensive conduct has cost us. Arabi, he says, would have obeyed the Sultan's summons, and the Egyptian war would have been saved. Could we restore our ancient friendship, we could forward the cause of civilisation, and obtain improvements and reforms promoting the welfare of the Christian and other populations. We should have a powerful ally, who could place at our disposal a first-rate body of men, in the event of that war with Russia "which must inevitably take place sooner or later."

And all these advantages we have sacrificed to the personal pique of a man who, though possessing exceptional abilities, and a capable financier, is yet, as a speaker, turgid, bombastic, verbose, and of set purpose unintelligible, never using a phrase which is not susceptible of plural interpretations, an unsurpassable adept in the art of "turning his back upon himself," devoid of the prevision of the future, and intuitive perception of the true bearing of present facts; in a word, destitute of every statesman-like instinct!

There is much reason to believe that a continuation of the line of conduct which Lord Beaconsfield pursued towards Turkey would have conduced, more than strikes casual observers, to the retention by England of the proud position—yet dignified rather than proud, for it was offensive to the legitimate pride of no other nation—which our country held at the close of the Beaconsfield Administration. We had not then first insulted, then apologised to, and finally alienated, every European Power whose friendship was worth having; we had not, in fact, played in politics the Major Wellington de Boots of the stage, alternately blustering and retreating. Respected by our colleagues in Europe, whose "concert" was then in favour of not against us, we occupied a position nearly analogous to that in which Cromwell and Pitt placed us. May the prestige—a word meaning a very real thing, however much purblind politicians may deny its existence—of our country be restored ere it be too late!

"THE GOLDEN ROAD TO SOUTH-WESTERN CHINA."

A most interesting lecture under this heading, delivered, however, to a not very large, and somewhat apathetic, audience, was given at the Rooms of the Society of Arts last Friday by Professor R. K. Douglas, of King's College, clearly an enthusiast as regards the subject-matter of his lecture.

The extraordinary fertility, and consequent vast commercial importance, of the provinces known as Szechuen and Yunnan, has long been notorious, and their inaccessibility to Europeans scarcely less so. A glance at the map will show that the tract is most abundantly watered, the larger rivers running chiefly in a southerly direction. The geological value, if any, of the barren mountains which confine the valleys of these streams has never been exhaustively explored; but the valleys themselves "are teeming with populous villages, towns, and cities, and yield large and profitable crops in return for the labour bestowed on them." These valleys can, the lecturer observed, best be reached by following the course of the streams. No other route, he urged, "has fully answered

the expectations of its advocates." The long waterway of 1,750 miles up the Yang-tse renders that approach wearisome, and practically useless for the rapid transit required if these provinces are to be developed. The route now used from Burma is that *via* Bhamo, which is characterised by the well-known traveller, Mr. Baber, as "the worst possible route, with the least possible trade." "I do not mean that it would be impossible to construct a railway. A high authority informs me," adds Mr. Baber, "that if shareholders will find money they will always find an engineer to spend it. By piercing half-a-dozen Mont Cenis tunnels, and erecting a few Menai bridges, the road from Burma to Yunnanfu could doubtless be much improved." Yet it is from the Burmese side that Professor Douglas thinks the attempt should be made. But he would begin further south, where the hills confining the valleys no longer need "Mont Cenis tunnels," but, as is the case on the lower centres of most rivers of any magnitude, gradually sink to a nearer approach to the level of the plain. Starting from Maulmein or Bangkok in Siam he would have a road (preferentially, of course, a railroad) up the valley of the Menam to Zimmé or Lakhon, and from thence onwards through the Shan States of Kiang-tung, and Kiang-tung to Szemao, in Yunnan.

It will not escape our readers that this is practically the same route as that so long and so persistently advocated by the late Captain Sprye, and to the "pushing" of which he really devoted his entire life. Theoretically easy, and doubtless practically feasible enough as is the route, it is open to question whether any body of capitalists can be found to venture on the vast expenditure which must be incurred, and must, during the construction of the line, remain awhile unprofitable.

Exceptional as is the fertility of Szechuen and Yunnan (a desire on the part of the French to get a footing in them by ascending the rivers from Tonkin is believed by many to have been the real *causa causans* of the Franco-Chinese war, now happily terminated), the wildness of the tribes through whose territory much of the track must pass, and the vast distances to be traversed, make its completion, perhaps even its commencement, a thing of the distant future. But those who heard Professor Douglas on Friday cannot but cordially recognize in him an advocate as earnest as, and more able and learned than, Captain Sprye, and as cordially thank him for anew directing attention to the subject.

WHEN we read of cartridges the first of which jams in the barrel, exposing the unhappy user thereof to be bayoneted if in European, or speared if in Asiatic or African warfare, of swords which bend instead of piercing or cutting (unlike the Damascus blade of old, which could bend, pierce, and cut), of bayonets—so-called—which crumple up like lead if they touch anything harder than a bit of pasteboard, of ships of war which cannot propel themselves, we feel inclined to fold our arms and say it is "kismet"—fate. *Quem Deus vult*, &c. But this conviction need not make us forget that "Jupiter helps those who help themselves." We are not going to say that it is the Government who make a "pot of money" by supplying our men with "Brummagem" articles: some one does. We never hear of officers' swords which cannot pierce an adversary as though he were a sheet of brown paper; nor of officers' revolvers which fail to go off. Officers pay a fair price for a good article; the Government could get the same article at a much cheaper rate on account of the great scale on which they require supplies. Why don't they?

To procure these at a moderate rate, in their own manufacturing, has been the Will-of-the-Wisp of successive

Governments. The solution of the problem, *quod erat faciendum*, has never been accomplished.

We therefore heartily welcome a competitor in the manufacture of ammunition, who, like the British Cart-ridge and Ammunition Company (whose advertisement will be found at page 454) starts under favourable auspices, with apparently abundant means, and with every facility for carrying on, at no less than five considerable factories, a large business. That such a business, honourably conducted, will be patronized by the Government, we hope; that the public will support it we are sure. That it is lucrative is clear from one fact, that the shares of the cognate business of Eley and Sons, which not long since (to use a slang City phrase) "went into limitation," that is, became a limited company, are at a premium of 260 per cent., a figure which would doubtless be greatly exceeded in time of actual war.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.—RECOLLECTIONS OF WOOLWICH.*

Books on the Indian Mutiny are very numerous, but they are also generally very discursive. The latest issued is not, however, open to much blame in this respect, being an unvarnished account in chronological order of the events of the Mutiny by an officer who was himself an eyewitness of a large portion of the scenes represented, and well acquainted with the people and the country. The history of the siege of Delhi, certainly the main event of the mutiny, is chiefly compiled from the notes made at the time by General Sir Charles Reid. Hence Colonel Dewé White's information may be generally relied on, and his work will suit those people who prefer to draw deductions for themselves. The "Recollections of Woolwich" extend from 1850 to the present time, and will be found interesting to officers of artillery and ordnance.

KEENE'S HISTORY OF HINDUSTAN.†

Another history of Hindustan! many of our readers will say. Readers of the history now under review will find that they will not do wrong in carefully perusing it. Mr. Keene has, indeed, been compelled to compress within the space of a not very large volume a narrative of events extending over some centuries—events to do full justice to which would require nearly three times the space. But in these times of life by railway and telegraph few would read the three tomes, whereas the one volume can, to use a medical phrase, be "readily assimilated." Thoroughly to understand the process by which a race gradually emerges from subjection to despotic government into a state in which the interests of the people—in reality, of course, identical with those of the ruler—are, in however slight a degree, recognised, is not an easy task, even in Europe. To place it clearly before the reader is one even more difficult. The various stages through which Germany, Italy, France, our own country, and (as more especially Oriental in its feelings and habits) Spain, have successively passed, have been well, though not always with the same clearness of perception or perspicuity of delineation, traced; usually by indigenous historians. But, when we come to the East, materials are much less copious, and the historian is, as it were, called on, like the Hebrews of old, to make bricks without straw. Nor is the reason far to seek. The chroniclers of Europe in earlier times, almost without exception, were ecclesiastics. Buried in the consecrated seclusion of a monastery, they put down on paper—or on that which did duty for it—such facts as came to their knowledge by report. Safe from secular interference, they recorded, without much bias, except in favour of the Church, what they heard. Froissart and Comines are, perhaps, the most striking exceptions substantiating the accuracy of this general rule.

But in the East our materials are of a wholly different character. It is from independent chroniclers that we hear of the prosperity of England; how, in spite of all drawbacks, the people were the least oppressed, and justice the best administered, of any country in Europe. In the East we find, until the time of Sir Thomas Roe, few independent observers, for, pace Colonel Yule and Mr. Markham, we can hardly consider Marco Polo, however geographically valuable, as such; and the sources of history are too often the secretaries and hangers-on of sovereigns, bound, by the tenure of their position, to glorify their master, to "stick to him through thick and thin." Hence the disintegration of their narratives, the "smashing-up" of the shell to get to the kernel, is the very first work of the would-be narrator of fact. Just as,

in the mediæval times of Europe, we hear of battles and sieges, of popes, emperors, kings, dukes, and podestàs, so in the East, and for the same reason, history seems to be an endless succession of khalifs, sultans, beys, rajàs, and so on—capital knowledge for a competitive examination, and about as practically useless as most similar requirements. The people are simply nowhere. They existed, for they propagated their race, paid taxes, and cultivated the land. But they were as purely money-producing machines as those which coin the sovereigns and shillings at the Mint.

What has been wanted has been a work which should give a fair idea of the condition, during various periods, of the toiling millions of Hindustan.

And, though the bulk of Mr. Keene's work is necessarily devoted to the successions of dynasties and of their respective members, we are much pleased to see in it a real attempt to trace, with reasonable conciseness, yet in a comparatively popular way, the gradual amelioration, during a period of many centuries, of the condition of the people, properly so-called. It is to these parts of Mr. Keene's work that we more especially solicit our readers' attention.

Really substantial steps towards establishing the rights of property were introduced in the first half of the sixteenth century by Sher Sháh, himself an Afghan, and therefore, unless ethnology mislead us, not improbably an Israelite. The account (p. 73) of his proceedings when first placed in power as what we should call Commissioner, in Behar, is striking. Here he, for the first time, came to the fore. "The union of humanity with energy is," as our author truly remarks, "most exceptional among Asiatic Statesmen, for their conduct is usually the result of impulse, and is determined by the prevailing turn of individual character." On taking charge, the Khan (he did not assume the title of Sháh till he was *de facto* Emperor) "assembled the officials and heads of the community. To the former he said that he had set his heart on the welfare of the tract, that their own interests would be as much concerned as his reputation. *In the last resource success depended on the humble peasantry.*" Accordingly, the cultivator was to have a fixed assessment, and the privilege (then all but unheard-of) of paying in money or kind; the collectors were to be remunerated by a cash payment; and "I warn you," said Sher Khan to the latter, "that if the people complain that you take more than is so fixed, I shall myself take part in the audit, and shall debit the excess to you." This is, it seems to us, the way to get a thriving, contented, and loyal agricultural class—"a bold peasantry, their country's pride."

The operation of Sher Sháh's reforms was extended, as his power augmented, far beyond Behar. On a larger scale they seem to have been effective. Some of his "notions" have been found of service at the present day. Thus—and this is doubtless the origin of the *khoj*, or tracking, system—"if thefts or robberies could not be brought home to the actual offenders, the heads of the commune in whose borders the offence occurred were called on to satisfy the authorities that the offenders had not found harbour with them, and to trace them to another village;" a plan which might well be adopted in Ireland even at the present day.

Another arrangement of Sher Sháh's, though doubtless good in his time, is less so now-a-days, yet it has, apparently, commended itself to our Indian authorities, who generally remove a man from a district just as he has all but mastered the details of its administration. "No officials were allowed to remain in the same place more than two years."

It is needless to say that, "as the course of true love never did run smooth," so the system inaugurated by Sher Sháh was often interrupted in its operation by something more serious than "lovers' quarrels." The whole framework of the State was repeatedly shaken, yet somewhat remained, and "this farsighted man, even after his death and the subversion of his dynasty, remained the originator of all that was done by mediæval rulers for the good of the Indian people."

It is because we so entirely agree in Mr. Keene's estimate of the value of Sher Sháh's reforms, and because we do not think that his well-merited glory should be wholly absorbed in the greater effulgence of his successor, Akbar, that we have specially mentioned his reign.

With the reign of Akbar we come to a period, divided, indeed, by few years, but yet virtually by many, from those which preceded it. Mr. Keene has given much, but by no means too much, space to it. We shall, as in the case of Sher Sháh, remark chiefly on what affects "the taxpayers," to use a modern, but inaccurate, phrase. Akbar was, in the best sense, "a Liberal." Such regulations as that, "though the suppression of rebels is one of the duties of rulers, yet the persecution of their unoffending women and children is unlawful" (though the actual words are a gloss of the commentator, yet) express a statesmanlike feeling which the destroyers of wells in Egypt might do well to follow. It is in this reign—a fact which renders it for ever memorable—that we first see Christians openly received (1576) at an Indian Court. Fancy Protestants being received at Mary's, or Romanists at Elizabeth's, Court! Akbar was much ahead of us in toleration.

Akbar it was, too, who, following out Sher Sháh's perception of "the benefit that might be expected from leaving a definite

* "A Complete History of the Indian Mutiny." By Colonel S. Dewé White, late Bengal Staff Corps. J. Marche, Weston-super-Mare. 1885.—"Recollections of Woolwich." By R. E. White. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co., London. 1885.

† "Keene's History of Hindustan." London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1885.

margin between the State's demand and the expenses of cultivation," first caused the compilation of a Domesday book, which, as Mr. Keene observes, "formed the basis of that system which, under the name of 'settlement,' still prevails in most parts of India."

We have thus traced, in company with our author, the gradual improvement of the state of the people of Hindustan up to a point where the mediæval history of the country may be said to end, and its modern history to begin. Mr. Keene here, properly enough, draws the line, reserving the events of a later period for another book. Having already exceeded the ordinary limits of an article, we shall follow his example; and, while thanking him for the pleasure which the perusal of the first book of his history has afforded us, reserve for another issue any remarks we may have to make on the period comprised in the second book.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. W. C. Chowne, S.C., Capt. C. E. W. Macdonald, S.C., Deputy Surg.-Gen. A. M. Dallas, Hon. Capt. R. G. Davies, P.W.D., Capt. J. A. Miley, S.C., Lieut. W. H. Jameson, S.C., Lieut. N. A. K. Burne, S.C., Maj. C. H. Stoddart, S.C., Lieut.-Col. C. T. Lane, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Capt. B. H. Pollard, S.C., Lieut.-Col. H. M. S. Magrath, S.C., Surg.-Maj. T. Beaumont, M.D., Surg.-Gen. W. R. Cornish, Capt. B. Gompertz, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. H. B. Abbott, S.C., Surg.-Maj. P. S. Turnbull, Maj. J. M. Madden, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. E. Buckland (Cov.), A. Tomes, G. E. Godbier, E. Moffat, C. H. Reynolds, T. Roberts (Cov.), A. C. Tupp (Cov.), H. J. S. Cotton (Cov.), J. A. Innes, T. S. Huskisson, G. H. Foster, C. W. Mellor (Cov.), T. D. Brighton (Cov.), T. W. Holderness (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—W. A. Happell (Cov.), H. O'C. Cardozo.

Bombay Estab.—G. Druitt (Cov.), H. Holmes.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Surg.-Maj. H. E. Busted.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. E. P. Lincke, G. M. Gregory, A. R. Birks (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—S. Hammick (Cov.), F. Pont.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. E. W. Macdonald, S.C., 1 year 182 days.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. G. Crump (Cov.), s.c. 3 months; J. H. Corkery (assist. surg.), extry. 7 weeks.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CANDY—May 7, at Somersset, the wife of C. H. Candy, Esq., B.A., LL.M., of a daughter.

COURTNEY—May 13, at West Cromwell-road, S.W., the wife of D. C. Courtney, Esq., Captain, R.E., of a son.

JOHNSON—May 7, at 58, North-end, Croydon, the wife of E. Pellier Johnson, Esq., 9th Lancers, of a daughter.

KILNES—May 9, at South Kensington, the wife of C. H. Kilnes, R.A., of a daughter.

NORTON-TAYLOR—April 28, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Norton-Taylor, R.A., of a son.

ROBERTSON—May 12, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Captain W. J. Robertson, R.H.A., of a daughter.

VALLANCE—May 12, at Hove, the wife of Captain J. O. Vallance, R.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CREAGH—ELRLINGTON—May 16, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Augustine Fitzgerald Creagh, Command. 2nd battalion South Staffordshire Regiment (80th), to Louisa Beatrix, youngest daughter of Colonel Gerard William Elrlington, 69, Prince's-gate, late of the Scots Guards.

DANVERS—MORRIS—May 7, at Reddington, by the Rev. W. Morris (brother of the bride), Alan, eldest son of F. C. Danvers, of the India Office, to Alice Isabel Bowerbank, third daughter of W. B. Morris, formerly of Kingston, Jamaica.

KIMBER—TEIL—May 13, at North Finchley, Thomas Kimber of South Hampstead, to Alice Emma Virginia, daughter of the late Thomas Teil, of Boltons, S.W., and Calcutta.

PENROSE—GREENE—May 16, at Killiney Church, county Dublin, Cooper Penrose, Captain R. E., third son of the Rev. John D. Penrose of Woodhill, county Cork, to Sylvia Alice, second daughter of Thomas Greene, Esq., of Avonmore, Killiney.

DEATHS.

BOULTBEE—May 10, at Southsea, Juliana, wife of H. J. Boulton, late Captain R.A.

BOYLE—May 3, Francis S. B. Boyle, aged 23.

BRUERE—May 5, William Sadleir Bruere, Esq., formerly Lieut. 22nd Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, and of Middleham, Yorkshire, aged 56.

CROFTON—May 13, at Hampton Court Palace, Frances Amelia, wife of Colonel E. W. Crofton, C.B., R.A.

DIXON—May 12, William Evan Manley, second son of Major-General W. Manley Dixon, C.B., late R.A.

DONALD—May 15, at 46, Sinclair-road, West Kensington Park, John Donald, late of Budaon, Roselaund, aged 85.

EASTERBROOK—April 18, on voyage home from Shanghai, Sidney T. F. Easterbrook of Forest-hill.

GRANT—May 4, at Bexley-heath, Kent, Jessie Kate, the dearly-loved wife of George Gregor Grant, late of Calcutta.

GARSTIN—April 22, at sea, George Harold Anthony, infant son of Captain G. L. Garstin, 9th Bengal Cavalry.

HARDY—May 7, at Dal-on-the-Nile, Lieut. E. E. Hardy, R.N., H.M.S. *Monarch*, aged 22.

MOUSLEY—May 14, at Ladywell Park, S.E., William Mousley, of H.M.'s Ordnance Department, Bombay.

OZZARD—May 16, at Forton Barracks, Gosport, from remittent fever contracted in the Sudan campaign, Lieut.-Colonel Albert Henry Ozzard, R.M.L.I., late Commanding Royal Marine Battalion, in his 50th year.

WALSHE—May 13, at Florence, Anna Sophia, daughter of the late Hugh Crawford Walshe, Surgeon-Major Royal Horse Artillery.

WALTER—May 5, from an accident at Alderney, Captain Edward C. L. Walter, R.I. Rifles, eldest son of Colonel Edward Walter, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, aged 31.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALSTON—April 16, at Talup, Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of John Alston, of a daughter.

BARCLAY—April 17, at Bhicanpore, the wife of T. Barclay, of a son.

BOULDERSON—April 4, at Toungoo, the wife of H. A. Balfour Boulderson, 3rd M.L.I., Station Staff Officer, of a son.

GWATKIN—April 12, at Yorkston Dale, Murree, the wife of Captain F. S. Gwatkin, 13th (D.C.) Bengal Lancers, of a son.

HODSON—April 25, at Rumbold's Koti, Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of Mr. H. P. Hodson, M.A., of a daughter.

VUCCINO—April 26, the wife of Paul Vuccino, of a son.

WARD—April 24, at Neemuch, C.I., the wife of Surgeon-Major Ward, F.R.C.S.I., Medical Staff, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—WARREN—April 25, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Surgeon R. Baker, M.B., Bo. M.S., Acting Resident Surgeon, European General Hospital, to Frances Maude, eldest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Warren, M.A. Rector of Balbriggan, Co. Dublin.

HOWARD—SMITH—April 22, Charles Frederick Albert Howard, second son of J. S. Howard, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., to Florence Margaret Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. J. B. Smith.

MILLER—YULE—April 22, at the Old or Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. S. Harrington, M.A., James Bernie, second son of Thomas Miller Esq. Rockferry, Cheshire, to Annie, eldest daughter of the late Jame Yule, Esq., Sydenham, Kent.

STEWART—McKAY—April 23, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by Rev. A. Saunders Dyer, Chaplain, Andrew Morton Stewart to Annie McKay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Robinson.

DEATHS.

BOYD—April 19, at Naringunge, Eastern Bengal, accidentally drowned, Robert Boyd, Assistant Engineer, Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Jute Works (late of Port Glasgow, and formerly of Johnstone, Scotland).

CLARKE—April 21, at Motiharee, of dropsy, Anne, beloved wife of Sub-Conductor C. J. Clarke, Supervisor, D.P.W., aged 45 years.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN—April 23, at Calcutta, George Drake-Brockman, of cholera, aged 75 years.

FREEBORN—April 19, at Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, Madeline Swanseger Freeborn, the only daughter of E. R. Freeborn, Esq., of Bombay.

ROBINSON—April 20, at Umballa, Patience, only child of Captain P. A. Robinson, Army Pay Department, aged 2 years and three months.

WALKER—April 20, at Shillong, Grace, the beloved wife of G. H. D. Walker, P.W.D.

WODSCHOW—At Kissengunge, Purneah Elizabeth, widow of the late J. J. J. Wodschow, aged 64 years and 5 months.

YOUNG—April 22, at Rajapur, Ratnagiri Districts, John Wellington Young, Assistant Superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey eldest son of the late Captain J. W. Young, C.B., late I.N. Superintendent, Bombay Marine, aged 41 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 12, Clan Ogilvie (s), Bombay; Persia (s), Glasgow.—13, Clan Drummond (s), Glasgow; California (s), Glasgow; Bellerophon (s), Shanghai.—14, Mirzapore (s), Calcutta; Surat (s), Antwerp; Rydal Water, Rangoon.—15, Peru (s), Alexandria.—16, Cuban (s), West Indies; Panda, Mauritius.—17, Star of Bengal, Calcutta; Victoria Cross, Calcutta.—18, Capella (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—May 11, Ancona (s), London.—12, City of Venice (s), Clyde.—14, Verona (s), Colombo; Belgravia (s), Liverpool.—15, Britannia (s), Kurrachee.—16, Clan Cameron (s), Liverpool.—18, Gwalior (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—May 13, Vesta (s), Liverpool; Clan Buchanan (s), Glasgow.—15, Tasmania (s), London; City of London (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 12, Cæsarea, Bombay; Arcadia (s), Alexandria.—13, Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta; Queen of England, Calcutta; Duchess of Edinburgh, Calcutta; Rajore, Calcutta.—14, Marti Codoler, Mauritius; Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Bombay.—15, Mirzapore (s), Calcutta.—16, Normandy, Colombo.—17, Pelican (s), Colombo; California (s), Bombay; Persia (s), Calcutta; Alexandra, Calcutta.—18, Copley, Calcutta; Hunyura (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—May 13, Clan Mackay (s), Antwerp.—16, Clan Fraser (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—May 12, Clan Matheson (s), London.—14, Nuddea (s), London.—15, Hesperia (s), New York.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, May 20; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, May 28; from Brindisi, June 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Butter and six children, Mr. W. Sparkes, Mrs. Berryman, Miss Gemmell, Mr. H. Sparkes, Miss Nicholson, Mr. G. Nicoll, Sergt. Watson, wife, and child, Mr. Richardson.

For Bombay: Mr. Fox-Strangways, Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield, Mrs. O. Middleton, Mr. Gaber. From Brindisi: Mr. A. Thompson, Mr. F. F. Christian.

For Madras: Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. La Nauze, Dr. A. H. Leapingwell, Mr. W. Wilkinson, Mrs. Johnston and three children, Rev. Mr. Simpson.

For Colombo: Mr. D. W. Skrine, Surgeon-Major A. H. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. R. Kennedy, Mr. Parsons.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, May 27; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 4; from Brindisi, June 8.

For Bombay: Dr. H. E. Busteed, Mr. T. Gillispie, Mrs. Ferrar. From Brindisi: Hon. J. H. Quinton.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, June 3; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, June 11; from Brindisi, June 15.

For Bombay: From Venice: Mr. W. R. Carreras. From Brindisi: Major W. J. Le Breton, Mr. S. Tremaine, Mr. E. S. Vardon, Colonel Rolland, Colonel W. Hill, Mr. J. Down, Mr. S. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Norman.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, June 3; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, June 11; from Brindisi, June 15.

For Calcutta: Miss Mack.

For Madras: Mrs. A. Churchill, Mrs. Dimick.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. G. R. Tilley.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, June 10; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, June 18; from Brindisi, June 22.

For Bombay: Mr. W. S. Hay. From Brindisi: Colonel Filgate, Mr. P. V. Luke, Mr. J. A. Davis, Mr. A. D. Pollen, Mr. C. W. Wilson.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, June 17; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, June 25; from Brindisi, June 29.

From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Murray. From Brindisi: Mr. F. W. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Lalpoora*, to sail from London May 27.

For Colombo: Mr. J. W. and Mrs. Viner, Mr. C. H. Bagot, Mr. Walker.

For Calcutta: Miss M. H. Stewart, Mr. Withall, Mrs. Caldecott and children, Mr. L. Watt, Mr. W. Rogers, Mr. A. W. Young.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dorunda*, to sail from London May 30.

For Brisbane: Miss Hodson, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mrs. Watson and children, Mr. Tom.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, sailing May 30.

For Calcutta: Miss Ellis, Mrs. Roberts.

For Colombo: Mr. John M. Pickthall, Miss Pickthall, Mrs. W. H. Green, two children and nurse.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Brindisi*, April 27.

From London: Lady Lyall, Miss Lyall, Miss Willshire, Lieut.-Colonel Heywood, Lieut. Berkley, Lieut. Martin, Mr. F. A. Phillips,

Miss Easy, Mr. Needham, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Walker, Mr. Duttra, Mr. Hosain, Conductor Buchanan, Lieut. Pelleau.

From Suez: Lieut. Macdonald, R.N.

From Venice: Mrs. Curling, Miss Rogers, Lieut. Vicars.

From Brindisi: Mr. C. E. Day, Mr. Suleiman, Mr. Gockvad, Mr. McEwen, Mr. Rylie, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Colonels Boone, Clubley, Griffith, Justice, Hay, Chambers, Lloyd, Bengaugh, Bell, Rendhold, Phelps, Majors Baber, Fagan, McNeill, Kennedy, McGhee, Lieut.-Colonels Hesketh, Wright, Sexton, Gordon, Austin, Keays, Morris, Cunningham, Cotton, Payne, Lieuts. Pritchard, Porter, Meade, Montgomery, Wratislaw, Dobbie, Cooper, Currie, Parker, Captains Rawlinson, McCausland, Barr, Monteith, Leader, Surgeons Ferraud, Lucas, Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Parker.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, left Bombay May 1.

For London: Mr. R. Span, two Misses and Master Merriman, Mrs. Naylor, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Salaman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mounsey, Mrs. A. R. Bulman and child, three Misses Bulman, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. R. G. Graham, Mr. Theodore Beck, Mrs. Reynolds and two children, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ashdown and child, Mr. Mirza Kazeim Hoosein, Mr. M. E. Sassoon, Mr. Mahdi Huson, Hon. and Mrs. Napier and maid, Mr. W. K. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Midwinter, Lieut.-General and Mrs. Merriman, Colonel G. E. Erskine, Miss Erskine, Mr. J. Borges, Miss Borges, Lady Wedderburn and infant, Mr. W. Guest, Mr. Louis S. Moss, Rev. F. A. Russell, Mr. Richardson and child.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Sterndale.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Fulton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, Miss Alice Swaine, Mr. J. P. Watson, Mr. J. H. Thompson, Mr. E. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. H. M. Plowden, Mr. C. Wesch, Mr. J. C. Orr, Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Mr. H. W. Gibson, Lord William Beresford, Mr. A. Gaselee, Mr. H. H. Calvert, Mr. A. Bais, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Dakes, Mr. Bulckel.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. S. Tait, Mr. H. W. Steel, Major Drake Brockman, Mr. Alex. Harvey, Deputy Surgeon-General A. M. Webb, Mr. J. W. Brownrigg, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Isides Mauro.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

For LONDON, per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, left Malta May 10.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Magor, Mrs. and Miss George and infant, Mrs. G. W. Peppe, two children and ayah, Mr. G. T. Peppe, Mrs. T. F. Peppe, Mrs. W. T. Reid and infant, Miss Morris, Mrs. Blair and two children, Mr. George, Mr. and Mrs. Paul and two children, Mr. Logan, Mr. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. Spalding and two children and ayah, Mrs. Wood and two children, Mrs. Steel, Mrs. and Miss Dacosta and three children, Mr. C. H. Morgan, Mr. Struth, Mr. Stein, Mr. Winship, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Meares and four children, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. S. Pawell.

From Madras: Rev. H. Jensen, Mrs. Jensen, Miss Jensen, Master Jensen, Mr. C. Rundall, Mrs. Rundall, Miss Dempster and ayah, Miss M. Herbert, Miss E. Herbert, Master R. Herbert, Mrs. Hamilton and two Masters Hamilton and East Indian nurse, Colonel Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Dunsterville and child, Mrs. Higginbotham, Miss Higginbotham, Surgeon-Major H. P. Eade White, Miss Bailey, Mr. W. E. Taylor, Mr. C. G. Lechler, Mr. R. Hamilton, Mr. H. Wood.

From Colombo: Mrs. Elphinstone, three children and nurse, Miss Bovill, Miss Bannigartin, Mrs. Cory.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, left Liverpool May 16.

For Calcutta: Mr. T. S. Cecil.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Tanjore*, Capt. Briscoe, from Venice, May 14.

For Calcutta: Mr. Hirschhorn. From Brindisi: Mr. C. Richards.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Surgeon-Major Kiemander, Mr. L. Moore, Mr. C. M. Davies, Lieut.-Colonel Wace, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. W. S. Owen, Mr. C. Brereton, Mr. J. A. Parker, Dr. A. Kees.

For Alexandria: H.E. Wiston Bey. From Brindisi: Mr. Anderson.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Malwa*, sailing from Bombay May 8.

For London: Mrs. Dallas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Mahomy, Mr. Jopp, Mr. Jameson, Mr. G. H. Stephens, Mr. W. Coke, Mr. T. F. Hedger, Mr. E. A. Storey, Mrs. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dame and eight children, Mr. Bader, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. White, Mr. G. Harris, Lady and Miss Macpherson, Mr. A. E. Battle, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Millan.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. Sewell, Mr. C. A. Smith, Mr. E. J. Barton, Mr. C. Rubely, Mr. A. H. Dairdson, Mr. A. Brereton, Mr. C. Harald, Mr. R. B. Sedgwick, Major I. H. Alexander, Mr. Thomas J. Dias.

For Suez: Mr. A. W. Barff, Rev. Dr. William Millar.

For Venice: Colonel Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McClelland.

By the s.s. *Assam*, Capt. Cole, sailing on May 15.

For London: Mr. Rhodes, Mr. C. F. Worsley, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Millad, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. White.

For Brindisi: Mr. Luxmore Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. H. Yates.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—Visitors to the Indian Collection for the weeks ending April 4, 1,920; April 11, 6,410 (Easter Week); April 18, 1,560; April 25, 1,735; May 2, 1,761; total number for April, 11,938. Total from the opening on May 15, 1880, 705,484.

"It is the almost unanimous opinion of the Continent that War between England and Russia is only postponed, and that the postponement cannot be very long."—*Times*, May 14, 1885.

The value of this class of investment, even in times of peace, is exemplified by

1. Eley Brothers, Limited, £10 Shares; present price £36 per Share. Dividends paid in 1874, 12½ per cent.; 1875, 20 per cent.; 1876, 25 per cent.; 1877, 20 per cent.; 1878, 25 per cent.; 1879, 20 per cent.; 1880, 25 per cent.; 1881, 25 per cent.; 1882, 30 per cent.; 1883, 25 per cent.; 1884, 25 per cent.
2. Nobel's Explosive Company, Limited. Dividend 1881, 15 per cent.; 1882, 20 per cent.; 1883, 17½ per cent.; and 1884, the nett profit for the year was £30,057.
3. Kynoch and Company, Limited. According to the Report presented to the Shareholders on the 20th March, 1885, the profit of the business, after the necessary deductions, was over £24,000.

THE British Cartridge & Ammunition COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1882, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

Formed for the purpose of Manufacturing the best Military and Sporting Cartridges.

CAPITAL £150,000 IN 15,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH. Payments—£1 per Share on Application; £4 per Share upon Allotment; and £5 per Share one month after Allotment.

"It seems now to be conclusively proved that the jamming of the Martini-Henry in the Soudan is the defective manufacture of the Cartridge Metal, which is too thin and papery, and in too many pieces. . . . Thus does the richest nation in the world send forth her sons to battle."—*Globe*, April 23, 1885.

PATRONS—The Right Hon. the Earl of Caledon, the Right Hon. Earl Poulett, the Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough, Colonel Sir Stephen J. Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B., Admiral Sir George Elliott, K.C.B., General Sir J. Thornton Grant, K.C.B., Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bart., Sir Wm. Wiseman, Bart., Major-General R. M. Westropp, Lieut.-General R. A. Logan, C.B., Colonel F. Robertson Aikman, V.C., Admiral T. Miller, Sir Charles W. F. Crawford, Bart., Major-General J. T. Boileau, R.E., F.R.S., Major-General Webber D. Harris, Major-General H. D. Manning, Major-General Sir John H. Cox, Bart., C.B., Major-General McKay, Commissary-General T. A. G. Satchwell, Colonel Geo. B. Malleison, C.S.I., Colonel Fitzroy Somerset, R.E., Major the Hon. J. S. Napier, Colonel H. von Straubenze, Colonel A. M. Arthur, Major J. H. Prenderville, Major W. J. Elliott, Major Stronge Gilbert, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Burgess, Captain E. T. Royle, R.N., Captain W. C. Palmer, Captain J. Rennie, I.N., C.B., Major-General G. A. Williams, Colonel Edward Keate, R.A., Admiral C. T. Gordon, Hon. G. B. Vernon, General W. B. Wemyss, Major-General J. W. Beville, C.B., Major-General W. J. F. Stafford, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel Culme Seymour, Lieut. Colonel G. Morland Hutton, J.P. and Dep.-Lieut., Colonel Edward Baynes, Colonel Henry C. Byrde, J.P. and Dep.-Lieut., Colonel Hale Wortham, R.A., Colonel E. J. Tremlett, R.A., Lieut.-Colonel W. Hope, V.C., Lieut.-Colonel J. Talbot, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur B. Mitchell, Lieut.-Colonel Wallin Jones, Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Huxam, Major F. Campbell Kane, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Lean, Colonel F. Wemyss, R.E., Captain M. P. Lloyd, J.P. and Dep.-Lieut., Captain H. M. Nuthall, Captain J. Macdonald Macdonald.

DIRECTORS—Major-General Sir John Hamilton Cox, Bart., C.B., Oaknoll, Upper Norwood; Major C. J. Burgess (late 45th Regt.), Sevenoaks, Kent; H. C. Philpott, Esq., Berkshire House, Forest Hill, S.E.; Captain George E. A. Holdsworth (late 3rd Battalion Bufts., 34, Richmond Gardens, W.; Captain F. J. Taylor (late 55th Regt.), The Cedars, Brentford.

BANKERS—Messrs. Brown, Janson & Co., 32, Abchurch Lane, E.C. **SOLICITOR**—Edward Lee, Esq., 1, Gresham Buildings, E.C.

BROKERS—John Shaw, Esq., Wardrobe Chambers, Doctors' Commons, E.C., and 8, Haymarket, S.W. **SECRETARY** (pro. tem.)—Mr. Sam. J. Elder.

OFFICES—225, 226 & 227, MANSION HOUSE CHAMBERS, 11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

"I have lived, as it were, in camp more than half my life, and I am horrified to see the accounts of the cartridges jamming in the rifles in the Soudan, thus leaving the men unarmed in the midst of action. . . . It is surely most important that our men should be efficiently armed, and that none but the best cartridges should be served out to those in the field."—See *Daily Telegraph*, May 2.

PROSPECTUS.

The necessity for the formation of this Company in times like the present needs no argument. The *Times* leader of May 8th, 1885, contains the following significant paragraphs:—"The impression is growing throughout Europe that although the negotiations at present pending between England and Russia will probably lead for the time to the maintenance of peace, the reprieve, as it has been called, will not long defer the evil day. . . . War is held to be inevitable, though diplomacy will probably stave off an immediate rupture." Should these words be prophetic, and war be suddenly thrust upon us, the resources of the Empire may be strained to the utmost limit, consequently every precaution should be taken, both politically and commercially, against the chance of having to rely upon other countries for our war supplies.

Rumour and report have already given it that orders for millions of Cartridges have been forwarded from this country to America, and that at a time of great need in England, hence it is fair to conclude that only a combination of Capital is required to secure at home work for the artisan and handsome profit for the investor. Moreover, it seems probable that the entire stock of Government "Boxer" Cartridges will have to be replaced by new solid drawn Cartridges, suitable either for small arms or machine guns of the same calibre.

No adequate estimate can be formed at the present time of either business to be done or profit to be made, as no just calculation can be arrived at of the possible extent of the demand for small arm ammunition likely to arise; but with war being prosecuted in the Soudan, with the Afghan frontier dispute not yet settled, the calling out of the Militia and the Reserves, the clouds in Africa, and the numberless other signs and portents, it is safe and fair to assume a large and steady trade.

That in times of peace a business of this character can be made highly remunerative, and yield a good and sufficient return for the investment, the illustration of the success of the business of Messrs. Eley Brothers, Limited, at the head of this Prospectus is sufficient evidence, the Shares in which Company have been quoted on the Stock Exchange within the last few days at upwards of 260 per cent. premium, and which, of course, could form no criterion for times of war.

The Company have secured by Agreement the right to purchase and work either or all of the following properties, so that no unreasonable delay need be apprehended in the manufacture and delivery of cartridges:—

1. A Freehold Property situated at Ponder's End, Middlesex, on the banks of the River Lea, with a river frontage of upwards of 1,100 feet, adjacent to the Ponder's End Station, of the Great Eastern Railway, and to the Government Works, Enfield Lock, possessing plant, machinery and buildings, capable of being adapted to the purposes of this Company, and valued at £57,000.

2. The Mill Lane Loading Manufactory, comprising loading, filling, wrapping, and other sheds, with Magazines and Stores at Ward End, Birmingham, and containing about 4 acres of land, held on renewable lease, and licensed by the Government for loading and filling.

3. The Andover Street Works, Birmingham, with plant and machinery adapted for making Metallic Cartridge Shells, at present capable of turning out one million cartridges per month, and which, with an additional outlay, can be increased to 2,000,000 cartridges per month.

4. The lease of nine acres of land, situated at Dartford, in the neighbourhood of the E. C. Powder Company's Works, and the well-known Powder Works of Messrs. Pigou, Wilks & Laurence, Limited; also licensed by the Government for the loading and filling of cartridges.

It is proposed to secure the best skill that England and America can yield, and the most modern machinery.

The greatest despatch and promptitude, and the best material will be the principal objects of the Directors, with which view the management will be under the control of efficient gentlemen, and watchful care will be exercised over every department of the Manufactory.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES.—This Company proposes to give every attention to the manufacture of Sporting Cartridges, of which many millions are used annually in Great Britain and Ireland, and a large export trade carried on to other countries at a profitable rate.

Agencies and Depots will be established as occasion may demand at the following places:—Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg, Lisbon, Milan, Paris, Constantinople, Calcutta, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Sydney, Melbourne, Port Elizabeth, Graham's Town, Pretoria, Montreal, Ontario, Buenos Ayres, New Zealand.

The following documents will be open to inspection at the Offices of the Solicitor to the Company between the hours of twelve and three during the issue of this Prospectus.

1. A Contract between Messrs. Wm. Edwards & Co. of the one part, and Mr. F. Archer Ludlow of the other part, dated the 20th April, 1885.
2. A Contract between Messrs. Wm. Edwards & Co. of the one part, and Mr. Francis Day of the other part, dated the 18th April, 1885.
3. A Contract between Messrs. Wm. Edwards & Co. of the one part, and Mr. B. T. Moore of the other part, dated the 1st May, 1885.
4. A Contract between Messrs. Wm. Edwards & Co. of the one part, and Mr. Sam. J. Elder as Trustee, for and on behalf of the British Cartridge and Ammunition Company, Limited, of the other part, dated the 9th day of May, 1885.

All monies paid in upon application for Shares, not allotted, will be returned without deduction of any kind.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—April 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 92½	to	93½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	96	to	97
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½		
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	102	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	110	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	192	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to	92½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.	
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	605	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct.	695
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	825
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	590
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	119
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	£50
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	95

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	800
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100		1,170
Apollo ...	2,200		300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	575
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	180
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	—	190
Colaba ...	1,880	600	780
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	150
East India ...	1,000	130	1,130
Fort ...	8,500	400	2,600
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	500
Khangam ...	500	40	475
Mercantile ...	125	7½	125
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	325
Manmar M. ...	all	40	220
New Barar ...	500	45	540
New Indian ...	125	9	185
Prince of Wales ...	500	160	485
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	50	—	540
Fassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton	1,000	90	1,200
Sind ...	750	32	620
Volkart ...	all	60	715

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	340
Alliance Spinning ...	all	30	630
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	460
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	93
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	all	9 pr.ct.	475
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	—	22
Bombay United ...	1,000	80	800
Central India ...	500	25	650
Coorla Land and Mill. ...	700	12½	585
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	30	585
Dhru Mills ...	1,000	—	1,000 nom.
Dhurrumsey ...	all	35	160
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	510
Golan Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	640
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	550
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,020xd
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	395
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	40	800
James Greaves ...	400	—	400
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	690
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	32	885
Khandeish ...	1,000	80	650
Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	40	750
Leopold ...	100	5	130
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,440
Malaluxmee ...	1,000	35	550
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	980
Mazon ...	500	9	180
Morarji Goudalass ...	1,000	65	1,300
Nalgaun ...	100	—	110
National ...	1,000	40	650
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	845
Oriental ...	625	15	440
Parell ...	400	—	150
People of India ...	250	6½	150
Prince of Wales ...	1,350	15	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	70	1,260
Soondardas ...	1,000	30	575
Southern India ...	500	20	400
Southern Mahratta ...	250	10	250
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	500
Western India ...	1,000	25	550

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	212-3-0	5 pr.ct.	350
Do. New £20 Shares ...	135-14-6		350
Do. do. ...	55-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-19-1	do.	26
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—		—
New £18 Shares ...	193-15-3	do.	350

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	400
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	105
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	8,600
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	870

Kemp & Co. ...	175	310
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,150
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	685
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	765
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	515

CALCUTTA.—April 27.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	92 13 to	92 14
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal.			
4 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	93	to		
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	96 8 to	97 0		
4 of 1880 (Coupon) ...	—	to		

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1835) ...	Rs. 100	0 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100	8 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101	4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102	8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103	0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	100	0 to	—
5 of 1885 (1905) ...	100	0 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95	0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	190 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	131 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	805 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	92 to 93
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 141 to 142
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 p. r.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 2 to —
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 62 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,225 to 1,235
B. Baragrudd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 1 disct.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1 2
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 84 to 85
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 285 to 280
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100 36 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 60 to 65
Burrakur Coal ...	100 140 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 120 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 87 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100 115 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 80 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100 90 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 28 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 210 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100 27 to 34
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 200 to —
Gourepore ...	100 66 to 67
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 90 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100 61 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100 120 to 121
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 111 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 97 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100 135 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 98 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 80 to 86
New Beerboom Coal ...	100 80 to 84
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100 64 to 65
Riverside Press ...	94 63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 260 to 262½
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 38 to 39
Strand Bank Press ...	100 79 to 80
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 96 to 97

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 30 to —
Amluckie ...	100 95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balaam (Darjiling) ...	100 98 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 20 to 22
Do. contributory ...	80 16 to 18
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100 79 to 80
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100 66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200 122 to 124
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 100 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 45 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 35 to —
Darjiling ...	100 110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 28 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100 50 to 55
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 98 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 35 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 40 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100 32 to 34
Endogram ...	10 110 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 74 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua 5 p.c.	100	112	to	117
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares	5	—	to	—
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	115	to	120
Do. do. 4½	100	—	to	—
South Mahratta Gua., Ld.	20	19	to	20
Do. do.	5	4	to	5
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	57	to	58
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	79	to	—
Indian Terai ...	500	550	to	—
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	250	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40	to	—
Kangra Valley ...	100	—	par	—
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50	to	—
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	30	to	—
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	125	to	—
Do. contributory ...	200	100	to	—
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	60	to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85	to	86
Loobah ...	100	130	to	—
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23	to	—
Luckinapore (Assam) ...	£10	60	to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20	to	—
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35	to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	25	to	—
Moran (Assam) ...	80	—	to	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80	to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	71	to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	—	Liquidation	—
Do. contributory ...	125	—	to	—
New Falloidi (Darjiling) ...	100	—	to	—
New Ghaat Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20	to	—
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120	to	—
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	200	—	to	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60	to	61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76	to	77
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60	to	—
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	—	to	—
Sapakati ...	100	130	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ...	55	—	par	—
Seemah ...	100	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	96	to	—
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84	to	85
Soon (Darjiling) ...	100	85	to	—
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	100	to	—
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50	to	—
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	78	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115	to	—
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	155	to	—
Upper Assam ...	£10	15	to	25

MADRAS.—April 27.

Four per cents ...	Rs. 90½	to	96½
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	3½	pre. to	3½
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3½	to	3
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal		
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	—	to	—
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1892) ...	—	to	—
Bank of Madras Shares ...	585	to	599

MADRAS.—April 27.

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Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7 1-3d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7 ¾d.	1s. 7 ¾d.	1s. 7 1-3d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7 ¾d.	—	1s. 7d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7 ¾d.	1s. 7¾d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 7¾d.	1s. 7¾d.	1s. 7¾d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7 ¾-16d.	—	1s. 7 5-16d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7 ¾d.	1s. 7d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7¾d.	—	1s. 7¾d.

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RAILWAYS.—(Continued)			
	Paid.	Price	
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	20	17 to	18
Do. Do. Do.	15	-- to	--
West of India Port., Ltd.	20	18½ to	19½

TELEGRAPHS.			
Eastern, Limited...	all	11½ to	11½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	all	13½ to	14
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1897	101 to	103
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1899	97 to	100
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	100	19½ to	12½
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	all	12 to	12½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	all	108 to	111
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1900	102 to	105
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1890	101 to	104
Indo-European, Lim.	all	30½ to	31½

BANKS.			
Agra...	all	9½ to	9½
Delhi and London	all	-- to	--
Chartered of India, A. and C.	all	20 to	21
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C.	all	18½ to	19½
Hong Kong and Shanghai	all	5½ to	56

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Barnagore Jute Factory...	10	4 to	5
Bombay Gas, Lim.	5	6½ to	7
Do. New	4	5 to	5½
Credit Foncier of Mauritius	10	11 to	12
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	--	3 to	3½
Oriental Gas	--	8½ to	8½
Do. New	4½	7½ to	7½
Do. do. 1879	1	1½ to	1½
Peninsular and Oriental Steam.	50	59 to	61
Do. do. New, 1897	20	23 to	24

TEA AND COFFEE.			
Assam	20	38 to	40
British Indian	all	3 to	4
Darjiling	all	20 to	22
Eastern Assam	all	3½ to	4
Jorehaut	all	34 to	36
Leibong	all	9½ to	10½
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam.	all	4 to	5
Do. New	2	-- to	--
Onwah Coffee	all	1½ to	2½
Upper Assam	all	½ to	1

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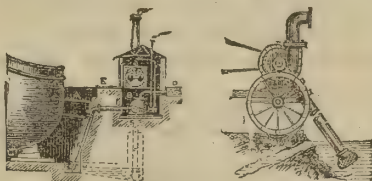
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

TO

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1885.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 25.)

DURAND—Under the provisions of Section XXI. of the Statutes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, H.E. the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., C.S., to be secretary of the Order.

DURAND—Under the provision of Section XII. of the Statutes of the Order of the Indian Empire, H.E. the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., C.S., to be secretary of the Order.

TEMPLE, Captain H. M., political assistant of the 2nd class from the seconded list, is appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as political agent, Kalat, from the date of assuming charge.

MAGRATH—The services of Major H. M. S. Magrath, Madras Staff Corps, 1st assistant commissioner and district magistrate of Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, from March 21.

MALTBY, Major E. P., Madras Infantry, district magistrate and collector and president, municipal commission, civil and military station of Bangalore, is appointed to officiate as civil and military station, from the date of assuming charge during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel W. Hill, or until further orders.

SMITH, Colonel J. McDonald, Madras Staff Corps, pension paymaster, Bangalore, is appointed to officiate as district magistrate and collector and president, municipal commission, civil and military station, Bangalore, in addition to his other duties, vice Major E. P. Maltby, and until further orders.

With effect from March 6, in consequence of the grant of leave on medical certificate for six months to Mr. J. Taylor :—

GROVES, Mr. H. S., to officiate as enrolled officer, Class IV.

CHAPMAN, Mr. R. C., to officiate as enrolled officer, Class V.

With effect from March 17, in consequence of the appointment of Mr. R. Logan to officiate as accountant-general, Punjab :—

LOGAN, Mr. R., to officiate as accountant-general, Class III.

BARROW, Mr. O. T., to officiate as enrolled officer, Class II.

BIGGS, Mr. T. H., to officiate as enrolled officer, Class III.

ATKINSON, Mr. F. J., to officiate as enrolled officer, Class IV.

PUDUMJEE, Mr. G. D., to officiate as enrolled officer, Class V.

With effect from March 25, in consequence of the departure on privilege leave of Mr. W. Wells :—

COWLEY, Mr. W. D. F., to officiate as enrolled officer, Class III.

BUNYER, B. C., junior assistant engineer, is promoted to the grade of assistant engineer, from April 1.

WALLER, Captain E. A., R.E., deputy examiner, attached to the office of the examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as examiner, Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, during the absence of Mr. C. C. Harold, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

ANGAS, Mr. C. H., inspector and treasury officer, Sambhar, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner and personal assistant to commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Siddons.

MODGETT, Hon. Captain J., barrackmaster, appointed to the Sirhind-Lahore command, Military Works, is appointed to the Amballa division, Military Works, 1885.

FURLOUGHS.

VANSITTART, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months in continuation of that granted in manager's notification, No 3, dated March 26.

SIDDONS, Mr. W., assistant commissioner and personal assistant to commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is granted three months' privilege leave from April 29.

OLDHAM, Mr. R. D., assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade in the Geological Survey of India, is granted three months' privilege leave from May 15, or subsequent date.

MILITARY.

MORTIMER, Lieut.-Colonel F. J., R.A., to officiate as commissary of ordnance, 1st class, vice Major V. C. Fisher, R. A., proceeding on leave.

FENTON, Captain W. D. B., R.A., officiating commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, is confirmed in that appointment, from Feb. 8.

CARROLL, Lieut. A. L., R.A., assistant superintendent of factories, is confirmed in that appointment, from April 3, vice Captain J. L. Fixott, R.A., whose tenure of appointment has expired.

MARDALL, Lieut. C. E., assistant military accountant, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, from May 23.

CORFIELD, Lieut. C. J., is confirmed in the appointment of sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, from April 9, 1884.

HAMILTON, Lieut. H., is confirmed in the appointment of sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, from May 16, 1884.

MINCHIN, Lieut. C. F., officiating wing officer 9th Bombay N.I., on probation, to be officiating wing officer 6th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice Captain E. B. J. Vaughan, on furlough.

GARDINER, Mr. D., to be lieutenant in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieut. S. D. Wall, who has resigned his commission, from July 24, 1884.

HUTCHINSON, Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant N. H., Military Works Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

The names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation list :—

DUN, Colonel E. W., Madras S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Colonel (borne as major-general on the Indian Gradation list) Wiles, B.S.C., on Feb. 18.

HEYLAND, Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) A. R., Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the

list of lieutenant-colonels, instead of the officer mentioned in G.G.O. No. 94 of 1885, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Major-General G. G. Anderson, Bengal Infantry, on Dec. 24, 1884.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

WARD, Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. E., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army, from April 20.

SMITH, Lieutenant-Colonel J. McDonald, Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army, from April 20.

BRUCE, Major T. F., to be lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal S.C., from April 20.

GORDON, Captain Alexander Evans, to be major, from April 18.

HODGSON, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel C. N., General List, Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal Army, from April 20.

HUTCHINS, Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) A. G., Madras General List, Infantry, to be brevet-lieutenant-colonel, in succession to Colonel (borne as Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) J. I. Wiles, Bengal S.C., transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, dated Feb. 18.

WIGGAN, Sergeant B. A. G., to be sub-conductor, from February 7, vice Sub-Conductor J. H. Brown, pensioned.

WILTSHIRE, Sergeant C., to be sub-conductor, from February 7, vice Sub-Conductor J. Winn, pensioned.

BOSWELL, Colonel J. J., C.B., B.S.C., retires from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval, from May 1.

MACDONNELL, Mr. A. W., to be lieutenant-commandant Serajgunge Volunteer Rifles.

MONIES, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on Jan. 5.

TAIT, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, is granted furlough for eight months, with the necessary subsidiary leave, from May 1, or subsequent date.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

BAYLEY, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., B.S.C., additional political agent, 1st class, Rajputana (m.c.), for one year.

WALLER, Major and Brevet-Colonel J. E., General List, Infantry, wing commander 19th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

BURNE, Lieut. N. A. K., B.S.C., wing officer 23rd Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

WILLIAMS, Surgeon-Major A. H., M.B., 9th Bengal Infantry (u.p.a.), for 61 days.

REID, Surgeon-Major R. (m.c.), for one year.

CRAIG, Sub-Conductor S., commissariat department (m.c.), for one year.

PERKINS, Colonel A.E., C.B., R.E., A.D.C., chief engineer, 2nd class, chief engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, P.W.D., is granted an extension of furlough (p.a.), from Feb. 17, without pay.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, April 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

JEFFREYS, Major P. D., brigade major, Allahabad, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general of the division, from Feb. 1, vice Col. A. P. Palmer, proceeded on field service.

IRWIN, Captain L. B., wing commander 20th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as brigade major, Allahabad, in addition to his other duties, from Feb. 17, vice Major Jeffreys.

ROUPELL, Captain G. C. K. P., brigade major, Poona, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Quetta district, from March 1, vice Captain J. N. Walker, proceeding on leave.

SWINTON, Lieut. R. R., Derbyshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 44th Silhet L.I., on probation, from March 21.

BOSWELL, Colonel J. J., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, having resigned his appointment in the Transport Department, is posted to Rawul Pindi for general duty.

YONGE, Colonel W. L., R.A., is directed to proceed from Morar to Meean Meer, to which station he has been transferred for duty.

MURRAY, Lieut.-Colonel A. H., R.A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to Lucknow, for duty with the Royal Artillery at the latter station.

PETERS—G.O.C.E., dated March 7, directing Lieut.-Colonel E. N. Peters, R.E., to proceed to England on promotion, is cancelled.

FOWLER, Captain V. A. M., Liverpool Regiment, under instructions from the Horse Guards, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

CARDEN—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain H. C. Carden, Devonshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been removed.

DURHAM—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Quartermaster J. W. Byrne, Durham L.I., is directed to proceed to England to join the 4th Battalion of his regiment to which he has been transferred.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are confirmed:—

STEWART—Oudh Division order, dated Feb. 7, appointing Major C. J. B. Stewart, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general of the division, vice Captain G. F. Young, proceeded on special duty to Calcutta.

ELLIS—Oudh Division order, dated March 11, appointing Major W. V. Ellis, brigade major, Lucknow, to officiate as deputy quartermaster-general of the division, in addition to his other duties, from the 16th idem, vice Major C. B. J. Stewart, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, relieved.

The following order is confirmed:—

HEATHCOTE—Corps order, dated March 21, appointing Captain A. Heathcote, Royal Engineers, to be instructor in army signalling and telegraphy, from March 15, vice Captain A. C. Foley, Royal Engineers, reverted to imperial duty.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MANSEL, Captain W. G., Station Staff, Staff Corps, wing officer 8th Bengal Infantry, to be station staff officer at Nowshera, vice Major H. W. Shoubridge, who has vacated on proceeding on leave, dated March 15.

CLOUGH-TAYLOR, Lieut. L. G., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. C. E. Wyncoll, resigned, dated March 10.

CALVERT—Subject to the approval of H.M., Lieut. H. H. Calvert, 7th Dragoon Guards, is permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission, dated April 4.

TIDMARSH—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Tidmarsh, West Riding Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

ORR—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. A. S. Orr, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, is directed to proceed to England for duty at regimental dépôt.

DUN, Lieut. E. W., 38th Bengal Infantry, is detailed for temporary employment in the intelligence branch of the quartermaster-general's department, and directed to join at Simla on April 15.

April 22nd.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

MACCARTIE, Lieut. J. FitzG., Durham Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, from April 8.

TROTMAN—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Trotman, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

PRENDERGAST, Major C. L., officiating judge advocate, is posted to the Peshawar and Rawal Pindi Circle.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, Captain A., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to England, and join No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade Welsh Division, to which he has been promoted.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

TEMPLER, Lieutenant J. P., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

FERGUSON, Deputy Surgeon-General, Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

WOOD, Colonel H., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, for three months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

WORLDSEY, Colonel H. R. B., C.B., Staff Corps, to Simla, on private affairs, from April 1 to Oct. 14. The first two months will be on full staff pay.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 22.)

SAMUELLS, Mr. C. A., C.S., is appointed to be secretary to the Central Examination Committee, Calcutta, vice Mr. A. W. Paul, resigned.

REILY, Mr. C. H., assistant secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department, is appointed sub pro tem. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and Judge of the Court for the trial of Pilots, during absence, on leave, of Mr. F. J. Marsden.

LEITH, Mr. G., officiating deputy superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, to act in addition to his own duties as assistant secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. H. Reily.

JERDON, Mr. C. M., sub-deputy opium agent, Sultanpore, to act as sub-deputy opium agent, Aligarh, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. P. J. Luard.

CARTER, Mr. G. R., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, is appointed to act as sub-deputy opium agent, Sultanpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. M. Jerdon.

THOMSON, Mr. W. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Budwan, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.

WEATHERALL—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. H. M. Weatherall of his appointment of honorary magistrate of the Comillah Bench, in the district of Tipperah.

JOSEPH—Notification No. 107, of March 16, granting Major F. W. Joseph, B.S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, Burdwan division, privilege leave for 2 months and 28 days, from 27th inst., is cancelled.

GREEN, Mr. G. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Assam-Bihar State Railway, passed the examination in colloquial Hindustani on the 6th inst.

MILLS, Mr. J. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Assam-Bihar State Railway, passed the Colloquial examination on April 6.

BOASE, Mr. J. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Buxar Division, passed the Departmental Standard Examination laid down in Public Works Code, chap. 11, sec. 1, par. 21, on the 10th inst.

LUARD, Mr. P. J., sub-deputy opium agent, Aligarh, leave for one year, from date on which he availed himself of it.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 18.)

THOMPSON, Mr. G., inspector of schools, Northern Circle, deputed to attend an educational conference, made over charge of his duties, on the 11th current, to Mr. W. Young, president, High School, Jubbulpore.

LAURIE, Mr. L. K., C.S., officiating commissioner of excise, is appointed to officiate as assistant

secretary to the chief commissioner, in addition to his own duties as commissioner of excise.

HENNESSY, Mr. S. H., officiating deputy commissioner, made over charge of the Seoni district to Surgeon-Major J. B. Gaffney on the 2nd current.

GAFFNEY, Surgeon-Major J. B., is appointed to the charge of the Seoni district till relieved by Mr. Priest.

HAMILTON—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to depute Mr. R. Hamilton, district superintendent of police, to be on special duty in charge of dacoity operations in the districts of Nimar, Hoshangabad, Betul, &c.

MORRIS, Mr. A., district superintendent of police, Damoh, is transferred to Hoshangabad.

HURST, Mr. J., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, Bengal division, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, vice Mr. R. H. Hamilton, deputed on special duty, and is posted to Damoh.

HOWELL, Mr. A. P., C.S., commissioner, Nerbudda division, appointed to officiate as judicial commissioner, Central Provinces, assumed charge of the office of judicial commissioner from Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S., on the 13th idem.

WATSON, Mr. A., officiating assistant conservator of forests, in charge of the Nagpore forests division, is, as temporary measure, attached to the direction division, in addition to his other duties, from the 9th current.

FURLOUGHS.

WARDER, Mr. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate, from Jan. 11.

HENNESSY—Nine months' furlough, on medical certificate, is granted to Mr. S. H. Hennessy, assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

April 25.

GOMPERTZ, Rev. J. F. W., chaplain, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed chaplain of Saugor, and assumed charge on the 9th current.

MATHIAS, Colonel H. V., district superintendent of police, Wardha, making over charge of the Wardha District Police to Mr. H. P. Skipton.

YOUNG, Mr. W., president of High School, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as inspector of schools, 3rd grade, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. G. Thompson, inspector of schools, deputed on special duty under the orders of the Government of India.

HALLETT—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Hallett with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class, in the Jubbulpore district.

FRASER, Mr. A. H. L., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Wardha, is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces Mr. Fraser assumed charge of his duties on the 22nd current from Mr. L. Neill, C.S.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 2.)

NAPIER, Major the Hon. G. C., C.I.E., deputy commissioner, on the termination of his special duty is appointed superintendent of the Kapurthala State, with effect from April 17.

MASSY, Captain C. F., officiating deputy commissioner, on the completion of his special duty is appointed to officiate as divisional judge of the Jullundur Divisional Court, with effect from April 13.

JENKINS—The services of Lieut.-Colonel C. V. Jenkins, B.S.C., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from April 5.

NISBET—The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to appoint Major R. P. Nisbet, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 1st grade, with effect from April 6, vice C. V. Jenkins, retired.

MASSY, Captain C. F., is appointed a divisional judge of the Divisional Court of Jullundur, and also to be a joint session judge within the limits of the session division of Jullundur.

DANE, Mr. L. W., officiating deputy commissioner of Lahore, is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Lahore, temporarily, in addition to his other duties.

Regimental order confirmed, dated April 10.

making the following temporary appointment, with effect from Feb. 10 :—

EVATT, Lieut. J. T., wing officer 1st Punjab Infantry, to officiate as quartermaster in addition to his other duties as wing officer.

CHOWNE—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 9, consequent on the departure on furlough of Colonel W. C. Chowne, commandant 2nd Punjab Infantry, making the following temporary appointments :—

TURNER, Major A. H., wing commander and officiating second in command, to officiate as commandant.

LEWES, Colonel J. M. D., wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as commandant, in addition to his duties as wing officer, during the absence of Major A. H. Turner on duty at the Viceregal camp.

STURT, Captain R. R. N., wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, April 11.)

MURRAY, Mr. J. C., assistant conservator of forests, is specially empowered to compound the offences mentioned in that section.

ROBERTSON—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. C. W. Robertson of his appointment as a commissioner for the Port of Rangoon.

REDDIE—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. W. G. Reddie to be a commissioner for the Port of Rangoon, vice Mr. C. W. Robertson.

GRIFFITH—GAISFORD—Surgeon-Major H., made over, and Surgeon M. Gaisford received, medical charge of the Rangoon Central Jail on the 1st inst.

BRISCOE, Rev. J. D., M.A., chaplain of Thayetmyo, is appointed chaplain of the Cantonments, Rangoon.

COLBECK, Rev. J. A., missionary, Moulmein, is appointed to officiate as chaplain at Thayetmyo until further orders.

SYMES, Mr. E. S., C.S., resumed charge of the office of secretary to the chief commissioner and officer in charge of Delhi state prisoners on April 6.

WHITE, Mr. H. T., C.S., resumed charge of the office of junior secretary, and Mr. G. C. Kynoch of the office of assistant secretary, on April 6.

MCLEOD, Mr. C. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Henzada division to the Bassein division.

FURLOUGHS.

SMITH, Mr. H. G. F., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, is granted one year's furlough to Europe, with 18 days' subsidiary leave, from April 10, or subsequent date.

PICKARD—Furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year is granted to Mr. J. N. Pickard, deputy conservator of forests, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, April 17.)

HENDERSON, Captain P. E., B.S.C., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy-commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, during the absence of Major H. J. Peet, deputy commissioner, on privilege leave.

HEATH, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Kamrup, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. C. Campbell, or until further orders.

The undermentioned changes are made, consequent on the return to duty from furlough of Mr. A. J. Mein, deputy assistant conservator of forests :—

MEIN, Mr. A. J., deputy conservator of forests, is placed in charge of the Kamrup forest division.

JELlicoe, Mr. J. T., deputy conservator of forests, is placed in charge of the Darrang and Nowgong forest division.

CAMPBELL, Mr. T. J., assistant conservator of forests, is placed in charge of the Garo Hills forest division.

COPELAND, Mr. D. P., assistant commissioner, is placed on special duty in the Garo Hills, in connection with the construction of the Bambu Road, and the valuation surveys to be made in the Dambu and Darugiri forests.

NEWCOMBE, Mr., executive engineer, 4th grade, is posted to the Darrang district, of which he is appointed district engineer, vice Mr. E. Gramatzki, about to proceed on furlough.

FURLOUGHS.

GRAMATZKI—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant furlough for one year to Mr. E. L. Gramatzki, executive engineer, 2nd grade, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

CAMPBELL—Furlough for six months is granted to Mr. A. C. Campbell, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, from May 1, or subsequent date.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 25.)

POWER, Mr. G. F. T., to act as principal assistant to the collector and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr. Gabriel Stokes, or until further orders.

MULLALY, Mr. C. M., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Chingleput, during the absence of Mr. C. F. MacCartie, or until further orders.

HOLMES, Mr. W. C., to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Coimbatore, but to continue to act as head assistant, Cuddapah.

BELL, Mr. M. D., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Bellary, during the absence of Mr. Russell on leave, or until further orders.

PORTEOUS, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., deputy inspector-general of police, Central range, to be deputy inspector-general of police, Northern range, vice Colonel F. J. Hicks, retired.

ROLLAND, Lieut.-Colonel A. T., superintendent of police, 1st grade, Tanjore district, to be deputy inspector-general of police, Central range, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Porteous.

HOSKINS, Lieut.-Colonel W. H., superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to be superintendent of police, 1st grade, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Rolland, promoted.

BLAIR, Lieut.-Colonel H. W., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to be superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Hoskins, promoted.

BAGSHAW, Mr. F. T., superintendent of police, North Arcot district, to be superintendent of police, Tanjore district.

STEVENSON, Mr. E. S. B., assistant superintendent of police, Coimbatore district, to be superintendent of police, 3rd grade (North Arcot district), vice Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Blair, promoted.

GADSDEN, Mr. E. H., to be assistant superintendent of police, Coimbatore district, vice Mr. E. S. B. Stevenson, promoted, but to continue to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, Madura district.

AGAR, Mr. A. B., assistant superintendent of police, North Arcot district, to act as superintendent of police of the same district during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. S. B. Stevenson, or until further orders.

DUNCAN, Mr. D., M.A., D.S.C., to act as director of public instruction during the absence of Mr. Grigg on leave, or until further orders.

BURROUGHS, Mr. C. W., LL.B., head master, Cuddapah High School, and acting head master, Mangalore College, to act as inspector of schools, 4th division, 4th class, during the absence of Dr. Bradshaw, on leave, or until further orders.

The following promotions are made, vice Captain F. J. Pomilly, R.E., killed in action :—

BADDELEY, Captain W. L. C., R.E., executive engineer, sub pro tem., 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, from March 23, permanent.

TRAIL, Mr. J., executive engineer, sub pro tem., 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from March 23, permanent.

MACKENZIE, Mr. A. T., assistant engineer, sub pro tem., 1st grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from March 23, permanent.

VINCENT, Mr. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, from March 23, sub pro tem.

RUSSELL, Mr. A. S., executive engineer, temporary

rank, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from 23rd March, sub pro tem.

MANSON, Mr. G. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from March 23, temporary rank.

FURLOUGHS.

GRIGG, Mr. H. B., director of public instruction, privilege leave for three months, from or after May 1.

RUSSELL, Mr. A. S., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is granted furlough for one year, from or after May 4.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Ootacamund*, April 21.)

The undermentioned officers have returned from furlough out of India :—

PRENDERGAST, Colonel R. S. J., cavalry commandant 2nd Regiment Madras Cavalry, arrived at Bombay on April 6.

ATKINSON, Lieut. G. C., S.C., wing officer 31st Regiment Madras Infantry, arrived from Bombay on April 8.

LAW, Major (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) V. E. Law, to be lieut.-colonel, dated April 20.

BEAUMONT, Surgeon-Major T., M.D., to be brigade surgeon, vice Brigade Surgeon J. M. Donnelly, M.D., promoted, dated April 5.

PEARL, Deputy Surgeon-General W., is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, dated March 18.

FURLOUGH.

ADUTT—The undermentioned warrant officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Sub-Conductor H. Adutt, Ordnance Department (m.c.), for one year.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Poona*, April 24.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

YOUNG, Surgeon E. W., I.M.S., in medical charge 1st Bombay Lancers, to be staff surgeon at Poona, vice Surgeon-Major Sexton, who has resigned the appointment.

PEIRSE, Lieut. C. E., 1st Sind Horse, squadron officer (acting S.S.O., Jacobabad) to be squadron officer and adjutant, vice Lieut. Domville, resigned, for the purpose of going into political employ.

WETHERALL, Captain W. A., wing officer 22nd N.I. (D.A.A.G. for musketry) to be wing commander, vice Major W. C. Morris, deceased.

SMITH, Captain A., wing officer, to be wing commander 22nd N.I., vice Captain Wetherall seconded for service on the Staff. (This cancels the appointment of Captain Smith as wing commander, notified in G.O.C. of 1884).

HOLLAND—WAY—The undermentioned officers are attached to the 9th N.I. for duty until further orders :—Lieut. P. Holland, 5th N.I.L.I., and Lieut. H. E. C. Way, 13th N.I.

SEXTON, Surgeon-Major E., I.M.S., having returned from furlough, is placed on general duty, Presidency circle.

SHAKESPEAR—With reference to G.O.C. of 1885, Lieut. L. W. Shakespear, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, has been transferred to the Bengal Presidency as a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps.

TURNBULL—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Major G. W. M. Turnbull, F-2, has been appointed to N-B R.H.A., and will proceed to Umballa.

STEWART, Lieut. R. A., A-4, has been appointed to G-A, and will proceed to Meerut.

With reference to India Army Circulars, dated March 21, and under instructions from India headquarters, it is intimated that the following postings of R.A. officers to R.A. commanders have been made :—

HOLBERTON, Colonel T. A., on the staff, commanding Poona Division (A).

WARTER, Lieut.-Colonel H. de G., R.H.A., to do duty at Kirkee.

PEMBERTON, Lieut.-Colonel D. S., commanding (temporarily), Mhow Division (B).

HAUGHTON, Lieut.-Colonel J., commanding Northern Division (C).

SMART, Colonel G. J., commanding Bombay District (B).

BADGEN, Lieut.-Colonel W. T., to do duty at Colaba.

RAWLINS, Lieut.-Colonel A. M., commanding Sind District (C).

CRATER, Lieut.-Colonel W. R., commanding Quetta district (C).

HARRIS, Lieut.-Colonel N. H., commanding Aden Brigade (B).

CAREY, Colonel W., has been appointed colonel on the staff to command the R.A., British Burma division, and is directed to proceed from Mhow to Rangoon.

CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col. Sir John, Bart., has been appointed to command the R.A., Presidency District, and will proceed from Quetta to Barrackpore.

STAVELEY, Lieut.-Col. E., has been appointed to command the R.A., Eastern District, and will proceed from Kurrachee to St. Thomas's Mount.

POTTINGER, Lieut. Col. B. H., has been appointed to do duty with the R.A. at Bangalore, and will proceed to that station.

WARTER, Lieut.-Col. A. de G., R.H.A., will assume executive command of the batteries of R.A., located at Kirkee.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

JONES-VAUGHAN, Major (Lieut.-Colonel) East Yorkshire Regiment (2nd Battalion), to Mount Abu for three months, from April 18, on private affairs.

DROUGHT, Captain J. T. A., Royal Lancaster Regiment (2nd Battalion), to Murree, from April 24 to October 24, on private affairs.

MUIR-MACKENZIE, Mr. J. W. P., C.S., forest settlement and demarcation officer, Satara, is allowed furlough thirty months, from April 23, or subsequent date.

PHILLIPS, Lieut.-Colonel A. M., S.C., first assistant political agent, Kathiawar (acting political agent, Mahi Kantha), to Europe for one year and six months on private affairs, from date of departure in June next, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

CONSSMAKER, Major W. F., S.C., wing commander 19th Regiment N.I., to Europe for one year on medica. certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

McDOUGALL—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Brigade-Surgeon H. R. L. McDougall, M.D., six months, medical certificate.

BROWN—The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut.-Colonel Brown, S.C., March 10.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 30.)

The following appointments are made in the Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, Poona detachment:—

LE MESURIER, Mr. T. A., to be captain.

TURNER, Mr. J. A. A., to be lieutenant.

THOMSON, Mr. A., to be lieutenant.

MINCHIN—The services of Lieut. C. F. Minchin, 9th B.N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

MORSE—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval, April 25.

BATTISCOMBE, Lieut. W. W., 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment, officiating wing officer 26th N.I., is admitted to the B.S.C. from Feb. 27, 1882, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

SEXTON, Colonel J. M., having returned from furlough and received charge of the office of the superintendent of army clothing from April 27, the services of Colonel T. R. Nimmo, S.C., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

GRIFFITH, Colonel C. M., S.C., has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire

from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, from June 10.

STEELE, Captain L. L., 2nd Battalion East York Regiment, to be an extra aide-de-camp on the personal staff of H.E. the Governor.

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

—o—

MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. H. B., S.C., Bo.

Barnes, Lieut.-Col. O., S.C., from Dec. 12, '84, B.

Barnett, Lieut. R. P. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 21, '85, Bo.

Barton, Col. L. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 7, '84, Bo.

Barron, Lieut.-Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, '83, B.

Barrow, Maj. F., S.C., 1 yr. 1 dy., from Aug. 19, '84, B.

Batten, Lt. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 21, '85, B.

Batty, Surg. Maj. R. H., 1 yr., from July 1, '84, B.

Baylay, Lt.-Col. C. A., S.C., B.

Beatson, Capt. S. B., S.C., from Feb. 1, '85, B.

Beauchamp, Col. G. E. H., Inf., M.

Beaumont, Surg.-Maj. T., M.D., M.

Bell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 172 dys., from June 3, '84, Bo.

Bensley, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from July 15, '84, B.

Bennett, Lieut. E. A., S.C., 6 mos., from Jan. 6, '85, Bo.

Bergman, Col. C. H., Inf., 1 yr., from Mar. 2, '85, B.

Bloomfield, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 273 dys., from Feb. 27, '85, B.

Blowers, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 9, '84, Bo.

Boddam, Col. W. W., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B.

Boulton, Col. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 19, '84, Bo.

Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 12 ms., fr. Sept. 2, '84, Bo.

Browne, Col. C. M., R.E., 1 yr., from Feb. 27, '85, Bo.

Browning, Lt. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 21, '85, B.

Burne, Lt. N. A. K., S.C., B.

Burton, Surg. J. A., 1 yr., from Aug. 13, '84, M.

Butler, Capt. James, S.C., 1 yr. 23 dys., fr. Dec. 18, '84, B.

Butler, Lt.-Col. S. E. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '85, M.

Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 12, '83, B.

Carter, Maj. T. T. R.E., 1 yr. from Dec. 5, '84, B.

Cayley, Bde. Surg. H., 1 yr. 243 dys., from April 6, '84, B.

Chaplin, Major A., Inf., M.

Chapman, Maj. R. T., Inf., 1 yr., from Sept. 24, '84, M.

Chowne, Col. W. C., S.C., 185 dys., from April 17, '85, B.

Clare, Maj. A. B., Inf., 8 mos., from Jan. 6, '85, B.

Clark, Col. H. M. S., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 20, '84, M.

Clarke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '85, B.

Clarkson, Surg. J. W., 18 ms., from May 28, '84, Bo.

Close, Col. H. P., S.C., 1 yr. 353 dys., fr. Jan. 16, '83, Bo.

Codrington, Lieut.-Col. E. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 8, '83, B.

ollen, Maj. E. H., S.C., B.

Colston, Brig.-Surg. C. K., 1 yr., from Dec. 5, '84, Bo.

Condon, Surg.-Maj. J. H., 18 mos., from April 20, '84, B.

Cones, Surg. G. A., 2 yrs., from May 1, '83, B.

Conolly, Col. A., S.C., B.

Cornish, Surg.-Maj. W. R., M.

Cotton, Maj. F. F., R.E., 1 yr. 281 dys., fr. Mar. 13, '83, B.

Cowley, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 18 mos., from May 15, '84, B.

Cox, Col. G. W., Inf., 1 yr. 60 dys., fr. Nov. 20, '84, M.

Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 1 yr. 55 dys., fr. April 1, '84, B.

Dallas, Deputy, Surg.-Gen. A. M., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 10, '85, B.

Daunt, Col. J. C. V.C., S.C., 2½ yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '83, B.

Dawson, Surg. L. R., M.D., 1 yr., from Jan. 27, '85, B.

Dawson, Hon. Surg. R. S., M.

Deakin, Surg. C. W. S., 304 dys., from April 1, '85, B.

Dickey, Col. A. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 260 dys., fr. Jan. 1, '84, M.

Dobbin, Lieut. W. K. J., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, B.

Doveton, Maj. H., R.E., 2 yrs. 9 ms., from Dec. 4, '82, Bo.

Dowker, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 176 dys., fr. May 17, '83, M.

Durand, Lieut.-Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '84.

Eades, Surg.-Maj. L. E., 18 mos., from April 13, '84, B.

Elliott, Maj. F. C., S.C., 17 mos., fr. June 19, '84, B.

Evers, Surg.-Maj. B., M.D., 1 yr., from Oct. 24, '84, B.

Ewing, Lt.-Col. John, S.C., 15 mos., fr. May 20, '84, M.

Fagan, Col. W. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 6, '84, B.

Fawcett, Surg.-Maj. E., 14 mos., from June 3, '84, M.

Fayrer, Lieut. J. O. S., S.C., from Feb. 6, '85, B.

Forbes, Lieut. E. E., S.C., fr. Nov. 21, '84, M.

Fordyce, Lieut. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 19, '84, Bo.

Fraser, Maj. E. A., S.C., 1 yr. 60 dys., fr. Feb. 6, '85, M.

Gellie, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 13, '85, B.

Georges, Lt. T. W. J. M., S.C., M.

Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., 18 mos., from May 9, '84, B.

Gompertz, Capt. B., S.C., M.

Gordon, Lieut. W. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 6, '85, B.

Grant, Col. A. D., Inf., fr. Dec. 19, '84, M.

Gray, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., from Feb. 6, '85, Bo.

Greany, Surg. P. M.D., 1 yr., from Sept. 9, '84, Bo.

Greensaw, Capt. T. S.C., 1 yr., from July 9, '84, M.

Grey, Lt.-Col. L. H., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr. 196d., fr. Apr. 23, '84, B.

Griffith, Col. M. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 49 dys., fr. Feb. 1, '85, Bo.

Griffith, Lt.-Col. J. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 12, '83, Bo.

Gunthorpe, Maj. E. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 16, '84, M.

Hammond, Lt.-Col. H. A., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '84, M.

Hankin, Col. E. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 29, '83, M.

Harden, Maj. A., Inf., 223 dys., fr. Nov. 23, '84, B.

Hazlett, Surg.-Maj. H. J., 1 yr. 14 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '84, M.

Heming, Maj. D., Inf., M.

Henderson, Surg.-Maj. G. M.D., 2 yrs. 1 mo., fr. Aug. 14, '83, B.

Hills, Col. John, R.E., C.B., 2 yrs., fr. My. 28, '83, Bo.

Hingston, Capt. C. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.

Hodgkinson, Lieut. C. C., S.C., 18 ms., fr. May 1, '84, Bo.

Hodgson, Major G. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. March 22, '84, Bo.

Hogg, Col. A. G. F., S.C., 6 mos., from Feb. 6, '85, Bo.

Holloway, Lieut.-Col. E. G. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 31, '84, M.

Holroyd, Col. W. R. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 34, '84, B.

Hooper, Surg.-Maj. W. R., B.

Houston, Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 1 yr., Mar. 27, '85, fr. M.

Howes, Col. A. J., Inf., 27 mos., from May 29, '83, M.

Hunt, Col. W. S., S.C., 1 year 273 dys., M.

Hunt, Col. R. A. C., Inf., Bo.

James, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., from Jan. 2, '85, Bo.

Jameson, Lt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., from April 10, '85, B.

Jeffreys, Col. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 16, '85, B.

Johnstone, Col. J. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '84, B.

Jones, Col. G. T., Inf., 2 yrs., from July 1, '83, B.

Jopp, Lt.-Col. K. A., R.E., 1 yr. 41 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '84, M.

Kelly, Surgeon-Major James, 18 mos., fr. Jan. 12, '84, Bo.

Kennedy, Capt. P. S., S.C., 18 ms., fr. April 28, '84, Bo.

Kerrich, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 22, '85, M.

Lambert, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 160 dys., fr. Nov. 23, '83, B.

Lampen, Col. J., S.C., 2 years, from April 21, '84, M.

Landon, Major A., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '84, B.

Laue, Lt.-Col. O. T., S.C., 217 dys., from April 17, '85, B.

Laughton, Col. D. W., S.C., M.

Legh, Lieut. P. R., S.C., fr. Nov. 21, '84, Bo.

Le Geyt, Col. P. H., S.C., 1 yr. 7 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '85, Bo.

Lethbridge, Sgt.-Maj. A. S. M.D., 1 yr. 182 d., fr. Mar. 23, '84, B.

Little, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, B.

Lloyd, Bde. Surg. B. E., 1 yr., from May 6, '84, M.

Lockhart, Lt.-Col. W. E., R.A., M.

Lewis, Lt.-Col. R. F., R.A., 1 yr. 13 dys., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.

Luard, Col. F. P., S.C., 1 yr. 130 d., from May 15, '84, B.

Luard, Lt.-Col. C. H., R.E., 1 yr. 311 dys., fr. Feb. 10, '84, B.

Macbay, Maj. W. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '85, Bo.

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B.

Macdonald, Col. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 6, '84, B.

MacDougall, Brig.-Surg. H. R. L., 18 ms., fr. May 15, '84, Bo.

MacLaren, Surg.-Maj. G. M.D., 1 yr. 183d., fr. May 1, '84, B.

McGouo, Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.

McLeod, Surg.-Maj. K., 1 yr. 140 d., from May 1, '84, B.

McNeile, Lt.-Col. C. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 10, '84, B.

Macpherson, Capt. A. K., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 13, '84, M.

Maddon, Maj. J. M., Bo.

Magrath, Lt.-Col. H. M. S., S.C., M.

Maitland, Maj. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 3, '84, B.

Maitland, Maj. G. T., S.C., 2½ yrs., from Apr. 27, '83, B.

Marryat, Maj. E. L., R.E., 2 yrs., from June 10, '84, Bo.

Massy, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr. 166 dys., from Apr. 12, '84, B.

Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 2 yrs. 6 wks., fr. Aug. 28, '83, Bo.

Melville, Lt. Henry, S.C., 15 mos., from Apr. 25, '84, Bo.

Miley, Capt. J. A., S.C., B.

Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.

Minchin, Lieut. H. D., S.C., fr. Nov. 14, '84, Bo.

Montagu, Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. 333 dys., fr. Mar. 28, '84, B.

Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 1 year, B.

Morse, Lt.-Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 14, '84, Bo.

Morton, Col. B. W. D., S.C., 1 yr. 70 dys., fr. May 8, '84, B.

Muir, Capt. A. M., S.C., 18 mos., from May 6, '84, B.

Murray, Lt.-Col. H. Y., Cav., 1 yr. 294 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '84, B.

Onslow, Maj. F. M., Cav., 1 yr., from Aug. 23, '84, M.

Owen, Lt.-Col. A. G., S.C., 15 mos., from April 11, '84, B.

Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M.

Palmer, Col. R. H., S.C., 1 yr. 131 dys., fr. Apr. 16, '84, B.

Parker, Lt.-Col. W. J., S.C., 243 dys., from Mar. 23, '85, B.

Pemberton, Col. W. R., S.C., M.

Phillips, Col. N., Inf., 18 mos., from April 18, '84, B.

Phillips, Lt. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., from March 21, '85, B.

Pollard, Lieut. W. C., S.C., 18 mos., from May 15, '84, B.

Pollard, Capt. B. H., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Apr. 2, '85, M.

Preston, Col. B. H., 1 yr., from Oct. 6, '84, M.

Reeves, Surg. F. C., 18 ms., from March 5, '84, M.

Rennick, Maj. A. de C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '83, B.

Renny, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., Mar. 21, '85, B.

Repton, Lt.-Col. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 25, '84, B.

Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 19, '83, B.

Robertson, Maj. D. H., Inf., B.

Rouse, Bde.-Surg. R., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '85, B.

Salmon, Maj. W. A., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '84, Bo.

Saunders, Surg.-Maj. E., 245 dys., B.

Sargeant, Lt.-Col. C. C., S.C., M.

Sceonce, Col. James, S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 14, '84, B.

Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.

Sherriff, Col. J. P., S.C., 1 yr. 74 dys., fr. June 19, '84, B.

Smith, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 51 dys., from Mar. 1, '85, B.

Spearman, Lt.-Col. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '85, B.

Stansfeld, Col. T. W., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 10, '84, M.

Staveley, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 6, '85, Bo.

Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. P., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. July 10, '84, B.

Stoddart, Maj. C. H., S.C., B.

Stokoe, Maj. R., Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 16, '85, M.

Strover, Lt.-Col. G. A., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys., fr. Ap. 1, '84, M.

Swaine, Surg. F. R., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 29, '84, B.

Taaffe, Surg. R. J., 1 yr., B.

Thomas, Lt.-Col. R. M. B., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 1, '85, B.

Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.

Thomas, Surg. W. F., 1 yr., from Oct. 18, '84, M.

Trevor, Lt.-Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 6 mos., fr. Mar. 7, '84, M.

Trotter, Maj. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '84, B.

Turnbull, Surg.-Maj. P. S., Bo.

Warburton, Surg.-Maj. W. P., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 20, '84, M.

Ward, Lieut.-Col. H. C. E., 1 yr., from Sept. 2, '84, B.

Warden, Surg. C. J. H., 1 yr. 182 d., from May 8, '84, B.

Warden, Col. G. L., S.C., 18 mos., from July 29, '84, Bo.

Watson, Brig.-Surg. G. A., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '84, B.

Wedderburn, Capt. J. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '84, B.

Weldon, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., from Feb. 2, '83, M.

Welsh, Surg.-Maj. J. T., M.D., 3 yrs., fr. Oct. 27, '82, Bo.

Welshman, Lt.-Col. E. W. St. G., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.

Willes, Lieut. G. F., S.C., 18 mos., from April 13, '84, B.

Williams, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 27, '85, B.

Wilson, Maj. F. A., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., fr. April 20, '84, B.

Wingate, Capt. G., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 8, '85, B.

Woolley, Lieut. T. S. M., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 4, '84, B.

Wood, Capt. E. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 6, '85, B.

Young, Capt. C. W., S.C., B.

Young, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. July 29, '84, B.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR last advices from Calcutta and Madras are of the 6th inst., from Bombay of the 8th. We cannot say that the week has brought any very decisive, or very hopeful, news. The centre of interest is still in London. Sir P. Lumsden has not yet arrived "in disgrace," as Lord Randolph Churchill calls it, and as that gallant and most able officer will undoubtedly feel it, though our rulers may quibble and shuffle, as has been too much their wont, as to the phrase "repair to the metropolis."

Mr. Blowitz, of the *Times*, gives to-day a long account of what is "believed" by him to be accurate as regards Lord Rosebery's visit or "mission" to Berlin. The only portion which will specially interest Indian readers is the following, which we quote verbatim, leaving them to supply as many grains of salt as may best suit their palate. For ourselves, we don't see the advantage of giving an adversary time for preparation, when a war is inevitable, and at best but postponed, *aufgeschoben, nicht aufgehoben*, to use a favourite phrase of the German Chancellor. This Government has so deeply offended him that we, more reluctantly than we can say, cannot help feeling the old distrust of the Greeks and their gifts. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*. And this greatest man in Europe was ready, nay, anxious, to be England's staunchest friend! "Prince Bismarck observed that Lord Dufferin had been the first to notice and to inform his Government that the Ameer was a very dubious ally, and that the "buffer" policy had, he understood, been condemned by Lord Dufferin immediately after his meeting with the Ameer, as he saw that this would make England a dupe and entail sacrifices without an equivalent. The Prince consequently undertook to induce Russia to stay where she was long enough to give England time to fortify her Indian frontier, to revert to the policy of defending India in India, instead of expending blood and treasure in defending Afghanistan, and to create a frontier the more impassable inasmuch as Russia would always be a long way from her base, and for many generations could not even dream of aggression." This means abandoning Afghanistan, and renouncing all engagements with the Ameer. Is the nation prepared for this? Of the present state of the negotiations with Russia everyone is ignorant; it having, up to the rising of Parliament, been as impossible as usual to extract a straightforward answer on the subject from either Mr. Gladstone or Lord E. Fitzmaurice.

A CORRESPONDENT, who does not speak without knowledge of his subject, thus writes to us about the non-completion of the bridge over the Indus, known as the Sukkur-Bukkur-Rohri Bridge. Independently of the facts mentioned by him, we have reason to believe that the speedy completion of this important undertaking would be true economy:—

The dilatory manner in which this work is being carried on cannot be too severely condemned. The want of a bridge over the Indus river is a serious hindrance to the transport of our soldiers and of war materiel. The Russians will laugh at our misdirected efforts to prepare for war. It is feared that more than three years may elapse before the bridge will be opened; it ought to have been finished in 1882. Will you kindly stir up the India Office on this subject, and invite its attention to the Allahabad *Pioneer Mail* of the 8th April, page 397? At present, double rolling-stock is required; locomotives cannot be easily transferred from one bank of the Indus to the other. The break on this important railway, which connects Karachi with the Punjab, causes enormous expenses. It is calculated that the extra expenditure will amount to more than the total expenditure necessary to complete the work.

WE all know that cricket is much played in India. We propose, indeed, from time to time, to print the scores of

the chief Indian matches. We also know that the Marylebone Club is supposed to represent the *élite* of the game. Now, to play the Marylebone Club has always been held to be equivalent to playing an unknown quantity: let us say the letter X. You may meet in the field an Eleven good, bad, or, very often, indifferent. We cannot help thinking that this might be avoided by the exercise of a little care, and a greater variety in the fixtures of matches. We have had Australians, and splendidly have they acquitted themselves. We have had Canadians—though never, so far as we can remember, a thoroughly representative Canadian eleven;—but we have never, we think, had a team of Anglo-Indians. In the days when no competition existed, and when the Indian services contained the pick of the public schools of England, we would—were it not tempting Providence to bet—have readily backed them in the field against the world. Perhaps things may have altered now (though many a competition-wallah has shown his ability to handle the willow), but we think an Anglo-Indian Eleven would make a good figure in the field, as it certainly would be a novelty in the programme of the M.C.C., and a means of drawing together cricketers of the three Presidencies, and thereby, possibly, originating many a pleasant meeting—pleasant, not for cricket alone, but for croquet, lawn tennis, and, above all, for the life-long business of flirtation—in mofussil stations where all but the last-named have been as rare as an angel's—we beg pardon, a Bishop's—visit. Why do not Anglo-Indians take heart of grace, and, even this year—they have a month to do it in—get up a team for Wimbledon? Many of them can "snuff a candle" at a good deal more than twelve paces.

WHILE on this topic of bringing together Anglo-Indians, we cannot but regret that they seem to "cotton to one another" so much less than of yore. Even the clubs supposed to be wholly Anglo-Indian, which, at one time, hesitated to admit a barrister-judge of the Indian High Courts, and positively refused membership to gentlemen of the Indian Home Service, are now, to a great extent, filled by persons wholly unconnected with the East; while retired Indians are but too prone to sever—except in the matter of pension—their connection with the country by joining associations entirely unconnected with it. It is, in present times, a thing not unworthy of notice, that, while our Colonists are drawing more and more closely the bonds, not only of union with the mother-country, but also of inter-union among themselves, remembering that "union gives strength," our Anglo-Indians should "hang together" so little.

MR. CONDIE STEPHEN, though, perhaps, as young men are wont to be, a little overwhelmed by the civilities showered on him (by his Russian hosts) in his late journey from the borders of Afghanistan, has done good service in reminding us of the excellence of the horses—not alone in the Steppes, for this is known to everyone, but—throughout his route. When hundreds of pounds are being paid for a decent mount in the hunting field, and ordinary chargers are commanding huge prices, attention may well be directed to the apparently inexhaustible reservoir of horseflesh afforded by the Central Asian regions. We do not for a moment mean to say that these horses are either hunters or chargers, or that they have a pedigree a mile long. But the fact remains, that plums originally came from sloes, apples from crab, and the most exquisite pelargoniums from "Stinking Cranesbill." These horses—or ponies, if you will—have good, though unregistered and unrecorded, ancestry; they can be well utilized for stud purposes, they are new blood, can be bought for a mere trifle, and there is no fabulous outlay, nor a really fabulous pedigree, to be encountered, as in the case of Arabs. Here is, for dealers, and "limited" companies directed by retired officers, a "potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." The Russian Government are not remiss in utilizing this treasure; nor need our own Government, if we had one, be so either. As for private individuals—*verbum sap.*

It is reported from St. Petersburg, says the *Iron and*

Coal Trades Review, that the scarcity of coal there is so great that most manufactories will be compelled to cease operations unless stocks can be replenished within a fortnight. There is, it seems, an abundance of coal in the interior provinces, but on account of the heavy expenses of carriage it is too dear to be employed at the capital. It costs in St. Petersburg just double the price of English coal. Many manufacturers have commenced to lay in large stocks of wood, but speculators are greatly disposed to profit by the occasion and increase their prices. It appears certain, therefore, that a great many manufactories will be obliged to close altogether if war breaks out. Nevertheless, the Russian Government has ordered the Petersburg-Moscow Railway Company to increase their rates charges of upon English coal, from 1·2 copecks per pound per verst to 1·8 copecks, while the rate upon home coal is to remain unaltered.

"IRON" informs us that the Chinese Government, casting aside national prejudice, are on the point of working the coal mines of China in a more systematic manner than has hitherto been done, calling in the aid of European miners. They recently applied to the *Société Cockerill*, Belgium, for a contingent of experienced miners to superintend the extensive collieries which they propose to open up in certain of the rich deposits already prospected. Very liberal salaries were offered, and it is said that the appointments were eagerly accepted. Thirty miners were engaged, and they are likely to be followed by another thirty, who will proceed to China on the chance of obtaining an engagement on their arrival. As the Government will probably be glad to avail themselves of European aid, there is hardly a doubt that the latter will speedily obtain the appointments they desire. It is also probable that the Chinese will obtain the necessary plant to work their mines properly. But they will soon learn the proper methods of working, and in opening up other mines they will adopt the system they have learned, dispensing in the future with the aid of Europeans. The Chinese, like the Japanese, learn things readily, and then conduct matters themselves. There are large deposits of coal in China, and, with the assistance now obtained, they will very quickly be developed, so as to be of more importance than heretofore.

It has long been known that French Engineers, at the head of whom most worthily stands Sir F. de Lesseps, G.C.S.I., have seriously contemplated the restoration to Father Neptune of his long-lost dominion in Northern Africa, by forming a navigable channel to the Sahara, and thus filling with water the basin which was undoubtedly its receptacle in bygone ages. The project seems feasible enough in theory; yet, even in these days of gigantic engineering projects, it almost takes away one's breath to hear of a lake fifteen times the size of the Lake of Geneva. Those who know the length of that lake, say from near Martigny to Geneva, and its breadth south of Lausanne or Vevey, and will try to bring before the mental optic the idea what fifteen times those distances would amount to, may well be staggered. To Italy the construction of such a work would be the greatest of boons. It would, in all probability, for ever end the enervating and unhealthy Siroccos which blows directly from the burning desert, lessening but little of its heat in overleaping the Mediterranean, and, like our own wind in the East, is good neither for man nor beast. The effects on the climate of Africa of carrying out this magnificent conception are at best matters of conjecture; but the following details of a strictly practical character may interest our readers:—

A party of French engineers and hydrographers have left for Tunis, charged with making the necessary studies on the spot, for the construction of the harbour in the Bay of Gabes, at the mouth of the Oued Mellah, in connection with the canal which is to establish navigable communication between the Mediterranean and the Chotts. It will be remembered that, in the early spring of 1883, M. de Lesseps made a trip to those great marsh lakes in Southern Tunis which it is the intention to convert into a vast inland sea, with a view of testing the results of the late Colonel Roudaire's survey, and that he came back convinced that the scheme was practicable. The expedition which has now started will also make investigations as to the feasibility of sink-

ing artesian wells along the route, and a survey for a railway which it might hereafter be thought necessary to construct. The head of the expedition is Commandant Landas, professor of topography at the school of Saint Cyr. He is accompanied by M. Baronet, who assisted Colonel Roudaire in making the preliminary surveys, and several other engineers. It may be advisable to recall to mind the chief features of the report on the undertaking which M. de Lesseps published after his return from Tunis in 1883. It states that the estuary of the Oued Mellah, which is to be the beginning of the canal leading to the Chotts to be inundated, offers a part, covered at high water, of sufficient breadth, which might easily be excavated, and would form a port sheltered by nature from all the winds from north-east to south passing by the west. The winds from north-east to south passing by the east would not be dangerous to the breakwaters. The roads in front of the entrance are, moreover, in exactly the same situation as those of Gabes. The navigation in the canal, according to the report, would offer no difficulty, as the canal would form almost a straight line. The calcareous rocks found by Colonel Roudaire's soundings in 1879 at the base of the Gabes bar, but of comparatively unimportant extent, are an advantage rather than an inconvenience at the mouth of the canal. They will furnish the requisite material for the construction of the pier and port buildings. M. de Lesseps thinks that, considering the nature of the soil traversed, it will be sufficient to cut, in the alluvial part a canal, on the average 80 to 100 feet wide, which will be further widened by the action of the current. This cutting could be executed in the maximum period of five years, at an estimated cost of £6,000,000. The proposed inland sea would be fifteen times as large as the Lake of Geneva. It has an elevation much lower than the level of the Mediterranean, the depression being in some places as low as 165 feet below that level.

At the annual meeting of the East India Association, on the 20th inst., under the chairmanship of Sir R. Temple, who was re-elected President, it was stated that many of the suggestions of the Association, and the principles advocated by them had commended themselves to, and had been adopted by, the governing authorities, and a strong Council was nominated for the ensuing year, with Sir Orfeur Cavenagh as Chairman.

In our last issue we referred to the very loyal proffers of troops which have been made, and continue to be made, by Native States. Among offers recently made few are more cordially to be welcomed than that of Nepal. At Khatmandoo they have actually held a review "of the army preparing for active service in Afghanistan." Nearly 14,000 troops were present, and seem, according to the authority quoted by the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent, to have shown up well: *all the words of command being given in English*. No higher compliment could be paid us; and English regiments, who have fought shoulder to shoulder with the gallant Goorkhas, will appreciate its value in action.

NOR are the ladies behind. Their hearts are, we are sure, in the right place; whether their tender persons are so in battle is a question to which history has given an unpleasantly dubious reply. The Dowager Maharani Juma Bai of Baroda, in writing to Lord Dufferin to offer the services of a corps of Amazons, thus pertinently expresses herself:—

The fighting capabilities and horsemanship of the Maharattees ladies can be no secret to your Excellency, and I hope that the offer which I make, and which I am prepared to carry out at the shortest notice, will be accepted, and that it will prove a precedent to the ladies of India and of England, and show the prowess with which the race of females is capable of bearing arms, and that we can fight side by side with the military forces of the Empire.

"Too late" has been the Britisher's motto for some time past. We hope it is not "too late" to recover our influence in Turkey, where the Sultan seems very cordially to have received Sir W. White, who has "ad interim" credentials to the "Unspeakable Turk." Once more we ask, why no *pukka* ambassador? In the same way we have (for five years) left Gilghit unblest by the presence of a British Agent; also Kashgar. Now, we are not going to be rude enough to insinuate that either Gilghit or Kashgar are as important to English interests as Istanbul; but they are all objects of Russian aggression, all objects to which British attention should be directed. In

one sense Kashgar is, perhaps, the safest of the three, as the Chinese Government are concerned in its being kept out of Russian hands; and it may safely be asserted—have they not thoroughly thrashed the French, to whom we have kotowed throughout?—that their interests will be far and away better safe-guarded than are ours under the present régime.

THE Afghan Blue-book is, indeed, dismal reading for anyone who values the honour of his country. We take the subjoined from an Edinburgh paper. Fancy the constituents of the right hon. member for Midlothian writing:—

What comes out clearly is that the Russian attack at Penjdeh was deliberately planned beforehand; that it was undertaken in the teeth of express engagements, and in absolute defiance of everything said by Lord Granville. That the rupture did not take place sooner was solely owing to the firmness of Sir Peter Lumsden. The sequel to the story is, that General Komaroff, the Russian commander, responsible for disregarding the Russian instructions, is rewarded with a sword of honour, while Sir Peter Lumsden, who seems to have had a higher sense of duty than his superiors, is recalled in disgrace. To call this a shameful British surrender is to use excessively mild language. Yet it is only one of many. The Russians have had their own way in everything.

As to the deliberateness of the attack on Penjdeh we expressed ourselves in almost the same language a fortnight back. It needed but little intuition—just a little more than Mr. Gladstone has—*ce qui ne vent pas beaucoup dire*.

It has long been known that negotiations of importance have been on foot between Germany and Burmah. We know how Burmah overlaps—if one may use the phrase—parts of British Burmah, and of what vital importance it is to us that no foreign power should, treaty wise or otherwise, get a footing in that quarter. From the western side access is obtainable to Burmah only through British territory; from the south, the many rivers which, as we observed the other day, form a natural line of communication between South-Western China and the ocean, also afford ready fluvial access to Burmah. It is not a little significant that while the French have been trying to “tap” South-Western China, and, through it, Burmah from the Tonquin side, the Germans should have concluded a direct treaty (ostensibly commercial, but possibly enough with secret articles) with the latter State. The colonial relations of France and Germany with foreign—especially semi-civilised—States, and the manner in which such relations have of late always been carefully dovetailed so as to emphasise the decadence of England, form a topic too wide and too important to be casually treated. Mr. Cross, the Under-Secretary for India, was, properly enough, questioned last Thursday concerning this Burmo-Teutonic treaty, and, as properly, knew (in his official capacity, we presume—is Mr. Cross ever allowed to know anything of the Department which he is facetiously supposed to “represent” in the House of Commons?) nothing about it. Yet the *Times* can reprint it *in extenso*. A *quid bon* the present Ambassador in Berlin? or have, in the present “Ministerial crisis,” the Foreign Office and the India Office come to blows, and won’t intercommunicate?

WE hail, as an augury of better things in the most important Native State in India, and the one which, in 1857, did more than any other to support our Raj, the appointment of Mr. Dunlop, late of the Berar Commission, and until recently in the service of the Nawab Ikbal-ud-Dowla, to be Inspector-General of Revenue in Hyderabad. “This is the first time,” says the *Bombay Gazette*, “that such a high appointment has been conferred on a European. Mr. Dunlop is an officer of considerable revenue experience, and has made his mark in the Berars. His appointment will therefore be very popular with all classes.” Nominations of men of proved capacity, however excellent in themselves, need, nevertheless, to be supplemented by one condition—the men must be supported. If the nominees be but allowed to act independently, peculation would be checked to an extent which would bring lakhs on lakhs into the State coffers. Nor does this remark (as anyone conversant with the admini-

stration—or want of it—which prevails in many Native States, knows) apply by any means to Hyderabad alone.

THE Native papers are, as might in the circumstances be expected, chiefly occupied with the prospects of war, and present, in other respects, but little of general interest. The following are, perhaps, those best worth noting:—

The *Sadharani* says:—The attitude of the Czar has always been suspicious. He says that peace is desirable, but he has refused the proposal of an amicable settlement made to him. Therefore it is clear that his wish for peace is a mere pretext. Neither the Russians nor the English will give in, so there is no likelihood of the dispute being settled until one party is defeated.

THE *Nababibhakar* remarks:—If both parties be not desirous of peace than it is useless to expect it. Let both English and Russians assume a peaceful attitude. For the battle of Penjdeh both parties were to blame. Without the advice of the British Commissioners and encouragement from Lord Dufferin, the Afghans would not have ventured to quarrel with the Russians for such trifling reasons. We have no concern with the difficulties of the Russians. The misfortunes of the English are our own misfortunes. Therefore we earnestly beseech for peace.

THE *Shamaya* observes:—The people of India desire that, if a war between England and Russia breaks out, it may be waged in some other place than in India. The country in which a war breaks out suffers a good deal. Besides, there are other disadvantages if Russia be allowed to advance towards India. We earnestly pray that by the grace of God the war may be averted. But if war must be, let it take place in another country, and not in India.

The tone of *Reis and Reyjet* is much less encouraging, as regards the sympathy of Natives with ourselves, than the utterances of some of the Native journals. It certainly has the courage of its opinions.

That (the) natives of India are, to a man, prepared to stand by the English and to fight for them and themselves, is news to us, at any rate. To deliberately endeavour to lead the British to depend for the maintenance of the Empire, in any appreciable measure, on the bravery of the Baboos and the alacrity of editors and correspondents of the native Press, is the best possible service that could be done to the Russian cause. The Lord save the Government from such loyal citizens and wild advisers! The British would be wise in receiving their averments with a good quantity of salt. The statement that the Natives are prepared to a man to fight for England can scarcely be true. There must be large deductions made, we fear, before it could come near the mark. That it is not absolutely correct we can undertake to maintain, provided we are allowed to have a *locus standi* in the matter. Regarding ourselves as of the nation, we confess we are not prepared for the unselfish heroism.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. T. Howard, R.E., Col. G. S. Hills, R.E., Capt. T. C. Pears, S.C., Dep. Surg.-Gen. J. Ferguson (Med. Staff), Maj. J. A. Little, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. W. E. Lockhart, R.A., Lieut. T. W. J. M. Georges, S.C., Lieut.-Col. H. F. H. Sewell, S.C.

Lombay Estab.—Col. R. A. C. Hunt, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. H. Brereton (Cov.), R. Rust, F. J. Marsden, J. G. M. Rennie (Cov.), C. H. C. Bickerton, A. F. Oldham, R. J. Crosthwaite (Cov.), J. J. Livesay (Cov.), E. H. Johns, W. Grindlay (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—C. Kough (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. C. H. Stoddart, S.C., 7 months.

Madras Estab.—Capt. T. Greenaway, S.C., 4 months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. Humfress, s.c. 2 months; C. A. R. Crommelin, s.c. 3 months.

Madras Estab.—W. S. Haig, s.c. 3 months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. R. H. Batty.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Miss Isa Hoy, M. W. Fox-Strangways (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—F. A. Nicholson (Cov.), S. T. McCarthy (Cov.).

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

AMONGST THE SHANS.*

In the expanse of land which lies between Burma and China is a region inhabited by people "who shave their hair and tattoo their body;" they are light and changeable, weak and idle. The country they inhabit is full of impenetrable jungles, filled with serpents and tigers. The rains are continuous, and the heat of "summer causes mortal illnesses." This far from prepossessing description of the Shans and the land they inhabit, written, it may be added, 130 years before the Christian era, does not altogether hold good in the present day, at least if we take Mr. Colquhoun as our "counsellor and friend." That enterprising traveller, on the contrary, proclaims that Indo-China is "veritably the gold field of Asia"—gold is exported, taxes are paid in gold, pagodas are covered with gold—it is gold *et præterea nihil*: thus far the land—the people are described as civilized, polite, courteous, and moral. In 1879, owing to certain disputes between British foresters and the owners of the teak domains at Zimmé, in Siam, it was determined by the Government of India to send a mission to the king of that country, in order to make arrangements for the meeting of a joint commission which should settle all pending cases, and draw out such rules for the working of the forests as would be likely to prevent any future clashing between the rival interests." Mr. Colquhoun formed one of the party.

Starting from Bangkok in the Gulf of Siam, they passed through the land of the Karens, one of the principal fields of the American Mission, which latter can boast that there are no less than 457 parishes scattered about the country, peopled by Christian converts, who not only support their own parties and their own schools, but contribute liberally towards the furtherance of Missionary work amongst other hill tribes living beyond the British border—a marked contrast to their heathen brethren, whose source of inspiration is the "Poongyee," or priest; not a very astounding state of affairs, since "they drink, gamble, and flirt in a most shameless manner," is the description of the fraternity of those who have Buddha for their Lord.

After quitting Karennee, panorama after panorama of magnificent pine forests refreshed the eye, and invigorated the nerves, till in due course the travellers reached the regions inhabited by Shans; but a dilemma of an utterly unexpected nature awaited solution. It chanced that the members of the mission one evening went to a neighbouring stream to bathe; their movements and capers in the water became in a few moments a source of delight and astonishment to the natives, who flocked in numbers to the river bank to watch the "whites" disport themselves in the refreshing element. But *horribile dictu*, the villagers thus attracted were mostly of the feminine gender, and did not display the least sense of modesty on finding the new comers making for the bank—far otherwise, they viewed, with shrieks of laughter, all the manoeuvres of the bathers to induce their somewhat "rapid" audience to retire for awhile. Those native ladies may, for ought that is told us in Mr. Colquhoun's work, be still standing on the edge of the river, for they never budged, and the blushing Englishmen had to put their modesty in their pocket and emerge from the water in the full gaze of their unabashed admirers—thus much for custom. This danger surmounted, the Mission fell into the hands of a still more unabashed priest, who paid them every attention while inspecting his monastery, but heaped piles of abuse upon their devoted heads when they refused to pay him for his urbanity. Once again fortune was fickle, for emerging from the clutches of the infuriated "poongyee," they alighted upon some ladies still more inquisitive than their sisters of river-bank notoriety; this time finding the hands and the faces of the Europeans to be white, the inquisitive feminines, inspired with a laudable thirst for knowledge, insisted upon ascertaining for themselves whether the visitors were *white all over*: this danger was avoided owing to the absolute refusal of the "pale faces" to be thus inspected. It will not occasion surprise to read after these adventures that a bazaar is epigrammatically described as "*a mile and a half of nudity*."

At length, however, all troubles alike, male and female, were at an end, and the Mission entered safe and sound at Zimmé as we call it, but "Jama-pada-pur-there-nagara-nawara-raza," as the natives term it! They were welcomed by a little dapper wizened old gentleman, the Resident Commissioner of the King of Siam, an individual who had been in Europe, and with a result that he never ceased proclaiming, "too much plenty work in London, plenty pleasure Paris." The town is fortified and of considerable extent, containing upwards of 900 or 1,000 houses—like all Oriental cities, their bazaar is a prominent feature—but what particularly struck the travellers, and need it be added, greatly pleased them after the experiences on the road, was, that the women were so fair that they could *blush*; but

admiration did not go much further, for a cosmetic composed of the fat of the unclean animal imparted anything but an agreeable aroma to the fair charmers of Zimmé, and in verity and truth—"distance lent enchantment to the view."

In this country "Bill Sykes" is pampered and cared for to a degree that must frequently occasion that worthy individual to put his tongue in his cheek with surprise and delight, but, amongst the Shans, prisoners are allowed to roam about the town in chains entirely dependent upon the charity of the stall holders in the market for their daily food, a method which might with advantage be introduced into our own land in some cases of recent notoriety.

Zimmé is a nest of poongyees, who number no less than 500, while there are upwards of seventy-five monasteries in the town: in Burma these worthies parade the town with a pot in which the "faithful" pour their offerings as the fraternity pass along—these worthy venerables being objects of the greatest deference, all people, whatever their social position, giving way before them; but amongst the Shans matters are far otherwise, and the priests may be seen at all hours and in every direction loitering about idly, mixing with the people, sitting in the bazaar, conversing with women, even entering private houses at night, riding elephants, eating after the sun has passed the meridian, devouring flesh, selling what is given for use in the monasteries, and bowing to the chief and his wife—in a word, doing everything their religion forbids them to do. They are supposed to supply the educational wants of the people, but as a matter of fact they do nothing of the kind; as teachers they merely inculcate, by example, habits of apathy, laziness, and downright vice: of course there are good and bad "poongyees," but the latter, it is said, predominate in the proportion of at least 2 to 1. In spite, however, of the apparently favourable nature of the "religious soil," the experience of our Protestant and Catholic missionaries is, that converts are rare; the few who cast off the dust of their feet at the religion of their youth, are but as goats amongst the sheep, jumping in and out of the fold as it suits their inclination or their interest. In this respect they seem, unlike their neighbours in Anam, who readily adopt any new faith placed before them, the result is at once obvious and suggestive. "They are obstinate, vindictive, dissemblers, liars, and thieves—slow to get into a passion, but terrible when they do." Perhaps all this, however, arises from the circumstance that "rotten fish and dogs flesh are their favourite diet."

The curse of the country is slavery, a canker which saps the manhood out of the people, encourages them to indolence, prevents them from enriching themselves, keeps them backward in civilization, and poor in spirit. The masters it enervates, and makes them lose all zest for vigorous action, as unfit to rule others as to control themselves. "He that loves pleasure, mu t from pleasure fall," is written in indelible letters across the annals of the nation. The King of Siam, a most enlightened potentate, has set his heart upon the regeneration and advancement of his kingdom, and has already made great strides in that direction; but it is difficult to fight against the prejudices of thousands of years, and to persuade a people to abandon habits hallowed by the traditions of countless generations; so it will not occasion surprise that much remains to be done before Siam can be ranked as a civilized power.

Such is in the briefest outline, this country, with an area of 260,000 square miles, and a population estimated at about 40,000,000 souls, which Mr. Colquhoun is anxious should be opened out by means of a railway to Zimmé at a cost of about two and a-half millions of money. It is urged with plausibility that the enterprise of this nation would not only enable us to re-stock our lands in Burma with cattle, thinned as they have of late been owing to the ravages of the cattle-plague, but would afford a new mart for English goods and manufactures, and last, but not least, enable the king to cope with the slavery in his dominions. To quote Mr. Colquhoun's language: "With the sound of the railway whistle feudal oppression will disappear for ever." There certainly does seem a large and fertile field for English enterprise; and it may be hoped that the publication of this very interesting and valuable work will open the eyes of the powers that be, alike political and commercial, to the desirability of taking some steps to secure a prize, destined to fall to the lot of the most pushing and enthusiastic of the western nations whose instincts lead them to find pastures new in the domains of commerce and trade.

SHALL ENGLAND KEEP INDIA?*

Shall England keep India? The question is momentous at any time, but especially is this the case when "surrender" is the order of the day. When, too, the dream of a Stoletoff is giving place to the brutal reality of a Komaroff. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett's volume is, therefore, welcome; none the less so, because it is written by an avowed enthusiast; it is precisely because there are so few people who take the trouble to inform themselves as to the

* "Amongst the Shans," By A. R. Colquhoun. Field & Tuer, 1885.

* "Shall England Keep India." By E. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P. London: W. H. Allen & Co.,

circumstances of the day—so far, that is, as foreign politics are concerned—that so much apathy exists in all that concerns the might and honour of our nation. A thousandfold better would it be were there more enthusiasts. Russia would not then be able to trade upon England's indifference. Governments would no longer find it their interest to study the politics of the hustings rather than the welfare of the country. There would be a united front in repelling aggression, and the glorious traditions of the past would give place to still more glorious traditions in the future. But for our sins things are otherwise.

So far as the argumentative portion of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's pamphlet is concerned, three "elementary facts" are the basis of the entire fabric. 1. That Russia means to have India if, and whenever, she can get it. 2. That India can only be safeguarded by British bayonets, backed up and directed by a vigilant and resolute statesmanship. 3. That the further the Russian frontier is kept from the Indus the more secure will our Indian Empire be, and the less troublesome and dangerous will be the political pressure that the Russian Government can and will, from this time forth, exert upon England.

The reflections to which these dicta give rise are far from reassuring. If in the future we can only hold England by a display of "vigilant and resolute statesmanship"—qualities, alas, now unknown in the British Empire—it may be feared that the day when the Czar of All the Russias will sit on the musnud at Calcutta vice the British Governor-General deposed, is within a measurable distance.

The means of defence against a calamity which would shake to its basis the future of England's Imperial power is, according to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's theory, to hasten a railway to Kandahar and Herat, the former town being put in a complete state of defence and garrisoned by British or Indian troops; but the safety of India must not be confided to the keeping of the Ameer of Afghanistan. As regards Herat, the fear is that "too late" has already been written across the portals of a city rendered memorable by the ever-memorable defence of Eldred Pottinger. That something must be done is admitted on all hands—but what? "Masterly inactivity" has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. What is to step into its place? The advocates of the forward school of policy have, at least, one strong argument in their favour. Battles round Herat and Kandahar could be lost and won without fatal effects within the "red line;" but one disaster on the banks of the Indus would lay all the plains of sunny Hindustan at the feet of the Russian hordes, and the beneficent sway of our Empire would have to make room for the savage barbarism of Holy Russia. Can such a result be contemplated with calm indifference? Upon the answer depends the future of our land. The corollary of "perish India" is "perish England."

PERSIAN FOR TRAVELLERS.*

Mr. Finn, H.B.M.'s Consul at Resht, has long been known as one of the foremost Persian scholars who reflect credit upon the nation to which he belongs. In these circumstances a manual from his pen for travellers in the land of Iran must be a welcome addition to the storehouse of learning. Nor will the work disappoint the expectations formed of it consequent on the high, and deservedly so, reputation which attaches to its author. It would be a misuse of language to term the little "brochure" erudite; indeed were it so, it would fail in the object with which it was published—designed to afford travellers assistance in making known their wants in a strange land and still stranger tongue, it is obvious that learned scholarship would be out of place. Mr. Finn has, we venture to think, wisely abandoned all efforts to be "classical" in what he has prepared, with a result that "he who runs may read." The first part of the work is composed of a slight sketch of Persian grammar, of a sufficiently comprehensive nature to afford a traveller some insight into the "whys and wherefores" of the speech he hears around him on all sides; while the remainder of the pages are filled with a list of ordinary words in daily use at every turn. The transliteration into the Persian character follows the phonetic system, so that the reader may be enabled to pronounce what he sees before him. This method is much to be commended, and the only fault that can be imputed is that owing, we presume, to the want of Mr. Finn's personal supervision of the proof sheets, not a few errors have crept into an otherwise model compilation. But we are far from casting a slur on a work which is welcome with all its faults, for "errare est humanum," true at all times, is seldom more strikingly verified than when Oriental and English type are commingled. The fickle goddess Fortune seems always to sit like a malignant imp at the elbow of the printer's devil in such cases. Congratulating Mr. Finn upon his successful efforts in the task of drawing East and West into closer union, we commend his book to all who may need its assistance when travelling in a country destined not improbably to play no inconsiderable part in the annals of the nineteenth century.

* "Persian for Travellers." By A. Finn. Trubner & Co., 1885.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

EWING—May 21, at 10, Gloucester-place, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Ewing, M.S.C., of a son.

MONTEFIORE—May 17, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Montefiore, late R.A., of a son.

WRIGHT—May 16, at 8, Addington-square, S.E., the wife of Mr. T. Wright, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ERSKINE—CONSTABLE—May 21, at Marston Bigott, Frome, James E. Erskine, Esq., of Venlaw, Captain R.N., A.D.C., to Margaret Elinger, fourth daughter of the Rev. J. Constable, of Marston Bigott.

KERRISON—GREVILLE—May 20, at Laleham, Captain E. Kerrison, R.A., to Jessie, daughter of Rear-Admiral Greville of Laleham, Staines.

MARSTON—EARDLEY-WILMOT—May 21, at Lewisham, Jeffery C. Marston, Esq., Captain R.A., to Edith Mary, second surviving daughter of Charles Eardley-Wilmot, Esq., of Lewisham.

RIVETT-CARNAC—CRABBE—May 20, at Beccles, the Rev. Clennel G. Rivett-Carnac, third son of the late W. J. Rivett-Carnac, B.C.S., to Emily Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. G. Crabbe, Rector of Merton, Suffolk.

VINER—CHAMBERS—May 19, at Sutton, J. W. Viner, of the Survey Department, Ceylon, to Rose, Second daughter of W. E. Chambers, Esq., J.P., of Eversfield, Sutton.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—May 15, at Romford, William E. Allen, F.R.C.S., Brigade Surgeon, Bengal Army, retired, aged 50.

BRANCKER—May 22, at Ipswich, Lieut.-Colonel William Godeffroy Brancker, C.B., Royal Artillery, aged 51.

BUCHAN-HEPBURN—May 10, on board the *Merton Hall*, in the Red Sea, Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, Lieut.-Colonel 26th P.N.I., aged 43.

CLAGETT—May 16, at Exmouth, Devon, Thomas William Clagett, late Madras Light Cavalry, aged 66.

GIBERNE—May 14, at Bath, Caroline Cuffley Giberne, seventh daughter of the late Mark Giberne of Wanstead, who devoted herself for nearly twenty years to missionary work in India.

HAMILTON—May 17, at Blackheath, the Hon. Sarah Hamilton, widow of the late Major-General W. Hamilton, C.B., and daughter of Richard second Lord Castlemaine, aged 85.

PACKMAN—May 11, at Anerley, John D. V. Packman, late Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., aged 71.

POLWHELE—May 23, at Tivoli Lodge, Cheltenham, General Thomas Polwhele, of the Bengal Army, aged 87.

THOMAS—May 16, at Dorset-square, Isabella Margaret, wife of E. B. Thomas, M.C.S., retired, aged 80.

TURTON—May 16, at Richmond, Jane, widow of Major John Turton, 3rd B.N.I., aged 64.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HORSFORD—May 1, at Dacca, the wife of R. T. Horsford, of a son.

PALMER—May 3, at 29, Riverside, Barrackpore, the wife of Cadwallader E. Palmer, of a son.

THOMPSON—April 30, at Dinapore, the wife of T. M. L. Thompson, P.W.D., of a son.

TOOGOOD—April 18, at Cuttack, the wife of J. H. Toogood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JAMES—COOKE—April 27, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Harford, S.J., Henry William Rab James, C.E., P.W.D., Akyab, British Burma, to Louisa Claudine, second daughter of the late Edward Cooke, Esq.

MACKENZIE—AYERS—April 29, at Christ Church, Mozufferpore, by the Rev. J. Richardson, Malcolm M. Mackenzie, of Rajkund Factory, Tirhoot, to Sarah E. Ayers, youngest daughter of the late W. Ayers, of Westcombe House, Northamptonshire.

NICHOLSON—VON BIBRA—April 23, at Christ Church, Bankipur, by the Rev. R. Butler, G. C. R. Nicholson, Opium Department, to Florence, Mary, eldest daughter of James Von Bibra, Esq.

DEATHS.

CRIPPS—May 4, Robert Charlesworth, the beloved son of Apothecary T. Cripps, Fort St. George.

CROFTON—May 1, at Meerut, Malby Daniel Crofton, P.W.D., aged 32 years.

JONES—April 22, at the residence of Lieut. J. R. Forsyth, Vepery, Madras, after a short illness, Caroline D. S. Jones, the beloved wife of Oliver W. Jones, Professor Medical School, Dindigul, aged 33 years.

KELSO—April 14, at Calcutta, suddenly, Archibald W. Kelso, of the firm of Kelso, Stewart and Co., Engineers, son of Colonel Andrew J. Kelso, Retired List, Madras Army.

LOGAN—April 16, at Rajnagar, Sylhet, Assam, Bellew, fourth son of Walter Logan, aged 27 years.

MACKAY—April 22, at Rawul Pindee, Alan Durward, son of Mr. George Mackay, Horse Breeding Department, Punjab.

MORRIS—April 25, at Allahabad, Charles William Morris, son of Surgeon W. A. Morris, Medical Staff, aged 9 months.

RICHARDSON—April 27, at Brench Candy, Elizabeth Scott, the beloved wife of W. Richardson.

YOUNG—April 28, at Gorakhpore, Surgeon J. M. Young, M.B., Indian Medical Service, 5th B.L.I., aged 28 years.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1885.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERING.

THE last Indian news informs us that the Government of India "has under consideration the question of making provision for a larger employment in the army of Natives of good position." We need not further urge the opinion, so often advocated, that nothing better than this could be done, except to carry it out.

But the "under consideration" rather gives a cold-waterish feeling; as if, after all, nothing would be done. From a Government of chatter and pendulum—backwards and forwards—action, like that which we have the misfortune to endure here, of course this would, as the old women say, "come quite nateral;" but from Lord Dufferin we hope better things. The fact is—and it cannot too soon be realised—that, in days when we live at railroad speed, "consideration" may be carried too far. We have the highest respect for the old system of governing by reams of foolscap. It was excellent. But, excellent in its time. Truth—we don't mean the paper so miscalled—is also excellent. But, as the old lady of the stage said to her daughter, "Truth is always to be adhered to, *when it is convenient to be told*." So with the verbose minutes, indited in private by each member of an Indian Government, but facetiously called "consultations." They were, in their time—when India and England were six months apart—most excellent. We take it that nothing finer of its kind exists than Warren Hastings' minute-writing; nothing in which the arguments are more cogent, nor in which one who argues on the other side feels himself more completely in a vice. "Nothing," said Francis (and Junius, too, knew how to write Saxon), "can stand against the Governor-General's pen." But everything in its place. When Hastings, on his arraignment by the House of Commons, read the House one of such minutes as a statement of his defence, the members, after a good stare at the illustrious stranger, "left him to tell his story to the

clerks and the Serjeant-at-Arms." It was out of place. And we think that the long State-papers of the Indian Government are so too.

But to come to our more immediate subject. Those of our readers who have access to the Indian papers will have seen how strongly the desire has been expressed by Native gentlemen to form a volunteer corps, or to join one of those already existing; to become, therefore, in the majority of instances, what so many Britons of birth and standing have become, "full privates." Did this occur in ordinary times, when a casual or ill-natured observer might attribute the movement to a mere instinct of imitation, it might pass without much notice. But at the present hour, when the spirit of Imperialism, aroused by the patriotic proceedings of the late Government, and which even the dastardly conduct of the present Cabinet has been unable to quench, has so markedly shown itself, when the Colonies have sent their hundreds, and are willing to send their thousands, of troops to aid in supporting Imperial power, we cannot but hail this tendency in India, in which country Imperial dignity will undoubtedly first be assailed, with the very warmest welcome. That policy is assuredly the wisest which, in whatever way, most closely knits together the component parts of an Empire. Now one of the weak points, perhaps one of the weakest points, of our Indian administration, has always been our persistent failure practically to recognise the fact, that among our Indian fellow-subjects there is an average—in real fact more than an average—desire for military distinction. We say that this desire has not been practically recognised. It has been theoretically, that is, on paper, recognised by all our foremost Indian Statesmen; but Governors General have not always been Statesmen, nor has the Board of Control, Heaven save the mark! or the India Office, often beheld the face of a statesman.

Volunteering, indeed, bids fair to become quite "form" in the whole Peninsula. The not usually bellicose Bengalee, the sturdy Madrassee, the Bombay Parsee, sprung from a stock which only wants proper training to produce as fine soldiers as any race in existence, the hereditarily warlike Rohilla and Punjabee, have all shown their appreciation of the Government under which they live by expressing, in the most practical of ways, their earnest desire to support it. We can call to mind nothing approaching this unanimity since the time when our own volunteer movement took its origin as a national response to the insulting threats of the French colonels. Perhaps, hardly even then, for we are a homogeneous nation; while in India we have races of the most varied tongues, habits, and inclinations, vying with each other to do yeoman's service to their common Suzerain. We should think it a great national misfortune were this loyal feeling quenched by insistence on legal quibbles, as hinted in the Calcutta correspondence of yesterday's *Times*.

We put aside, as chimerical, the fears which journals or individuals, inimical to British interests, may express, that in thus arming the native gentry we are giving cohesion to a possible hostile movement in case of invasion. True that, in days when a man can learn in three months to pick off a sentry at a mile's distance (as was repeatedly done—with Chassepots—by the French, during the Franco-German war in 1870-1), and when loose skirmishing order is the rule for light troops, volunteers might be privately trained, and do us immense mischief. Is the mischief likely to be greater, or less, if we train the men ourselves, accustom them to act under the orders of (carefully chosen) officers, and utilise their enthusiasm? The saying of "new wine into old bottles" seems singularly applicable. Don't let your wine, your military

ardour, effervesce where it will do harm, but put it where it can be safely kept until required.

And, above all, let our native friends *feel* that we are trusting them, and do trust them. We believe that we have ruled India, if not always with wisdom, at all events with a sincere desire to act for the best. We are conscientiously of opinion that India would never be as well off under any other Government. If this be not so, we should be ready to join in the cry, "Perish India!" so far as Britain is concerned. The sooner, in such a case, that we follow, in India as elsewhere, the scuttle and stampede "policy" of the present travesty of an English Government, the better.

[At the last moment, as we are going to press, comes the following from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*:—If we enlist the sympathies of the ruling families by enrolling their "scions," as officers in Native volunteer regiment, much would be gained. Nothing is more remarkable than the almost superstitious respect entertained by Natives for the old families who have so long ruled them; and the all but-matter-of-course manner in which they follow their lead. "I hear on good authority that the Government has submitted for Lord Kimberley's sanction a proposal to raise a Native regiment, to be wholly officered by Native chiefs, noblemen, and scions of Royal or noble families. If the experiment succeed other similar corps may be organised."]

Chit Chat.

THE Press in India is still "at" the Russian organ in this country. Listen to the language of the *Pioneer*: "This is the third time that the new management of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in its frantic efforts for originality, has grievously offended the British public. First by mimicking a child's funeral procession in the street for purposes of advertisement; secondly, by flooding its pages 'for the public good' with various details of immorality; and, thirdly, by advocating the cause of England's enemies. If three such offences do not suffice to wreck the fortunes of any newspaper, which still professes to find its circulation among English ladies and gentlemen, all newspapers should be immortal." Yet the advocate of the "cause of England's enemies" still keeps open shop, but whether with diminished trade who can tell?

A CHARMING tale comes from Bengal. There was a Zenana mission in a certain holy city peopled by Brahmins, none of whom would allow their daughters to go to school. One day it chanced that a wealthy suitor of high caste arrived in search of a wife of education. He failed—there were plenty of "caste" ladies, but not one could read or write—disgusted he quitted the holy city a free and independent bachelor. *Next week thirty-two young ladies enrolled their names on the mission school list.* Here is a hint for the Board School Committees of this country.

INDIAN furlough pay seems likely to become a burning question. The circumstances are these: In 1868 the regulations were issued declaring that "thenceforth and for ever in all future orders and references the term furlough pay was to be understood as the half salary converted at the exchange of two shillings for the rupee." In the teeth of this "sacred covenant" Government insist upon paying according to the official rate of exchange of the day. This seems hard, and it can scarcely be cause for astonishment that the officers kick.

LAST summer a strange missive came from Thibet into the possession of the British authorities in Assam; it had braved the dangers of plains 500 miles in extent, where grain will not ripen owing to the cold; it had journeyed along plains where to breathe is difficult and to travel perilous; it had escaped all risks of theft, loss, and destruction, and, romantic in its history, it remains a marvel of the hour, for not a soul throughout the length and breadth of the land can interpret its meaning. History has repeated itself—only this time no Daniel is forthcoming.

QUETTA, in place of listening to the tread of troops, has been indulging in the luxury of a fancy dress dance—but for the life of them people cannot settle what are to be their dresses on the occasion—fair ones, with anxious faces and weary steps, wander

alone in hopeless despair trying to catch an idea, or pick up a hint anent the ball of the season, while men are bewildered and testy; in short, society is thoroughly unhinged. Yet this is pleasure.

THEY do things in the good old-fashioned way in Shikarpur, in Sind; thieves, when convicted, are mounted bare-headed on donkeys with their faces turned towards the animal's cropped tails, while drummers follow in the rear to explain to an admiring audience the crime of the culprit. This on the top of flogging is rather severe, but, doubtless, effective. The whole scene is eminently Oriental.

FRATERNITY, equality, and liberty—these are the watchwords of the French Republic; but how do they put the theory into practice? "The French Government has recently expelled three Irishmen, sixteen Germans, two Italians, a Pole, and a Russian." The fraternity is obvious—a fraternity of suffering; equality—clearly since all nations are treated alike; liberty—quite so—to go where they like.

THE Straits born Chinese of Singapore have established a Lawn Tennis Club at that capital. One drawback is serious; their feet are too small and cramped to enable the fair players to run. Yet the rules of the game, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, change not—which will win—the game or the ladies?

AN American has discovered that it is not the drinks that ruin a man, but the drinking between the drinks. Rather smart.

THE King of Burma contemplates, it is said, introducing a Constitutional Government into his dominions. "There is," says the *Times of India*, "to be a House of Representatives, and we suppose all the necessary electoral machinery. No mention is made of a Caucus, but this surely will not be forgotten. Perhaps Mr. Schnadhorst might be induced, for a consideration, to visit Mandalay for the purpose of instructing the simple-minded Burmese in the arts which he practices with such effect at his headquarters at Birmingham." This and much more in the same strain, none too complimentary to the tactics of the Liberal party, serve to show that our good friend Schnadhorst's labours have not been in vain.

"Good wine needs no bush," a remark which applies to poetry. Here is a rare, quaint, jovial song:—

St. Paul was once a rare M.D.,
He gave advice to Timothy,
"Thy stomach weak to keep from aching,
Use only wine thy thirst when slaking."
He is the man to suit us all,
Hurrah for doctors like St. Paul.

Is it a criminal offence for a Mahomedan to say Amen in a mosque after the conclusion of a prayer? Some sects say yes; others say no. Yet a man was recently convicted for uttering this pious ejaculation in a house of worship. Peculiarities are not confined to Church of England Protestantism.

KNOWLEDGE of geography does not seem great on the editorial staff of the *Graphic*. A non-commissioned officer of the camp of Sir Peter Lumsden had been in the habit of sending sketches to the newspaper in question, which latter thereupon asked him to supply them with a drawing of the meeting between the Viceroy and the Ameer of Afghanistan at Rawul Pindi, upwards of a thousand miles distant from the locality where the embarrassed man of the pencil happened to be stationed!

A GOOD story is going the rounds *à propos* of the way they do things at Calicut. A native, as a source of amusement, got intoxicated, and when in that condition, "by way of a little pleasant excitement, tied up a poor little girl, burned her with red-hot flat-irons, kicked her to death, and then threw her body into the jungle." "I thought you were hung?" was the natural exclamation of a bewildered passer-by, who some time after the occurrence of the above escapade met our sober friend walking about as if nothing had happened. "I plenty sure of that, too," was the naive explanation; "only judge gentleman so kind and vakeel so clever, so I coming back all right." Strange to add, "he frankly admitted having killed the child." In England questions would be asked in the House on the subject.

AT the last meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers the following gentlemen connected with India were admitted as members:—G. A. Anley, P.W.D., India; Morris Birkbeck, P.W.D., British Burma; J. T. Simpson, Govt. C. E. College, Calcutta; and F. H. Trevithick, Madras Railway. The following were chosen Associate Members:—F. W. Maunsell, P.W.D., India; and H. H. Roden, P.W.D., India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 18, *Capella* (s), Calcutta.—19, *Victoria Cross*, Calcutta.—20, *Clan Macarthur* (s), Calcutta; *Chusan* (s), Bombay; Gulf of Carpenteria (s), Bombay; *Diadem* (s), Alexandria; *Ravensraig*, Chittagong.—22, *Kerbela* (s), Bombay; *Karamania* (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—May 22, *Berenice* (s), Trieste; *Koono*, Hull.
CALCUTTA.—May 20, Bengal, Liverpool.—22, *Nevo*, Cardiff; *Reliance*, Liverpool; *Senator*, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—May 19, *Clan Maciutosh* (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 18, *Manydown*, Bombay.—19, *City of Carthage* (s), Bombay.—20, *Shannon* (s), Calcutta; *Clan Maclean* (s), Bombay.—21, *Carthage* (s), Colombo; *Falstaff*, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—May 20, *Nyanza* (s); *Nedjed* (s), Liverpool.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. Mirzapore, from London, May 27; *s.s. Mongolia*, from Venice, June 4; from Brindisi, June 8.

For Bombay: Dr. H. E. Busteed, Mr. T. Gillispie, Mrs. Ferrar, Rev. Mr. Perkins, Rev. Mr. Withy, Mr. Goel. From Brindisi: Hon. J. H. Quinton, Mr. C. Benson, Mr. W. Jopp.

For Malta: Lieut. Samut.

S.s. Surat, from London, June 3; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, June 11; from Brindisi, June 15.

For Bombay: Mrs. Wright and child, two Misses Norman, Lieuts. C. E. Lloyd, Ransom, Mardall, Knatchbull, Miss Dencky. From Venice: Mr. W. R. Carreras. From Brindisi: Major W. J. Le Breton, Mr. S. Tremaine, Mr. E. S. Vardon, Colonel Rolland, Colonel W. Hill, Mr. J. Down, Mr. S. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Norman.

S.s. Chusan, from London, June 3; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, June 11; from Brindisi, June 15.

For Calcutta: Miss Mack, Dr. C. H. Gibson, Dr. Hardwicke.

For Madras: Mrs. A. Churchill, Mrs. Dimick.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. G. R. Tilly.

For Colombo: Miss Lovell.

S.s. Nepaul, from London, June 10; *s.s. Assam*, from Venice, June 18; from Brindisi, June 22.

For Bombay: Mr. S. W. Haig, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton. From Brindisi: Colonel Filgate, Mr. P. V. Luke, Mr. J. A. Davis, Mr. A. D. Pollen, Mr. C. W. Wilson, Colonel Trevor.

S.s. Siam, from London, June 17; *s.s. Lombardy*, from Venice, June 25; from Brindisi, June 29.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Murray. From Brindisi: Mr. F. W. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas.

S.s. Khedive, from London, June 24; *s.s. Mongolia*, from Venice, July 2; from Brindisi, July 6.

For Bombay: Mr. J. N. Vinall, Mr. Bond, Mr. A. H. Macaulay. From Brindisi: Mr. J. W. Sweet.

S.s. Sutlej, from London, July 1; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, July 9; from Brindisi, July 13.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Dr. Rampini.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Lalpoora*, to sail from London May 27.

For Colombo: Mr. H. J. Bell.

For Madras: Mr. James Williams, Mr. J. Clemo, Mr. C. Williams.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Kerbela*, to sail from London May 30.

For Kurrachee: Mr. J. W. Lee.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Dorunda*, to sail from London May 30.

For Brisbane: Miss Hodson, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mrs. Watson and children, Mr. Tom.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Manora*, to sail from London June 10.

For Colombo: Mr. F. W. Johnson.

Per Anchor Line *s.s. Roumania*, from Liverpool May 30.

For Calcutta: Mr. Lightfoot.

Per Star Line *s.s. Capella*, sailing May 30.

For Calcutta: Miss Ellis, Mrs. Roberts.

For Colombo: Mr. John M. Pickthall, Miss Pickthall, Mrs. W. H. Green, two children and nurse.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. *s.s. Sutlej*, May 4.

From Gravesend: Mr. J. Baines, Colonel W. B. Birch, Miss Dancer, Lieuts. E. M. Edwards, D. S. Gell, H. M. Waymouth, L. Bell, W. L. Forbes, T. F. Stewart, W. K. Hardy, E. P. Lambert, E. Hudleston, F. H. Bromicker, E. C. Cameron, G. Forrester-Walker, Major A. J. Shuttleworth, Lieut. F. B. Jackson, Mr. W. Williamson, Rev. E. S.

Hall, Capt. F. W. Attree, Mr. Chubby, Mrs. Sanson's infant, Miss Webb, Colonel W. H. McCausland.

From Gibraltar: Mr. L. B. Lorena.

From Marseilles: Mr. Strasser.

From Venice: Miss Little.

From Brindisi: Mr. A. M. Jacob, Mr. F. Geldard, Capt. and Mrs. Mayne and infant, Capt. T. J. Eustace, Mr. Gubbay, Major Benson, Dr. C. R. Stuepnagh, Mr. Romanis, Capt. G. Nugent, Colonel B. W. W. Magrath, Lieut. de B. Young, Lieut. F. de B. Norris, Capt. Ellis, Lieut. A. A. Lane, Mr. B. Eugeroff.

From Aden: Mr. Oliver.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *s.s. Malwa*, from Bombay, May 8.

For London: Mrs. Dallas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Mahomy, Mr. Jopp, Mr. Jameson, Mr. G. H. Stephens, Mr. W. Coke, Mr. T. F. Hedger, Mr. E. A. Storey, Mrs. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dame and eight children, Mr. Bader, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. White, Mr. G. Harris, Lady and Miss Macpherson, Mr. A. E. Battle, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Millan.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. Sewell, Mr. C. A. Smith, Mr. E. J. Barton, Mr. C. Rubely, Mr. A. H. Dairdson, Mr. A. Brereton, Mr. C. Harald, Mr. R. B. Sedgwick, Major I. H. Alexander, Mr. Thomas J. Dias.

For Suez: Mr. A. W. Barff, Rev. Dr. William Millar.

For Venice: Colonel Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McClelland.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per *s.s. Clan Drummond*, left Liverpool May 17.

For Madras: Master A. H. Prichard, Master B. Prichard, Rev. G. F. Currie.

For Calcutta: Mr. T. S. Cecil, Miss Clara Carson.

Per *s.s. Clan Maclean*, left Liverpool May 20.

For Port Said: Capt. C. Duncan.

Per *s.s. Clan Forbes*, left Malta for Liverpool May 16.

From Bombay: Rev. A. D. Bissell, Mrs. Bissell and nurse.

Per *s.s. Shannon*, from London, May 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Butter and six children, Mr. W. Sparkes, Mrs. Berryman, Miss Gemmell, Mr. H. Sparkes, Miss Nicholson, Mr. G. Nicoll, Sergt. Watson, wife and child, Mr. Richardson.

For Bombay: Mr. Fox-Strangways, Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield, Mrs. O. Middleton, Mr. Gaber. From Brindisi: Mr. A. Thompson, Mr. F. F. Christian.

For Madras: Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. La Nauze, Dr. A. H. Leapingwell, Mr. W. Wilkinson, Mrs. Johnston and three children, Rev. Mr. Simpson.

For Colombo: Mr. D. W. Skrine, Surgeon-Major A. H. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. R. Kennedy, Mr. Parsons.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Siam*, left Bombay May 1.

For London: Mr. R. Span, two Misses and Master Merriman, Mrs. Naylor, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Salaman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mounsey, Mrs. A. R. Bulman and child, three Misses Bulman, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. R. G. Graham, Mr. Theodore Beck, Mrs. Rey nolds and two children, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ashdown and child, Mr. Mirza Kazeim Hoosein, Mr. M. E. Sassoon, Mr. Mahdi Huson, Hon. and Mrs. Napier and maid, Mr. W. K. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Midwinter, Lieut.-General and Mrs. Merriman, Colonel G. E. Erskine, Mrs. Erskine, Mr. J. Borges, Miss Borges, Lady Wedderburn and infant, Mr. W. Guest, Mr. Louis S. Moss, Rev. F. A. Russell, Mr. Richardson and child.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Sterndale.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Fulton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, Miss Alice Swaine, Mr. J. P. Watson, Mr. J. H. Thompson, Mr. E. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. H. M. Plowden, Mr. C. Wesch, Mr. J. C. Orr, Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Mr. H. W. Gibson, Lord William Beresford, Mr. A. Gaselee, Mr. H. H. Calvert, Mr. A. Bais, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Dakes, Mr. Bulckel.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. S. Tait, Mr. H. W. Steel, Major Drake Brockman, Mr. Alex. Harvey, Deputy Surgeon-General A. M. Webb, Mr. J. W. Brownrigg, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Isides Mauro.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind*, Captain Stead, from London, May 14.

For Bombay: Miss Willoughby, Mrs. Bonus, Mr. Caldecott and daughter, Mrs. W. Bruce Prescott, Mrs. L. F. Heath, Lieuts. Bruce, Gideon, Bingley, Daly, Beare, Capt. Bland, Major Dickinson, Mrs. Dow.

For Malta: Mrs. Hawkes, Mrs. Woody and child, Bandmaster Batroli, Gunner Seddon, Lieut. Swainson, Capt. Bell Irving.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Nizam*, Capt. Webber, from Venice, May 21.

For Bombay: Mr. H. McGeorge. From Brindisi: Messrs. R. Smeaton, H. J. Rainey, J. R. Rainey, Mr. and Mrs. Hammick, Archdeacon Browne, Miss Langridge, Mr. W. Mowat.

For Aden: Rear-Admiral F. Richards, Mr. J. Carlisle, Flag-Lieut. Waly, R.N., Archdeacon Farler.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the *s.s. Assam*, Capt. Cole, sailing on May 15.

For London: Mr. Rhodes, Mr. C. F. Worsley, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Millad, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. White.

For Brindisi: Mr. Luxmore Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. H. Yates



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 2.)

GORDON—The date of seniority of Mr. R. W. Walter Gordon, 3rd grade officer, Indian Marine, should be June 16, 1884, and not as therein stated.

The following promotions are made in H.M.'s Indian Marine, from April 1 :—

MITCHELL, Mr. W., 2nd grade officer, to be 1st grade officer.

DEANE, Mr. A. W., 2nd grade officer, to be 1st grade officer.

BEAUMONT, Mr. W., 3rd grade officer, to be 2nd grade officer.

NEWMAN, Mr. W. Watt, assistant engineer, to be engineer.

FITZGERALD, Mr. C. O'B., assistant engineer, H.M.'s I.M.S. *Amberwitch*, is dismissed H.M.'s Indian Marine, from April 9.

GARBETT, Mr. H., superintending engineer, 2nd class, Punjab, on return from furlough, resumes the rank of superintending engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, from April 6.

The following temporary promotions and reversions to and in the classes of superintending engineers are ordered, from the dates specified :—

WESTERN, Major J. H., R.E., from superintending engineer, 3rd class, special, to superintending engineer, 2nd class, from March 31.

STOREY, H. F., from superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem., from March 31.

BROWNE, Colonel J., C.B., C.S.I., R.E., temporary rank, to superintending engineer, 2nd class, from April 6.

WESTERN, Major J. H., R.E., from superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, 3rd class, special, from April 6.

HIGHAM, T., from superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, to executive engineer, 1st grade, from April 6.

WESTON, Major J. H., R.E., from superintending engineer, 3rd class, special, to superintending engineer, 2nd class, from April 9.

MALLETT, Mr. R. T., chief engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, State Railways, is granted furlough for six months with the necessary subsidiary leave, from April 29, or subsequent date.

MILITARY.

MAYNE, Lieut. A. B., Leinster Regiment, has been appointed, on probation, to the Bengal Staff Corps, from April 8, and has been posted to a corps under the Government of India.

HOYSTEAD, Brigade-Surgeon T. N., Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of deputy surgeon-general, vice Deputy Surgeon-General J. Ferguson, on leave, dated April 4.

JONES, Lieut. J., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Bombay N.I., to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, vice Lieut. M. H. S. Grover, who has been seconded, he having proceeded on active service.

SMITH, Lieut. J. M., 3rd Sikh Infantry, Norfolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, from March 25.

WILSON, Rev. J., to be honorary chaplain in the East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps.

CLERK, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel M. G., Bengal Infantry, Bengal Army, to be colonel, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PEARSON—The transfer to the pension establishment of Conductor John Pearson, Ordnance Department, has effect from April 6.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

RICE, Colonel H. C. P., Bengal S.C., commandant, 1st Sikh Infantry (p.a.), for 182 days.

SZEZEPANSKI, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. A., Bengal S.C., deputy commandant, 1st class, Hyderabad (p.a.), for one year and ninety-one days.

COLLEN, Major E. H. H., Bengal S.C., deputy secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (p.a.), for 273 days, from Jan. 2.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, April 23.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

MURRAY, Lieut.-Colonel H. H., R.A., Hill Depôt, Dalhousie, to be commandant, vice Lieut.-Col. W. R. Craster, appointed to the R.A., Quetta district.

PALMER, Colonel A. P., 2nd in command 9th Bengal Cavalry, to be commandant, vice Watson, vacated, dated April 24.

CLIFFORD, Lieut.-Colonel R. M., officiating 2nd in command, to be 2nd in command 9th Bengal Cavalry, vice Palmer, promoted, dated April 24.

NICOLAY, Major F. W., Staff Corps, to be officiating 2nd in command 19th Punjab Infantry, vice Bergman, on furlough.

YOUNG—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Captain E. A. Young, 19th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Saugor District, from March 6, vice Stewart, proceeded on service.

The undermentioned officers are qualified as noted below :—

FOR THE RANK OF MAJOR.

BAKER, Captain R. H. S., Royal Horse Artillery.

LONG, Captain C. J., Royal Horse Artillery.

RICH, Captain C. C., Royal Horse Artillery.

BURKE, Captain M. A., 7th Dragoon Guards.

SELF, Captain S. G. F., Royal Artillery.

LINDSAY, Captain C. C., Royal Artillery.

NUGENT, Captain N. G., Royal Horse Artillery.

PENGREE, Captain Hon. U. de R. B. Roche, S.W. Borderers.

RICHARDSON, Captain A. F. G., South Lancashire Regiment.

WILLIAMSON, Captain R. B. R., Oxford Light Infantry.

MOORE, Captain S., Manchester Regiment.

BURN, Captain H. P., Rifle Brigade.

SHORT, Captain M., Royal Munster Fusiliers.

FOR THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

LOWE, Lieutenant W. H. M., 7th Dragoon Guards.

MITCHELL, Lieutenant H. W., 14th Hussars.

STOUGHTON, Lieutenant C. C. P., 14th Hussars.

MOLESWORTH, Lieutenant H. C., Royal Artillery.

VIGORS, Lieutenant T. M., Royal Lancashire Regiment.

BOWES, Lieutenant W. H., Royal Scotch Fusiliers.

HUMPHREY, Lieutenant S., Gloucester Regiment.

BISHOP, Lieutenant J. D. J., Gloucester Regiment.

HARDISTY, Lieutenant W. F. J., Worcester Regiment.

MOKLER, Lieutenant G. F., Oxford Light Infantry.

BOULTBEE, Lieutenant C. A. T., King's Royal Rifle Corps.

MINTER, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery.

TAWNEY, Lieutenant E. P. A., Royal Artillery.

CARROL, Lieutenant A. L., Royal Artillery.

JOHNSON, Lieutenant F. E., Royal Artillery.

PHILLIPS, Lieutenant H. de T., Royal Artillery.

Examination, part II, section 5, para. 150, B.A.R. :—

HAMILTON, Major H. C., Madras Infantry.

MACKENZIE, Captain T. H., R.S.C.

Garrison Course Examination requiredly sec. 4, para. 3, B.A.R. :—

TEANANT, Lieut. C. C., Bedfordshire Regiment, probationer M.S.C.

IRVING-NOBLE, Lieut. N., Gloucestershire Regiment, probationer M.S.C.

FORMBY, Lieut. R. F. R., Royal Irish Rifles, probationer, M.S.C.

DAWES, Lieut. W. M., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, probationer, M.S.C.

TRITTON, Lieut. C., Royal Lancaster Regiment, probationer, B.S.C.

DAVIS, Lieut. J., Yorkshire Regiment, probationer, B.S.C.

BURROWS, Lieut. G. V., Royal Irish Rifles, probationer, M.S.C.

M'MICKING, Lieut. G., R.A., is directed to proceed from Bareilly to England and join the Riding Establishment to which he has been appointed. The following transfers are ordered :—

PHILPOTTS, Captain R. V., R.E., from the Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works, to the Bolan Division, Military Works.

MEIN, Captain A. L., R.E., from the Allahabad Division, Military Works, to the Sibi Division, Military Works.

OLDFIELD, Lieut. F. H., R.E., from the Lucknow Division, Military Works, to the Bolan Division, Military Works.

HARVEY, Lieut. H. G., R.E., from the Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works, to the Sibi Division, Military Works.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, April 25.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

STURGES, Lieut. W. E., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, to be interpreter, there being no fully qualified subaltern available, vice Captain A. L. Pennington, appointed station staff officer of the Dalhousie Depôt, dated March 23.

COTTON, Lieut. S. I., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Lieut.-Colonel T. G. Crawley, dated April 6.

HUDSON, Lieut. H., 23rd Pioneers, officiating wing officer, on probation, 23rd Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

CROMMELIN, Lieut. C. Y., 1st Goorkha L.I., supernumerary on the establishment, 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating wing officer on probation.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct the following posting :—

BRAKE, Deputy Surgeon-General J., Indian Medical Service, to the administrative medical charge of the Presidency District, vice Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Cowie, promoted.

The candidates named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standards, agreeably to Section 24, Bengal Army Regulations :—

ENRIQUEZ, Lieut. A. D., Staff Corps, high proficiency in Persian.

PHILLOTT, Lieut. D. C., 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, high proficiency in Urdu.

CRAWFORD, Surgeon D. G., M.B., Indian Medical Service, high proficiency in Hindi.

FRASER—WAKE—Lieut. W. F. M. I. Fraser, Connaught Rangers, probationer, Staff Corps, and Lieut. E. St. A. Wake, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, high standard in Hindustani.

The following transfers are ordered in the Military Works Department :—

MAUDE, Captain F. N., R.E., from the Morar Division, Military Works, to the Agra Division, Military Works.

BARNET, Lieut. H. H., R.E., from the Allahabad Division, Military Works, to the Fort William Division, Military Works.

BEEVOY, Lieut. C. N., R.E., from the Allahabad Division, Military Works, to the Fort William Division, Military Works.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian roster of service between the undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff :—

MYLES—WIGHT—Surgeon E. H. Myles, M.B., and Surgeon E. O. Wight.

FURLONGHS.

FERGUSON-DAVIE—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Lieut. W. J. Ferguson-Davie, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

MACNEECE, Surgeon T. F., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 29.)

MACEWEN—The services of Mr. R. S. T. McEwen, second judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, on furlough, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

KING—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. H. M. King of his appointment as a lieutenant in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

BIRCH, Mr. H. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Begooerai, Monghyr, is transferred to the sudder station of that district.

SKINNER, Lieut.-Colonel R. M., district superintendent of police, Sarun, is transferred to Darjeeling.

PUGHE, Mr. R. F. H., district superintendent of police, Darjeeling, is transferred to Sarun.

BLAIR, Mr. R. W., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Sarsa, acted as sub-deputy opium agent of Allahabad, from May 12 to Aug. 12, 1884.

REYNOLDS, Hon. H. J., is re-appointed to be a commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, from 26th inst., and is also re-appointed to be a chairman of the commissioners, from the date above-mentioned.

THOMSON, Mr. W. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act as a justice of the peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

FURLONGHS.

DERLING, Mr. W. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a further extension of six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay.

MONCKTON, Mr. M. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, 18 months' furlough, together with the necessary subsidiary leave.

HUDSON, Lieut.-Colonel W. B., commandant of the Behar Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for six months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

KAYE, Mr. E. St. George, assistant superintendent of police, in charge City Patna, is allowed leave on private affairs for six months, from 1st proximo, or subsequent date.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 2.)

GUILFORD, Rev. E., of the Amritsar Mission, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Amritsar, temporarily, from April 18.

WAKEFIELD, Mr. H. E. A., extra assistant commissioner, Rohtak, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Rohtak District, temporarily, in addition to his other duties, from April 20, vice Mr. H. W. Steel, proceeding on furlough.

PEACOCK, Mr. E. B., officiating district judge, Umballa, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class of the Umballa Cantonment.

FASKEN, Captain E. J. N., 3rd Sikh Infantry, is granted leave to Dalhousie and the Murree Hills, from May 5 to November 5.

SMITH, Lieutenant J. M., Norfolk Regiment, attached to 3rd Sikh Infantry, on probation, is granted leave to Simla, from May 1 to July 31, to study the native languages.

The following orders are confirmed :—

FARRELL—Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated April 22, appointing Brigade-Surgeon G. Farrell, 5th Goorkhas, honorary surgeon to the Viceroy, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 9th idem.

Regimental Order, dated April 17, making the following temporary appointments in the 2nd Punjab Infantry, vice Lieut. H. A. Browning, proceeded to join the 2nd Punjab Cavalry :—

DAVIDSON, Lieut. C., officiating wing officer, to officiate as adjutant.

ALLEN, Captain B. M., wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his duties as wing officer, no qualified subaltern being available.

Regimental Order, dated April 17, making the following temporary appointments consequent on the return of Major A. H. Turner :—

LEWES—**STURT**—Captain J. M. D., wing officer, to officiate as second in command ; and Captain

R. R. N. Sturt, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his duties as wing officer.

PRESTON, Mr. S., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as under secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, and assumed charge of that office from Mr. J. E. Catton on April 22.

FURLONGHS.

LAVILLE, Mr. L., assistant secretary to the Government of the Punjab, on special duty, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from May 1.

PLOWDEN, Mr. H. M., barrister at law, judge of the chief court, Punjab, is granted six months' furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs, from April 24.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 2.)

HAMILTON, Mr. R. H., district superintendent of police, Hoshangabad, deputed on special duty, assumed charge of his duties on the 23rd idem., making over charge of the Hoshangabad Police to Mr. C. Seagrim, assistant district superintendent, 2nd grade, A Division.

ISMAY, Mr. S., C.S., registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, is temporarily appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Police and Jails, vice Lieut.-Colonel M. M. Bowie, proceeding on furlough.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, April 25.)

CRUICKSHANK, Mr. A. W., joint magistrate, Aligarh, to officiate as magistrate and collector, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Cadell.

CRADOCK, Mr. J. E., to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police, and to be posted to the Allahabad district.

DEEDS, Rev. B. M.A., chaplain, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Home Department, to be civil chaplain of Allahabad, from April 6.

PRINCE, Mr. W. J., assistant district superintendent of police, Allahabad, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Banda.

CLARKE, Mr. H. S. S., assistant district superintendent of police, Jhansi, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Hardoi.

CROOKE, Mr. W., joint magistrate, Muzaffarnagar, to officiate as magistrate and collector of that district, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. M. Tidy.

ALEXANDER, Mr. E. B., joint magistrate, Muttra, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Mainpuri, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. A. Howe.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., officiating joint magistrate, from Meerut to Aligarh, as a temporary arrangement.

May 2.

WINTER, Mr. E. F. L., C.S., assistant collector, Ghazipur, is invested with the powers of an assistant collector of the 2nd class.

FORSYTH, Mr. J. H. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is re-transferred to the Buildings and Roads Branch of the P.W. Department of these provinces.

THOMSON—Leave for six months on medical certificate is granted to Mr. R. K. B. Thomson, candidate in the Locomotive Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways attached to the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway, from May 8, 1885, or such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, April 18.)

GAIRDNER—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. C. Gairdner of his commission as a lieutenant in the Akyab Company of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

DE CRETES, Mr. A. des A., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is granted one year's furlough, with the usual subsidiary leave, from the 21st inst., or subsequent date.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 28.)

ATKINSON, Mr. J. N., acting head assistant collector and magistrate and agent, Godavari, is placed on special duty under the commissioner of Salt Revenue from the date of his joining the department.

ELLIOT, Mr. E. H., B.A., head master, Practising Branch of the Government Normal School, Madras, and acting senior assistant professor, Presidency College, to be secretary to the commissioner for the U.C.S. Examinations, vice Mr. George Duncan, deceased.

HOMFRAY, Mr. G., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to act as district forest officer, Godavari District.

The following promotion is made :—

YOUNG, Mr. B. H., to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from April 1, temporary rank.

BURTON—During the absence on privilege leave of Colonel H. L. Prendergast, R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, Colonel W. H. Burton, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, will officiate as superintending engineer, V. Circle, retaining charge of the presidency division.

The following postings are ordered :—

DE MORGAN, Mr. W. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, on return from furlough, to the II. Circle, for duty in the Gudivada division.

The following transfers are ordered :—

MORANT, Lieut.-Colonel J. L. L., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, from the consulting architect division to the II. Circle for charge of the Buckingham Canal division on relief by Mr. R. F. Chisholm.

BELL, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from the Ramnad division to the Tinnevely division on relief by Mr. W. S. Harrington.

SOMERS-EVE, Mr. J. F. assistant engineer, 2nd grade passed on April 7 the provisional examination prescribed in paragraph 93 of the Public Works Department Code.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

QUIN, Lieut. T., 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, dated March 3.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officers from the half-pay to the retired list :—

THOMAS, Major G., Madras Staff Corps, dated March 18.

JAMES, Sub-Conductor A., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the "Pension Establishment in India" on the invalid pension of 80 rupees per mensem, with effect from May 1.

TORRIE, Captain L. J., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to act as deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

WATSON, Lieut. G. F., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to act as deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

RICH, Lieut. W. H. D., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, to act as sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, with effect from April 10, vice Captain B. T. M. Gompertz, Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, proceeded on furlough.

SMILES, Sub-Conductor C. J., to be conductor.

CROSS, Sergeant G., to be sub-conductor, vice Conductor H. States, pensioned, dated March 16.

DELMERGE, Sub-Conductor E., to be acting conductor.

HADDOCK, Sergeant J., to be acting sub-conductor, vice Conductor J. Ascott, on sick leave out of India, dated March 23.

SHEPHERD, Sergeant J., to be acting sub-conductor, vice Sub-Conductor W. Orr, on sick leave out of India, dated March 25.

MOORE, Lieut.-Col. C. F., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from April 25, on a pension of £522 per annum, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MCCALLY, Major A., Staff Corps, services are placed at the disposal of the Judicial Department.

MARTINDALE, Mr. A. H. T., C.S., Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, to be captain.

BUCHAN, Mr. St. J. H., to be lieutenant in the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

HAY, Lieut.-Colonel A. C., Staff Corps, is permitted at his own request, to resign his commission as honorary captain.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

BRIGGS, Colonel G., Staff Corps, deputy judge advocate, No. 4 Circle (m.c.), for one year.

GEORGES, Lieut. T. W. J. M., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 30th Regiment Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

DAWSON, Hon. Surgeon R. S., Subordinate Medical Department, civil surgeon, Tavoy (m.c.), for one year.

HATCHELL, Lieutenant-Colonel D. T., Staff Corps, is granted an extension of his furlough to Europe, for three days, to enable him to rejoin.

ARMSTRONG—The furlough to sea granted to Surgeon H. Armstrong, Indian Medical Department, is extended to the 18th July.

MACLEOD, Mr. B., head assistant collector, Anantapur, privilege leave for two months and two days, from the 2nd May.

STOKES, Mr. H. E., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, furlough for one year, on medical certificate, from the 8th inst.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, April 30.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction the formation of the following committee of Paymastership in the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment consequent on the departure of Major A. H. Haldane, Army Pay Department, for England, dated 30th March:—President: Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Huskisson; Members: Captain R. F. Westmacott and Lieutenant C. R. Dyer. Captain Westmacott will perform the duties of Paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

BUDGEN, Lieut.-Col. W. T., R.A., has been selected to command the Royal Artillery, Thayetmyo, temporarily.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BOWES, Lieut. W. H., 2nd Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. Northcott, proceeded on leave to England.

HORSBURGH, Lieut. R. P., 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, supernumerary on the establishment of the 2nd Regt. Light Cav., to be officiating squadron officer (on probation).

ROWE, Lieut. H. J. A., 2nd Regt. Madras Infantry, 8th Regt., Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Bennett.

NEPEAN, Lieut.-Col. H. A. T., 5th Regt. Madras Infantry, wing commander sub pro tem., to be second in command, vice de Lousada, retired.

VANDERZEE, Lieut.-Col. F. H., Staff Corps, to be wing commander sub pro tem., vice Atkinson, seconded.

HAKIM, Surg. H. M., wing 23rd Rt. Light Infantry, Hoshungabad, to the permanent medical charge, vice Adams.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

DONNELLY, Deputy Surgeon-General J. McN., M.D., British Burmah division, to the administrative medical charge, Her Majesty's Forces.

FRENCHMAN, Surgeon E. P., Indian Medical Department, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, to do general duty, Eastern district.

SANJANA, Surgeon K. C., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, to do general duty, Eastern district.

The following orders are confirmed:—

DALE—By the general officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Major H. M. Dale, 31st Regiment Light Infantry, officiating assistant adjutant-general, with effect from March 5, pending the arrival of Lieut.-Colonel Coningham.

HADOW—WYNELL-MAYOW—By the general officer commanding British Burmah Division, appointing Colonel F. E. Hadow, R.A., to command the garrison of Rangoon from the 15th inst., during the absence of the Major-General commanding on inspection duty at Port Blair, and Captain M. Wynell-Mayow, R.A., to be station staff officer, Rangoon, from the same date, during the absence of the officiating assistant adjutant-general on duty with the major-general commanding, and without prejudice to his other duties, dated March 14.

MORROGH—By the officer commanding Hoshungabad, appointing Lieut.-Colonel S. G. Morrogh, 23rd L.I., to be station staff officer and to the charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, there being no qualified officer available for the station, staff duties alone, April 1.

ANDERSON—By the officer commanding R.A., Bangalore Division, notifying, with reference India Army Circular, dated March 21, that Major A. D. Anderson, E battery, B brigade, will assume executive command of the R.A., Bangalore, from that date.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, April 30.)

CHAPMAN, Lieut. F. R. H., assistant to the political agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, has passed an examination in Marathi according to the higher standard.

HALLOWES, Lieut. H. J., commandant at Deolali, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class within the limits of the military cantonment of Deolali, until further orders.

LUCAS, Mr. A., magistrate of the 2nd class in the district of Kanara, is invested with the following additional powers specified in the 4th schedule to the said Act.

HART—The services of Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

BEALE, Mr. H. F. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has passed an examination according to the departmental standard laid down in paragraphs 16, 17 and 18 of Chapter II. of the Public Works Code.

FURLOUGHS.

M'CULLUM, C. S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

HOLLAND, Mr. W. J., district superintendent of police, Khandeish, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 15th inst., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY.

DUNSTERVILLE, Colonel L. D'A., S. C., is permitted to proceed to Europe under the regulations.

The following appointment is made on the personal staff of his Excellency the Governor:—

STEELE, Captain L. L., 2nd battalion, East York Regiment, to officiate as aide-de-camp from 1st May, until further orders, vice Lieutenant F. C. Hunt, rejoined his regiment.

NEWHAM—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B.S.C. with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. A. T. H. Newham, of the 1st Battalion, York Regiment, officiating wing officer 10th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, April 11, 1883.

HAZELGROVE—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B.S.C. with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. H. S. Hazelgrove, of the 2nd Battalion Bedford Regiment, officiating wing officer 26th N.I., Oct. 23, 1883.

ROUGHTON, Captain G. W., to officiate as ad-

jutant in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, with effect from April 23, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have been ordered by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

PHELPS—YATES—Collector A. Phelps, Infantry, and Major C. J. A. Yates, G.L. Infantry.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—

BENNETT, Lieutenant E. A., Middlesex Regiment, two months, on medical certificate.

BAYLEY, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. L. H., commandant Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence from Bombay, from May 9 to June 12, both days inclusive.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona May 1.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SEARLE, Lieut. A. E. S., 12th N.I., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

TURNER, Lieut. G. H., officiating wing officer 24th N.I., to be wing officer 23rd N.I.

BULKELEY, Major T., 29th N.I., wing commander 30th N.I. (officiating second in command 29th N.I.), to be second in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Cunningham, seconded for service, on the staff.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded in the appointment specified under the term of Paragraph 1, Clause 222, Indian Army Circulars of 1882:—

BULKELEY, Major H. T., S.C. (second in command 29th N.I.), wing commander 30th N.I.

DOWELL—Under instructions from India headquarters, it is intimated that Lieut. G. E. Dowell, No. 6 Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, has been appointed to do duty with No. 9 Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, R.A.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

CHAMBERS, Col. R. M., Infantry, commandant 24th Regiment N.I., April 27.

BULL, Col. T., S.C., commandant 27th Regiment N.I., April 27.

SEXTON, Colonel J. M., S.C., superintendent of army clothing, April 27.

WOLDRIDGE, Lieut.-Colonel De L. R. F., S.C., assistant commissary-general for transport, April 20.

KEYS, Lieut.-Colonel W. T., S.C., assistant commissary-general, 1st class, April 27.

PAYNE, Lieut.-Colonel C. D. P., S.C., 2nd in command 17th Regiment N.I., April 27.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut.-Colonel U. A., S.C., assistant adjutant-general, northern division, April 27.

LOYD, Lieut.-Colonel R. M., S.C., assistant adjutant-general, April 27.

MACRAE, Major A. R., general list, Infantry, second in command Erinpoora Irregular Force, April 27.

FAGAN, Major J. G., general list, Cavalry, second squadron commander 2nd Bengal Lancers, April 27.

MONTETH, Captain E. V. P., S.C., squadron officer 2nd Sind Horse, April 27.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. T. R. A. G., S.C., wing officer 21st Regiment N.I., April 27.

LUCAS, Surgeon J., in medical charge 23rd Regiment N.I., April 27.

BUCHANAN, Conductor J., Ordnance Department, April 27.

FURLOUGHS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

MCCAUSLAND, Major D., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, on private affairs, pending retirement.

ROOME, Lieutenant F. McIvor, South Lancashire Regiment (1st Battalion), for six months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

HUMPHREY, Lieutenant S., Gloucester Regiment, 2nd Battalion, to Karachi, from 10th March to 9th September, on private affairs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 92½	to	92½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	96	to	97
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½		
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	102	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	110	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	192	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to	92½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100		Nominal.
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	505	to	—

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 p.c.t.
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 p.c.t.
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 p.c.t.
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	6 p.c.t.
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ p.c.t.
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 p.c.t.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	800
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 p.c.t.	450
Albert (Kurachee) ...	1,100	100	1,170
Apollo ...	2,200	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	575
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	180
Brent's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	—	190
Colaba ...	1,880	600	780
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	150
East India ...	1,000	180	1,180
Fort ...	8,500	400	2,600
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	500
Khangaum ...	500	40	475
Mercantile ...	125	7½	125
Mofussil Co. ...	400	80	325
Manmar M. ...	all	40	220
New Berar ...	500	45	540
New Indian ...	125	9	165
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	485
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	50	—	540
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind ...	750	53	620
Volkart ...	all	60	715

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	340
Alliance Spinning ...	all	30	630
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	460
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	93
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	all	9 p.c.t.	475
Bhownagur Mills ...	100	—	22
Bombay United ...	500	30	800
Central India ...	500	25	650
Coorla Land and Mill ...	700	12½	585
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	30	585
Dhru Mills ...	1,000	—	1,000 nom.
Dhurrumsey ...	all	35	160
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	510
Gotam Baba ...	400	30	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	NIL	125
Hindustan ...	500	60	640
Hingunghat Mill ...	1,000	60	550
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,020xd
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	395
Indian Manufacturing ...	400	40	800
James Greaves ...	400	40	400
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	690
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	32	885
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	650
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	100	750
Leopold ...	100	5	130
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,440
Mahaluxmee ...	all	35	550
Manockjee Petit ...	1,000	9	980
Mazagon ...	500	65	1,900
Merarji Goculdas ...	1,000	100	110
Naigam ...	1,000	40	650
National ...	1,000	20	845
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	15	440
Oriental ...	625	15	150
Parrell ...	400	6½	150
People of India ...	250	15	100
Prince of Wales ...	1,350	40	1,500
Sassoon ...	1,000	70	1,200
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	30	575
Soondardas ...	1,000	20	400
Southern India ...	500	10	250
Southern Mahratta ...	250	35	500
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	25	550
Western India ...	1,000	—	—

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	212-3-0	5 p.c.t.	350
Do. New £20 Shares ...	185-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	55-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-19-1	do.	26
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	—	—
New £18 Shares ...	193-15-3	do.	350

MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	400
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	105
Bombay Birmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,600
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	370

Kemp & Co. ...	175	310
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Tracheer and Co. ...	all	1,150
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	665
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	765
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	315

CALCUTTA.—May 3.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	92 13 to	92 14
4½ of 1870 (1885)	Nominal.
4½ of 1873-79 (1895)	96 to	97 0
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	96 8 to	97 0
4½ of 1880 (Coupon)	— to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1835) ...	Rs. 100	0 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100	8 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101	4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102	8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103	0 to	—
5 of 1873 (1908) ...	100	0 to	—
5 of 1885 (1905) ...	100	0 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95	0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	190 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	131 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	805 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to
National of India ...	£12½	92 to 93
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to
Unconventured Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	100 141 to 142
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100 2 to
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 150 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 62 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,225 to 1,235
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 1 disc.
Do. D-ferred B. Shares ...	£1 2
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 84 to 85
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 285 to 280
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100 86 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 60 to 65
Burrakur Coal ...	100 140 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 120 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 87 to
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 115 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 80 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 90 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 28 to
Equitable Coal ...	250 210 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 27 to 34
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 200 to
Gourepore ...	100 66 to 67
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 90 to
Howrah Docking ...	500 120 to
Howrah Mills ...	100 61 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 120 to 121
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 111 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100 97 to
Murree Brewery ...	100 135 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 98 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 80 to 86
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100 80 to 84
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Raneengunge Coal Association ...	100 64 to 65
Riverside Press ...	94 63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 260 to 262½
Seapore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 38 to 39
Strand Bank Press ...	100 79 to 80
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 96 to 97

TEA COMPANIES.

	PRICE.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 30 to
Amuckie ...	100 95 to
Arcutipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to
Assam ...	£20 540 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 93 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 20 to 22
Do. contributory ...	80 16 to 18
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100 79 to 80
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200 122 to 124
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 50 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 100 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100 65 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 45 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 85 to
Darjiling ...	100 110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 28 to
Dehra Doon ...	100 50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 98 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 35 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100 40 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 32 to 34
Endogram ...	10 110 to
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 74 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to

Scinde, Pan. & Delhi, gua 5 p.c.	100	112 to	117
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares	5	— to	—
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	115 to	120
Do. do. 4½ p.c.	100	— to	—
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	19 to	20
Do. do.	5	4 to	5
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	57 to	58
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	100 to	—
Hoolungore (Assam) ...	100	79 to	—
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to	—
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	250	— to	—
Jheari Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to	—
Kalacheria (Cachar) ...	100	40 to	—
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par	—
Kornali (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to	—
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to	—
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to	—
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to	—
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	— to	—
Kutal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to	—
Lakkatara (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to	86
Loobah ...	100	130 to	—
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to	—
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20 to	—
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to	—
Morun (Assam) ...	80	— to	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to	—
Mutluck (Assam) ...	200	liquidation	—
Do. contributory ...	125	— to	—
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to	—
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to	—
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	200	— to	—
Phonix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77	—
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to	—
Rajabure (Assam) ...	100	— to	—
Sapakati ...	100	130 to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	— par	—
Seemah ...	100	— to	—
Singbulli and Marmah ...	100	96 to	—
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85	—
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to	—
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to	—
Stungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to	—
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to	—
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	155 to	—
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to	25

MADRAS.—May 3.

Four per cents ...	Rs. 90½ to 90½
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	8½ pre. to 8½
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3½ to 3
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	— to —
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	— to —
Bank of Madras Shares ...	585 to 599

MADRAS.—May 3.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 6¼d.	1s. 7¼d.	1s. 6½ 5-6d.
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7 1-10d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7 1-3d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7 3-4d.	1s. 7 ¾d.	1s. 7 3-16d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7 ¾d.	—	1s. 7d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7¼d.	1s. 7¾d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 7 ¾d.	1s. 7¼d.	1s. 7d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7 3-16d.	—	1s. 7 5-16d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7¼d.	1s. 7d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7¼d.	—	1s. 7¾d.

LONDON.—May 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd.	88 to 90
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	95 to 100
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ..	100½ to 101
4	India Enforced Paper	75 to 76
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	77 to 78
4½	Debentures	— to —
4	Ceylon, 1882 and 1893	102 to 104
4	Do. 1886-8	99 to 101
4½	Mauritius, 1881	101 to 103
6	Do. 1895-06	111 to 115
4	Do.	8 to 100
4½	Straits Settlements Government	102 to 104

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, May 15th; Madras and Allahabad, May 13th; Calcutta, May 13th.

PEOPLE talk of the unhealthiness of Indian service. Here has gallant old Hope Dick passed away at the age of ninety-three, and he is only "one of the oldest officers" of the Indian Army. Entering the Bengal Infantry in 1808, he was engaged in Rewah in 1813, in the Mahratta and Pindaree war of 1817-18, and only got his company in 1823. He commanded his regiment (the 56th Bengal Native Infantry) at Maharajpore in 1843. Passing through the usual steps he was a "full General" having held that rank since 1875) at the time of his death, which occurred at Cheltenham on the 24th ult.

THE Rev. W. F. Armstrong, long chaplain at Rawal Pindi, writes to a contemporary to solicit help for a Temperance Hall at that station, to which the Government of India have promised £600, to be met by an equal amount in private subscriptions. Mr. Armstrong, who writes from Staines Vicarage, says that a third of the soldiery were "total abstinents." Those of our readers who believe in the advantages of total abstinence (miscalled "temperance," which all respectable members of society practice) may be glad of the opportunity of assisting Mr. Armstrong. At all events, it is right that they should have it.

THE following suggestion, to investigate the nature of cholera by experiment in *corpore vili* of felons condemned to death, has the approval of the *Madras Mail*. In an experiment of the kind it is perhaps as well that *M.M. les assassins commencent*. It is proposed by Dr. Cornish, well-known for his investigations into the subject, that, as between 300 and 400 persons are every year judicially sentenced to death in the Indian empire and its dependencies, a number of these, say one-tenth, be made—with their own full knowledge and consent—subjects of experiments as to the spread of cholera; on condition that if they escape the experiments, their lives be spared. An international commission of experts might be appointed to determine upon the experimental tests needed to ascertain if cholera is or is not a disease capable of being communicated from person to person. This would do more in the space of a few months to help forward the inquiry into the nature of cholera than has been accomplished by indirect observation during the last century. It seems to us that if the principle underlying this proposed test were admitted, it might and would be extended to other most important experiments, such as the various causes and cure of cholera; the cure for snake-bites, hydrophobia and the like.

THE Marquis of Ripon is, it seems, not only to be made a Duke, but which will be news to some of us, he is a "Nabab."

THE following from a daily French newspaper will show how entirely that nation is acquainted with all the intricacies of our English peerage:—"Yesterday, at the church of St. Martin, in the environs of London, took place the marriage of Mme. Gladys, Duchess Dowager of Londesal, to Milor Robinson, Count de Grey. The bride belongs to the highest and most ancient nobility of England, and is sister of the Count of Pembroke-Wilton. The bridegroom, on the contrary, is the elder son of that Marquess de Ripoy who was the first of the Nababs to be ennobled by Her Britannic Majesty."

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, who is on a shooting excursion in

India, writes that he has obtained plenty of exciting sport. One day's bag consisted of three tigers and five panthers.

THE subjoined extract from the *Englishman* is too good not to bear repetition:—

A native gentleman in the Madras Presidency, who is also said to be a large landholder, but who unfortunately is unacquainted with English, deserves the credit of having invented an entirely new reason for the war between England and Russia. According to this keen observer, the greatest wish of the Russian Emperor is to prevent the British Throne devolving upon the Prince of Wales on the death of the Queen, as the Emperor's daughter is married to Her Majesty's second son, the Duke of Edinburgh. In order to forward the interests of his son-in-law, the object of the Emperor is to obtain possession of India from England, and to make his son-in-law the ruler of the Indian Empire, for which purpose he would not hesitate to enter into a war with the British nation.

WE commend the resolutions arrived at by Prince Don-doukoff-Kersakoff's commission, more particularly the last, to the careful consideration of the Indian Government:—

"All tribes, without exception, the Christians as well as the Muhammadans, are placed under conscription." 2. The recruits from the Caucasus will be enrolled in cavalry and infantry drushines. The former will consist of Muhammadans; the latter of Christians. The term of service is three years. *All drushines will be officered equally by natives and Russians.*

The fact is we don't half utilize our strength. The Russians are more clear-sighted. Both Loris Melikoff and Alihanoff are members of "subject races;" many of their generals are Germans, and it is notorious that every competent man in their civil service is either of German or of Jewish extraction, not infrequently of both.

WE are glad to see that a journal like the Vienna *Vaterland*, whose tone is usually pretty much that of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, agrees with the conclusions which, in a recent article as to our relations with Turkey, we felt bound to urge. It was a blunder, says this paper, of Mr. Gladstone's Government to forget that England, having so many Mahommedan subjects, was bound to cultivate good relations with the Mussulman States. The newspaper adds:—"By showing ill-will to Turkey, Mr. Gladstone gave a chance to the Russians which they have been quick to use. And now Turkey has grown somewhat dangerously independent, and is able to exact rather humiliating concessions from England as the price of assisting her old ally out of the Egyptian trouble. The traditional alliance between England and Turkey had been brought about by statesmen who thoroughly understood English interests; and this alliance will have to be formed anew, unless England is prepared to see another Power utilise the services of the old friend whom she has slighted."

THINGS certainly do not look healthy at the Indian Penal Settlement at Port Blair, in the Andamans, where matters seem, to say the least of it, managed in a very "happy-go-lucky" way. Port Blair immortalised itself by the murder of the first, and, we think, the only Viceroy who, from a high sense of duty, visited it; but the lax management, which alone could have allowed such a dire catastrophe to happen, does not seem to have been in any way checked by its occurrence. The record of a month or so is lively. In February an inspector of police was killed; on April 2, two native police-officers were shot in the lines by one of their own men; and, to cap all, "It was only the other day," says the *Indian Daily News*, "that a gang of Burmese convicts managed to escape, and to steal a number of rifles and a quantity of ball ammunition. They got clear away into the forest, and subsequently made a raid upon the store godown at North Bay, from which they evidently hoped to obtain a supply of necessaries and food. The petty officer in charge endeavoured to protect the godown, with the result that the Burmese shot him dead; they then retired into the forest again. The *Kwang-tung* was subsequently sent round the coast to see what had become of these men. Her searching parties came upon the Burmese and fired upon them, killing two

and wounding some of the others, but the bulk of the gang again escaped without any of them being captured. At the time the mail left Port Blair there were ten or twelve of these desperadoes at large, and known to possess arms and ball cartridges. It is not to be wondered at if the residents feel chary of moving about after dark, or if a feeling of general insecurity had begun to prevail. There must be something wrong when such occurrences as those we have noticed have to be guarded against. The Government cannot afford to allow its penal settlement to become a prey to disorder, and we trust, therefore, that steps will be taken to remodel the police, and to place the force under closer and firmer supervision. It cannot be sufficiently officered."

Whom are we to hang? Whenever anything goes wrong we are told that the "system is in fault." We may profanely say, "Hang the system!" But, unluckily, the "system" has no body to be either kicked or hanged. Verily, we are glad that fate has not led us to reside at Port Blair!

With reference to a recent article, we insert the enclosed from the *Indian Daily News* as to the progress of European volunteering. We shall be anxious to see what will be done as to enrolling Natives, of whom there will be no lack if they be called on:—

The Indian volunteer force is benefiting largely by the hostile feeling which Russia's proceedings have aroused. The ranks of the existing regiments are receiving considerable augmentations, and corps of reserve volunteers are being formed all over the country. Calcutta was early in the field, and without trenching upon what may be called the regular volunteer corps, has already mustered upwards of 360 men, quite 90 per cent. of whom have undergone military training already, either in volunteer regiments or in the regular army. The Government of India has graciously accepted the offer of service tendered, and sanctioned the formation of a Calcutta reserve volunteer battalion, with an expression of much satisfaction at the promptitude with which the members who have submitted their names came forward. Madras has shown great energy in this connection. In every district of that presidency meetings have been called by the district officers, and the European and Eurasian public have responded very readily. Bombay was somewhat behind, but a meeting was held there last week, and an influential committee was formed which may be expected to make up, by the energy with which the scheme will be prosecuted, for some measure of tardiness in its inception.

In our last issue we expressed a hope that a good "Indian team" for Wimbledon would be got up this year; we are rejoiced to observe that effect is being given to this hope, and that a body of well-known shots is being selected. It is stated that but Rs. 10,000 are required, a sum which there can surely be no difficulty in raising.

Our last issue will have prepared our readers for the announcement that the bulk of the territory claimed by the Russians, and especially Penjeh—the only place, be it noted, for which they thought it worth while to shed a drop of blood—have been conceded to them. In the *pro-Russian Daily News* of Saturday last we read:—

"We are enabled to state on the highest authority that the reply of the Russian Government to the counter-proposals of her Majesty's Government on the subject of the Afghan frontier was received in London yesterday, that it involves an acceptance of these proposals, and thus practically settles in a satisfactory manner the whole question of the Afghan boundary. Both Meruchak and Zulfikar remain in the possession of the Ameer. The work to be done by the Frontier Commission will apply only to details; the main features of the delimitation have now been finally fixed. The negotiations have been conducted on both sides in a most friendly and conciliatory spirit, resulting from a mutual desire to effect the settlement of this at one time threatening question."

Meruchak, be it remembered, the Russians did not possess; and Zulfikar, if occupied at all, had certainly not been occupied in force.

THE tract in dispute was that comprised in a parallelogram, bounded on the north by a straight line drawn from Sarakhs to the Murghab, on the south by the Paropamisus chain of mountains—rather of hills—and east and west by the Murghab (the river of Merv) and the Heri-road (the

river of Herat) respectively, being about 150 miles from north to south, and 100 miles from east to west.

WHEN the Russians accepted the proposal of a Frontier Commission, they had none of this tract; after the Penjeh massacre they were in possession of the whole of it; they had surreptitiously seized it, and have been allowed to retain it, we may almost say, in its entirety.

RUSSIAN journals are pardonably proud of this success, and have required such preposterous concessions by still more preposterous demands. They want diplomatically to extrude us from Afghanistan as they extruded the Afghans by force of arms from Penjeh.

ACCORDING to the *Moscow Gazette*, Russia cannot ignore England's increased concern for the Afghan army and fortifications, as England has more than once succeeded in developing the military power of barbarous States for purposes of her own, and the appearance of a well-armed and properly drilled native army in the vicinity of Russian Central Asia cannot be left out of the Russian calculations. The fortification of Herat must be met by corresponding measures on the side of Russia, and a railway branch must be constructed in that direction. England with one hand is signing an instrument of peace, and with the other is arming the Ameer. If the buffer is made too hard and inelastic it will cease to be a buffer at all, and will only add to the catastrophe in the event of a collision with England. "Afghanistan," continues M. Kaikoff, "can remain a buffer between Russia and England only as long as the *status quo* of its political and military organisation, as well as the former degree of English influence over the country, is maintained. England now places the matter on such a footing that an arrangement about the frontier is not enough. When negotiations were begun, in other circumstances, a year ago, the Afghan *status quo*, in everything except frontiers, was taken for granted; but now it requires explanation. The negotiations must finish as they began, under the same conditions. Otherwise it will turn out that England, without firing a single shot, has made a new acquisition, and only paid for it by the temporary loss of prestige in Asia; while we shall, in the long run, be obliged to give way, or bear the weight of fresh burdens that were by no means contemplated at the beginning of the negotiations."

The worst has to come. We hope some inquiry will be made in Parliament whether a statement so degrading to England as the ensuing can be true? He would, however, probably be met with some disingenuous quibble.

The semi-official *Warsaw Tagblatt* states that the main stipulations were that England should abandon all pretensions to interference with Herat, and that Russia should be allowed to send a diplomatic agent to Cabul. The article concludes as follows:—"If England loyally intends to confine her influence to the natural limits of India, and to leave Russia unrestricted freedom in Central Asia, an amicable and lasting *modus vivendi* will be established between the English and Russian Governments."

ON the entire subject of the negotiations respecting the Afghan frontier—so far as the Government think fit to reveal them—a second Afghan Blue-book has just been issued. We shall further advert to it in a proximate issue; but may as well at once say that its revelations seem to us as meagre as the result of the "palaver" has been unsatisfactory. That Sir P. Lumsden, "interviewed" by the *Times* correspondent at Constantinople, should think the latter is not to be wondered at. Premising that Sir Peter is far too patriotic a man to complain to any correspondent of the scandalous treatment meted out to him, because he, one of the most distinguished generals of the Indian army, would not follow the lead of the Government and truckle to Russia, we subjoin the words of the report, taken from the second edition of the *Times* of yesterday:—

Although of course the General was very reticent, it was easy to gather from the tone which he adopted that in his opinion the

Afghan Frontier question generally has been allowed to become more serious than it might have been if so many mistakes had not been made, and especially if the extreme limit of Russian advance had been strictly made to be the desert zone, when no pretext could have been put forward for further expansion or encroachment with any sort of plausibility. When once that limit, he holds, is overstepped, the subject becomes at once complicated by questions of water supply, pasturage, and every other element of chicane which the Russians are so able in handling, and so apt to bring forward. On these grounds, the General evidently believes that the difficulty has been only temporarily smoothed over, and that the Russians are only too visibly bent on re-opening it on the first opportunity in the very near future, in a period to be reckoned only by a few weeks, or, perhaps, months. The General would seem to fall in with the Turkish view, that Russia's immediate object, not excluding other schemes, is to concentrate our attention, neutralise our strength, and put pressure on our policy by a direct menace of our Indian interests, in order to be left freer scope in her aggressive aims in the direction of the Turkish possessions.

As we are going to press we receive the telegraphic account of a disastrous earthquake which has devastated Srinagar and a large portion of Kashmir. In the capital alone fifty persons are said to have been killed; but those who know the town will probably fear that the square of that number would more nearly indicate the actual loss of life. The full details cannot, of course, reach us yet awhile.

The death of the High Priest for all India of the considerable sect of the Boras is announced by this mail. He died at the age of seventy, and is to be succeeded by the oldest of his sons, who, like the Passover lamb of the Jews, is "without blemish and without spot." This qualification is, it would seem from the *Bombay Gazette* just to hand, denied to the eldest-born son. The importance of the sect, and the lucrative nature of the post, a lakh yearly (in spite of which the late Moollah managed to incur debt to the tune of 10 lakhs), make the succession a matter of importance to many Mussulmans.

We are very sorry to hear from the native *Rast Goftar* that the disappointment in connection with the great Bombay Exhibition is increasing. When large amounts were subscribed to the guarantee fund it was believed—and the first chairman gave us reason to believe—that any bank would advance money for the necessary expenditure on the security of the fund. We regret to hear that this expectation is not likely to be fulfilled, and that no bank will advance money on the strength of the guarantee bonds. Can Government do nothing more?

The *Indian Courier* (Benares) says:—

To us at a distance, and with whatever information concerning the affairs, past and present before us, we consider the proposed reference of the question to arbitration to be degrading to the British nation. The proposal to refer the question to arbitration ought to have come from the Russian Government. In the ordinary affairs of life, in a contest between individuals, it is for the aggressor to propose to go to arbitration. The same rule applies to international affairs. England feels aggrieved at certain unjustifiable proceedings on the part of the Russians. She claims satisfaction, but Russia pleads justification. It is for Russia to convince England that she is in the wrong. If she fails to do so, it is for her to propose to refer the dispute to a third party. Russia has to set herself to right with the world, not England. We cannot, therefore, conceive how Eng and could so far forget her honour as to propose to Russia to refer the matter to arbitration. Desire for peace does not satisfactorily account for this reversal of the natural course of things. The procedure is humiliating enough.

Chit Chat.

SIMLA is to know "Peterhof" no more; henceforth the little house on the hill is to be designated "Viceregal Lodge." What a snub to the Russians!

Of all royal houses in India none are more quaint and enveloped in oddities than the noble family of Travancore. Amongst other curious customs, the Maharaja, on his accession, is placed in a balance, and an amount of gold equivalent to the monarch's weight is distributed amongst the Brahmins. How the latter must pray for a fat king!

THE Grand Old Man's habits of thought are contagious. Some time since a young maiden of six summers was asked by a teacher, on the occasion of a debauch on tea and toast, whether she would take butter or jam. "I should like, please, some jam, with a little butter underneath it," was the ready rejoinder of this precocious infant. What a pity this genius happened to be of the sex female! Had it been otherwise, the fond parent might have seen her offspring Prime Minister of England!

It has often been the occasion of wonder whence come the people who live in the new houses that are constantly being built in our towns and villages; but what is to be said about the consumption of tea? Fifty years ago the total imports of this material for the cup which "cheers but not inebriates" amounted to no more than 300,000lbs. annually. Now more than 60,000,000lbs. come from India alone.

WHAT a nice religion is Hinduism—to commit whatever sins one likes during twelve months in the year, and to wash them all away with one dip in the sacred Ganges; very comfortable, indeed. One would not mind, under these conditions, being a Cabinet Minister called upon to give disagreeable explanations.

THE private secretary of an eminent member of the House of Commons was stopped on the way to the centre of legislation; his bag was overhauled, and therein was discovered, not dynamite, but his master's speech. What a lucky escape for the House!

One result of the "wars and rumours of wars" is being felt at Simla. There are no men at that locality, which is usually peopled almost solely by scarlet coats. What about dances, flirtations, and all the various doings of a gay exodus?

"WHAT would you do with a watch which sometimes went too fast, sometimes too slow?" was asked of a small schoolboy. "Sell it," was the ready and quick-witted reply of the future Rothschild of commerce.

"PERMITTED" to return to duty is the quaint and somewhat misleading phraseology used by the Government when a poor, half-cured wretch with a diseased liver is torn from the bosom of his family, and ordered back to India to fight the Russians; or, rather, to make believe that the "Powers that be" are in earnest.

THE Salvation Army at Madras is alive to the importance of turning an honest penny whenever and wherever they can. Quite recently they sent some lads through the Black Town crying out "War Paper." The poor deluded natives, thinking the issue had some connection with the impending war with Russia, flocked in crowds and purchased the paper by thousands, only to find that they had been deceived—of course, unwittingly; but when people of more profane professions act like this in England, an outraged British public now and again appeal to the magistrate. But piety covers a multitude of sins.

THE Nizam of Haidarabad is reported to be investing largely in Government paper. Good; but what says Russia to this example of misplaced confidence?

MUCH has been heard about the vagaries of Bengali Babus in examinations; but what is to be thought of those who set such questions as "Give us the feminine of John and Charles." It reminds one of the story of a distinguished military officer, who, upon presenting himself for examination in Hindustani, was given a prescription for cholera to turn into a strange dialect. Upon such terms a man might well despair of knowing his own tongue "as she is spoken."

CONJEEVERAM is blessed with a municipality which only allows one blot in the sanitary condition of the place—water. The tanks in which the people bathe and wash their clothes are filled with water which is "stagnant, green, oily, and totally unfit even for cleansing a drain!" It does not need many such "blots."

MADRAS is defenceless. But no, this cannot be!—where is Mr. Grant Duff?

MAHABLESHWAR is gaining immortal glory with its drinks—a strawberry ice swamped in milk punch is one receipt, a lemon ice dissolved in whiskey is another beverage; but, in the name of all that is wonderful, what is the Mahableshwar hair-curler?

A RECENT ball at the Bombay Sanatorium was a great and unexpected success, so far as number was concerned. The male sex were in strong muster, but, alas! fetched from the wilds of the districts they were wanting in the "latest crawl" and the most "fashionable lurch." Yet, withal, they did duty for the warriors.

How can it be? But it is so! A modern army expends more ammunition during time of peace than in war. The explanation is simple; when hostilities commence target-practice ceases. Then human beings are aimed at.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

HOME LETTERS, WRITTEN BY THE LATE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.*

There is a feeling in the human breast which prompts mankind to consider the mighty of the land as different beings to the ordinary herd who "live and move and have their being" upon this our mundane sphere. It seems scarcely within the range of imagination that monarchs and statesmen, having in their hands the destinies of an Empire, should be composed of the same flesh and blood as the humble peasant who tills his field, indifferent to wars and rumours of wars regardless of troubles and difficulties which with him centre in the one daily struggle to procure daily bread. Simple in habit, void of ambition, can such a being have the same instincts, the same passions, the same cravings, the same failings as the Minister in purple, directing, controlling, struggling, full of honour, yet with the canker of disappointment gnawing at times the heart's vitals. The "Home Letters" of Benjamin Disraeli will remove some mists of ignorance. Read by the light of subsequent history, when the stripling became in the fulness of time the Right Honourable the Earl of Beaconsfield, Prime Minister of England, they show, to no inconsiderable extent, the workings of the mind of an individual who figures largely in the annals of this country.

At every turn in these interesting letters—letters which will delight many dead to the charms of politics or the attractions of the Parliamentary arena—there peeps forth, unconsciously as it were, but none the less clearly and distinctly, a love of home.

"Wild bird that fliest so lightly,
Ah, whither dost thou roam?
Thou art a wanderer rightly,
Thou hast not left thy home."

These lines written by young Disraeli when sailing o'er the Ægean Sea, and many other passages breathing the same feeling, are a keynote to his character, the imagination insensibly wanders to the scenes of after years, when their author, surrounded by all that can ennoble life, and add pleasure to existence, a beloved and trusted Counsellor of his Sovereign, pined to withdraw from the midst of the dazzling glories of State to the simple pleasures of his house at Hughenden, where, in company with a wife to whom he was fondly attached, he loved to glory in the joys of home. The Statesman had now in heart and mind assumed the rôle of the peasant.

Scarcely less perceptible from his letters is the pleasure he derived from the scenes of Nature. Instances teem. At Gibraltar he writes that the passage "between the two opposite coasts of Africa and Europe, with the ocean for a river, and the shores all mountains, is far the sublimest thing I have yet seen." Cadiz is "brilliant beyond description." At Corfu he found "gleaming waters, woody isles, cypress, olive, vine, a clear sky, and a warm sun." The "dying glory of a Grecian eve, bathing with warm light a thousand promontories and gentle bays, and infinite modulations of purple outline," causes him to loathe a "barbaric splendour and turbulent existence" amidst the gay cities of the world. At Athens its classical reminiscences were lost in admiration for its "truly beautiful" charms—charms increased by the delicate tints of a peculiar lurid sunset which he had the good fortune to witness. Constantinople, indescribable in its beauty and sublimity, with its cypress groves, its domes, its gondolas, its gay costumes, its magnificent situation, is left to "imagination" as beyond the pale of description. These and similar passages all testify to his unbounded love of scenery. He had learned by the experience of travel to gauge the full meaning of the passage which tells us that Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like a lily of the field. Once again the statesman merged into the simple peasant.

"From grave to gay, from lively to severe," was the verdict on human nature passed by one of England's greatest poets. That a deep knowledge of the inward workings of the soul underlined the aphorism is confirmed by Disraeli's "Home Letters." In the midst of the grand and savage mountain district round Gibraltar, we are reminded that there is not only beautiful scenery, but there are *bugs*! In the heart of the land of the banditti, where life and purse are in imminent danger, the traveller cannot forget to immortalise one of the party clad in "a white hat and slippers, lively, shrivelled, and noisy as a pea dancing upon tin." Two poor wretches, robbed and stripped by thieves, are taken to Griffiths' Hotel, Gibraltar, where they are about to be again *plundered*. An elderly matron of very uncertain years has an eye "so brilliant and so full of *moquerie*, that you quite forget her *wrinkles*!" The Governor of "Gib." is satirised because he will insist upon going to explore a cave in full uniform, oblivious of the fact that the denizens are *monkeys*. A bad pen and worse ink are execrated; "it is like writing with blacking and a skewer." Home is "a mingled picture of domestic enjoyment and fresh butter." Surely this transition from "grave

to gay" is the daily experience of the humblest of mankind—action and reaction, pleasure and sadness, melancholy and joy—these are the common lot of poor fallen man, alike of the rich and the poor, be it the peasant in his cot, or the peer in his palace.

In all the above aspects Disraeli was much as other men are, but in one point he was far, very far, different. His knowledge of human nature, that knowledge which in after life developed to a pitch which made him the foremost mind in Europe, peeped forth even at an age when the frivolities of life are too attractive in most cases to leave much room for reflection. "To govern men you must either excel men in their accomplishments or *despise* them. It should always be a rule to 'leave with a good impression.'" Lawyers always "illustrate the obvious, explain the evident, and expatiate on the common place. Soldiers are boys till they are majors, and sometimes do not even stop there." Such are a few trite and pithy observations scattered throughout the pages of the letters.

The charm, the depth, and, withal, the simplicity of this little volume, enchants at every turn; it shows us the inner workings of a man of whom this country is justly proud, and it is the more gladly welcome in that the symbol is rather the humble primrose of a peasant than the exalted coronet of an earl. The Prime Minister of England is seen as Benjamin Disraeli, but the picture is none the less attractive because the scene is homely, and the prominent figure unknown.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.*

Roaming as are the propensities of the Anglo-Saxon race, there is one feeling of a distinctly contrary nature, which is seldom or ever wanting in the heart of the wanderer from England's shore—the love of home. The first instinct of the new settler is obviously and unavoidably "self-preservation;" but as time rolls on, and matters become more hopeful in the land of his adoption, thoughts of the old country rise in the bosom, old scenes are recalled, old memories are awakened, hence new aspirations arise, new fancies come into play. This is the link which binds our colonies to their mother-country—a link forged in the workshop of sentiment, it can readily be snapped. Official reserve and indifference may cause a withering blight to descend upon the tender plant of colonial yearnings—official obstinacy and wrong-headedness did cause the loss of America, and may occasion a calamity scarcely less detrimental to the well-being of the Empire at large.

Fortunately at the present moment the tide is flowing in a distinctly opposite direction. Imperial Federation is the watch-cry of the day. What means it?—what are its ends, what its ways? The answer may be gathered from the little pamphlet just published by the Marquis of Lorne. Himself formerly a Governor of one of the largest and most important regions which acknowledge the sway of our beloved Queen, he speaks with the authority due to personal knowledge and high station.

Recent events in the Sudan, when troops from England, from Australia, and from the sunny plains of India, fought and bled together, side by side, are so prominent before the nation, that it is well to be reminded that the recent display of patriotism and of a desire to be the enemy of the enemies of the old country is no new thing in the annals of the Colonies. Early in the century, in the wars against the French, as well as in other more inter-*nee* contests, the same disposition to fight shoulder to shoulder with England's troops was displayed. But more notably when the standard of Great Britain was unfurled on the shores of the Crimea, the martial ardour of the settlers was aroused within them, and many a stalwart warrior who grasped a sword and handled a musket in that great campaign hailed from the distant lands of Upper and Lower Canada. The perils and glories of the old country have always been the dangers and the triumphs of the new dominions. To ignore such feelings of patriotic loyalty and good-will would be little less than criminal, to encourage and foster them the highest efforts of successful statesmanship. "What, then, may be done?" inquires the noble author. Obviously, in the first place, "all action should be taken only in full accordance with the expressed wishes of the colonists;" there must be "no possibility that anyone should imagine that Downing-street rule is again to be revived at the Antipodes." A step in this direction has already been made as regards the Dominion of Canada, which sends to this country a High Commissioner charged to advise, to counsel, and to suggest in matters affecting the welfare of the people and the land which he represents. The Crown Agents for the Colonies are a less important link in the chain which binds our distant brethren to their mother-country, inasmuch as the functions assigned to them are more administrative than political in their nature. Cannot an attempt be made to associate the Envoys from the Colonies more intimately with the Imperial Government machinery?—and how more satisfactorily than by giving such Agents the privilege of a seat in the British House of Commons, where they could raise their voice of warning, and tender counsels,

* "Home Letters. Written by the late Earl of Beaconsfield in 1830 and 1831." London: John Murray, 1885.

* "Imperial Federation." By the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., late Governor-General of Canada. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Son, 1885.

inspired by an intimate acquaintance with the feelings and wants of the peoples they have studied, and whose wishes they intimately know. The power of voting might be withheld as unnecessary—alike undesired and undesirable. The suggestion is new, but it merits consideration. Such members would form a buffer between public opinion this side of the water, and the aspirations of the Colonists in far distant lands—on both sides more knowledge of each others' wants would be developed, the risk of unadvised action would dwindle to a minimum, and the legislation of ignorance would become well-nigh an impossibility.

The next step in Imperial Federation is the encouragement of judicious emigration, as tending alike to benefit the old country which the exiles quit as to enrich the New Dominions where the wanderers settle. Rightly and carefully considered, steps in this direction, indeed, vitally affect the welfare of this country itself. Half-a-million souls are yearly added to the population of these isles. What is to become of this seething mass of humanity, as in the struggle for existence many are, and must of necessity be, pushed out by more fortunate and able competitors? The "survival of the fittest" is a maxim which cannot be gainsaid, but it involves the most appalling and heartrending scenes of misery and destitution, and in the end will leave a wake of crime, the contemplation of which may well stagger the hearts of those who look beneath the surface of England's prosperity. From this point of view alone emigration must be hailed as a priceless boon, benefiting alike the giver and the receiver.

One aspect of the question must not be overlooked. A perusal of Lord Lorne's volume will, without doubt, serve to convince the most sceptical mind that the Colonies are a source of wealth and power to the mother-country, but this can only be the case so long as Old England remains mistress of the seas. Were our navy to be allowed to decay, were the fleet unable to protect our commerce or paralyse our foes, then the widely-stretching and unprotected shores of the Colonies would add to our weakness, and increase the strain upon our enfeebled empire and a shattered sovereignty. *Absit omen.*

It would not be fair to take leave of the Marquis of Lorne's brochure on "Imperial Federation" without an allusion to its absence from party spirit and polemical declamation. Plain, simple, concise, and, withal, thoughtful, it is calculated alike to interest and instruct, to diffuse knowledge and to promote study.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT AT STATIONS.

Mr. Ivatt's work on "Railway Management at Stations" embodies the experience of many years acquired in India, America, and England, showing how "to do most work in the least time." Its object is primarily to enable young men in the service of the various companies to qualify themselves for higher employment; but assuming that the information it imparts is sound and trustworthy, of which there is little doubt, the book may well serve as a "vade mecum" for labourers in the same sphere in India; that this assumption is well founded, is strengthened by the circumstance that a smaller work of the same nature, published by Mr. Ivatt in 1861, was cribbed "wholesale, retail, and for exportation" to form the nucleus of a book of "good instructions" for our swarthy railway employés the other side of the water.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- CAMERON—May 31, at Low Wood, Bethersden, the wife of J. D. Cameron, late Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
CLARKE—May 25, at Kensington, the wife of C. Rerdon Clarke, Esq., C.I.E., of a son.
HATTON—May 28, at South Kensington, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Finch Hatton, of a son.
OXLEY—May 28, at Ripon, the wife of Captain Oxley, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BINGHAM—SIMEON—May 22, at Crewkerne, Edmund A. H. Bingham, son of the late John Bingham, to Amy Kate, fourth daughter of the late Colonel R. G. Simeon. 15th Bengal Cavalry.
CLABBY—ROBINSON—May 12, at Edinburgh, Major J. H. Clabby, Bombay Army, to Sarah Anne, sixth daughter of the late J. J. Robinson of Banff, N.B.
MILLARD—TREVOR-FRANCIS—May 27, at Brockley, Frank Millard to Constance, second daughter of G. Trevor-Francis, Esq., of St. John's, S.E.
ROLPH—THICKLAND—May 28 at Torquay, George Frederick Rolph Esq., of the War Office, retired, to Paulina Mary Adeline, daughter of Martin Thickland, Esq., of Torquay.

DEATHS.

- BOLINGBROKE—May 7, Ellen Viscountess Bolingbroke, aged 45.
BUCHAN-HEPBURN—May 10, on board the *Merton Hall*, Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, Lieut.-Colonel 26th P.N.I., aged 43.
CAMPBELL—May 25, at Gwalior House, Southgate, Lieut.-General John D. Campbell, R.E. (late Bengal), aged 66.
DICK—May 24, at Cheltenham, General Hope Dick, late Bengal Army, aged 93.

- GODDARD—May 25, at Malta, on the homeward voyage from Suakim, Lieut.-Colonel Ambrose Ayshford Goddard, Grenadier Guards, aged 37.
GORDON—May 6, at sea, on his way home, Edward Gordon of Ceylon, son of the late George Gordon of Riga, aged 41.
HUNTINGDON—May 20, at Sharavogue, King's county, Francis Power Plantagenet, 13th Earl Huntingdon, aged 43.
LATHAM—May 23, at Disraeli-road, Putney, Clement, only surviving son of R. Gordon Latham, M.D., aged 26.
MARTIN—April 25, at Plymouth, Mary Josephine, wife of W. H. Martin, Paymaster R.N., daughter of Mrs. Sceberras of Malta, and of the late Octavius P. L. Watson of Calcutta, and step-daughter of the late Colonel Attilio Sceberras.
MATHESON—May 22, at Heartfield, Paignton, Colonel John Grant Matheson, B.S.C., aged 53.
MAXWELL—May 29, at Hastings, Sidney G. Maxwell, Sub-Lieut. R.N., aged 21.
NUTHALL—May 28, at Dawlish, Mira, widow of Colonel John Nuthall, Bengal Army, in her 88th year.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- ATKINSON—May 5, at No. 13, Chowringhee-road, Calcutta, the wife of J. H. Atkinson, of a son.
BLENKINSOP—May 5, at Ramandroog, the wife of Surgeon-Major F. H. Blenkinsop, 25th Regt. M.I., of a daughter.
BRANSON—May 13, at Breach Candy, the wife of Reginald Branson, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
JAMNI—May 11, at Trieste, 4, Via Nuova, the wife of J. Jamni, of a daughter.
JOHNSON—May 10, at Malabar Hill, the wife of G. F. Johnson, of a son.
LISSENBURG—May 5, at Sunning Dale Cottage, Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. H. G. Lissenburg, of a son.
McARTHUR—May 4, at Darjeeling, the wife of Major McArthur, R.E., of a son.
MORRIS—May 5, at Bryn Hyfryst, Yercand, the wife of A. W. Morris, of a son.
WARD—April 24, at Neemuch, C.I., the wife of Surgeon-Major Ward, F.R.C.S.I., Medical Staff, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- CARON—EASEY—At St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Rev. George H. Lewis, Auguste Caron, of Boulogne-sur-Mer, to Catherine Easey, third daughter of Henry Easey, of Ipswich.
HAMBLIN—KAYE—May 6, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Rev. F. T. Stewart-Dyer, Richard E. Hamblin, B.C.S., to Mary Helen, elder daughter of William Kaye, B.C.S.
HAMMICK—SCHNEIDER—April 9, at Wateringbury, Stephen, the third son of the Rev. Sir St. V. L. Hammick, Bart., to Constance, only daughter of Major-General F. Schneider, Bo.S.C.
MICHELL—HADEN—April 30, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Madras, by the Right Rev. J. Colgan, Vicar Apostolic of Madras, assisted by the Rev. Fathers A. J. Wallace and Timme, Richard Brooke Michell, to Marie Louise, only daughter of Richard Haden.
PRESSEY—RODDY—May 4, at Roorkee, by Rev. Father Angelo, Arthur Pressey, Lieutenant 1st Suffolk Regiment, to Thekla Emma, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Roddy, V.C.
RAMSAY—BARBA—April 7, at Palghat, by the Rev. T. Foulkes, N. S. Ramsay, to Cecilia Mary Barba.
WOOLLEY—BRETT—May 4, at All Saints', Coonoor, by the Rev. D. Wilson Kidd, Frank Howard, second son of Richard Woolley, Esq., of Woodcote, Coonoor, to Alice Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Major-General James Templeton Brett, of the Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

- BURROWS—May 3, at Agra, Sergeant-Major Robert Samuel Burrows, D. Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, aged 36 years.
COPPINGER—April 28, at Rawul Pindi, Edward John, the dearly-loved and only surviving son of Major Coppinger, A.P.D., aged 1 year and 3 months.
COLLINGS—May 3, at Pind Dadum Khan, Punjab, Arthur Collings, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Sind-Sagar State Railway, aged 32 years.
DANIELL—May 7, at Rangoon, at the residence of her son-in-law (Mr. Alfred Dutt), Miriam, the beloved wife of Mr. S. Daniell, of 44, Taltallah-lane, Calcutta.
GLADSTONE—at Gogaira, Montgomery, Ronald Dick, the only son of C. E. and F. E. Gladstone, aged 3 years.
GLASSON—May 4, at Gopalpore, Evelyn, daughter of Mrs. H. Glasson, aged 15 years.
JACKSON—May 9, Percival F. Jackson, late of Cawnpore, aged 31 years.
MADGE—May 4, at 5, Wood-street, Calcutta, Evelina Jane, wife of Henry James Madge, aged 30 years.
MACGEORGE—May 5, at Lucknow, Florence Ethel, only daughter of G. MacGeorge, Esq., Deputy Consulting Engineer, aged 2 years.
STEER—May 6, at Darjeeling Convent, William Sullivan Teitgen Steer, only child of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. S. Steer, of Birpur Factory, Tirhoot, aged 6 years.
SUTTON—May 18, of dysentery, on board H.M.S. *Jumna*, George Francis Sutton, Lieutenant Coldstream Guards, aged 26.
TYLER—May 17, at New Cross, Anne Eliza, widow of Major E. S. Tyler, R.E.

* "Railway Management at Stations." By E. B. Ivatts. 1885.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1885.

THE STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

It is not without a feeling of, we hope, legitimate pride, that we recall the fact that it was to ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL that Sir Thomas Symonds addressed the first of the remonstrances which he has so continuously and so ably urged, through the columns of the Press, on successive Administrations, regarding their fatal neglect of the efficiency of the Navy—its efficiency absolutely, its efficiency relatively, not only to a contest with one Power, but to a combination of many adversaries. A communication from the gallant Admiral, enclosing his reply to a decidedly uncourteous and possibly "officious" article in the last *Edinburgh Review*, gives us occasion to refer to this all-important matter. We have no desire to trench on the more immediate province of professional journals by entering into details, but wish to confine ourselves to general principles; and, having regard to the space at our command, to do this in as few words as possible.

We all know that the days in which we could proudly and truly boast that the low water-mark of France was the boundary of England are gone, never to return. A torpedo boat, on Brennan's system, might run across the Channel, and wake up a slumbering sentry (but we believe the sentries have, from respect to the British taxpayers, who has, nevertheless, to pay twenty millions for the privilege of *not* being protected, been abolished) at the "eighty-ton gun" fort at the end of the Admiralty Pier at Dover.

Now, a good many people will, until this sad event occurs, fail to realise the bearing of this change in our position. In former days, not only did our insularity protect us, but, our population being smaller, we imported far less grain and other provisions; and, as our fleets ruled the sea, the vessels employed to bring articles of consumption were adequately protected. All this is reversed. We are not now really insular. We import bread-stuffs and

provisions of all kinds by millions instead of thousands of tons, and our war ships do *not* rule the sea, so that commercial vessels are *not* protected. What this means let the *Edinburgh Reviewer* tell us; out of his own mouth shall he be judged.

More than ever were the galleons to Spain are our provision ships to us; they are a necessity of life itself. The loss of gold and diamonds would be disaster; the loss of cotton and other staples of commerce would be ruination; the loss of corn and beef and mutton would be death.

Divested of metaphor, this means that we could be starved into submission in a month or two. Sir Thomas tells us :—

More than half the tonnage of our food, merchandise, &c., is carried in sailing vessels and slow steamers which cannot be convoyed or protected, they must therefore remain in port or be lost. Are we in a position to give adequate protection to that commerce? Most certainly not, quite impossible. It could be easily done with sufficient numbers of belted armour-clads, &c. The purchase of the merchant clippers against *only* Russia and the building in all haste five belted cruisers proves that the Admiralty do not think so.

Both Sir Thomas Symonds and his antagonist devote much time to the inquiry, whether our Fleet is, or is not, equal to the French, and the Admiral's ripper professional knowledge enables him to lay bare, with unsparing hand, several most important flaws in the Reviewer's argument, proving, to our mind conclusively, that, so far from being able to adopt Louis XIV.'s proud motto, "*nec pluribus impar*," "not unequal to several," we are in one case at least, "*singulis impar*," "not a match for one."

But all this *decantata fabula* as to comparison of English and French vessels, if not altogether irrelevant, has always seemed to us to be wide of the mark, and to leave all but untouched the most important consideration. Between the French and English navies there can, in our view, from the nature of the case, be no real comparison but in one way. What have the two to do? Make a rule-of-three sum :—As the duties of the English Fleet are to those of the French, so should the number of English ships be to those of France. Work this out, O Admiralty!

We shall be under-estimating in saying that the British Navy has threefold, if not fourfold, the work to perform which devolves on that of France. Therefore, as things stand, it is manifest that, to paraphrase Euclid, two approximately equal fleets, with different amounts of work to perform, are *not* equal.

So much for comparison. If there be one, let it be on a fair basis. We have seen that the Navy would have to be increased threefold to cope but with one Power. The conclusion is startling enough, and, possibly, much less—but more by far than we have—would suffice. But equality with France is but one factor of the problem, which, if stated fairly, is *not* to be superior at all points to but one Power, but to be at *any* given point superior—we do not say to any possible, but, at least—to any probable combination of Powers. We have not—since we have alternately insulted and fawned on every first-rate European State—too many friends in Europe, or, for the matter of that, in Asia either; and who can say what combination may at any time be formed against us? Yet, between our solution of the problem, how to face, at any given point, such a coalition, and the starvation into submission of the once proud British nation, there is not, even allowing for all that pluck could and would do (humanly speaking), the ghost of an alternative.

We have referred to this point at length because people are too prone to forget it. The public cannot feel, ought not to feel, no intelligent man does feel, that sense of

security of which he should never have been deprived. Nothing saps the vigour of a nation, as nothing saps the vigour of a man, like the abiding sense of insecurity.

As Horace of old, through the mouth of Regulus, would tell us, for true national manliness (the "*Civis Romanus sum*" feeling, which Palmerston and Beaconsfield fostered, and which the present Government has done its utmost to destroy), alternate braggadacio and abject apology are no substitute. Are we to imagine all Europe—let alone Asia—so purblind as not to distinguish between palaver and power—really well-grounded self confidence? Says Horace:

"(Nor) manhood true, when once destroyed,
Can be replaced by counterfeit employed."

We are by no means fanatical optimists. We know that we cannot, to use a vulgar phrase, always be "cock-of-the-walk." France, Italy, Spain, have all seen the day of their hegemony of Europe. To adopt Hector's well-known words as to Troy:—

"Somewhen the day must arrive, when England's power will perish;
Royalty's self, and the folk which its splendid dynasty governs."

But it is the duty of the Government to avert that day to the very utmost; to relegate Macaulay's New Zealander to his native land for the longest conceivable period. Have they done this as regards the Navy, our first line of defence? In the opinion of Sir T. Symonds, and in our own, distinctly and emphatically, No!

THE TRUCE WITH RUSSIA.

THE nation will have learnt with surprise—not unmingled, in those who know anything of the past history of the question, with real alarm—the terms to which the Government have assented, rather than utilise, for the purpose for which they were obtained, the eleven millions which, under a distinctly delusive statement, they procured from a too-confiding Parliament. The anti-English Papers are, of course, loud in their praise of any unpatriotic Government, and the present Administration assuredly may justly claim from them, on this occasion, more than usually fulsome laudation.

In brief, we have, on the *ipse dixit* of M. Lessar, given to Russia all she really asked, retaining for Afghanistan only Zulficar and Meruchak, well knowing that both Mr. Condie Stephen and Sir P. Lumsden were on their way home with full personal knowledge of the entire district, respecting which the questions arose. The Russians have not even *reculé pour mieux sauter*. But they will *sauter*, nevertheless, and that ere long. Our remarks on the match, "Staal and Lessar v. Granville and Hartington" have been more than justified, for even we never adumbrated so complete a surrender of Anglo-Afghan interests.

"A satisfactory and mutually honourable settlement!" Satisfactory! by giving up nearly all that was asked for. Earl Granville would find it quite possible to have a "satisfactory settlement" with the *premier venu* Spanish bandit on the same terms. The bandit, as we learn from Disraeli's letters, would let him keep a dollar or two to find his way home with.

Honourable! As honourable as obtaining money for one purpose and using it for another.

And that nothing should be wanting to our humiliation, M. Lessar is to go out, to override, on all important points, our representative, Colonel Ridgeway, on the plea that, having seen Earl Granville in negotiation recently, he, of all people, is the best informed as to the result arrived at. If, in the course of the "delimitation," there be a strong

strategical position, it needs no gift of prophecy to say that Russia will have it.

No rational being can doubt that this news will have the most deplorably disastrous effect on the Native Princes. Why should we fight for a Power which will only leave us in the lurch? will be their, not unnatural, argument. Can we blame them, when we betray our own interests, if they do not give us credit for scrupulously observing those of our allies?

THE RUSSIAN TRANSCASPIAN RAILWAY.

We are indebted to the *Times* of the 29th for the following interesting information as to the Russian Transcaspien Railway, stated to be drawn from official sources. The line was open at the beginning of the year from Michaelovsk on the Caspian to Kizil Arvat, 143 miles; there can, however, be no doubt that it has since been extended; indeed, the permanent way is said to be nearly complete, though as yet unprovided with rails, as far as Askabad. The gauge is the usual Russian one of five feet, the fuel chiefly naphtha, of which, as is well-known, there is a practically inexhaustible supply near Baku—from which, indeed, the Caucasus "the burnt" doubtless derives its name. The line is single, and possessed, three years ago, twenty-five engines, of which half were constructed to consume wood; the vans and trucks numbered 250, the former carrying nine tons; mixed trains ran twice weekly, and goods' trains daily, the entire line being under military management.

Michaelovsk, the terminus of the line on the Caspian side, is a wretched post, admitting, in the most favourable circumstances, vessels of six feet draught only. Troops and stores are conveyed to Krasnovodsk and there transhipped. Engineering difficulties have, for the present, prevented the often-proposed and long-desired connection by railway of Krasnovodsk and Michaelovsk.

BAD news for the owners of cinchona plantations! The late excellent Mr. J. E. Howard, the great preparer of, and authority on, quinine, would have been in despair. In a manufactory of aniline dyes, a skilled chemist had (said the chairman, Mr. Justice Brandt, at the forty-fourth anniversary meeting of the Madras Presidency College) been employed, and an efficient substitute for quinine discovered. The discovery is not so recent that it may not have been duly tested; but, important as it is, should it prove to be a real one, we have heard but little about it of late. Still it behoves those who possess plantations of the tree producing this inestimable tonic to see that their nose be not put out of joint.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. B. Lynch, S.C., Surg.-Maj. R. Harvey, M.D.
Madras Estab.—Surg.-Maj. H. P. Esmonde-White.
Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. R. Boustead, Lieut.-Col. G. E. Erskine, Cav., Maj. C. A. Owen, Cav.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—S. H. Hennessy, R. H. Anderson (Cov.), R. H. Wilson (Cov.), J. Masters, J. Curly, W. McGregor, C. W. Whish (Cov.), F. Sills, D. Cameron (Cov.), C. P. Casperez (Cov.), A. F. Millett (Cov.), J. Westland (Cov.), W. R. Hamilton, W. A. Dangerfield, E. O'Brien (Cov.).
Madras Estab.—C. Rundall, R. Sewell (Cov.), A. Monro, R. Rice (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—F. J. A. Hill, J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie (Cov.), A. A. C. Jervoise (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. B. Lynch, S.C., 184 days; Surg.-Maj. James Kelly, six months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Dr. W. H. Wilson, furlough two months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 25, *Clan Forbes* (s), Bombay; Engineer (s), Calcutta; Egyptian (s), Alexandria; Manora (s), Calcutta.—26, City of Canterbury (s), Calcutta; Pekin (s), Sydney; Royal Crown (s), Alexandria; Walden Abbey, Calcutta.—27, Victoria (s), Bombay; City of Khios (s), Bombay.—28, Nepal (s), Calcutta; Siam (s), Bombay; Australasian (s), Bombay; Larch (s), Kurrachee.—29, Glaucus (s), Shanghai; Priam (s), Shanghai.—30, Wistow Hall (s), Bombay; Schiffswerf, Singapore.—31, Rialto (s), Bombay.—June 1, Inghorna (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—May 26, Prinz Alexander (s), Newport; Mameluke (s), Newport; Benledi (s), Cardiff; Bonnington (s), Newport.—29, Othello (s), Hull.—30, Venetia (s), Colombo.—31, Bretton Hall (s), Penarth.—June 1, Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool; Bokhara (s).

CALCUTTA.—May 26, Armenia (s), Clyde.—28, Brenda, Liverpool.—29, Cathay (s); Professor, Cardiff.—30, Avocet (s), London.—June 1, Carisbrook Castle, London.

MADRAS.—May 28, Sir Garnet Wolseley (s), Middlesbrough.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 25, Amuno, Colombo; Columbia (s), Alexandria; Canopus (s), Alexandria; Sierra, Colonna, Madras.—27, Mandalay (s), Rangoon; Ardencaple, Calcutta; Slieve Roe, Chittagong.—28, Westbourne (s), Kurrachee.—29, Baroda, Calcutta.—30, Roumania (s), Calcutta; Clan Ogilvie (s), Bombay; Clan Sinclair (s), Calcutta; Africa (s), Singapore. June 1, Kerbel (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—May 30, Port Adelaide (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—May 26, Goorkha (s).—29, Maulesden, London.

MADRAS.—June 1, Clan Buchanan (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Surat*, from London, June 3; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, June 11; from Brindisi, June 15.

For Bombay: Mrs. Wright and child, two Misses Norman, Lieuts. C. E. Lloyd, Ransom, Maddall, Knatchbull, Miss Dencky, Lieut. Birdwood, Mr. W. L. Allen, Mr. Gillespie. From Venice: Mr. W. R. Carreras. From Brindisi: Mr. S. Tremaine, Mr. E. S. Vardon, Colonel Rolland, Colonel W. Hill, Mr. J. Down, Mr. S. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Norman, Mr. Voigh, Mr. J. Finlay, Mrs. Vardon.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, June 3; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, June 11; from Brindisi, June 15.

For Calcutta: Miss Mack, Dr. C. H. Gibson, Dr. Hardwicks, Mr. E. A. Hobson, Mr. G. Waterton.

For Madras: Mrs. A. Churchill, Mrs. Dimick, Mr. J. Everett, Mr. J. C. Abbott.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. G. R. Tilly.

For Colombo: Miss Lovell.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, June 10; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, June 18; from Brindisi, June 22.

For Bombay: Mr. S. W. Haig, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton. From Brindisi: Colonel Filgate, Mr. P. V. Luke, Mr. J. A. Davis, Mr. A. D. Pollen, Mr. C. W. Wilson, Colonel Trevor, Miss Fitzpatrick, Captain Simpson.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, June 17; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, June 25; from Brindisi, June 29.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Murray. From Brindisi: Mr. F. W. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. G. Fetcher, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mounsey.

For Madras: Mr. Heath.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, June 24; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 2; from Brindisi, July 6.

For Bombay: Mr. J. N. Vinall, Mr. Bond, Mr. A. H. Macaulay. From Brindisi: Mr. J. W. Sweet.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, July 1; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 9; from Brindisi, July 13.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Dr. Rampini.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, July 1; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 9; from Brindisi, July 13.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Fleming.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, to leave Liverpool June 2.

For Calcutta: Miss Ellis, Mrs. P. B. Roberts, Mr. Turner.

For Colombo: Mr. John M. Pickethall, Miss Pickethall, Mrs. H. W. Green, two children and nurse, Mr. R. B. Campbell.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, from Liverpool June 20.

For Madras: Mr. F. A. Nicholson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

At MALTA, per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, for London, May 26.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Scott, infant

and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and three children, Rev. G. H. McGreu, Miss Kerr, Miss Wilson, Miss McCahon, Mrs. Nicolay, Mr. Commom, Mr. Hayes.

From Madras: Rev. J. H. Wyckoff, Mrs. Wyckoff, three children and ayah, Mr. Majoribanks, Mr. Robert F. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, Master Phillips, Miss Phillips and ayah, Mr. J. P. Nicholas, Mrs. Nicholas, two Masters Higginbotham, Mr. and Mrs. Barefoot and Miss Barefoot, Mrs. Grimes and two children, Rev. W. H. Hobart, Mrs. Hobart and child, Mr. T. Quinn, Mr. P. Quinn, Mr. A. V. Heath, Master W. M. Johnstone, Mr. H. E. Berry, Mrs. and Miss Berry and five children, Mr. J. L. Ayre.

At BRINDISI, Per P. and O. s.s. *Mongolia*, Capt. Fraser, May 24.

From Bombay: Lieut.-Colonel Trevor, Colonel A. H. Davidson, Mr. L. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, Mr. Stewart, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander, Messrs. T. J. Diss, R. Sedgwick, C. Rubely, W. B. Parcell, A. E. Campbell, G. Harris, R. Sewell, C. A. Smith, Brereton, D. C. Niven, C. C. Harold, Rev. D. Miller.

From Alexandria: Mr. Sassoon, Messrs. A. and G. Aghian, Signor Spiteri, Count F. Palli, Capt. Bingham, Mr. C. Rubini and thirteen distressed seamen. From Venice: Mr. L. Burnett, Mr. T. Baines and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Singlehurst, Mr. N. Harris, Major Hutton, Signor Stagni, Mr. and Mrs. Verry, Mr. Michaels, Baron and Baroness Delort, Mr. Beaup, Mr. Hadyn, Mrs. Solosoli, Mr. P. Robinson.

At LIVERPOOL, Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, May 28.

From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, four children and nurse, Capt. Ternans and two children, sister and nurse, Mr. and Miss Longlands, Mr. and Mrs. J. Strachan and two children, Mrs. Watts and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Watson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, child and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, three children and nurse, Mrs. Brown, child and ayah.

From Port Said: Three ladies, three maids and three infants, Mr. Keith, Mr. Skinner.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. Murray, from London, May 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Butler and six children, Mr. W. Sparke, Mrs. Berryman, Miss Gemmell, Mr. H. Sparkes, Miss Nicholson, Mr. G. Nicoll, Sergt. Watson, wife, and child, Mr. W. Easy, Mr. R. N. Ohdedar, Mrs. Morgans, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Shaw, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Kerene and three ayahs.

For Bombay: Mr. Fox-Strangways, Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield, Mrs. O. Middleton, Mr. Gaber, Major H. B. Winter, Lieut. Lindler, Capt. W. Jolliffe, Lieut. Bruce, Mr. F. Pout and five ayahs.

For Madras: Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. La Nauze, Dr. A. H. Leapingwell, Mr. W. Wilkinson, Mrs. Johnston and three children, Rev. Mr. Simpson, Mr. Littledale, Miss Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Gubridge and four children, Mrs. Pogson, four ayahs, and one native man servant.

For Colombo: Mr. D. W. Skrine, Surgeon-Major A. H. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. J. Maine and seven children, Mr. E. Modda, Mr. Spittel.

For Malta: Bandmaster and Mrs. Birkhead, Mrs. and Mrs. Hopkins and child, Mrs. Cook, Marchese de Poro Testaferata.

For Suez: Mr. Skanatt.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. Harvey, from London, May 27.

For Bombay: Dr. H. E. Busteed, Mrs. Ferrar, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Withy, Mr. Gael, Major Harvey, Mrs. O. Middleton, Mr. Snell, Mr. Shattock, Bandmaster Dunn, Lieut. Manduit, Major the Hon. Shore, Mr. Collingwood.

For Malta: Lieut. Lamut, Mr. F. Triggs, Messrs. Colebrook, wife and child, J. Grant and wife, W. Ferrell, Smith, Davies, Appropondi, Mrs. Robertshaw.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Lombardy*, Capt. Thompson, from Venice, May 28.

For Colombo: Mr. Kennedy.

For Bombay: Mr. A. Thompson, Mr. F. F. Christien, Mr. D. S. Gilkinson, Mr. W. F. H. Brown, Mr. S. Oppenheimer, Mr. Ambler.

For Alexandria: Mr. C. Erlanger.

For Calcutta: Mr. Street.

Per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, left Liverpool May 30.

For Madras: Colonel Forbes, Mr. J. G. Prebble.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Vrona*, Capt. A. C. Loggin, from Bombay, May 22.

For London: Mrs. Cates, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Fenton and child, Mr. H. W. Reeves, Mr. Alex. Houston, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Chart and two children, Mr. Andrew Porthouse.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Mr. Ward, Mr. Charles E. Frost, Mr. Francis R. Hanna, Mr. James Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. James Shaw, Mr. Amoz, Mr. W. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Kensington, Mr. H. W. Lewis, Mr. J. Fleet.

For Venice: Mr. J. M. Drennan, Mr. John Russell, Mr. John Wilson.

By the s.s. *Sutlej*, Captain A. H. Johnson, from Bombay, May 26.

For London: Mrs. Dickinson, Sidi Nasarullah Khan, Mrs. Lach, Mr. M. J. White, Mr. F. C. Berry.

For Brindisi: Rev. J. H. Blunt, Mr. A. Anderson.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. Wardrop.

For Venice: Mr. J. B. Lyall.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 9.)

CLARKE, Colonel W. C. S., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, in Assam, to be deputy commissioner, 1st grade, from Jan. 27.

GIBBS, the Hon. J., C.S.I., C.I.E., resigned his seat as an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India on the 1st inst.

COLVIN, Mr. B. W., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from April 10.

BIRCH, Surgeon-Major E. A., M.D., surgeon superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, sub pro tem., is confirmed in that appointment, from Jan. 17, vice Brigade-surgeon J. Jones, M.D., retired.

YOUNG—The services of Surgeon L. T. Young, Indian Medical Service, are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

CUNNINGHAM, Hon. H. S., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough from June 15, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same, until the 15th of September next.

PRUMLER—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. C. Prumler as acting consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. Stockinger.

NEWILL, Captain J. H., political assistant of the 1st class, second assistant and assistant secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, officiated from March 22 to April 2, inclusive, as a political agent of the 2nd class, and as first assistant and secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties.

LAWRIE, Surgeon-Major E., M.B., professor of anatomy and surgery, Lahore Medical School, and Meteorological reporter to the Punjab Government, is appointed to officiate as Residency surgeon at Hyderabad from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Brigade-Surgeon T. Beaumont, M.D.

JAMES, Mr. H. E. M., having returned to India on the expiration of his special duty in Europe, resumed charge of the Office of Director of the Post Office of India from Mr. A. U. Fanshawe on April 25.

The following appointments to the Indian Marine have been made by the Secretary of State for India from the dates specified :—

To be assistant engineers :—Mr. W. G. Kelly, Mr. G. Kelly, and Mr. E. A. Perry, from March 11; Mr. J. Marr, Mr. W. Torrie, Mr. J. Johnston, Mr. J. W. Hutchison, and Mr. J. Andrew from March 17; Mr. R. Walker from March 24.

The following promotions are made in H.M.'s Indian Marine, from April 1 :—

ELCOCK, Engineer H., to be chief engineer.

FULLER, Assistant Engineer C., to be engineer.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Marine Service are granted furlough, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

CLARKE, Mr. J., 1st grade officer, H.M.'s I.M.S. *Semiramis* (m.c.), for one year, from Dec. 10, 1884. (This cancels the general leave allowed in the first instance.)

OWEN, Mr. C. H., 2nd grade officer, H.M.'s I.M.S. *Ambervitch* (m.c.), for one year.

BALBI, Mr. J., engineer, H.M.'s I.M.S. *May Frece* (m.c.), for one year.

RULE—KIERNANDER—Mr. E. Rule, having been granted furlough out of India for eight months,

and Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander having been posted as comptroller of India Treasuries, Mr. Rule made over and Mr. Kiernander received charge of the said appointment on April 25.

CLAGUE—GASPER—Mr. P. E. Clague having been granted privilege leave for three months, and Mr. A. Gasper having been appointed to officiate for him, Mr. Clague made over and Mr. Gasper received charge of the appointment of chief superintendent in the office of the head commissioner of paper currency on April 27.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

SIMPSON, Lieut. W. H., Dorsetshire Regiment, wing officer 43rd Bengal Infantry, Jan. 12, 1883.

CROWTHER, Lieut. R. T., East Lancashire Regiment, wing officer 23rd Bengal Infantry, June 24, 1883.

NICHOLSON, Major W. G., R.E., adjutant-general's department, superintending engineer, military works department, and secretary defence committee, to be ex-officio assistant adjutant-general, Royal Engineers, as a provisional arrangement.

NICOLAS, Major F. A., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, to be an additional commissary of ordnance, 1st class, from April 2.

The undermentioned surgeons appointed to the Bengal Establishment in G.G.O. No. 182 of 1885, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified :—J. T. W. Leslie, D. Prain, A. T. Bown, U. N. Mukerji, and W. L. Price, April 8.

BIRD, Captain W. J. B., squadron officer, 2nd Cavalry, seconded, to be squadron commander and second in command 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, vice Captain R. A. Gilchrist, who has been seconded on appointment as military secretary to the resident at Hyderabad.

MASON, Captain H. M., squadron officer, 2nd Cavalry, to be squadron commander and second in command, vice Captain Bird, seconded.

DOYLE, Surgeon F. J., Madras Medical Service, to be officiating medical officer 1st Infantry, vice Surgeon C. Mallins, with the 2nd Cavalry.

M'INTYRE, Lieut. H. D., wing officer, on probation, 5th Madras N.I., to be officiating wing officer 2nd Infantry, on probation, vice Lieut. E. W. St. G. Welchman, on furlough.

DAVIS, 2nd Grade Apothecary H. A., is transferred to the pension establishment.

SPLANE, Sub-Conductor G., to be conductor.

EVANS, Supernumerary Sub-Conductor G., is absorbed in his present grade, with effect from

March 12, vice Conductor J. Turton, deceased.

CHARTERS, Sub-Commander C., to be conductor.

WAKEMAN, Supernumerary Sub-Commander A.,

to be absorbed in his present grade, with effect

from Feb. 14, vice Conductor T. Carroll, deceased.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

HEPBURN, Lieut.-Colonel A. B., Bengal S.C., (m.c.).

ROBERTSON, Major D. H., General List, Infantry,

squadron commander 9th Bengal Cavalry, is

granted furlough (m.c.) for 182 days, from

Suakin.

DAUNT, Colonel J. C. C., V.C., S.C., has been

granted an extension of furlough (m.c.) by the

Secretary of State for India for six months.

CLARE, Major A. B., General List, Infantry, wing

commander and second in command 16th Bengal

Infantry, has been granted by the Secretary

of State for India furlough (m.c.) for 243 days.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 6.)

HANNAH, Mr. A., to be a lieutenant of the Seraj-gunge Volunteer Rifles.

AMOS, Mr. assistant collector of Customs and head appraiser in Calcutta Customs House, leave for three months, from 20th proximo, or subsequent date.

BRADBURY, Mr. H., to act as assistant head col-

lector of Customs and head appraiser in the Calcutta Customs House, during absence of Mr. R. Amos.

LIVESAY, Mr. J. J., C.S., reported his departure on special leave on 5th ult.

COTTON, Mr. H. J. S., C.S., reported his departure from India, on special leave, on 27th ult.

GRANT—The services of Mr. J. P. Grant, district and session judge, Hooghly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

BEIGHTON, Mr. T. D., C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 3rd ult.

ANDERSON, Mr. R. H., C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 5th ult.

Cox, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of Rajshahy.

BIRCH, Mr. H. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Monghyr, is transferred to Malda, and posted to the sudder station.

GILLON, Mr. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad, to act as district and sessions judge of Hooghly, during absence on deputation of Mr. J. P. Grant.

KYNVETT, Colonel W. N. L., officiating deputy inspector-general of police, is confirmed in that appointment, from 11th inst., vice Mr. E. B. Baker, retired.

GILES, Mr. A. H., officiating district superintendent of police, Bhagulpore, is promoted to 1st grade of district superintendent of police, vice Colonel W. N. L. Kynvett.

IRVINE, Mr. R. H. G., district superintendent of police, Dinapore, is promoted to 2nd grade of district superintendent of police, vice Mr. A. H. Giles.

CAMPBELL, Mr. W., district superintendent of police, Hazaribagh, is promoted to 3rd grade of district superintendent of police, vice Mr. R. H. G. Irvine.

DAWSON, Mr. H., district superintendent of police, Dacca, is promoted to 4th grade of district superintendent of police, vice Mr. W. Campbell.

WHITE, Mr. J., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Doomka, Sonthal-Pergunnahs, is appointed to be a member of, and secretary to, the district School Committee of the Sonthal-Pergunnahs, vice Mr. W. M. Smith, transferred.

MOWAT, Mr. M., a professor in the Patna College, to act as principal of the Hooghly College, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. Griffiths.

DEAN, Mr. A. R., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Rai Bareilly, is appointed to act as sub-deputy opium agent, Chupra, during absence of Mr. C. L. Harrison.

DARBY—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. W. K. Darby of his appointment as an honorary magistrate of the sudder bench at Julpigoree.

RTICIE, Mr. J. G., officiating joint-magistrate and deputy collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is vested with powers under section 435 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SCOTT, Mr. D., executive engineer, 1st grade, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this department from the 1st inst., is posted to the Burdwan division.

HERNIE, Mr. O., executive engineer, 4th grade, on special duty, is posted to the 1st Calcutta division.

OWEN, Mr. T. E., divisional superintendent of works, Bhagulpore division, having returned from privilege leave on April 16, the unexpired portion of leave granted is cancelled.

FURLOUGH.

LEE, Mr. H. officiating joint-magistrate and deputy collector, Sarun, is allowed furlough for six months from May 5, or subsequent date.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 7.)

ROE, Surgeon-Major W. A. C., civil surgeon, on relinquishing charge of the camp of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, is appointed to officiate as medical officer to his Highness the Raja of Kapurthala, from April 21.

PINDER, Mr. R. J. P., assistant conservator of

Forests, is transferred from the Lahore to the Hazara division, which he joined on March 5.
BURTON, Mr. C. M., extra assistant commissioner, Jullundur, is appointed to officiate as a cantonment magistrate of the first class at that station in addition to his other duties, from April 23, vice Captain L. J. H. Grey, transferred.

GREY, Captain L. J. H., cantonment magistrate, is transferred from Jullundur to Peshawar, from April 24, vice Captain R. C. S. Macauland, proceeding on furlough.

MACONACHIE, Mr. J. R., officiating deputy commissioner, from the Gujrat to the Gurgaon District, of which he assumed charge on April 25, relieving Mr. G. Smyth.

CARR—Dera Ghazi Khan Station Order, dated April 21, appointing Major F. S. Carr, 5th Punjab Cavalry, station staff officer, vice Major W. J. Vousden, from the 21st inst., in addition to his other duties, and without prejudice to his regimental appointment, there being no qualified officer available for the duties of station staff officer alone.

DAVIDSON—Regimental Order, dated April 29, making the following temporary appointment :—Lieut. C. Davidson, officiating wing officer, to officiate as Quartermaster 2nd Punjab Infantry.

The undermentioned officers passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani :—

MACLAGAN, Lieut. R. S., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Chenab Canal Division.

DOUGLAS, Mr. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, 2nd division, Bari Doab Canal.

FRASER, Mr. E. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, 3rd division, Sirhind Canal, passed the departmental standard examination.

FURLOUGHS.

DUKE, Rev. W. A., chaplain of Mooltan, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from May 20.

ENCLEBRIGHT, Captain J., 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave to Europe for seven months from May 1.

BEAN, Mr. W. F., assistant district superintendent of police, attached to the railway police, is granted privilege leave for two months and sixteen days from May 1.

HERDON, Mr. J. H., district superintendent of police, Amritsar, has obtained privilege leave for two months and eighteen days, from May 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 9.)

MORRIS, Mr. A., district superintendent of police, Damoh, transferred to Hoshangabad, made over charge of the Damoh district police on the 2nd current, to Mr. J. Hurst, officiating district superintendent of police.

WATSON, Mr. A., assistant conservator of forests, has passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani.

NEILL, Mr. L., C.S., secretary to the chief commissioner, Central Provinces, appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Jubbulpore division, assumed charge of his duties on the 24th idem, from Mr. J. W. Neill, C.S.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, May 9.)

MARTIN, Mr. W. T., officiating additional judge, to be additional judge, Aligarh, but to officiate as district and sessions judge, Aligarh, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. S. Aikman.

BURRY, Mr. W. R., Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to officiate as additional judge, Aligarh, during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. T. Martin.

WYER, Mr. T. R., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. R. Barry.

LYALL, Mr. K. D., assistant district superintendent of police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, and to be posted to the Bulandshahr district.

WEBSTER, Mr. H. L., assistant district superin-

tendent of police, Bareilly, to officiate as district superintendent of police, and to be posted to the Moradabad district.

WELLS, Mr. W. F. W., officiating city magistrate, Lucknow, to be in charge of the Wasika office in addition to his own duties, under the commissioner of the Lucknow division during deputation of Lieut.-Colonel N. M. T. Horsford, or until further orders.

THOMSON, Surg. S. J., deputy sanitary commissioner, 3rd circle, to hold charge of the 1st circle, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement.

HANNAGAN, Mr. J. S., subordinate judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as district judge, Lucknow, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut.-Colonel Newbery.

HARRISON, Major W. P., cantonment magistrate, Lucknow, to officiate as district judge, Fyzabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel F. E. A. Chanier.

CAMPBELL, Captain A. W. D., cantonment magistrate, Fyzabad, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Lucknow, during the deputation of Major W. P. Harrison.

EALES, Mr. C. L. M., assistant commissioner, Fyzabad, to hold charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Fyzabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on deputation of Captain A. W. D. Campbell.

FURLOUGHS.

AIKMAN Mr. R. S., officiating district and sessions judge, Aligarh, has been granted furlough, on medical certificate, for eight months, from the late on which he may avail himself of it.

DAWE, Mr. W. H., assistant secretary, Board of Revenue, N.W.P., has been granted privilege leave for three months, from May 1.

CHAMIER, Colonel F. E. A., district judge, Fyzabad, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from May 22.

WILLIAMS, Mr. G. R. C., deputy commissioner, Jhansi, is allowed privilege leave for two months, from April 30.

YOUNG, Mr. R. F., district superintendent of police, Lalitpur, is allowed leave on medical certificate for six months, from May 1.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, April 25.)

Consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Litchfield, superintendent of police, the following alterations in rank are ordered, from April 3 :—

JAMESON, Mr. T. D., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to officiate as superintendent of police, 2nd grade.

FFORDE, Mr. T. F., superintendent of police, 4th grade, to officiate as superintendent of police, 3rd grade.

STEVENSON, Mr. R. C., superintendent of police, 5th grade, to officiate as superintendent of police, 4th grade.

FRASER, Mr. J. S. D., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade.

PERREAU—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. J. C. Perreau, superintendent of police, the following reversions are ordered, from April 14 :—

HUME, Mr. J. K., superintendent of police, 5th (officiating 4th) grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.

KYNOCH, Mr. G. C., assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, is appointed to officiate as chief collector of customs, British Burma, and to be commissioner for the port of Rangoon during the absence on furlough of Mr. E. Darlington.

FORD, Mr. C. W. J., superintendant of supplementary survey and registration, Bassein district, is appointed to officiate as an extra assistant commissioner, 6th grade, vice Mr. J. C. Clancey, from March 10.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, April 21.)

METCALFE—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, extra assistant commissioner, Goalpara, from May 5, or subsequent date.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 5.)

BEAKE, Mr. T. G., deputy collector, to be in charge of the office of collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras District and Protector of Emigrants, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Barlow on privilege leave.

APPERT, Dr., professor of Sanskrit, to officiate as principal of the Presidency College during Dr. Duncan's employment on other duty.

BICKLE, Mr. G., 4th class, to act in the 3rd class during Dr. Bradshaw's absence on leave.

BILDERBECK, Mr. J. B., B.A., 4th class, to act in the 3rd class for Dr. Duncan.

CAMERON, Rev. F. E., to act as chaplain of Poonamallee, during the absence of the Rev. C. J. Etty on other duty.

BABER, Mr. E. M., first assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, to act as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Madras Survey, during the absence of Mr. H. Gompertz on privilege leave.

The following reversions and promotions are made :—

MANSOM, Mr. G. E., to be fourth assistant engineer, 1st grade, from May 2.

YOUNG, Mr. B. H., to be fourth assistant engineer, 1st grade, from May 2.

PAUL, Mr. J. E., to be first executive engineer, temporary rank, 4th grade, from May 2.

USCHER, Mr. C. J., to be first executive engineer, temporary rank, 4th grade, from May 2.

WHITELEY, Mr. J. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer, 4th grade, while in charge of the Gudivada division.

MILITARY.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

GERRARD, Lieut. H. D., to be captain, dated April 29.

HILL, Colonel E., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £783 5s. 0d. per annum, dated May 1.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India :—

DOYLE, Surgeon F. J.

MCINTYRE, Lieut. H. D., probationer, Staff Corps.

MAGRATH—The services of Major H. M. S. Magrath, Medical Staff Corps, 1st assistant commissioner and district magistrate of Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, from March 21.

MALTBY, Major E. P., Madras Infantry, district magistrate and collector and president municipal commission, civil and military station of Bangalore, is appointed to officiate as civil and session judge, civil and military station, from the date of assuming charge during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel W. Hill.

SMITH, Colonel J. MacD., Medical Staff Corps, pension paymaster, Bangalore, is appointed to officiate as district magistrate and collector and president, municipal commission, civil and military station, Bangalore, in addition to his other duties, vice Major E. P. Maltby.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Ootacamund*, May 7.)

MCINTYRE, Lieut. H. D., wing officer sub pro tem., 8th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation), is directed to join the 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

FURLOUGHS.

RICE, Mr. R., M.C.S., is allowed leave to Europe on medical certificate for six months, from April 20.

NAILER, Surgeon H. A. F., zillah surgeon, Chingleput, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from May 10.

HAPPELL.—The furlough for eight months granted to Mr. W. A. Happell, collector of the Kistna district, in the *Gazette* of March 31, is altered to seven months and fourteen days.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, May 14.)

WATSON, Colonel J. W., president of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, is appointed to act as political agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, during the absence of Colonel H. N. Reeves, or until further orders.

SNELL, Captain F. W., is appointed to be assistant to the political resident, Aden, at Perim, with effect from Jan. 11.

CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, Mr. A. W., C.S., is appointed special settlement officer for the settlement of claims to Wanta and Giras in Baroda Territory, with effect from April 25.

PRUMLER.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. Charles Prumler as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay.

BEAMAN.—The appointment of Mr. G. McCorkell to the 3rd grade assistant judge and sessions judge is cancelled, and Mr. F. C. O. Beaman is appointed to be 3rd grade assistant judge and sessions judge, vice Mr. S. B. Thakur, promoted.

VINCENT, Mr. R. H., superintendent of the Bombay Barado and Central India Railway Police, is appointed to be also a deputy commissioner of police in the city of Bombay.

NUTT, Lieut.-Colonel H. L., 1st class magistrate in the Ahmedabad district, is invested with the additional powers specified in the 4th schedule to the said Act.

COOPER—WEBB—Messrs. C. P. Cooper and W. Webb respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of chief presidency magistrate and revenue judge on the 5th inst.

WILLIS, Mr. W. W., superintendent of the Bijapur extra-mural gang, received charge of the Bijapur district jail on March 15.

The undermentioned police probationers have passed, on the dates specified against their respective names, the lower and higher standard examinations according to the test prescribed in the Rule of Nov. 7, 1882, for the examination of police probationers:—

SOUTER, Mr. W. L., police probationer, Bombay, lower standard in law, from April 2.

PENTON, J. E., police probationer, higher standard in law, Karachi, from April 2.

UNWIN, Mr. A. H., is appointed, with effect from the 1st inst., to be assistant judge in the Ahmedabad district for the Kaira and Panch Mahals Collectorate.

CRAWFORD, Mr. C. E. G., is appointed, on the return of Mr. H. F. Aston to duty, to act as assistant judge in the Ahmedabad district for the Kaira and Panch Mahals Collectorate during the absence of Mr. A. H. Unwin, or till further orders.

CRAWFORD.—His Excellency in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Crawford, from the date on which he may take charge of the appointment, with all the powers of a district judge within the portion of the Ahmedabad district, comprising the revenue districts of Kaira and the Panch Mahals; and is also appointed to be a joint sessions judge in the Ahmedabad sessions division, and to direct, under section 193 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that he shall try such cases as may be committed for trial by magistrates within the districts of Kaira and the Panch Mahals.

CONTRACTOR—PAJNIGARA.—Mr. C. N. Contractor, B.A., to act as head master, Hyderabad High School, and Mr. N. M. Pajnigara, B.A., to act as head master, Shikarpur High School, during

the absence of Mr. P. A. Mistri, or till further orders.

BAINES, Mr. J. A., C.S., to be second assistant collector, Dharwar.

DESOUZA, Mr. F., assistant superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of assistant superintendents, with effect from April 1.

MAIDMENT, Mr. A. R., acting 4th class assistant collector of Salt Revenue, passed on April 4 an examination in law according to the higher standard.

CLOSE, Mr. E. P., preventive inspector, Northern Frontier districts, passed on April 2 an examination in Gujarati according to the higher standard. Mr. Close has also passed an examination in law according to the higher standard.

KINGSMILL, Mr. J., superintendent Government Central Press, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 12th inst. Mr. T. E. S. Jones is appointed to act as superintendent, Government Central Press, during the absence of Mr. J. Kingsmill on leave, or until further orders.

HUGHES.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. James Hughes, engine foreman, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, to be an examiner under the Act for the town of Karachi, vice Mr. R. Tickner resigned. This appointment will hold good for one year, or for such period as Mr. Hughes continues to hold his present appointment in the Persian Gulf Telegraphs department.

FURLOUGHS.

FROST, Mr. C. E., C.S., forest settlement officer, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 21st inst., or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

SEABROOK, Mr. A. W., engineer, surveyor to the Port, is granted furlough for one year from May 7.

MACLUREAN, Mr. T., member of the board of examiners for granting certificates to masters and mates, is allowed leave of absence for three months from May 4.

HALL, Rev. E. S., M.A., who has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a junior chaplain on the Bombay establishment, is admitted to the service from May 7.

MILITARY.

The following appointment is made:—

NICHOLSON, Mr. E. F., to be lieutenant, Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

TRITTON, Lieut. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer 24th Bombay Infantry, from July 11, 1882.

WISE, Conductor C. D., Bombay Miscellaneous List, is promoted to the rank of deputy assistant commissary.

SAUNDERS, Conductor G. W., Ordnance Department, is remanded to regimental duty in the regimental rank of sergeant, held by him immediately previous to his appointment to be a warrant officer.

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. H. M., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign.

SETON—CALDECOTT.—The undermentioned officers have been ordered by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut.-Col. Sir W. S. Seton, Bart., S.C., and Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott.

FURLOUGHS.

LAWSON, Sub-Conductor A., P.W.D., for four months, on medical certificate, in extension.

CROCKETT, Captain and Paymaster W. T., Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, for a further period of six months, in extension, from Feb. 1.

WYER, Major M. R., Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, to Europe for six months, from May 26.

How brightly do little joys beam upon a soul which stands on a ground darkened by the clouds of sorrow; so do stars come forth from the empty sky, when we look up to them from a deep well.

LIFE'S harmony must have its discords; but, as in music pathos is tempered into pleasure by the pervading spirit of beauty, so are all life's sounds tempered by love.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 95½	to	96
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	97	to	98
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½		
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	102	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	110	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	192	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to	92½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.	
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	505	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	820
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	590
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr.ct.	£50
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	91

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	800
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrahees) ...	1,100	100	1,205
Apollo ...	2,200	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	575
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	180
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	—	190
Colaba ...	1,880	600	700
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	160
East India ...	1,000	130	1,125
Fort ...	8,500	400	2,600
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	500
Khangaum ...	500	40	475
Mercantile ...	125	7½	125
Mofussil Co. ...	400	80	335
Manmar M. ...	all	40	220
New Berar ...	500	45	540
New Indian ...	125	9	155
Prince of Wales ...	500	110	470
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	50	—	549
§ assoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,220
Sind ...	750	50	630
Volkart ...	all	60	715

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	340
Alliance Spinning ...	all	30	650
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	460
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	92
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	all	9 pr.ct.	475
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	—	20
Bombay United ...	1,000	30	840
Central India ...	500	25	650
Coorla Land and Mill ...	700	12½	590
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	30	590
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	—	1,000 nom.
Dhurrumsey ...	all	35	160
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	510
Golan Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	NIL	125
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	640
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	550
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,020x
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	395
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	40	800
James Greaves ...	400	—	400
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	690
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	32	885
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	650
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	750
Leopold ...	100	5	130
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,440
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	550
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	980
Mazagon ...	500	9	180
Morarij Goculdass ...	1,000	65	1,300
Naigam ...	100	—	110
National ...	1,000	40	650
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	845
Oriental ...	625	15	440
Parell ...	400	—	150
People of India ...	250	6½	150
Prince of Wales ...	1,850	15	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	70	1,260
Soondardas ...	1,000	30	575
Southern India ...	500	20	400
Southern Mahratta ...	250	10	250
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	500
Western India ...	1,000	25	550

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	212-3-0	5 pr.ct.	350
Do. New £20 Shares ...	135-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	55-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-10-1	do.	26
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	—	—
New £18 Shares ...	193-15-3	do.	350

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	400
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	105
Bombay Barmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,600
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	370

Kemp & Co. ...	175	310
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,150
Thacker and Co. ...	all	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	665
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	765
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	315

CALCUTTA.—May 11.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 95 1 to	
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal.	
4 of 1875-79 (1895) ...	98 0 to	
4 of 1870 (1893) (New Loan) ...	98 0 to	97 0
4 of 1880 (Coupon) ...	— to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. 100 0 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	100 0 to	—
5 of 1885 (1905) ...	100 0 to	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£100	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	100 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	131 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	825 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to
National of India ...	£12½	95 to 96
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to
Unconventanated Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 141 to 142
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 150 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 62 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,225 to 1,235
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 1 disc.
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1 2
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 84 to 85
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 285 to 280
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100 33 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 58 to
Burakur Coal ...	100 140 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 120 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 85 to
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 110 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 80 to 81
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 89 to 90
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 30 to
Equitable Coal ...	250 200 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 20 to 21
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 180 to
Gouropore ...	100 62 to 63
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 84 to 85
Howrah Docking ...	500 120 to
Howrah Mills ...	100 55 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 109 to 121
Kamrhaty Jute Mills ...	50 110 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100 97 to
Murree Brewery ...	100 180 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 95 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 85 to 86
New Beerboon Coal ...	100 62 to 63
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Ranegeunge Coal Association ...	100 53 to
Riverside Press ...	94 50 to 52
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 260 to 262½
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 36 to 37
Strand Bank Press ...	100 65 to 66
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 95 to

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 30 to
Amuckie ...	100 95 to
Arouttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to
Assam ...	£20 540 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 60 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 25 to 22
Do. contributory ...	80 16 to 18
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 165 to
Do. contributory ...	100 82 to 83
Burkholo (Cachar) ...	100 66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200 115 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 50 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 90 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100 65 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 25 to
Cocheela (Cachar) ...	100 35 to
Darjiling ...	100 110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 20 to 21
Delva Doon ...	100 50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 98 to 100
Dumfri ...	100 100 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 36 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 36 to
Endogan ...	10 100 to
Giele (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 25 to
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to

Holta (Kangra) ...	100 57 to 58
Hoolmree (Assam) ...	100 100 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100 79 to
Indian Terai ...	500 550 to
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	250 — to
Jheori Ghat (Cachar) ...	100 — to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100 40 to
Kangra Valley ...	100 par
Kornahuli (Chittagong) ...	100 50 to
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100 30 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250 125 to
Do. contributory ...	200 100 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	100 — to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100 212 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100 60 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100 85 to 86
Loobah ...	100 130 to
Lower Assam ...	£7½ 23 to
Luckinpoore (Assam) ...	£10 60 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100 20 to
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100 — to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100 35 to
Do. contributory ...	90 25 to
Moran (Assam) ...	80 — to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100 80 to
Do. contributory ...	90 71 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10 — to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200 Liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125 — to
New Falloidi (Darjiling) ...	100 — to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10 20 to
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30 120 to
Nutanpoore (Cachar) ...	200 — to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85 60 to 61
Punkalaree (Darjiling) ...	100 76 to 77
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100 60 to
Rajabure (Assam) ...	100 — to
Sapakati ...	100 130 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56 — par
Seemah ...	100 — to
Singbull and Murmah ...	100 96 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100 84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100 85 to
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100 100 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100 50 to
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100 76 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100 125 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100 115 to
Takwar (Darjiling) ...	200 155 to
Upper Assam ...	£10 15 to 25

MADRAS.—May 11.

Four per cents ...	Rs. 96½ to 96½
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	8½ pre. to 8½
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	8½ to 8
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal
Four and half per cents 1871 (1891) ...	— to —
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	— to —
Bank of Madras Shares ...	585 to 599

MADRAS.—May 11.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 6½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 6½d.
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.

LONDON.—June 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	89 to 90
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	100 to 101
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101 to 101½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	70 to 77
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	78 to 79
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	108 to 105
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	101 to 103
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	112 to 117
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Paid	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to 115
Great Indian Peninsula 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	100 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	5½ 53 to 63
Bengal Central, Lm. Shs. ...	5 4 to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100 142 to 146
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100 121½ to 122½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	— 22 to 23
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less i) ...	— 23 to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	— 118 to 122
Great I. Pavin, guar. 5 p.c. ...	100 138 to 142
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100 118 to 122
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100 112 to 118
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100 107 to 112
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100 120 to 124
Rohilka and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½ 4 to 4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100 112 to 117
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5 — to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100 115 to 120
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100 — to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20 19 to 20
Do. do. ...	5 4 to 5

Nizam's State Rail, 5 p.c. gua. ...	20 16½ to 17½
Do. Do. Do. ...	15 — to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20 18½ to 19½

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited, ...	all 11½ to 11½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all 13½ to 14
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all 102 to 105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all 104 to 107
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100 96 to 101
Do. Exten., Austr. & China ...	all 12½ to 12½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all 109 to 112
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all 103 to 106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all 102 to 107
Indo-European, Lm. ...	all 30½ to 31

BANKS.

Agra ...	all 9½ to 10
Delhi and London ...	all — to —
Chartered of India, A. and C. ...	all 21 to 22
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all 18½ to 19½
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all 56 to 57

MISCELLANEOUS.

Barnagore Jute Factory ...	all 4 to 5
Bombay Gas, Lm. ...	all 6½ to 7
Do. New ...	4 5 to 5½
Credit Foncier of Mauritius ...	10 11 to 12
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency ...	2 3 to 3½
Oriental Gas ...	all 8½ to 8½
Do. New ...	4½ 7½ to 7½
Do. do. 1879 ...	1 1½ to 1½
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ...	all 60 to 62
Do. do. New, 1867 ...	20 23½ to 24½

TEA AND COFFEE.

Assam ...	20 39 to 41
British Indian ...	all 3 to 4
Darjiling ...	all 20 to 22
Eastern Assam ...	all 4 to 4½
Jorehaut ...	all 34 to 36
Lebong ...	all 9½ to 10½
Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam ...	all 4 to 5
Do. New ...	2 — to —
Ouvah Coffee ...	all 1½ to 2½
Upper Assam ...	all 1 to 1

BANK BILLS.

	Sight.	30 days.	60 days.
Calcutta ...	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 6 15-16d.
Madras ...	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 9-16d.	1s. —
Bombay ...	1s. 7d.	1s. 6 15-16d.	1s. 6 7-8d.
Colombo ...	1s. 7 9-16d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 7-16d.
Mauritius ...	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.

Indian Government Papers ...	4 per cent. 4½ per cent.
	75 75½ 77½

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TO THE MEMORY OF

GENERAL CHAS. GEO. GORDON, R.E., C.B.

(OF KHARTOUM)

To H.E. ADMIRAL HOBART PASHA.

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EDITED BY

HENRY BLACKBURN,

Editor of the "Academy" and "Grosvenor Notes,"

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BRAZIL AND JAVA.

REPORT ON

COFFEE - CULTURE IN AMERICA,

ASIA AND AFRICA TO H.E. THE

MINISTER OF THE COLONIES.

By

C. F. VAN DELDEN LAERNE.

Attached to the Department of the Interior at Batavia

(Java) charged by the Dutch Government with a special

mission to Brazil on behalf of the Coffee-culture and

Coffee-Commerce in the Dutch possessions in India.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, May 22nd; Madras and Allahabad, May 20th; Calcutta, May 20th.

ON a motion condemning the manner in which it is proposed to raise the means to defray the cost of the "policy" for which the eleven millions were granted, a "policy" described by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as representing nothing but "baffled diplomacy and purposeless slaughter," the Government were, at two this morning, defeated by a majority of 12 in a house of 516 members; and this in spite of a declaration of Sir C. Dilke, subsequently emphasised by Mr. Gladstone, that it was "a matter of life and death" to the Administration; Mr. Gladstone adding—which we can well believe—that he "does not envy those who, if they get the victory, will have to bear the consequences" of his own unparalleled blundering. However inconvenient to "swop horses while crossing a stream" we shall rejoice in the result of the division, should it lead, be who will in power, to the adoption, henceforth, of a manly policy. For it is vain to disguise the fact that it not the Budget alone, one-sided as it was, which has subjected the Government to this defeat. Deep-rooted disgust at their conduct of foreign affairs, and distrust of it in the future, have played no insignificant part in causing alienations and "abstentions" of hitherto faithful adherents. Earlier in the evening, Mr. Cross, in answer to Mr. Arnold, said Sir Peter Lumsden's position as Commissioner had not been annulled. Sir Peter had always held and asserted the opinion, entirely independent of party questions, that the evacuation of Candahar was a mistake; and, while not holding himself responsible for alleged utterances incorrectly reported by newspaper correspondents, he entirely disavowed any intention to attack the Government of which he was a servant.

A REPORT of the assassination of the Ameer of Afghanistan has been persistently circulated during the last few days. Of course the Russians are delighted. With his usual acuteness Lord Granville has inserted the name of the Ameer "Abdurrahman" in all his communications with M. de Staal; with the obvious consequence that if the Russians can put Abdurrahman out of the way, they can urge, as the *Norosti* does, that "Russia's hand" (never much fettered, by the way, by any stipulations) "will be quite free, and she will be able to pursue her own devices and interests." Probably a *ballon d'essai*, for the news, professing to come from the Caucasus, and in which there is no inherent improbability, has been proved to emanate from Vienna.

THE best informed Native papers do not at all approve of the recent action of the Government, the real motive of which they see to be "peace at any price." Witness the *Hindoo Patriot* :—

Painful as it is to loyal subjects to say so, it cannot be denied that honour has not been the prominent object of these negotiations. "Peace at any price" is what has been sought and acquired at the sacrifice of that honour which has hitherto been so jealously guarded by Englishmen.

Of course the palaverings now going on are intended mainly, if not entirely, to keep up appearances, and to save a shred of the mantle which was virtually abandoned with the abdication of all claim to compensation for the marked discourtesy of Russia in not sending her Commissioner, and for the Penjdeh outrage.

No good, adds the writer, has come of such temporizing and truckling. He holds that if war were declared now it might last two years, at the end of which time Russia would be reduced to bankruptcy, while the cost to India would not exceed £50,000,000, imposing on her an additional annual charge of about £2,000,000. On the other hand, peace as now proposed would necessitate the immediate outlay of about £25,000,000 on the fortification of the frontier and the improvement of communications,

as well as an increase of the army—which would cost annually about £4,000,000 more.

THE most noticeable utterance of the Native papers, which have been delivered by this Mail, are, as has of late been usual, connected with the impending war. It is pleasant to see that they continue to "speak well of the bridge that carries them over."

The *Rafiq-i-Hind*, of the 9th May, publishes a letter addressed to the Secretary of the *Anjuman-i-Islamiya* of Lahore by one of the members, calling upon the natives to raise subscriptions for the aid of those who have suffered by the Russian attack on Penjdeh, as they did in the case of the Turkish widows and orphans during the late Russo-Turkish war. The *Rafiq-i-Hind*, commenting on this letter, remarks that the suggestion made by the writer of the letter in question is one which the Anjuman should lose no time in adopting, as such an act on the part of the Mahomedans will lead to many good results; in the first instance, it will prove to the Afghans that the Indian Mussulmans deeply sympathise with them in their misfortune; secondly, it will show that the Russian officers are greatly mistaken in thinking that the people of India, and especially the Mahomedans have any longing for the Russians; thirdly, that they will not be welcomed by the people of India; fourthly, that the Indian Mussulmans are so well 'off' under British rule as to be able to assist their co-religionists of other countries; fifthly, such an act will not only tend to arouse the Mahomedans to a sense of sympathy with their brethren all over the world but will also have a very salutary effect on the Mahomedans of Central Asia; sixthly, the greatest advantage which will accrue from such an act will be to make the Mahomedans the enemies of Russia; and lastly, it will prove to the world that the people of India are so well off under the British Government, and so firm in their loyalty to the Queen Empress, that they regard her enemies as their own enemies.

The *Ishat us-Sunna*, a monthly journal, edited and published by a learned Moulvie of Lahore, has an article entitled "Russia and India," in which the writer remarks that, although the common people are apt to like everything new, yet no person endowed with the faculty of reason can be rash enough to desire a change merely for the sake of change, without first carefully considering whether it would be for the better or the worse. The writer therefore advises the people of India in general, and the Mahomedans in particular, not to forget what they are enjoined in their sacred book, the Koran, which calls upon them to stand firmly by a Government under whom they enjoy the inestimable blessing of peace and order. After quoting from the Koran in support of its argument, the journal points out the blessings which our present rulers have conferred on this country; not the least among which is the liberty which is allowed to the people of India, but which in Russia is conspicuous by its absence.

WE regret to see the announcement of the death, by a fall from his horse, of Major Awdry, R.E., Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras. We hope that a man possessing courtesy, and what may be called "clubbability," will be elected in his room. Mr. Grant Duff's administration may have been able, but it has certainly not been so popular as to make it wise for him to appoint an "unpleasant" man to a position of much social, as well as official, importance.

THAT any speech of the Premier in the House of Commons, on any conceivable subject, will be an adroit attempt to evade the real issue, and to mystify his hearers, has long been known to all Europe, though some Englishmen seem not to have found it out. The "oratio Gladstoniana" (a Gladstonianism) is recognised throughout Germany as equivalent to an ingenious periphrasis of the letter *x*; that which is—we beg pardon, that which is not—to be discovered. But really Mr. Gladstone surpassed himself on Thursday last. He had, he said, announced, on the 13th March, to the House, the conclusion with Russia of an "arrangement" (called by him, later on, a "solemn—or sacred—covenant"), to the effect that neither Russians nor Afghans were to "advance;" and he made this statement, knowing so little of the precious "covenant" that he had next day to beg the Russian Government to interpret it for him, which of course they did with the strictest regard for British interests. Now, Mr. Gladstone probably uses, in public, more words in a year than any one living. Yet he confesses to absolute ignorance of their meaning! We are no casuists, and, being desirous of knowledge, would like to be informed as to this "solemn" or "sacred" covenant, paraded to get the

eleven millions. Where is the solemnity? Are "farce" and "solemnity" convertible terms in casuistical phraseology? And where, oh! where, is the "covenant"? Let Penjdeh tell.

It is the man of chatter *versus* the man of action. What! says the man of words; the Russians "advance"? Perish the thought! Have I not a "solemn" or "sacred" "covenant" with them to do nothing of the kind? Can-not I

Quote Wheaton "and Puffendorf, and Grotius,
And prove from Vattel
(Most exceedingly well)
Such a deed would be quite atrocious?"

Meanwhile the Russians acted. Not as the Boy, in the anti-Jacobin just quoted, acted to the Ambassador, "and cut off his head while he prated." The Russians would have been wiser. They would have, and in this case did, *let him prate on*, going ahead the while as if he had never existed. "Cut off his head?" No fear! Not likely that they would injure the Goose which could lay such golden eggs as Penjdeh!

The *Delhi Gazette* says:—

A subscription is talked of in India to support Sir J. B. Phear's candidature. The return is likely to be keenly contested, the Conservative candidate being a very wealthy, and, therefore, of course, a very influential, gentleman. The expenses may go up to about £2,000. If India contributes half of this, say even Rs. 10,000, she will secure a most able and willing advocate in the House of Commons, one who may prove another Fawcett in some respects.

We can only give our best wishes to any candidate, on whichever side, whose return will increase the, at present, grotesquely inadequate representation, in the House, of Indian interests; who will, at least, add *one* to the sixteen or seventeen gentlemen, who alone, too often, think it worth while to sit out, at the fag-end of the Session, a statement involving the interests of perhaps the most magnificent dependency which centuries have beheld.

WE have often heard of, and, we fear, sometimes laughed at, the aspirations of the Baboo class. Our readers may be diverted by Baboodom *in excelsis* as below depicted:—

Ten little Baboos, sitting down to dine;
One went to *e-school*, and then there were nine.
Nine little Baboos, pillars of *e-state*;
One went to Kallij, and then there were eight.
Eight little Baboos, climbing up to heaven;
One became *Deputy*, and then there were *e-seven*.
Seven little Baboos (not know any tricks);
One became *Magistrate*, and then there were *e-six*.
Six little Baboos, now begin to thrive;
One became *District Judge*, and then there were five.
Five little Baboos (don't the *Mirror* wish 'twere more),
One became *Commissioner*, and then there were four.
Four little Baboos, climbing up the tree;
One became *L.G.*, and then there were three.
Three little Baboos (not know what to do);
One became *G. G.*, and then there were two.
Two little Baboos (the list is nearly done);
One became *Esseketry*, and then there was one.
One little Baboo (the goal at last is won);
Became proud England's Premier, and then there were none.

Not a little may be learnt from Professor Vambéry's subjoined letter to the *Times*. Our lady readers will recognise the power wielded by their sex, and which, if we are to believe Chaucer, they prefer to anything else. Perchance some of them, seeing how annexation, procured by fine gifts, has ruined the Mervites, may be tempted to recall the jewel scene in *Faust*.

As your St. Petersburg correspondent has taken the trouble to translate and to publish that portion of a paper on a journey to Merv which relates to the Russian doings in that newly-conquered part of the Turcoman country, I am sorry that he has omitted the rather interesting statement by which we learn that the Empress of Russia has also co-operated in the conquest of the above-named place.

The Russian writer of the said paper, which appeared in the *Turkestan Gazette*, mentions, among other details, the influence enjoyed by the widow of the late Chief Makhdumkuli Khan among the Merv Tekkes. This lady, called *Gul Djemal* (i.e., Rose-Beauty), occupies a high standing in Merv, and it is owing

to her position that Alikhanoff succeeded in entangling these much-dreaded Turcomans in the plot which resulted in the voluntary surrender of the place. We had already during last summer read of the presents handed over by Dondoukoff-Korsakoff to that lady, and now we read in the aforesaid paper that it was her Majesty the Empress of Russia who had sent the richly-ornamented, gold-woven dress to Lady Gul Djemal as a token of consideration, and that the attention paid by the Empress to the widow of the late chieftain has crowned the transactions successfully begun by the astute Caucasian Alikhanoff.

Is it not remarkable that the saying "*Cherchez la femme*" can also find its application among the rude children of the desert? Well, Russia is always conspicuous for the dexterity of her dealings with Asiatics, and, since your policy is sadly wanting in these qualities, it is very natural that your strictly European straightforward dealing is so easily checkmated by your rival.

GOOD news for Indian tea-planters. The fortnightly circular of Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson, of 38, Mincing-lane, testifies to the continued steady growth of the consumption of Indian and Ceylon teas in this country. From thirty-three per cent. of all teas consumed in the United Kingdom in 1882-3, the proportion rose to thirty-five in 1883-4. This year the proportion has taken a leap two and a-half times as great, from thirty-five to forty per cent.

SIR P. LUMSDEN arrived in good health at Charing-cross at six on Saturday evening. If he was not in good spirits, the reception he met must have speedily revived him. The crowd was very great, and after a distinguished company had been admitted through the barriers, the train drew up, Sir Dighton Probyn, as Equerry to the Prince of Wales, being the first to welcome Sir Peter on having safely "repaired to the metropolis." Sir Peter was almost driven from one end of the platform to the other in his endeavour to satisfy the desire of his friends to grasp his hand. At length those present were satisfied, and a passage was opened to the carriage, through which, amid renewed cheers, he made his way. Ten minutes passed after the arrival of the train before Sir P. Lumsden could drive away from the station. As his open carriage passed through the barriers a hearty cheer was raised by those within the station, which was a signal to those outside to respond with cheer after cheer and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, in the midst of which Sir P. Lumsden, with head uncovered, passed out of the station into the Strand, where a similar demonstration greeted him. The demonstration was as significant as it was spontaneous, showing alike appreciation of Sir P. Lumsden's services, and disgust at the treatment he has received, on the part of those best qualified to judge.

WE insert the remarks of the *Times*, in a leading article, on this subject:—

Sir Peter Lumsden, who "repaired to the metropolis" on Saturday evening, met with one of the enthusiastic receptions which are usually reserved for victorious generals. The platform at Charing cross was crowded with distinguished persons, including three field-marshal of the British Army, anxious to offer in person their congratulations upon his safe return, and to testify their high appreciation of the manner in which he has discharged most difficult duties in very discouraging circumstances. But the cordial greeting of personal friends and brother officers, agreeable as it must have been to Sir Peter Lumsden, was less significant than the evidence of popular approbation offered by the presence of a great crowd which filled all the available space inside the station and in its immediate approaches, and overflowed into every neighbouring coign of vantage from which a handkerchief could be waved or a glimpse of the British Commissioner obtained. The course of events on the Afghan frontier has not been such as to give satisfaction to any section of the British people, but it is universally felt that our representatives on the spot are entirely free from responsibility for the mistakes that have been made and the loss of reputation they have involved. Indeed, it is probable that the spontaneous heartiness of the popular greeting on Saturday indicated not only appreciation of Sir Peter Lumsden's exertions, but also condemnation of the policy which has turned them to such small account. His opinions concerning the policy pursued on the Afghan frontier are already generally known, and although many may regret that he should have stated them quite so frankly at the present stage of the Afghan business, popular sentiment, which does not take strict account of the nicer obligations of official position, is evidently none the less favourable because he has given vigorous expression to the general sense of defeat.

Chit Chat.

THE *Pioneer* points out that Russia holds out inducements to "filibusters and spread-eaglers" to enter her army. Witness the case of the Dagbertain Muhammadan Maksud Ali Khan, alias Alikhanoff, of Penjdeh celebrity, while the British throws open the portals of the High Court to natives of India, as instanced by Syed Mahmud. True; but as for one Syed Mahmud there are a score or more of Alikhanoffs, the Czar's mode of proceeding may be presumed to offer more attractions.

FAILING all other methods, the junior civilians of the North-West Provinces are "riding pillion" with the natives so as to catch the support of Radicals in this country. The argument is, increase the pay of the European, and make up the difference by introducing at the bottom of the list less costly native employés. Good; but how about things when those at the bottom come to the top, and keep out the pale faces in the cold. Will there not then be grumbings loud and deep?

WHAT valuable allies the Pathans must be! Listen to the story of a typical representative of that nation. Jardad Khan Pathan commenced life by getting imprisoned for stealing two donkeys. On his release he did a general trade in burglary for some time, till tired of the monotony of this humdrum way of defrauding his fellow-creatures, he induced a friend to fire a blank cartridge at him one night. Next morning he charged three other members of the confederacy with an attempt to murder him; but facts were against this romantic-souled bravado, who was once again relegated to prison. On his release, disgusted with the treachery of a former companion who had refused to "stand by" him in his time of trouble, the ex-felon incontinently robbed his quondam friend. But now Jardad Khan turned his attention to more serious business. It chanced that the wife of one of his friends had to be put to death, whereupon the enterprising villain volunteered for the job. Accordingly, when he was escorting the hapless matron, and they reached a lonely spot, he stabbed the unsuspecting victim to the heart. Having tasted blood, Jardad went on to murder his own sister-in-law, solely because she had married a man whom he disliked. Not content with this, he induced a friend to shoot the husband. At length Jardad Khan, feeling that he was born for a wide sphere, started on a career of plunder and murder in the plains of Hindustan, first of all repairing to Surat to get a blessing from the venerable Akhund. Fate was, however, against him, and once more he found himself in jail; but the Raja of the district happened to die suddenly, and, according to Oriental custom, the event was signalised by the release of prisoners. Afresh on the wing, the worthy Jardad betook himself for awhile to the paths of honesty, and enlisting as a Sepoy, stood guard over treasures in Kattiawar. He then tried his hand at a Kaluli fruit shop; but industry was not his forte, and for another time he turned his attention to burglary, tempered with sacrilege. Temples, idols, mosques were all plundered indiscriminately, and the adventurers, with Jardad at their head, lived for a time in affluence and luxury; but coming to an end of their resources, they betook themselves by train to Meerut, where the worthy residents were soon treated to a display of robbery and murder on a very extended scale, till the place became too hot for them, and the band were dispersed and broken up. It may safely be asserted that a Pathan is not a very desirable acquaintance.

Who can contend against the Judges of a High Court? None—no, not even in lawn-tennis. Their lordships beat the champions of the Presidency College, Madras, both of whom chanced to be natives. Bravo for the wearer of wigs! Doubtless the game was conducted on legal principles.

WHAT a nice place Burma must be for a medical man! It is the custom amongst the subjects of the "Lord of the Golden Umbrella" to have as many as six or seven doctors in one day, each of whom gives his medicine and gets his fee. But how about the patient? To pay seven men to do the work of one is bad enough, but worse still to take seven times as much medicine as is necessary. The strongest constitution must in the end succumb to such a strain.

In the fourth decade of the present century the Governor-General of India issued a proclamation announcing the approaching invasion of the petty Principality of Coorg by the British troops. This elicited a counter-proclamation by the irate Raja, the conclusion of which ran thus:—"The wicked Christian European, the son of a slave, who resolved to prepare this, should be beheaded, and his head thrown out. The hands, mouth, and head of the person who wrote this should be cut off, and the generation of the low-caste blasphemer and bad European should be burnt down. These hopes are to be fulfilled. All the above subjects are certain. All the wicked Europeans, all the sons of slave girls, have evil intentions that shall come to naught. Very well, very well, my children, we will fill up all your bellies according to your

wishes. Be this known to you all. Written on Sunday the 6 of the waning moon of the month of Phalguna." But the "evil intentions" did not come to naught. Coorg is now a British district.

On the termination of a legal inquiry that had lasted for six years, judgment having been delivered by the Chief Justice of Madras, Sir Charles Turner by name, an old lady, deeply interested in the decision, was heard to exclaim, "May he and his live long! What else can I do for him?" Applications for impartiality should be addressed to that old lady.

THOUGH the British Cabinet are not disposed to fight over the Central Asian Question, individuals of lesser note have the courage of their convictions; so it chanced that at Madras an English and an Irish tailor came to blows anent the Penjdeh incident; the result was a visit on the part of the "paddy" to a hospital close at hand.

WHAT a nice place the Shevarry Hills in Madras must be wherein "to spend a happy day?" "No family," it is stated, "should be without" a box of Keating's insect power, as the very dust of the earth teems with insects which bite, irritate, and finally jump away. Maybe the climate is cold and the air invigorating, but if the human frame is to be nibbled to death, we should prefer a less favoured spot wherein to locate ourselves, in *corpore vili*.

THE Somalis, on the coast of Africa, are a curious race; they are nearly all females—the proportion in one town being two women to one man. No wonder that a wife sells cheap; twenty dollars in cash will buy a fair companion, clothes, ornaments, and all complete. The men do nought, it is said, but chew tobacco; what is the occupation of their spouses is not stated.

WHAT is accuracy? Mr. Cross said in Parliament that a dredge had been at work in Aden harbour since 1883. The *Times* of India admits this, but complains that the machine in question was little better than an "expensive toy," and as valueless for the purpose to which it was set as would be a thimble to empty a large tank of water.

WHAT's in a name? Fancy the two prominent horses in the Mahableshwar race meeting were "Varmint" and "Honeymoon"—what a mixture!

"One horse was badly wounded and three others came down, throwing their riders, who all had narrow escapes of being cut up." Such is the description of a boar hunt which is termed most "charming." Rude people might question the charm of having one's inside in a plain, and walking home minus a stomach and a few other appendages incidental to digestion. *N'importe*, all people do not like the same thing.

THE Brahmins of Benares are in a dilemma. The sacred monkey population of the holy city has outgrown all dimensions, and emigration seems the only mode of reducing the surplus population; but where to, and by what means? It is not easy to catch 20,000 or 30,000 chatterers by the tail, and transport them *volens*, whither they know not.

WOOD, it is said, can be made to last longer than iron. Here is the receipt. Take boiled linseed oil, and stir in pulverised coal to the consistency of paint. Coat the timber therewith, and there is not a man living who will see the wood rot. The discovery is, it may be added, American.

INDIA seems gay. Simla has had its subscription ball; Mahableshwar a carriage accident, the horses being cremated alive; a fire, whereat many poor people were burnt out of house and home, to say nothing of lawn-tennis, badminton, billiard tournaments, *et hoc genus omne*. Not bad for the sunny land of Ind.

THE Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for India, gave a State dinner at the India Office to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday. The following were the guests:—Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., the Regent of Kolhapur, Sir Robert Montgomery, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., Sir Frederick Halliday, K.C.B., General Sir A. Taylor, K.C.B., Major-General Sir Peter S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., Sir Henry Maine, K.C.S.I., Sir R. H. Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir Barrow Ellis, K.C.S.I., Sir Thomas Secombe, K.C.S.I., Colonel Sir Owen Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir Charles Turner, C.I.E., Sir George Birdwood, C.S.I., Lieutenant-General Foster, C.B., Mr. H. Walpole, C.B., Mr. J. A. Godley, C.B., Major-General Johnson, C.B., Lieutenant-General Strachey, C.S.I., Mr. J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I., Mr. James Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., Mr. C. A. Elliott, C.S.I., Mr. R. A. Dalyell, C.S.I., Mr. J. K. Cross, M.P., Mr. Juland Danvers, Mr. H. Waterfield, Mr. W. G. Pedder, Mr. A. Macpherson, Mr. T. W. Keith, Mr. A. Jopp, Mr. Pontifex, Mr. Frederick Danvers, Major Gordon, Mr. R. Bickersteth, Mr. W. J. Maitland, Mr. W. G. S. V. FitzGerald.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE
AFFAIRS OF CENTRAL ASIA.*

The last Afghan Blue-book assuredly does not improve on better acquaintance. It costs 6d., and a bigger sixpennyworth of national humiliation was assuredly never presented to Parliament. From the first page to the last it is a constant record of Russian quibbles, energetically protested against by Lord Granville at first, and then tacitly acquiesced in as soon as insisted on by the other side; the protest being, in fact, allowed to "lapse"—a word which will for ever "stink in the nostrils" of every true lover of his country.

It would be amusing, were it not contemptible, to see how much Lord Granville avoids communicating, even to H.M.'s representatives, the facts. As in the last Blue-book, so in the present, he will not say "this or that happened." He tells us what Mr. Gladstone said about it in the House (See No. 230 Blue-book No. 2, No. 17 of present Blue-book No. 5, &c.). And what these statements, after due reference to St. Petersburg to know whether they be in accordance with fact, and after due correction there, are likely to be worth, is matter of fair inference. (That these statements were so referred once, we know; how many times more it may have happened we do not know; for both these Blue-books have been carefully "edited," and it is semi-officially stated that we are to have no more till the close of the "negotiations," that is, till Russian dictation has attained its end, till Parliament has risen, and till no inconvenient questions can be asked for some months.)

One of the first things which struck us on opening the Papers was the quiet *naïveté* with which the Foreign Secretary suggested to Russia to ask and to have. "Let us," says he, in effect, "get rid of this matter promptly." "I made (to M. de Staal) some observations as to the advantage of promptitude in dealing with such matters, giving as examples the two questions which had recently arisen between Her Majesty's Government and those of France and Germany, in both of which all irritation had been removed by the speedy action of the Government, whose officers were supposed to have given cause of offence." What, in goodness' name, did we do in both the cited "examples"? "*Caved in*!" in Germany's case, with the most abject apologies. M. de Staal saw the opening at once; *va sans dire* that he has all along availed himself of it. He had taken the measure of his interlocutor's foot! (No. 19.)

A contrast to this is the tone adopted towards Sir P. Lumsden, who is evidently not a *persona grata*.

"Reply immediately (No. 23) to facts stated by General Komaroff." Not "General Komaroff's allegations"; that they are facts is assumed.

Another snub to a distinguished general officer placed in a position of exceptional difficulty . . . "Specify" (so runs No. 42) "in each case what you know for certain, what you have reasons to believe, and what is merely based on hearsay evidence." Can anybody imagine such an insulting order being sent to such a man? Any tyro, let alone any officer fit for his post, would surely anticipate it as a matter of mere common sense. Is not Sir Peter Lumsden, with his splendid record of service—much of it Afghan service too—"fit" for such a post? There can be but one answer. But, were it otherwise, who appointed him? "Pick your man, and trust him," was Lord Palmerston's plan, and that of many greater men. But then these were statesmen.

In no one instance is Sir Peter Lumsden encouraged by an expression of confidence, so supporting to an officer serving in such circumstances; whilst all allowance is made for the anxiety of the Russians to uphold their men. Indeed, a desire is expressed to avoid "putting gallant officers on either side on their trial." Earl Granville was not "diplomat" enough to perceive or avail himself of the arguments that the fact of a military man being British Commissioner was purely accidental (the Commissioner might have been a civilian), that Sir P. Lumsden was not acting in a military capacity at all, and could not, therefore, like Komaroff, be "put on his trial" in any military sense; finally, that by even tacitly admitting any military character whatever in the commission, or any possible parallelism between the cases of Komaroff and Sir P. Lumsden, he was directly playing into the hands of the Russians, who had expressly alleged this "military character" as a palliation of the Penjdeh outrage. Diplomacy! Heaven save the mark! and protect British interests in the hands of anyone so hopelessly obtuse as not to see such points after we know not what "diplomatic" experience. He is as helpless as ever in the hands of any competent adversary. The Blue-book, at least, has this merit, that at every page is written in indelible letters—*Incapable!*

* "Further Correspondence Respecting the Affairs of Central Asia. In continuation of Central Asia No. 2, 1885." Presented by Command. May, 1885.

A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF HINDUSTAN.*

We resume with great pleasure the consideration of this valuable work, commenced in our issue of May 19th.

It will be remembered that our notice, comprising Mr. Keene's first book, broke off at the death of Alamgir in 1707, at the age of ninety.

Mr. Keene observes that this period marks the widest extension of the Mughol Empire. "The cohesion of the extremities was becoming enfeebled;" and there was no Hadrian wise enough to let the god Terminus recede, to abandon some of the outlying members, in order to secure the steady flow of life throughout the system, without which empires, like individuals, inevitably perish. What was lost, henceforth, was lost by the assaults of natural decay, proceeding from within, at least as much as by external violence. We think that it is well that the author should have prefaced his second book by a brief, but adequate, delineation of the Empire at its best, a delineation which we strongly recommend alike to the student and to the reader whose leisure is insufficient to allow his perusal of the entire work. It will interest those who care to know what India was like in the days when Charles II. reigned in England.

Briefly stated, the Empire comprised the provinces which we call Bengal and the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Cabul, the larger part of the present Bombay Presidency, including Gujarat and the Nizam's dominions, including Berar, but held on precarious tenure.

The revenue may be roughly put at about eleven and a-half millions sterling, though, in some provinces, collected not without difficulty, and therefore, doubtless, not without oppression.

The reign of Bahadur Shah (1707-12), or rather, its termination, on his death, in a state of panic and confusion, most graphically depicted by a contemporary historian, who says that the scene at the capital "was like the day of judgment," seems to be the first noticeable event which presaged the decadence of the Empire. "The bewilderment," says Mr. Keene, "was caused by the incapacity of the Chaghtais for progressive administration." All States, which have since existed, were coming to the birth, and struggling for independent existence. "The Sikhs in the Punjab, the Jāts at Bhurtpoor, the Mahrattas at Poona, Indore, and Nagpoor, all became more or less independent, as did also the Viceroy of Haidarābād."

The duration of the reigns of the Emperors should have been, and in a measure was, conducive to the administration being conducted on something like settled principles. In nearly 150 years, from Akbar's accession to the death of Bahadur Shah, there had been but five Emperors, "and they were all . . . energetic, able, and, on the whole, merciful, rulers. It is probable," adds Mr. Keene, "that all history might be exhaustively searched without discovering any similar record of uninterrupted excellence in despotic rulers."

A succession of reigns of minor importance followed, presenting for especial notice but one event, small as the "cloud like a man's hand," but destined to produce not the sound only, but the reality of a "great abundance of" results. In 1715 it was that the English first obtained, through the patriotism of Dr. Hamilton (who, having cured the Emperor of a tumour, refused any fee but that which would most benefit his countrymen), the Imperial Firman permitting them to hold land over the Hooghly.

The blow which reduced the Empire to a state portending more speedy dissolution than actually occurred was struck, as we all know, by Nadir Shah. Delhi was captured and occupied in March, 1738, and, to avenge the assassination of some of the invader's soldiers, given over to plunder, 120,000 persons being killed in nine hours of a single day, and booty (including an enormous war indemnity) being estimated at 143 millions of British sterling!

Yet, to use Mr. Keene's metaphor, "the swift agony was not immediately final. The welfare of Hindustan," he continues, "was to ebb slowly still. The Empire was to stand a spectacle of tardy ruin, like some monarch of the wood whose trunk has been hollowed by age and its top struck by lightning; yet the old tree continues to cumber the ground, an unsightly and unprofitable mass." Yet the mischief was done, and but once, ten years later, do we find a Hindustani army successfully coping with an invader from the North.

We are now closely approaching the domain of what is strictly to be called the modern history of Hindustan, the period, that is, when the history of the country is closely connected with the operations of European armies, and in part reflects European politics. On this field, already traversed by many able writers, we do not propose to trench, further than to notice a correction by Mr. Keene as to Warren Hastings's conduct towards the Rohillas. This was one of the most formidable indictments against Hastings, and was especially dwelt on by Macaulay, in an essay which his genius has rendered immortal. Mr. Keene shows, in our opinion satisfactorily, that, in soliciting British aid against the Rohillas, the Viceroy of Oudh was acting in the true interests of the province which he governed. The Rohillas, being

* "A Sketch of the History of Hindustan from the first Muslim Conquest to the fall of the Mughol Empire." By H. G. Keene, C.I.E., M.R.A.S. London; W. H. Allen and Co. 1885.

unable to expel the Mahratta marauders, had, Mr. Keene says, coalesced with, and harboured them; and this band of faithless usurpers, who either would not, or could not prevent their districts from affording a highway for dangerous "marauders" had to be coerced. In support of this view, a quotation from a Robilla source is given by Mr. Keene. "A surprising degree of animosity and discord had long since arisen in Rohilcund, and each person was earnestly bent on the eradication of his neighbour; and, in order to effect that object, ready to enter into league with foreigners and invaders." We recommend Mr. Keene's whole argument (pp. 381-5) to those who may be led by Macaulay's eloquent periods to take for granted Warren Hastings's culpability on this count of the indictment.

By this period (1773) the entire Empire was practically broken up. The Emperor was a puppet in the hands of those who chanced to possess themselves of his person, and on more than one occasion he suffered gross personal indignity and even violence. Decrees and patents were, it is true, issued in his name, but, to obtain them, people had learned to look to their own immediate rulers. Henceforth, for many a year, and until British power was consolidated, Hindustan, taken as a whole, has no history. Its place is taken by the annals of each province.

Yet, even then, the people retained a "sneaking fondness" for the old dynasty which has so long ruled them.

"Le respect," says De Boigne, in 1790, "envers la maison de Timour regnait à tel point que, quoique toute la péninsule se fût successivement soustraite à son autorité, aucun prince de l'Inde ne s'était arrogé le titre de souverain. Sindhia partageait le respect; et Shah Alam était toujours assis sur le trône Mogol, et tout se faisait en son nom."

With this extract, which we may regard as the epitaph of the House of Taimur, we close our quotations and our notice; thanking Mr. Keene for a most instructive, and if rightly viewed as narrating the gradual progress of scores of millions of our fellow-creatures, most interesting book.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CHILTON—June 5, near Guildford, the wife of A. R. T. Chilton, late Captain R.A., prematurely, of a daughter, stillborn.

DENISON—June 2, at Dublin, the wife of Captain H. Denison, R.E., of a son.

GOODSON—June 6, at Hill Farm, Carshalton, the wife of Captain Goodson, 2nd Brigade Southern Division Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

HAMILTON—June 6, the wife of T. F. Hamilton, of Calcutta, of a son.

HANHAM—June 5, at Lowlands, Farnham, the wife of Phelps Brooke Hanham, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CRAWFORD—BROWN—June 2, at St. James's, Norlands, Henry Leighton Crawford, Ceylon Civil Service, to Elizabeth Alba, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Robert G. Brown.

HEUSSEY—D'OLLONE—June 2, at the Church of St. Pierre, Besançon, France, Vicomte Olivier du Pontarvice de Heussey, youngest son of the late Comte de Pontarvice de Heussey, and grandson of the late General Romer, Royal Artillery, to Marie Sophie Charlotte d'Ollone, only surviving daughter of the Comte and Comtesse d'Ollone, of the Chateau of St. Die, Vosges, France.

ROSS—NICHOLSON—June 3, at Bournemouth, John D. Ross, of the P. and O. Company, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel F. J. T. Ross, to Frances Anne, widow of George Nicholson, Surgeon, Ballarat, Victoria.

SUMMERFIELD—CHESTER—June 4, at East Blatchington, the Rev. Kynaston Wedge Summerfield, Curate of Fleet, Hants, to Marion Sophia Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Granado Chester, H.E.I.C.S.

DEATHS.

CHRISTIE—June 2, at Cheltenham, Listeria, widow of Major-General H. Paget Christie, R.A., aged 66.

COX—June 6, at Hampstead, after a short illness, Sophia Gordon Cox, widow of Major Edward T. Cox, M.N.I., and daughter of the late Rev. John Hands, London Missionary Society, in her 70th year.

HAWKE—May 26, at Clifton, Bristol, Constance Mary, third daughter of the late J. Hawke, Esq., and niece and adopted daughter of the late Colonel Edmund Carew, R.A.

MATHEWS—May 3, at Plymouth, Susannah, widow of Captain John Mathews, and formerly widow of William Lake, of Trinidad, aged 86.

M'ALPIN—June 3, at South Norwood, Francis M'Alpin, of South Norwood and Calcutta, aged 51.

MUNRO—June 3, at Portishead, S. H. Munro, widow of General William Munro, C.B., aged 61.

TRYDELL—June 1, at Cheltenham, Lucy, relict of Lieut.-General Trydell, formerly Brigadier-General, Commanding at Poona, aged 78.

OBITUARY.

We record the death of the well-known General T. Polwhele, at Cheltenham, at the age of 87. He had served in the Bengal Army since 1815, and began at once to smell powder, being sent to Nipal in the ensuing year. Here is his record:—Entered the Army in 1815, served in the Nepaul campaign in the following year, and accompanied the expedition to Ceylon in 1818. He also took part in the Burmese War in 1824-5, and was present at the

attack and capture of Mahatee and Arracin. He was also engaged in the campaigns in Candahar and Afghanistan from 1839 to 1842, and served as Assistant Adjutant-General throughout the operations of the Candahar force under General Nott. He commanded the 42nd Bengal Native Infantry throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, and was present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, for which services he obtained the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. He became colonel in 1854, major-general in 1865, lieutenant-general in 1872, and a general in 1877. General Polwhele married, in 1829, Edith, daughter of Mr. John James, by whom he has left a family.

In Sir W. Mure Muir the Army Medical Department has, notwithstanding his retirement, sustained a great loss. Born in Scotland, and taking his M.D. in 1840, he joined the Army two years later, becoming Surgeon-General in 1873, and Director-General of the Army Medical Department in the following year. Few officers have seen service longer. Sir W. Muir served on full pay for forty years, twenty-four of which were passed on foreign stations, or more varied. So far back as the Crimean time, during which war he served in the Light Division, it was reported of him that his chief knew of no more deserving or competent officer in Her Majesty's service. After a round of stations, the list of which reads like a circumnavigation of the globe, the then Dr. Muir returned to headquarters, and here it was that his most durable, if not most showy, work began. The whole reorganisation of the Medical Department fell, practically, into his hands; and he persevered, through evil report and good report (chiefly the former), in urging the many reforms which he saw to be indispensable to efficiency. The system he introduced has stood the practical test of active service in several campaigns, and it is gratifying to know that many of his most ardent opponents became his warm adherents, admitting the superior farsightedness of the canny old Scotchman. "The better treatment," says the *Times*, "of the sick soldier, the greater promptitude of care for the wounded, and the more rapid disembarrassment of an army from the impediments which the sick and wounded create, will be the results of Sir William Muir's foresight and firmness; and these advantages will constitute the best monument to his memory."

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL-ROGERS—May 11, at Calcutta, Norah, wife of Frederick Campbell-Rogers, of a son.

CHRISTIAN—May 15, at Hajipur, Tirhoot, the wife of John Christian, Opium Department, of a son.

CURRIE—May 15, at Poona, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Algernon Currie, Poona House, of a daughter.

HOME—May 12, at Darjeeling, the wife of Mr. A. L. Home, Conservator of Forests, of a son.

HUTCHINSON—May 16, at Indore, the wife of F. Hutchinson, P. W. A., of a son.

MELLING—May 20, at Panchgani, the wife of S. F. Melling, of a daughter.

MANUEL—May 14, at Hooghly, Bengal, the widow of David Manuel, late Chief Resident Engineer, Hooghly Bridge, of a son.

SLEATER—May 19, at Malabar Hill, the wife of J. M. Sleater, of a son.

WALKER—May 8, at Mahmara Tea Plantations, Sibsaugor, Assam, Mrs. Walker, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GILDER—BROWN—May 14, at Christ Church, Byculia, by the Rev. Charles Gilder, assisted by the Rev. A. L. Onslow, Mr. George Claude Gilder, Assistant Secy. to Government, to Mrs. Jane Brown.

MALLABY—DALLIMORE—May 9, at Sukkur, Cecil R. Mallaby, of the Worcestershire Regiment, to Maud, second daughter of the late George Dallimore, Esq.

OLIVER—SANTORIUS—May 16, at the Cathedral, Norman Robert Dicey Oliver, son of the late Norman Oliver, Police Magistrate, Bombay, to Egbertha Sophia Margaret Sartorius, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel G. Sartorius, Marine Battalion.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—May 8, at Indore, Central India, Marguerite Dorothea, the infant daughter of Arthur Anderson and Mary Jane Stoddard, aged 8 months.

COOKE—May 9, at Kajaldara, Sylhet, Katherine Mary, infant daughter of Robins and Alice Cooke, aged 8 months.

GOULDSBURY—April 29, at Allahabad, John Maun Stuart Elphinstone Gouldsbury, fourth son of the late Francis Gouldsbury, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, aged 43 years.

MAJOR—May 16, at Ahmedabad, of heart-disease, Caroline Major, the wife of J. M. Major, of the Medical Department.

MARZBAN—May 16, at her father's residence, Perozebye, daughter of Mr. Byramje Fardoonjee Marzban, aged 32 years.

RINGWOOD—May 11, at Kurseong, Darjeeling, William, seventh son of the late Rev. H. T. Ringwood, 20, Westmeath Ireland.

RUTHERFORD—May 16, at 16 Theatre-road, of fever, John Fitz Thomas Rutherford, aged 46 years.

TARRANT—May 19, at his residence, Nungubaukum, Madras, Henry Jefford Tarrant, Esq., aged 54 years.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1885.

ENGLAND AND PERSIA.

In a late issue we referred at some length—we hope not with needless detail—to the relations of our Government with Turkey. We regard them as of the first importance. Commanding, as Turkey does, two of the four possible routes to India, it is the clear duty of a British Administration to cultivate the friendship of its Ruler.

We have seen the importance attached by no less experienced an authority than Sir H. Layard to the *personal* influence of the British representative over the Sultan. Now, what is true as regards Turkey holds good as to Persia. What, to use a homely, but very true, proverb, is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

Few Ambassadors have, at European Courts, the opportunity of exercising any personal influence over the Sovereigns to whom they are accredited. They are seen at receptions, personally accosted by the monarch whenever any special point has to be carried; and, *voilà tout*. The Sovereign, if not the last, is, except, perhaps, in Russia, assuredly not the first person to be gained. A sensible Envoy will "cultivate" the Prime Minister, visit him at times when he is supposed to be least likely to be "grumpy," smoke with him the "calumet of peace" in the shape of a more or less execrable cigar, and make himself, at least, in a Pickwickian sense, his friend.

Now, in Oriental countries, we have to look above the Vizier; we must watch (what it would be a misuse of language to call policy) the whims of an absolute ruler. An intelligent man would use a very different tone in endeavouring to gain the goodwill of a man, and of a woman. It is hardly incorrect to say that a difference, analogous in kind, if not in degree, is to be observed in dealing with an European, and with an Oriental, Court. The one, like a man, is usually guided by reason; the other, like a woman, influenced by the impulse of the moment. We would not be misunderstood as under-estimating the importance, even in Europe, of the charm of manner which gave Odo Russell—to take one instance of many—an influence, which no other diplomatist possessed, over Bismarck. But what we do wish to point out is the especial value at an Oriental Court of personal ascendancy if brought to

bear directly on the individual whose will, or whose whim, sways the entire policy of the realm.

Many of our English readers, to whom the Shah-i-Sháh, the king of kings, is known but by repute, who have seen only the outside of his "Diary" (an interesting work, all the same, as conveying the "unsophisticated impressions" of an Oriental monarch) or himself, as, radiant with diamonds, he was the cynosure of all eyes at the Spithead review some years since, may have some difficulty in realising who and what manner of man he is:—

The present Shah is, perhaps, one of the bravest and most active sovereigns of the present day. He is a brave sportsman; and a man who hunts the leopard on foot, accompanied only by one servant, and never shrinks an encounter, will be generally considered as one possessing considerable courage.

Now, what has been our "record" in Persia? and what is likely to be the impression produced by it? Twice, in particular, at intervals far too long, we sent as Ambassadors to Persia men in all respects suitable for the post—we need hardly say that we refer to Sir J. Malcolm and Sir Henry Rawlinson—and what was the result? On both occasions the English Ambassador was the favoured representative at the Court, and British interests were paramount. The fact is that, as is well observed by the *Madras Mail*, in an article from which we are about freely to quote, "the immense importance of the Persian alliance to British India has not been duly appreciated at the Foreign Office since the commencement of the present century. As though ashamed of the effusiveness of the double demonstration made by Sir John Malcolm and Sir Harford Jones, the British Government separated Persia from India, and thenceforth treated that Asiatic Power as if it had been a fourth-rate European State. In other words, it took no notice whatever of the corner-stone of Central Asia. Properly managed, Persia might have maintained the balance of power between Russia and England. Had the Shah been furnished with half the resources that have been lavished upon Afghan Rulers, no Cossacks would now be prowling along the borders of Khorassan, prepared to take short cuts across it towards Herat immediately war is declared. Arms of precision, with suitable ammunition, rifled artillery, and English drill officers, would long since have suppressed the man-stealing Turcomans, nor would Russia have been permitted to encroach upon Persian territory. Even the Caspian might still have been an open sea, with no Russian 'factories' established upon its eastern shores. All this was well known to many observers in England, who in vain raised their voices to utter the note of warning. British statesmen are deaf when the piping is not to their pleasure. Living in unworthy terror of ignorant constituencies, they closed their ears to the predictions and admonitions of wiser men, and now, when it is perhaps 'too late' they are beginning to prate about a military mission to Teheran. Certainly not a moment should be lost in endeavouring to strengthen the hands of the Shah, and to confirm and increase any good disposition towards England that he has retained. To him the further advance of Russia would be fatal. The establishment of a Russian 'factory' on the Persian Gulf would imply a Russian railway across Persian territory, and the ultimate absorption of all that remains of that historic land, famous in the annals of the world when Moscow was the appropriate home of the bear, the wolf, and the mammoth. A strong, friendly, independent Persia would be far more serviceable to British interests than an Afghanistan, the prize of the highest bidder." In other words, the Shah, seeing things with the keen eye of self-interest, is beginning to be thoroughly alarmed at the prospect of being closed in on three sides by Russia; and, though still under the

glamour of Muscovite diplomacy, might be induced, were the matter properly placed before him, to throw in his lot with us. Yet this critical time has been chosen for filling our Embassy at Teheran with new faces, whose owners probably know not a word of the language. The first Secretary goes to Colombia; the Oriental Secretary to Mexico (where Lord Granville has found the rage for using Persian as the Court language, too strong to be, with due regard to British interests, resisted!); the Vice-Consul to Zanzibar!

We have seen that, when our interests in Persia were represented by men who were conversant with Oriental usages, our influence at Teheran has been great, while the converse has been the case when the Ambassador was acquainted with European diplomacy only. We do not except the time of Sir Harford Jones, for whatever influence we may then have possessed was owing, not to him, but to Malcolm; and the sending two Envoys to urge, the one English, the other Indian, interests, was like the right hand bidding, at an auction, against the left, or Sir Walter Scott cutting one hole for the cat, and another, in the same door, for the kitten.

The moral is obvious. But for India, we have comparatively a small interest in Persia; through India, one which cannot be overrated. Is it not self-evident that India, which now enjoys the privilege of paying the piper, should have the control of the proceedings of the Mission? At present the Indian Viceroy is "kept informed;" that is to say, he gets certain information by a telegraph liable at any moment to be cut, and fuller intelligence three weeks or a month after date; any instructions or hints he may give being subject to the approval of the Foreign Office in London, the Envoy's direct superior.

Is this subordination of the greater—the only really important—interest, to the less—the comparatively trivial—in accordance with common sense? Is it sufficient reason to pursue it that it gives the Foreign Office a piece of lucrative patronage? We have often wondered that more attention has not been drawn to this question, to which, as any one will see who has access to the last Blue-book on the subject, there are really not two sides. There is no reason why it should not be possible at once to rectify this enormous and long-perpetuated blunder.

There is one point which we must approach with bated breath. It is the question of the presents customary at every Oriental Court, and the omission to offer which is well understood to be a deliberate slight. It is like the conduct of the man who would not put on a wedding garment, and was "cast into outer darkness." We are fully persuaded that, on the one hand, much of the outer darkness, as regards the favour of the Persian Court, in which our Envoys have generally lived, has been owing to their seeming parsimony (which is always attributed to themselves, and makes them personally, as well as politically, "unpalatable," for no Oriental will ever believe that the Queen sends Envoys to a Court where certain marks of goodwill and respect or regard are usual, yet withholds the means, without which they cannot be rendered), while we know as a fact that the Foreign Office, being badgered in the House against all Secret-Service expenditure, are too regardless of their country's interest to bring the Government majority to bear in insisting on an outlay the absolute necessity of which no well-informed person would deny.

A letter from Professor Vambéry, in another part of our impression, will show the very different spirit with which the Russians approach this matter in Oriental Courts, and the result. Were the Persian Mission, as we have recommended, once again entrusted to the Government of India,

the reasonable expectations on this head—reasonable because in accordance with custom—of an Oriental Court would assuredly be met at Teheran without undue or irrational outlay. By the present "system" of putting the Persian Mission under the control of the wrong authority, and withholding the usual gratifications, we are simply raising difficulties in our own way. Why not drop the "system"? Why raise a stone wall for the express purpose of dashing your head against it?

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. R. Maret, S.C., Capt. R. C. S. Macauland, S.C., Surg.-Maj. A. H. Williams, Surg.-Maj. R. Reid, Col. J. E. Waller, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Maj.-Gen. John Mullins, R.E., Maj. V. C. Fisher, R.A., Surg. E. W. Reilly.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. James McCloghry, Lieut. D. B. Thomson, prob. for S.C., Maj. C. M. Browne, Inf., Col. L. D'A. Dunsterville, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. C. Campbell, R. H. Rhind, H. S. Boys (Cov.), C. D. Steel (Cov.), Dr. J. Anderson, H. W. Steel (Cov.), W. C. Midwinter, G. S. T. Harris, Capt. T. C. Pears, H. W. Gibson, R. S. Aikman (Cov.), F. E. Robertson, T. Drysdale, L. W. Hollis, G. R. K. Meares, W. R. Mitchell, A. P. Howell (Cov.), J. E. Catton, C. Tickell.

Madras Estab.—E. D. M. Hooper, J. W. Best (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—H. Barrett.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. A. H. Williams, two months; Maj. F. A. Wilson, S.C., four months.

Madras Estab.—Col. G. E. H. Beauchamp, Inf., till Jan. 1, 1886.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. Biddulph, B.S.C., G. F. Taylor, R. F. Rampini (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—J. D. Framjee.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. E. Gael, furlough three months.

The annexed list of promotions in, and appointments to, orders is taken from the *London Gazette* of Saturday. Those made to the Bath on the occasion of Her Majesty's birthday will probably be published next week:—

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint—

Colonel Edward Ridley Colbourne Bradford, C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps, Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Her Majesty has been further pleased to nominate and appoint—

Herbert John Reynolds, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, Additional Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations; James Macnabb Cunningham, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, late Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; the Nawab Surfuraz Khan of Dera; Colonel Michael Weekes Willoughby, Bombay Staff Corps, Secretary to Government of Bombay, Military and Marine Departments; Major Frederick Mercer Hunter, Bombay Staff Corps, First Assistant to Political Resident at Aden, and Consul for Somali Coast, to be Companions of the said Order of the Star of India.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint—

Major Robert Parry Nisbet, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Rawul Pindi, Punjab; Francis Day, Esq., Deputy Surgeon-General (Retired), Medical Department, Madras; James Baboneau Nickterlien Hennessey, Esq., late Deputy Superintendent, Indian Survey Department; Dulputram Dayabhoj; Captain Adalbert Cecil Talbot, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent, Bikanir State; James Burgess, Esq., Archaeological Surveyor and Reporter to Government, Bombay; George Hamnett, Esq., Inspector-General, Registration Department, Madras; Ramaswami Madaliar, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:—

Major-General Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Inspector-General of Fortifications and Director of Works, and Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements, to be Ordinary Members of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 1, Karamania (s), Calcutta; Victoria (s), Bombay; City of Khios (s), Bombay; Clan Forbes (s), Bombay.—2, Asia (s), Bombay; City of Manchester (s), Bombay.—3, City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta; Malwa (s), Bombay; Aycliffe (s), Bombay.—5, Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta; Clan Macdonald (s), Bombay.—6, Arabia (s), Calcutta; Aregon (s), Bombay.—7, Vega (s), Calcutta; Valetta (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—June 1, Loodiana (s), London.—3, Bevenue, Penarth.—5, Discoverer (s), Liverpool; Garston, Cardiff.—6, Clan Graham (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—June 3, Avocet (s), London; Loyle, London.—4, Marlborough Hall, Liverpool.—5, Mira (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—June 4, Almora (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 2, Capella (s), Calcutta; Kerbela (s), Bombay.—3, Surat (s), Bombay; Clan Murray (s), Bombay; Chusan (s), Calcutta.—4, Parramatta (s), Bombay.—5, Grecian, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—June 2, Belgravia (s), Liverpool.—5, Gulf of Venice (s), Antwerp; Clan Cameron (s), Liverpool.—6, Werneth Hall (s), Kurachee.

CALCUTTA.—June 3, Armenia (s), London; Glenesta, London.—5, Clan Lamont (s), Dunkirk.

MADRAS.—June 4, Goorkha (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, June 10; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, June 18; from Brindisi, June 22.

For Bombay: Mr. S. W. Haig, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Wenden. From Brindisi: Colonel Filgate, Mr. P. V. Luke, Mr. J. A. Davis, Mr. A. D. Pollen, Mr. C. W. Wilson, Colonel Trevor, Miss Fitzpatrick, Captain Simpson, Mr. A. Carritt.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, June 17; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, June 25; from Brindisi, June 29.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Miss Duff. From Brindisi: Mr. F. W. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. G. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mounsey, Mr. S. S. Jones, Mirza Nisar Ali Beg.

For Colombo: Miss Lovell.

For Madras: Mr. Heath.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, June 24; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 2; from Brindisi, July 6.

For Bombay: Mr. J. N. Vinal, Mr. Bond, Mr. A. H. Macaulay, Mr. T. Twiss. From Brindisi: Mr. J. W. Sweet, Mr. H. F. B. Frost.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, July 1; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 9; from Brindisi, July 13.

For Bombay: Mr. Jenkins. From Brindisi: Dr. Rampini, Mr. C. A. Smith, Mr. Bartlett.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, July 1; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 9; from Brindisi, July 13.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Fleming.

For Madras: Miss C. Abbott.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, July 8; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, July 16; from Brindisi, July 20.

From Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. C. Harold, Mrs. Oldham, Miss Duffins, Mr. J. B. Clarke.

S.s. *Peshawar*, from London, July 15; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, July 23; from Brindisi, July 27.

For Calcutta: Mr. L. A. Martyr.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail from London June 10.

For Madras: Mr. E. C. Bolton, Mr. W. H. Moore.

For Calcutta: Mr. N. S. Vipan.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, from London, June 24.

For Madras: Mr. H. R. Kensington.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. H. Tuck.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Ancona*, May 11.

From London: Colonel and Mrs. Bythell and five daughters, Mrs. M. H. Smyth and infant, Mrs. Norton, Mr. R. C. H. Barnard, Miss E. Clinker, Mr. W. E. Scott, Miss Hopkins, Mr. R. B. Holt, Mrs. Staples and infant, Captains H. Campbell, H. O. Morrison, W. J. Robertson, E. B. McLines, H. Helyer, Major R. Williamson, Lieuts. Hemphill, W. Stuart, W. Beach, R. St. Leger, G. Wolfe, T. Fleming, Major J. Wolseley, Mr. Cocker, Hera Singh and two natives, Mr. Merwanjee, Mr. Sitanath.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Allen.

From Brindisi: Lieut. Cameron, Capt. G. Hewatt, Lieut. R. McFarlane, Lieut. J. Massey Westropp, Lieut. R. Broadwood, Capt. Wood, Surgeon-Major Caldecott, Mr. Links, Dr. de Souza, Mr. R. B. Sharp.

Mr. W. Mallard Heriot, Mr. Aston, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. T. Henderson, Rev. Hanser.

From Suez: Mr. Pigott, Mr. Gibson.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Gwalior*, Capt. P. Harris, May 18.

From London: Mr. W. Morton Shaw, Colonel J. C. Doveton, Mr. J. Costain, Miss Telfer, Lieut. F. S. Garrat, Major Hamilton, Lieut. A. J. Churchill, Staff-Sergeant R. Carden, Sergeant J. Swain, Bandmaster Stevens.

From Brindisi: Lieut. F. B. Deane, Capt. Jameson, Lieut.-Colonel Young, Capt. C. B. Vaughan, Major A. K. Abbott, Major Clark-Kennedy, Mr. Davies.

From Aden: Lieut.-Colonel Bromhead, Capt. Sandbach, Capt. Kunhardt, Capt. Hukson, Capt. St. Clair.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Tanjore*, Capt. Briscoe, May 31.

From Bombay: Mr. J. Tait, Mr. Morrison, Rev. A. Bridges, Hon. G. H. Evans, Colonel J. R. Church, Mr. J. Onslow, Mr. H. J. Johnson, Sir C. Turner, Mr. Maguire. For Venice: General G. A. Sin, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and child, Mr. De Sasne, Colonel Bowie, Mrs. S. Smith, Mr. G. R. Robinson, Mr. E. M. Slater, Capt. van der Sprenger, Mr. Nukry, Mr. Nelson.

From Aden: Capt. Squire.

From Alexandria: Mr. S. Stephenson, Com. Pantellini, Mr. Malleson, Mr. Gunnis, Mr. Dormer, Capt. Gascoigne, Capt. Peel, Mr. Paget, Colonel Gibbons, Lieut. Lary, Major James. For Venice: Capt. and Mrs. Brocklehurst, Mrs. L. Orb, Capt. Sinclair, Mr. Huysha, Miss Whateley, Lady Barry, Mrs. Quink, Miss E. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. Piha Bey, Miss Floyer, Miss Money, Mr. and Mrs. Luzzatto and child, Mr. and Mrs. Menshausen and party, Miss Lloyd and four children, Mr. Akers.

At LIVERPOOL, per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, June 2.

From Bombay: Mrs. Hamer and two infants, Mrs. Baker, two infants and servants, Mr. J. Edwards, Mr. B. Grundy, Mr. Seymour, Mrs. Robbs, three children and nurse, Capt. G. Adams, Mrs. Kingsley, infant and maid.

At LONDON, per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, June 4.

From Calcutta: Mr. R. Monk, Miss Peddor, Miss Beaufort, Mr. M. E. Monks, Mr. W. R. Monks, Mr. and Mrs. Clague, three children and ayah, Mr. Edward Bickers, Capt. Lewis, Mr. J. Connell and daughters, Mr. J. Connell, junr., Mr. Pickard, Mr. C. H. Goodsworth, Mr. Boyd.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. A. C. Loggin, from Bombay, May 22.

For London: Mrs. Cates, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Fenton and child, Mr. H. W. Reeves, Mr. Alex. Houston, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Chart and two children, Mr. Andrew Porthouse, Mrs. Leith and three children, Mrs. Millett and child, Mr. Darashaw Ruttonjee Chichgar, Capt. and Mrs. Temple and two children, Colonel and Mrs. H. Barton, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. T. E. Swinnerton, Mrs. Dais and child, Hon. C. Gonne, Mr. F. St. C. Gaimwood, Mr. S. G. Batten, Mr. and Mrs. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ridgway, Major G. E. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Dundas, Mr. Laidlaw, Mr. W. Quin.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Mr. Ward, Mr. Charles E. Frost, Mr. Francis R. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. Amos, Mr. W. Holland, Mr. H. W. Lewis, Mr. J. Fleet, Sayaydam Gyee Oo Paw Htoon, Thandam Zin Min Oo Phay, Sayaydam Maung Khan, Mrs. Fryer, Capt. T. Hope, Mr. A. MacMillan, Mr. George K. Wasey, Major F. H. Jackson, Master F. Jones.

For Venice: Mr. John Russell, Mr. Arthur Huson, Mr. John Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Glade.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Capt. Edwards, from London, June 3.

For Bombay: Mrs. Wright and child, two Misses Norman, Lieuts. C. E. Lloyd, Ransom, Mardall, Knatchbull, Lieut. G. C. Birdwood, Mr. W. L. Allen, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. J. W. Johnson, Lieut. W. R. Birdwood, Mr. Abdul Guffoor, Mr. T. Pillow, Bandmaster Dunn.

For Malta: Mr. T. C. Smith, Mr. A. Conti, Mr. W. Terrill.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Chusan*, Capt. Wyatt, from London, June 3.

For Calcutta: Miss Mack, Dr. C. H. Gibson, Dr. Hardwicke, Mr. G. Waterton, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Gupta, Miss Nundy.

For Madras: Mrs. Durnick, Mr. J. Everett, Mrs. Tregettis.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mongolia*, Capt. Fraser, from Venice, June 4; from Brindisi, June 8.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Hon. J. W. Quinton, Mr. W. A. Willock, Mr. C. Benson, Mr. H. Osborne, Mr. W. Jopp, Mr. Tully, Major Le Breton, Capt. Watts, Mr. Banister, Mr. T. B. Cass, Mr. J. Ward, Mr. J. Bradbury.

For Alexandria: Sirdar Thaker Singh, two sons and two servants.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Sutlej*, Captain A. H. Johnson, from Bombay, May 26.

For London: Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Lach, Mr. M. J. White, Mr. F. C. Berry, Mr. J. Rodgers, Mrs. A. Collings and infant, Mrs. John Sullivan, Mr. J. C. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Witham, Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, Mrs. B. A. Blaker, Nawab Nasarullah Khan.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. Wardrop, Mr. C. C. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Kensington, Mr. F. D. Parker, T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lord and Lady Downe, Dr. Scott.

For Brindisi: Rev. J. H. Blunt, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. H. Adamson, Mr. A. Mawes, Lieut. Griffiths.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 16.)

DERRICK—DYER—H.M.'s Secretary of State for India has appointed the Rev. J. G. Derrick, B.A., and the Rev. J. Dyer, M.A., to be junior chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill existing vacancies.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. W. J. Cunningham, officiating political agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as under-secretary in the Foreign Department, from April 3:—

FITZGERALD, Mr. J. R., political agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, to be an additional political agent of the 1st class, temporarily, from April 15:—

ROBERTSON, Captain D., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class.

MARTELLI, Major N. C., political assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class.

MELVILL, Lieut. P. J., political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem., to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class.

GORDON, Lieut. W. E., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, to be a political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem.

LLOYD, Captain E., political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., to officiate as a political assistant of the 2nd class.

DALY, Lieut. H., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to be political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

Consequent on the appointment of Major H. Wyllie, C.S.I., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, to be an additional political agent of the 1st class, temporarily, from April 22:—

LAW, Lieut.-Colonel V. E., political agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Captain T. Hope, political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.:—

ELIAS, Mr. N., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, to be a political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain Temple, political assistant of the 2nd class, from the seconded list, to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class, from May 9:—

RAMSAY, Captain H. L., from political assistant of the 2nd class, to political assistant of the 3rd class, but to continue to be a political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem.

MACIVOR, Captain I., loses his substantive appointment as political assistant of the 3rd class, but will continue to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class.

SCOTT, Major W., assistant to the Governor-General's agent at Baroda, in charge of the Okhamandal district, and commandant of the Wagheer Corps, is appointed to officiate as assistant to the Governor-General's agent, in charge of the Amreli Mahals and as superintendent of His Highness the Gaekwar's Contingent in Kathiawar, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Major F. H. Jackson, or until further orders.

HARRISON, Mr. H., superintendent of his Highness the Gaekwar's Dhari Battalion, is appointed to officiate as assistant to the Governor-General's agent at Baroda, in charge of the Okhamandal district and as commandant of the Wagheer Corps, from the date of assuming charge, vice Major Scott.

STRATTON, Lieut. W. C. R., Bengal S.C., is appointed to officiate as political assistant of the third class, and is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana and assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti in Upper Rajputana, from the date of assuming charge.

HARRIS, Mr. T. B.A., head master of the Government College at Ajmere, is appointed to officiate as principal of the college, and as inspector of schools in Ajmere-Merwara, from Feb. 15, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. L. Reid, or until further orders.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Commission from March 24, consequent on the departure on furlough of Colonel D. W. Laughton, deputy commissioner of the 3rd class:—

KNOWLES, Mr. H. B., assistant commissioner of the 1st class, to officiate as a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class.

RENNICK, Major H. De P., assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as an assistant commissioner of the 1st class.

HARE, Mr. R. D., assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as an assistant commissioner of the 2nd class.

GIRDLESTONE, Mr. C. E. R., C.S., resident of the 2nd class and resident in Nepal, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the 1st class and as resident in Mysore and chief commissioner of Coorg from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. B. Lyall, C.S., or until further orders.

BERKELEY, Colonel J. C., political agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the 2nd class and as resident in Nepal, from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone.

ROBERTSON, Captain D., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, is posted as political agent in Bundelcund, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

BURNE, Major J., boundary settlement officer in Bhopawar, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of political agent in Bhopawar, in addition to his own duties from the date of assuming charge.

With effect from April 8, in consequence of the departure on furlough of Mr. J. Westland:—

GAY, Mr. E., to officiate as comptroller and auditor-general.

RAWLINS, Mr. T. W., to officiate as accountant-general, Class I.

JACOB, Mr. S., to officiate as accountant-general, Class II.

FURLOUGHS.

JACKSON, Major F. H., assistant to the Governor-General's agent at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mahals, and superintendent of his Highness the Gaekwar's contingent in Kathiawar, is granted three months' privilege leave, from the date in May on which he may avail himself of it.

LYALL, Mr. J. B., C.S., resident of the 1st class, and resident in Mysore and chief commissioner of Coorg, is granted furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for nine months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, May 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

THOMSON, Lieut. W. D., squadron officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, to be adjutant, vice Cazalet, promoted to captain, dated Feb. 28.

BOILEAU, Lieut. C. E., 2nd Bengal L.I., South Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated April 21.

EMERSON, Surgeon G. A., 17th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major R. T. Lyons, appointed to the charge of No. 2 Field Hospital, Indian Contingent, Suakim Field Force.

WILMER, Lieut. A. H., 19th Punjab Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Faithful, promoted to captain, dated March 10.

LOCKHART, Colonel W. S. A., 24th Punjab Infantry, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be commandant, vice Norman, vacated, dated April 26.

WEMYSS, Major B., wing commander, to be 2nd

in command, vice Trotter, retired, dated April 25.

MONEY-SIMONS, Captain J. J., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Wemyss, dated April 25.

HOLLAND, Lieut. H. F., supernumerary on the establishment, 28th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Money-Simons.

WATKIS, Lieut. H. B. B., wing officer and quartermaster 31st Punjab Infantry, to be adjutant, vice O'Brien, vacated on promotion to captain, dated Feb. 28.

JAMESON, Major L. F., Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing commander 38th Bengal Infantry, vice Graham, officiating second in command, from date of joining.

HOYSTED, Brigade-Surgeon T. N., to the officiating administrative medical charge of the Rawal Pindi Division, during the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General J. Ferguson, dated April 4.

ALEXANDER, Lieut.-Colonel J. H., R.A., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to England and join the 4th Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

JAMESON, Major T. C., Scottish Rifles, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

KELLY, Captain R. M. B. F., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Trunulgherry, and join No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade Welsh Division, Royal Artillery, into which he has been promoted.

DEWAR, Captain D. E., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Morar to Cawnpore for duty with G. Battery 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Military Works Department.—The following posting and transfers are ordered:—

BLOOD, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel B., R.E., is posted to the Headquarter Office of the Inspector-General of Military Works, from April 6.

DAY, Captain J. G., R.E., is transferred from the Sirhind, and is posted to the Rawal Pindi Division.

GLENNIE, Captain E., R.E., is transferred from the Morar Division, Military Works, to the Chakrata Division.

WARD, Captain A. E., Bengal Staff Corps, is transferred from the Chakrata Division, Military Works, to the Quetta Division.

WESTMORELAND—The leave on private affairs to Kashmir granted to Lieut. C. H. Westmoreland, 6th Bengal Light Infantry, is cancelled.

May 8.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

STEELE, Lieut. St. G. L., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer 2nd Bengal Cavalry, vice Captain Martin, seconded for employment with the British troops at Suakin.

LAWRENCE, Lieut.-Colonel W. A., Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron commander 10th Bengal Lancers, vice Ross, officiating 2nd in command, from date of joining.

BROOME, Lieut. R. C., supernumerary on the establishment 1st Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer 13th Bengal Lancers, vice Captain Gwatkin, seconded for employment with the British troops in Suakin.

SHORE, Lieut. O. B. S. F., officiating squadron officer on probation, 13th Bengal Lancers, is transferred in the same capacity to 18th Bengal Cavalry.

WHISTLER, Lieut. A. E., wing officer 3rd Bengal Infantry, and officiating wing officer in the regiment, to be wing officer 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, vice Captain Channer, seconded on appointment as adjutant of the Administrative Battalion Presidency Volunteers and Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

STRICKLAND, Lieut. W. A. W., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Lieut. Corfield, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.

STAINFORTH, Lieut. L. C. H., wing officer 38th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 3rd Bengal Infantry, vice Lieut. Whistler, appointed to the 2nd Bengal Light Infantry.

GUPPAGE, Lieut. W. A., 5th Bengal Light Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Lieut. Hamilton, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.

COMMELINE, Lieut. F. H. B., 19th Punjab Infantry, South Lancashire regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated April 27.

JOHNSON, Lieut. C. E., 27th Punjab Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Lieut. Allen, seconded for employment with the British troops in Suakin.

BOND, Lieutenant C. R. A., 30th Punjab Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Lieut. Haldane, seconded for employment with the British troops in Suakin.

McKAY, Lieut. T., 40th Bengal Infantry, Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated April 27.

JENKINS, Colonel C. V., Bengal Staff Corps, lately in civil employ, whose services have been placed at the Commander-in-Chief's disposal, is permitted to reside at Darjeeling.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—
MAINWARING, Captain H. B., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

DIXON, Lieut.-Colonel A. F. De B., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

MULLINS, Lieutenant W. B., Norfolk Regiment (wing officer on probation, 83rd Bengal Infantry), to Calcutta, for six months) from date of availing himself of it to study the Native languages.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, Colonel R., 14th Bengal Lancers (General List, Infantry), to Simla, on private affairs, from May 1 to October 15.

KIRKE, Major H. P., General List, Infantry (doing general duty at Peshawur), to Murree, from May 15 to November 15.

HEWETT, Captain W. S., 8th Bengal Infantry (Staff Corps), to Murree and adjacent hills, on private affairs, from May 15 to April 19.

STEPHENS, Surgeon A. E. R., Indian Medical Service (in medical charge 20th Punjab Infantry), to Australia, for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 13.)

CONNER—The services of Captain W. D. Conner, A.D.C., on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, from the 22nd inst.

WOMACK, Mr. A. S., assistant magistrate and collector, Shetamarhee, Muzofferpore, is vested with the powers of a collector under Act X. of 1870 in that district.

MACPHERSON, Mr. W. C., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Nowada, Gya, to act as under secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General and Revenue Departments, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. W. Bolton.

BARBAR, Mr. H. W., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Noalnolly, is transferred to Gya, and to have charge of the Nowada sub division of that district.

TUTE, Mr. A. C., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors from the 29th inst., vice Mr. C. A. Wilkins, confirmed as registrar of the High Courts.

PARNITER, Mr. F. E., officiating under-secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General and Revenue Departments, to act in 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the 24 Pergunnahs, and is also vested with the powers of a collector under Act X. of 1870 in that district.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. A. J. Mein, deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in Assam, the following reversions will take effect from March 4:—

GREEN, Mr. W. N., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, reverts to his substantive appointment in 4th grade of deputy conservators.

LIVINGSTON, Mr. C. A. G., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, reverts to his substantive appointment in the 1st grade of assistant conservators.

JARBO, Mr. J. T., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Nelphamari, Rungpore, to act as a justice of the peace within the territories under the Lieut. Governor's control.

JACKSON, Mr. M. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Darjeeling Division.

FURLOUGHS.

MONIES, Mr. A., executive engineer, 4th grade, Eastern Sone Division, privilege leave for three months, from the date he may avail himself of it.

YATES, Mr. L. E. H., locomotive superintendent, Northern Bengal State Railway, six months leave, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 14.)

DAVIES, Lieut. H. S. P., assistant commissioner, on return from special duty with the Government of India, resumed charge of his duties at Bannu on April 7.

WALKER, Mr. G. C., assistant commissioner, in charge of the Yusafzai sub-division of the Peshawar District, is transferred to Rohtak as officiating deputy commissioner. Mr. Walker assumed charge of his duties at Rohtak on April 24, relieving Mr. H. E. A. Wakefield.

RETALICK, Lieut. J. M. A., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Umballa. Lieut. Retalick assumed charge of his duties at Umballa on May 7, relieving Mr. E. B. Peacock.

ANDERSON, Mr. H. A., assistant commissioner, Peshawar, is transferred to the Furdaspur District and appointed to the charge of the Dalhousie sub-division, from May 17.

BOMFORD, Rev. J., M.A., of the Church Missionary Society, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as chaplain of Mooltan, from April 17.

MANSON, Rev. G. W., chaplain of the Church of Scotland, is transferred from Umballa to Dagshai, where he assumed charge of his duties on April 28.

RETALICK, Lieut. J. M. A., assistant cantonment magistrate, is appointed a magistrate of the 2nd class.

FURLOUGHS.

DANIELL, Captain A., 4th Punjab Infantry, is granted leave to Simla on medical certificate from April 27 to Oct. 23.

BRIDGE, Rev. A., chaplain of Dera Ismail Khan, has obtained six months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

RENNIE, Mr. J. G. M., assistant commissioner, has obtained six months' special leave from April 27.

KEOUGH, Mr. J. H., officiating deputy registrar, chief court, Punjab, has obtained furlough in India for six months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 16.)

BARTER, Surgeon-Major J. F., civil surgeon, Nagpur, assumed charge of the office of superintendent, Nagpur Central Jail, and of the Meteorological Observatory, on the 8th current, from Surgeon-Major R. Temple-Wright, M.D.

CAREY, Mr. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Seoni. Mr. Carey assumed charge of the Seoni district from Mr. H. Priest, C.S., on the 6th current.

FRASER, Colonel H., district superintendent of police, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate in the 1st class, from the 19th ult., vice Colonel H. V. Mathias, on privilege leave.

DUFF, Mr. J. C., district superintendent of police, 3rd class, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd class, vice Colonel Fraser.

NOBLE, Mr. G. J., district superintendent of police, 4th class, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd class, vice Mr. Duff.

STUART, Mr. H. R., district superintendent of police, 5th class, is appointed to officiate in the 4th class, vice Mr. Noble.

DUFF, Mr. G. J., is appointed to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, A Division, vice Mr. H. P. Skipton, appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, 5th class; Mr. Duff is posted to the Nimar district.

MORRIS, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, 5th class, is appointed to officiate in the 5th class, from the 2nd inst., vice Mr. F. A. Naylor, district superintendent of police, 4th class, on furlough.

CULLEN.—On the recommendation of a medical board, Surgeon-Major P. Cullen, M.D., civil surgeon, Nimar, is permitted to proceed on furlough, in anticipation of the furlough which will be hereafter granted him by the Government of India.

TEMPLE-WRIGHT, Surgeon-Major R., officiating civil surgeon, Jubbulpore, is appointed to the medical charge of the Central Jail and Thuggee and Dacoity Establishment, Jubbulpore, to be superintendent of the Meteorological Observatory, Jubbulpore, from the 11th current.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 16.)

COCKIN, Rev. J. J. B., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government by the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed to the chaplaincy of the Lucknow Civil Lines, from April 5.

QUIN, Lieut.-Colonel T. J., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. P. J. White.

WILSON—The services of Mr. J. W. Wilson, executive engineer, attached to the Agricultural Department, are placed at the disposal of this Government in the Public Works Department.

PATTERSON—The services of Mr. A. A. Patterson, magistrate and collector, Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

ROBINSON, Captain A., of the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion, who was attached as a supernumerary officer to the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Battalion, to be captain in the latter battalion, vice Captain G. Hales, resigned.

BARTON, Mr. E., to be captain in the Trans-Gogra Company of the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Battalion vice Captain T. R. Wynny, resigned.

HALES—WYNNY—The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Commissioner is pleased to accept the resignations by Captain G. Hales and T. K. Wynny of their commission in the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

MCLEOD—The Hon. Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to accept the resignation by Lieutenant N. C. McLeod of his commission in the Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, Mr. W., to be lieutenant in the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Battalion, consequent on the promotion of Captain Gannon.

BATTIE, Mr. R. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, and district engineer, Gonda, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

DODSWORTH, Mr. A. T., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., Aligarh division, Ganges Canal, is granted six months' furlough, from June 1, or subsequent date.

BACON, Mr. H. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Nadrai Aqueduct division, Lower Ganges Canal, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

DYSON, M. S. P. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Northern division, Ganges Canal, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on May 4.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, May 1.)

BRIDDON, Mr. H. R., is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner during the absence on deputation of Mr. G. C. Kynoch, or until further orders.

COOKE, Major C. B., deputy commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Thongwa district.

GORDON—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. G. R. Gordon of his appointment as honorary lieutenant of the Government School Cadet Company of the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps.

GORDON—The Chief Commissioner approves the following appointment in the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps:—To be Lieut.—Mr. G. R. Gordon.

BRISCOE—The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. D. Briscoe, M.A., chaplain of Rangoon cantonment, to fill the vacancy as member of the European Stipend Board, Rangoon, caused by the departure from Rangoon of the Ven. Archdeacon G. P. Popham Blyth.

FURLOUGH.

MORRISON, Lieut. D. J., Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence from the corps for six months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

MADRAS.

—O—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 12.)

DYMOTT—The services of Surgeon D. F. Dymott, M.B., resident surgeon, General Hospital, and professor of Pathology in the Medical College, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department as a temporary measure.

SCOTT, Mr. S. C., assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevely district, to act as superintendent of police, Coimbatore, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Blair.

STUART, Mr. C. J., acting assistant superintendent of police, Jeypore district, to act as assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. L. G. Arbuthnot.

The following transfer is ordered :—

LAMBERT, Mr. G. B., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from the 6th circle, Madura Division, to the 4th circle, for duty in the West Coast Division.

HILL—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Rev. F. C. Hill, M.A., to be junior chaplain on the Madras establishment.

CLOETE, Colonel J. G., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Madras Survey, to act as deputy superintendent, 1st grade, Madras Survey, during the absence of Mr. Cardozo on furlough.

POPE, Mr. T. A., second assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, to act as 1st assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, during the employment of Mr. T. A. Tomlinson on other duty, from March 28.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is appointed to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

KENNEDY, Lieut. E. C. W. M., Yorkshire Regiment, dated May 3, 1882.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

HENDERSON, Brigade Surgeon-General J., M.D., vice Deputy Surgeon-General J. M. Joseph, whose tour of appointment expires, dated May 10.

DYMOTT—The services of Surgeon D. F. Dymott, M.B., are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, May 15.)

POTTINGER, Lieut.-Col. (Col.) B. H., is directed to proceed to Ahmedabad to command the R.A., Northern Division.

AUCHINCLOSS, Lieut.-Col. (Col.) J. C., to proceed from Trimulgherry to Bangalore for duty with the R.A.

CHICHESTER, Lieut. S. F., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been selected for the appointment of adjutant of the 4th Militia Battalion of that regiment, and is directed to proceed to England to take up the duties of the appointment, and will report his arrival in England in writing to the Horse Guards.

FITZGERALD—The leave to Australia on medical certificate granted to Surgeon M. E. FitzGerald, Medical Staff, is extended to Oct. 29.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the tests specified opposite their names :—

HIGHER STANDARD, HINDUSTANI.

KEATE, Lieut. C. R., Leinster Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

CHURCHILL, Lieut. F., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, probationer, Staff Corps.

ROOKE, Lieut. A. S., Gloucestershire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

YOUNG, Lieut. A. T., Royal Sussex Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

LOGAN-HOME, Lieut. F. C., Lothian Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

REPORTER, Surgeon M. E., Indian Medical Department.

NEWLAND, Surgeon A. G. E., Indian Medical Department.

LOWER STANDARD, HINDUSTANI.

COOLINGS, Captain A. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

JOHNSON, Lieut. T. S., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.

BIRCH, Lieut. D. P. L., R.A.

FAIRHOLME, Lieut. W. E., Royal Horse Artillery.

ELPHICK, Private S., 14th Hussars.

LOWER STANDARD, PERSIAN.

SHEWEN, Lieut. M. T., 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

HARVEST, Lieut. E. D., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

BURTON, Lieut. R. de H., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

JACKSON, Lieut. R. P., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer 28th Madras Infantry, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated May 3.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

ATKINSON, Lieut.-Colonel S. E., Staff Corps, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, District Staff, Eastern District, privilege leave for sixty days from May 18 or date of departure, Pulney Hills.

MAGAN, Major T. S., Staff Corps, wing officer 25th Madras Infantry, for two months, from May 20, to India, private affairs.

SPENCER, Mr. E. E., Madras Civil Service, is allowed furlough for one year on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

SWANSTON, Colonel N., Staff Corps, commandant 7th Regiment Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

BOMBAY.

—O—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 21.)

GONNE, Mr. C., C.S.I., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from May 22.

WALSH, Mr. J., inspector Preventive Department, Bombay Customs House, passed an examination in Marathi according to the higher standard on May 9.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, May 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

TALBOT, Lieut. H. L., 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 3rd Regiment Native Light Infantry, on probation, dated May 18.

BARNETT, Lieut. R. P. S., to be officiating squadron officer 3rd Bombay Cavalry, vice Lieut. Geoghegan, seconded for the service with Transport Department, Suakim Expeditionary Force.

PINHEY, Lieut. A. F., attached to 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be squadron officer, vice Captain J. Monteith, seconded for service with the Transport Department, Suakim Expeditionary Force.

NEWHAM, Lieut. A. T. H., 10th N.L.I., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

HAZELGROVE, Lieut. H. S., 14th N.L.I., officiating wing officer 20th N.L.I., to be wing officer.

In accordance with instructions from Govern-

ment, the undermentioned officers who are employed in the Transport Department, Suakim Expeditionary Force, have been specially seconded in the appointments specified :—

GEOGHEGAN, Lieut. T. P., squadron officer and adjutant, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

MONTETH, Capt. J., squadron commander, Poona Horse.

SWAN, Lieutenant J. C., wing officer and adjutant 1st Native Infantry.

BAYLEY, Lieutenant A. W. L., wing officer and adjutant 21st Native Infantry.

WICKHAM, Lieutenant W. J. R., wing officer 28th Native Infantry.

BLACK, Captain W. C., Staff Corps, is attached to the 7th regiment Native Infantry, for duty till further orders.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Major S. G. F. Selve, just promoted to that rank from the second list, has been posted to No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, vice H. F. Smyth, seconded for the service in Egypt, and ordered from Aurangabad to Quetta, to join that battery for duty.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, it is notified that his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has permitted Captain R. Phayre, Yorkshire Regiment, to resign his appointment as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., commanding Mhow division, and to rejoin the 1st battalion of his regiment in Egypt.

HAUGHTON, Lieut.-Colonel J., is transferred from Deesa to Lucknow.

POTTINGER, Lieut.-Colonel B. H., is transferred from Bangalore to Deesa.

BUDGEN, Lieut.-Colonel W. J., is appointed to command R.A., Thayetmo, as a temporary measure.

HUNT—The services of Lieut. T. C. Hunt, 2nd Battalion The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 1st inst.

The following appointments are made on the personal staff of his Excellency the Governor :—

PHAYRE, Lieut. A., 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, to be aide-de-camp, vice Lieut. T. C. Hunt, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

STEELE, Captain L. L., 2nd Battalion East York Regiment, to revert to the position of extra aide-de-camp.

ERSKINE, Major C. M., S.C., is permitted to retire from the service from this date on a pension of £444 per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay S.C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

WAPSHARE, Lieut. R., Royal Marine Light Infantry, officiating squadron officer 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, dated Nov. 18, 1882.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

BROOME, Lieut. R. D., 1st West India Regiment, officiating wing officer 9th Regiment N.I., May 23, 1883.

MELLISS, Lieut. C. J., 2nd battalion East York Regiment, officiating wing officer 9th Regiment N.I., June 13, 1884.

VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel H. R. M., S.C., is permitted to retire from the service from May 28, on a pension of £783 5s. per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FURLOUGH.

GRAY, Hon. Surgeon J. T., Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Rifle Volunteer Corps, to England, for six months, from date of departure.

BOUTHEAD, Surgeon-Major R., Indian Medical Service, to Europe, for 183 days, on medical certificate.

SEYMOUR, Mr. L. W., assistant superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, for one year, on medical certificate.

WILKINS, Mr. A. D., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, and divisional forest officer, North Thana, privilege leave of absence for three months from June 16, or from subsequent date.

PRITCHARD, Mr. C. B., C.S., commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, leave for six months on sick certificate in extension.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 96	to	97
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	98	to	99
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½		
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	102	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	110	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	192	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to	92½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.	
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	505	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	850
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	590
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	all	17½ pr.ct.	£50
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	95

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	600
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100		1,220
Apollo ...	2,200	10	310
Bellary ...	1,000	25	575
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	200
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	—	190
Colaba ...	1,880	600	700
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	160
East India ...	1,000	130	1,150
Port ...	8,500	400	2,600
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	500
Khangam ...	500	40	475
Mercantile ...	125	7½	125
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	335
Manmar M. ...	all	40	230
New Berar ...	500	45	540
New Indian ...	125	9	165
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	505
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	50	—	540
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	50	1,250
Sind ...	750	50	670
Volkart ...	all	60	725

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Almedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	350
Alliance Spinning ...	all	30	650
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	470
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	97
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	all	9 pr.ct.	475
Bhavnagar Mills ...	100	—	20
Bombay United ...	1,000	30	840
Central India ...	500	25	650
Coorla Land and Mill ...	700	12½	590
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	30	590
Dhru Mills ...	1,000	—	1,000 nom.
Dhurrumsey ...	all	35	100
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	510
Golan Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	640
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	550
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,020 x d
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	395
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	40	800
James Greaves ...	400	—	400
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	690
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	32	885
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	650
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	750
Leopold ...	100	5	130
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,440
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	550
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	980
Mazagon ...	500	0	180
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	65	1,300
Naigam ...	100	—	110
National ...	1,000	40	570
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	900
Oriental ...	625	15	475
Parell ...	400	—	150
People of India ...	250	6½	150
Prince of Wales ...	1,350	15	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	70	1,300
Soondardas ...	1,000	30	550
Southern India ...	500	20	400
Southern Mahratta ...	250	10	250
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	510
Western India ...	1,000	25	575

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr.ct.	350
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	30
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	—	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-15-5	do.	350

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	480
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	105
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,600
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karnachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	400

Kemp & Co. ...	175	317
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,320
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,205
Thacker and Co. ...	all	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	750
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	765
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	335

CALCUTTA.—May 18.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	95 8	to	95 10
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal.				
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	98 0	to	98 4		
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	98 0	to	98 4		
4½ of 1880 (Coupon) ...	—	to	—		

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. 100	0 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100	8 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101	4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102	8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103	0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1903) ...	101	0 to	—
5 of 1885 (1905) ...	101	0 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95	0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 197
Alliance of Simla ...	100	131 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	840 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	97 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,000
B. Baragund Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£100
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200
Gourepore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamerhatti Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Murree Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmithy's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerhoom Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	94
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amluckie ...	100
Arcutipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehling (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Doon ...	100
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunsiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East India, Assam, and Cachar ...	100
Endogram ...	10
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100
Grob (Assam) ...	100

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	57 to	58
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to	—
Hoolmarore (Assam) ...	100	40 to	—
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to	—
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	250	— to	—
Jheori Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to	—
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par	—
Kornafali (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to	—
Kunchupore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to	—
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to	—
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to	—
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	— to	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	68 to	70
Loobah ...	100	120 to	—
Lower Assam ...	£10	23 to	—
Luckinapore (Assam) ...	100	60 to	—
Majum (Cachar) ...	100	20 to	—
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to	—
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to	—
Do. contributory ...	125	— to	—
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to	—
New Gholi Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to	—
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	130 to	—
Nutwapore (Cachar) ...	200	— to	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	50 to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to	—
Puttareb (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to	—
Rajabare (Assam) ...	100	— to	—
Sapakati ...	100	180 to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ...	50	10 disct.	—
Seemah ...	100	— to	—
Singbuli and Murnah ...	100	90 to	—
Singli (Darjiling) ...	100	62 to	63
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to	—
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to	—
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to	—
Tundaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to	—
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to	—
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to	25

MADRAS.—May 18.

Four per cents ...	Rs. 96½ to 96½
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	3½ pre. to 3½
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3½ to 3
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	— to —
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	— to —
Bank of Madras Shares ...	585 to 599

MADRAS.—May 18.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand ...	1s. 6 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 6 d. 5-6 d.
Do. 3 mo. sight ...	1s. 7 1-16 d.	1s. 7 1-16 d.	1s. 7 1-16 d.
Do. 4 do. ...	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 3-16 d.
Do. 6 do. ...	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.
Do. Tele. ...	1s. 7 1-16 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight ...	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.
Do. 3 do. ...	1s. 7 1-16 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 5-16 d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight ...	1s. 7 1-16 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.
Do. 3 do. ...	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.	1s. 7 d.

LONDON.—June 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	88½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	100½
4 Do. October 10, 1898 ...	101 to 101½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	75½ to 76½
4½ Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1889 ...	78 to 79
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	101 to 103
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	112 to 117
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	104 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	114 to 118
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	104 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—(Cont.)

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RAILWAYS.—(Continued)

	Paid.	Price
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	20	17 to 18
Do. Do. Do.	15	— to —
West of India Port., Ltd.	20	18½ to 19½

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	all	11½ to 11½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	all	13½ to 14
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1887	102 to 105
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1890	104 to 107
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	100	99 to 101
Do. Exten., Austria & China	all	12½ to 12½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	all	109 to 112
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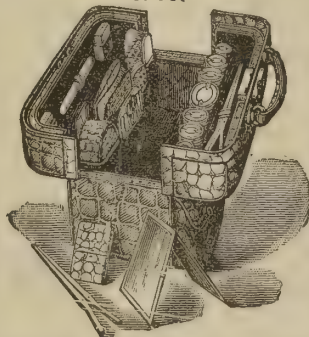
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, May 26th; Madras and Allahabad, May 24th; Calcutta, May 24th.

DEFEAT, by a small majority, on a matter, comparatively speaking, of detail, has been made, by Mr. Gladstone's Government, a reason for proffering to Her Majesty, and for adhering to, the resignation of their offices; they have distinctly declined, through the mouth of their chief, to exercise the forbearance usual towards an incoming Ministry; in a word, they have acted like themselves. This was to be expected from persons who, whatever they may be individually, have never, collectively, acted as gentlemen.

THE formation of a Government, undertaken by Lord Salisbury, will not, certainly, be facilitated by an *émeute* of his followers and would-be colleagues, in the Commons, last evening, the details of which our readers will find in any daily paper.

WE have not been sparing of our strictures on the "policy" of the present—or late—Cabinet so far as the interests of India are concerned; and should cordially hail the pursuance, no matter by what Government, of a really manly and consistent course of procedure.

THE ostentatious indifferentism of foreign journals regarding what may be, to us, a most important event, is, alas! but one among innumerable signs how England has, under the present Government, been allowed to "lapse" from her position as a first-rate European Power. "Neither regret nor exultation is, as a rule, expressed here (Paris) at the change of Government in England." The "political correspondence" of Vienna, well known by every student of German political newspapers to be more than semi-official, publishes a letter supposed to emanate from St. Petersburg. What does the Divine Figure from the North say? "The foreign policy of the late Cabinet certainly justifies the general discontent felt by the English people; but the world would be deceived if it supposed that Mr. Gladstone's fall caused any general regret in Russia. . . . Everbody in Russia recognises that the combination now in hand is *fragile and must be short-lived*." We know Mr. Gladstone's love for Russia. Where is Russia's affection for Mr. Gladstone? Where is the "solemn" and "sacred" covenant? Mr. Gladstone has renounced the honour of the country in favour of a one-sided affection for Russia, and, when the fulfilment of the loving vows is claimed, finds that he is jilted. It might be amusing to us in any other nation; it is deplorable where our own dear country is concerned, that the fortunes of an Empire, as great, perhaps, as any the world has seen, should be shattered in five years by a plausibly chattering "idéologue." The *Novoe Vremya*, also quasi-official, favours us with a very broad hint, that the change of Ministry "will be the signal for the commencement of an active policy in Central Asia and the Balkan Peninsula." . . . It behoves the Russian Government to be more exacting. Fate has, indeed, been hard on any possible Conservative Government.

WE are always glad to see in Native papers such a paragraph as follows:—

The *Rast Goftar* says that a movement has been set on foot by the Indian residents of London with a view to acknowledging the services of Sir James Fergusson, late Governor of Bombay, in having promoted good feeling and intercourse between the European and native communities of this presidency during his gubernatorial career.

Though Sir J. Fergusson may have been somewhat crotchety, he has always shown himself thoroughly

conscientious; and, though we heartily dislike testimonials, we quite appreciate the feeling which, in the present case, has given rise to the movement.

"THE Native Press," observes the *Bombay Gazette*, "is very pronounced in its opinion on the Russo-Afghan question."

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says:—If the news wired by the correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* anent the sudden change in the political aspect be confirmed, we can only say that even the present timid Ministry will have to resort to war. The Russian promises are blown away to the winds. That perfidious nation wish to take all possible advantage of our timidity. All negotiations with Russia should at once be cut off. The British should take possession of Herat without any delay. Once Herat is out of our hands, the Afghans will change sides. In spite of everything and anything we do for the Afghans, they will never be our friends. To manoeuvre for peace, therefore, is mere waste of time.

The *Gujerati* says:—The *Bombay Gazette's* telegram creates fresh alarm of war. We are unable to ascertain the precise views of the Czar, and the milk-and-water policy of the British Cabinet is equally uncertain. Meanwhile we have incurred the preparatory expenditure of eleven crores. Who shall say what the amount will be if war be actually declared?

WE take the following from the *Morning Post* of Saturday. It comes opportunely to emphasise what we have been urging on this subject. The present block seems to have been purely accidental. But think of such an accident in war time! And what of "accidents done on purpose," as children say!

CAIRO, June 12.

The block in the Suez Canal has been caused by a large iron dredger which drifted away from her moorings during the prevalence of heavy squally weather, and while drifting in this way was blown so as to slew across the bows of the English collier *Thomas Melville*. The dredger sank from the effect of the collision.

It is estimated that at least fifteen days must elapse before large steamers can again pass through the canal, as it will be necessary to make a passage completely round the sunken dredger.

Although this prolonged delay will be productive of serious temporary inconvenience, there will at least be one good result to be derived from this, as it must open the eyes of the English nation to the ease with which the canal can be rendered impassable, an important matter in the event of a war.

Suez will speedily have her port filled with shipping, as a single day's block collects crowds of vessels at each end.

A telegram to Lloyd's, dated Port Said, May 12, 11.30 A.M., states that it has been decided to dredge the channel and also to blow up the sunken dredger, and adds that both operations have been commenced.

WE must look out for squalls in Eastern Africa. All Mr. Gladstone's kotowing—and nothing could have been more abject—all Lord Rosebery's persuasiveness, have not appeased Bismarck. A German claims to have got, by cession or purchase, something or other from a feudatory of Zanzibar. The feudatory, let us say, of some place with an unpronounceable name, sells "rights" which neither he nor anyone else can define, it being known that he holds them from his lord or suzerain. Now he cannot give, sell, or alienate what is not his. What is his? What may be his, and what he may profess to sell to an European purchaser, are two vastly different things, and may, alas! lead to "differences of opinion," not only between individuals, but between States as representing their subjects. Between reasonable Governments such matters are usually easily adjusted, and, had we a reasonable Government, there would probably have been little difficulty. But, as in Fiji, so here, we seem to have made a bungle of it. The mere printing of the Blue-books on German claims in Fiji would have gone far towards paying them in full. The German "arbitrator" seems to have been a reasonable man enough, and no real difficulty was ever raised; it was as simple a matter as well can be. But the Foreign Office, under its present incapable head, exists, not to settle difficulties, but to write despatches creating them. It did so admirably in the Fiji business; let us beware that it does not play us the same trick in so dangerous a quarter as Zanzibar. We will undertake to say that twenty minutes' talk—provided Earl Granville were not one of the interlocutors—would settle the whole affair, and that "everybody would be happy ever after."

WE insert two little straws from the *Delhi Gazette*, to show which way the wind blows—what the vacillation of the Government is bringing about. What is said in Calcutta may be magnified at least a hundredfold if we wish to reproduce to ourselves the form it will assume in the Mofussil. The Bank of Bengal will be supposed to represent the Kaiser-i-Hind, whose promises to pay are worthless because the Great White Tsar has eaten her up! Such, or something akin to it, will be the Bazaar "gup":—

A Calcutta correspondent writes that, during the recent excitement regarding the coming (although, as it would now seem, deferred) war between Great Britain and Russia, a strange rumour got abroad in the Calcutta bazaars to the effect that Government were becoming anxious regarding the security of the Bank of Bengal, and that measures were actually being taken by the authorities for the removal of all treasure in the bank vaults to Fort William. This rumour was widespread in native commercial circles in Calcutta last week, and was not wholly disbelieved by a number of credulous and timid individuals of an obvious nationality.

The Bangalore merchants having positively declined to accept Government currency notes in lieu of rupees, the Resident's Treasury had to despatch currency notes to the value of two lakhs of rupees to Madras, to have them exchanged into current coin.

A CORRESPONDENT, "Spectator," of the *Statist*, reminding us that the Indian tea industry represents a capitalised value of £10,000,000 sterling, and a cultivated area of from 200,000 to 250,000 acres of planting, producing roughly nearly seventy million pounds of tea, suggests that the combination of the highest efficiency in management with the utmost economy in expenditure may best be secured by intercommunication among planters as to results attained. He at the same time remarks that, unless accounts be kept on something like an uniform system, comparisons are (not only "odorous," but) impossible. The fact only requires to be stated in order that its truth should be recognised; and as "Spectator" promises to suggest, in a future letter, appropriate forms, we think his communication well worthy the attention of our tea-planting readers.

CAN any of our readers remember the confusion worse confounded of the old break of gauge at Gloucester? What will they say to a break of gauge in a line on which an entire British army may ere long depend for its supplies? Yet the *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that, although the broad gauge railway from Rindli will only be laid down for forty miles, as far as the mouth of the Bolan Pass, it is intended to construct a narrow gauge line of two feet six inches from this terminus on to Quetta. Without such an arrangement, nearly the whole of the present establishment of baggage animals and drivers would have to be maintained, and the delay and cost in forwarding supplies would still be so great as to be fatal to the maintenance of a large force in Peshin. Are our rulers "gone clean daft?"

SHOULD our Government imitate the German army in the introduction of "cycles," as they do, *longo intervallo*, in other things, taking them up as the Germans discard them, our Volunteers could find them a corps of unequalled "cyclists." These might, in certain circumstances, be used, detached from the main body, as *éclaireurs*; but to have half-a-dozen regiments of mounted infantry, whose horses need no feeding, is something after all; nor is Moltke likely to have adopted the idea were it a bad one. Cannot we utilise it in India? Plenty of level ground, at all events! "A regiment of bicycles," says the *American Register*, "is the latest innovation in the German army. The Munich garrison are now busily practising cycling, as the bicycle is to be officially introduced among the Bavarian regiments, and its use is being first tested by orderly service."

WE do not at all vouch for the truth of the subjoined, but it is by no means an improbable story. Prince Bismarck must have been very ill-understood by Mr. Gladstone—who is said abroad never to have "appreciated" any one but himself—if he was not credited with

a spice of what the French call "malice," *alias* just a wee bit of vindictiveness. The idea of threatening M. de Freycinet with having, in case he were too exacting, to make his own terms with Lord Salisbury, is, to any one who has studied M. de Freycinet's political history, too rich; it is worthy—well, of Earl Granville:—

The Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at Berlin is responsible for the following:—"What purports to be the secret history of the downfall of the Gladstone Cabinet is being circulated among diplomatists here. It is said that Lord Rosebery came to Berlin to learn the terms of reconciliation with Prince Bismarck, while Mr. Chamberlain was sent to Paris to get an estimate of the cost of an Anglo-French alliance, with the alternative to M. de Freycinet of having to deal with Lord Salisbury, if his demands were too extravagant. Lord Rosebery learned that reconciliation with Mr. Gladstone was out of the range of possibility; while Mr. Chamberlain found that nothing short of equal shares in Egypt would be acceptable. When their colleagues returned the British Cabinet had only to arrange for their own defeat and for retirement."

RUSSIA, it is well known, keenly resents the competition of English traders in her possessions in Tartary. Central Asia is at present supplied with "green" tea from India, which, free of duty, is sent by way of Afghanistan and Herat, and the working of the whole commerce, complains the *Moscow Gazette*, is in the hands of the English. At present a Russian company is being organised at Tashkend, which is demanding the privilege of procuring green tea at a lower price by importing it by sea to Poti, and thence by the Trans-Caucasian Railway to Batumi across the Caspian Sea, and by river to the steppes. Procured in this way, the company calculates that it will be possible to provide the numerous tea traders with cheaper tea of the same quality as is at present sold in these parts, in order to save the people of the Khivan and Bokharan districts, as well as those in the surrounding steppes, from being overcharged by the Afghans and English, as at present the Russians declare to be the case.

Our obituary, recording the death of Robert von Schlagintweit, reminds us that the expenses attendant on his scientific mission were in great part defrayed by old John Company. We wonder what sum would be granted or a similar object under the present régime?

As might have been expected, the heat has had injurious effects on the crops in some parts; but, on the whole, the outlook seems encouraging. "Prospects," we read, "are somewhat critical in several districts of Madras and Mysore. It is expected that the wheat crop, the harvest of which is now nearly completed, will be a full average one in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and the final estimates of its quantity are considerably in excess of those published a month ago."

WE know that it is a regular practice of unscrupulous Frenchmen to marry one or more pretty English girls, carefully *not* observing the preposterous formalities as to parental assent required in France (and, for the matter of that, in Germany, too). We well remember a Lutheran clergyman of fifty who could not marry again because his mother, an obstinate old lady of seventy, "did not see it"). But we did not expect to find the counterpart of this grievance in India. Yet so it is. The Chinese who emigrate are not allowed to "export" a wife, so they take one in the place where they reside. But these unions, it would seem, are not regarded as marriages in China, nor, indeed, as valid in India; and this view of the case has been recently affirmed by Mr. Justice Scott, of the Bombay High Court, in a case in which a Mahomedan woman had, with her children, been deserted by her husband, and their father, a Chinaman. We regret to learn that these cases are common in Bombay, and advise the women there to "mind their P's and Q's;" a thing the more easily done, as a Chinaman is not (at all events, to European eyes) a very fascinating or attractive individual. At Calcutta the Chinese are stated to behave, on the whole, very fairly to their so-called spouses. The reason is not explained. Is it that the atmosphere of Bengal is especially conducive to honourable dealing?

Chit Chat.

MURRAH for the fair sex! The Dowager Maharani of Baroda has offered to raise a corps of Mahratta ladies, to serve as "a precedent to the ladies of India and England, and to show the prowess with which the race of females capable of bearing arms can fight side by side with the military forces of the empire." That the weaker sex can fight is abundantly proved by the events of the Saracenic wars.

THE death is announced of the grandson of Tippu Sultan, and descendant of one of the *forty-four* sons of that potentate. Fancy walking to church at the head of more than fourscore children!

IN the Central Provinces a certain Deputy-Commissioner met a torch-light procession entering a village at a time when the sun was high in the heavens. Not unnaturally he inquired the cause of so strange a proceeding. He was gravely informed that the natives considered more light was necessary to illuminate the darkness which enveloped the English authorities. At the present time the British Isles would stand in need of similar enlightenment.

AN Englishman's dinner is supposed to be the *pièce de resistance* of the day. This fact, so patent to the most ordinary intellect, did not pass unobserved in a certain district of Sambalpur, for an anxious cultivator, narrating the various and varied measures taken to secure a good sugar crop, wound up his oration by stating that "in fact, we have given it an Englishman's dinner!"

AT Trichinopoly the Bar and the Bench are at loggerheads as to which is the worst—a contusion or a fracture. Seven years' transportation for the former seems rather severe, but then it is only India, and does not matter.

How friendly natives put things? A small infant was being wheeled along the Mall at Calcutta, whereupon a passer-by stopped to inquire whose baby it was. The reply was delightful: "Please, sabib, it belongs to the firm of —," mentioning a well-known body of merchants. What was meant was that one of the partners was the happy parent.

BURMA may be commended as a place for men of a pious turn of mind. When the Governor of Bhamo heard of the approach of the rebels he immediately ordered all the boys in a missionary school to be strung up by the heels for two hours. But what had the small children done?

A WANDERER is now in India supposed to be an emissary of the Czar. But, if so, "holy Russia" has selected a "holy spy," for the worthy in question purports to be a priest of the Order of the Barnabites—but, then, perhaps, "the better the man the better the deed."

To paint a Buddhist temple yellow, as being the sacred colour of that religion, and then to be abused as a vandal for daubing the edifice has been the hard fate of Mr. Begler, of Gaza notoriety. It is hard to please everybody.

So the palace of the Ameer of Afghanistan at Cabul is to be illuminated with electric light, if, that is, his engineers can make the apparatus work. But will they succeed in this respect? In this, as in other matters, the Ameer disdains assistance from the "Faringh's."

THERE is nothing new under the sun. Even the discovery how to wear false teeth turns out to be as old as the time of the Etruscans, who used to attach animal teeth to the human bone with their gold plates.

It has been discovered that if flies are inhaled into the human body they are likely to breed there. Fancy an inside filled with buzzers!

The punishment amongst the Celestials for suicide is to flog the dead body. This desecration is said to have a powerful effect in stopping self-destruction.

WISEACRES tell us that prestige in the East goes for nought. Be it so. Then we must call things by some other name. Here is a case in point. In Ceylon there was a sudden scare, accompanied by a withdrawal to a large extent of funds from the savings bank, all due to Bazaar rumours that there were some Russian cruisers off the island. How about prestige?

The death at Surat of a holy man to whom the faithful were wont to entrust their savings has been followed by widespread

ruin, as it appears that his estate was bankrupt to the tune of £70,000.

LOCAL self-government at Tanjore is in difficulties, there being two bodies so inimical to one another that whatever one proposes the other thwarts. Evidently these astute natives have taken a leaf from political parties in the enlightened land

"THOU com'st in such a questionable shape" might well be applied to the commendation bestowed in the *Madras Overland Mail* upon Sir Charles Turner, the retiring Chief Justice of the Presidency. Ostensibly a Conservative, Sir Charles was at heart a Liberal, and in many points a Radical. And this is praise! O, ye gods and little fishes!

DYNAMITE is to be left out in the cold, and in future our metropolis is to be wrecked with "blasting gelatine," a substance half as strong again as its better known rival. Where are things to end? It is, however, gratifying to learn that the new compound is both dangerous and difficult to store, as it is liable to explosion when frozen. Fancy if some fiend in human shape were to place a little "blasting gelatine" in a hole in the ice when all the *élite* of society were congregated together at some fashionable skating-ice? Horrible!

"OOTY" has had a fancy bazaar, which was a great success, notwithstanding the presence of the Governor, who looked in for a few moments. But fancy millinery on such an occasion! It is bad enough for a poor, overburdened spouse to have to pay for bonnets which his wife *thinks* she wants, but it is downright cruelty to compel a man to purchase—or rather to pay for—articles in this line which his better-half does not want, but which she fain must select.

ANOTHER great treat has also been organised at the same delightful abode of bliss, in the shape of a collection of "works of art," to peep at which involved payment of only four annas (6d.), but "what went ye out for to see?" Behold! A picture, described as "Caught in a Storm off Harwich," turned out to be a *herring*. "Lengthened sweetness long drawn out," instead of *being*, as might have been supposed, a drawing, was but *two long rows of taffy*. A pair of *policeman's handcuffs* did duty for "The Lynx in Repose." "Music hath charms" was typified by a *penny whistle*. "Tis but a little faded flower" was portrayed by a sickly stale *cauliflower*; while a pair of *old socks* were hung up and labelled a *fragment*. The roars of laughter which naturally followed the good-humoured sell indicated that the idea had been well received.

ALL servants of Government, covenanted or uncovenanted, are forbidden to receive complimentary or valedictory addresses in any form, or to accept testimonials of any kind, or to attend public meetings or complimentary entertainments of a formal and public character held in their honour. Good! But what about retiring Viceroys? Do these rules apply to them? We trow not—at least, did not when Lord Ripon was on his way home.

RECENTLY a well-known Burmese man at Barrackpore received a notice from his landlord, a Bengali Babu, that he must pay more rent, or quit. The explanation was an interesting commentary on recent events. "We hear that the Russians are coming to India in great numbers, and that there will be three Russians to every Englishman." Must there not be a great rise in rents?

WHAT becomes of old hats? They are, so it is said, sent to the Mubars, where the favourite costume of the natives is a "bell topper" and a "kamarbund." Thus clad the inhabitants barter cocoa nuts for hats, the favourites being white, with a black band. Bravo for the dealers in the Old Kent-road!

MAHABLESHWAR is setting a good example. Latterly ladies have initiated a system of driving up to the club in the evening with their own husbands. But were they wont to jog along with other people's husbands? Presumably. How naughty!

FANCY an hotel owned jointly by a Russian and a Turk! Could not our Government learn something from such a strange medley of nationalities.

THE Salvationists are not popular at Bangalore. On a recent occasion, as each preacher ascended the stage to address the audience, he was besprinkled with a mixture of assafetida and other odoriferous compounds. It was a sore trial to faith; but at length the "abomination" reached such a pitch that one of the preachers who had essayed to get a hearing hurried off the platform, crying, in a loud voice, "A dead man's liver is amongst us." His exit was the signal for the dispersion of the congregation. Well may the *Spectator* term the offenders "disturbing chemists."

In India there is a custom which may well be introduced; into

the sober regions of the West. During the course of a ball impromptu races are organised amongst the men, flower-beds serving the stead of hurdles. Fancy a tight-laced lardy-dardy "masher" rushing, at the peril of his clothes, across an endless array of geraniums and roses, his garments besouled, his face heated; in a word, his whole "get-up" ruined—that would be a sight for the gods!

EXCITEMENT has been intense at Mahabeshwur in regard to the Badminton tournament, and many were the bets which were won and lost on the result. It must be interesting to see a venerable judge—all judges are venerable—handling the bat side by side with a fair maiden of a few summers. What if he fails in his efforts? Does he proceed to pass sentence on his own incompetence?

POOR Surat is in the deepest distress. It has got a brand-new municipal board, but it has *not* got water. Various schemes have been proposed, but all have fallen through owing to want of funds. To have a fine city without the wherewithal to quench thirst seems the beau ideal of the municipal mind.

IN England a criminal is detected by his general appearance—in India it is his footprints which bring him to justice. *There* the Police Department make a study of feet, *here* most of faces.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF GENERAL JAMES STUART FRASER.*

That "hero worship" is the first duty of a biographer is an aphorism which, if it be not admitted in theory, is at least well-nigh invariably carried out in practice. Nor, in some cases, is the practice devoid of beneficial results. What, for instance, can be more delightful than Boswell's "Life of Johnson," a work which owes its charm to the circumstance that the author, utterly unable to realise that the subject of his memoir could by any possibility do wrong, portrayed with like genuineness vices and virtues, thus revealing to mankind a true and faithful picture of the man with all his weaknesses, all his failings, and all his noble qualities. But to deify all who differ with the central figure presented for criticism, to argue that all the world has been wrong and one individual alone right, is to travesty truth and to excite ridicule. Take the instance before us. Everyone who knows anything about the subject is aware that General Fraser was a first-rate officer of unimpeachable integrity and unswerving honesty; but equally it may be conceded that in regard to affairs at Haidarabad, "the centre of gravity" of the Indian Empire, where he was Resident from 1831 to 1852, holding views utterly at variance with those which commended themselves to the "powers that be," the latter may have had potent and sound reasons for the course adopted in obtaining a cession of the Berars. Surely it needed not to make imputations against the successive Viceroys, who one and all refused to adopt those measures of retrenchment and interference which in General Fraser's opinion would have "stayed the plague." Moreover, it is scarcely seemly, in the case of persons who in their lifetime held the high and important position of a Viceroy of India, that their memory should be desecrated with the alternative choice of knavery or folly. Liberality of sentiment is surely a primary qualification on the part of a biographer, and in this respect Colonel Hastings Fraser's effort to "whitewash" his father is singularly deficient. But let the work speak for itself. Talking of Lord Auckland's policy, it is analysed as amounting to this—"that the great duty of the Resident was to see that the Contingent was regularly paid, or was, at any rate, not more than four months in arrears; and that every precaution being taken, and every advantage seized, to secure the pay and permanence of the Contingent, all the diseased places in the Nizam's territories, even those that were dangerous to the general health of the Empire, might be left to fester and to inflame until some pretext was afforded for our 'direct interference in the management of the country.'" In other words, Lord Auckland was a disgrace to the coronet which encircled his brow—an ignoble man of debased humanity! Lord Ellenborough, his successor, fared somewhat better—he was only a fool. His lordship, we are told, "saw the urgent need of large measures of reform in the Haidarabad State, but, in spite of all General Fraser's assurances, could not conceive the possibility of their being introduced without some degree of military coercion;" moreover, he could only attend to "one thing at a time." Then came Lord Hardinge, who simply tired out the long-suffering Resident "by the apathy and obstruction with which all his efforts for the good of the Nizam's dominions were received at the official capital of India." His successor, his brilliant successor, as Colonel Fraser condescendingly terms him, Lord Dalhousie, came to an open rupture with the Resident, so the vials of the biographer's wrath are emptied

upon the devoted head of the hot-tempered nobleman, who for a long period of years swayed the destinies of the Empire. He is guilty of "incredible inconsistency," his letters to the Nizam were "far from courteous," and "certain to give offence." His doctrines were "mistaken," his Khureetas were couched in "terms of gross insult and menace," his reasoning was "feeble and perverse," he was lenient to offenders when they happened to belong to his own family, though strict enough in other cases; his statements were "false," his inferences "erroneous," and much more in the same strain. Well may the writer guard himself against the supposition that he ever had "any personal feeling against Lord Dalhousie, to whom he was indebted for that first appointment on the Staff, which is always the most difficult step to obtain in India." The light of subsequent events has thrown a shade of doubt upon not a few of the acts of the great Pro-consul; but if an onslaught *must* be made upon his administrations, it may be questioned whether the policy pursued at Haidarabad is the weakest point in his armour. However, be this as it may, it is right to call "a spade a spade," and the Memoirs under review ought rather to have been entitled "An attack upon successive Governors-General for presuming to differ in opinion with General James Stuart Fraser."

JOTTINGS AND RECOLLECTIONS OF A BENGAL "QUI HYE."

Amongst the many "signs of the times" not the least noteworthy is the increasing interest taken in matters relating to India. It is not so very long ago that the East was a closed port to well-nigh everyone—a land, it was thought, of Nabobs, who spent their lives in nurturing the "Pagoda" tree, the shaking of which was reserved for the magnates of the "Hon. East India Company's Bahadur"—a region of currie-eaters and "chutney-mongers," with the concomitant mishaps of sallow faces and diseased livers. This was India as pictured in the imagination of the few who ever gave a thought to the doings and sayings of the far distant East. Now, thanks to steam, the Suez Canal, and the electric telegraph, *tout cela est change*, husbands run to and fro on privilege leave to get a glimpse of the "Mem Sahib" and her bairns. Younger sisters accompany their brothers to see something of the gay society of sunny Ind, and, truth to tell, at times to ensnare some wealthy parchment-skinned "burra Sahib," loaded with honours, and ready to share them with a fair and fresh-faced maiden from old England's shores; pleasure-seekers flit across the sea to learn the ways and study the habits of our swarthy brethren, whose destinies are in the hands of the Empress of the land; politicians interest themselves, too, in the far-off country which, henceforth, is likely to be the seat of "the Eastern Question"; maps are thumbed; histories are devoured; travels are ransacked; and the resources of literature are well-nigh exhausted in an effort to keep level with the demand for information on the part of an uninformed public. Such being the case, "The Jottings of a Bengal 'Qui Hye,'" which tell us of the way in which the world moves in the domains which are under the sway of the "Lord Bahadur" of the City of Palaces, cannot fail to be read with interest.

How goes a day in India? Here is the bill of fare: Rising at cockcrow, the only time of the day when the air in any way approaches to coolness, society commences operations with "Chota Hazree," a slight repast, varying in extent according to the "taste and fancy" of the eater; this accomplished, the men betake themselves to their avocations, and the fair sex sit in darkened rooms amidst the "maddening monotony" of the *l'aukab*, dreaming away existence till sunset, fortified in the meantime by a "tiffin" or luncheon; then begins *their* day's work, which generally consists of a canter or drive along the Mall or fashionable promenade, wherever it may be, the journey being enlivened by a visit to some enticing shop, where the "Mem Sahib" can please herself and distress her husband. Should it chance that destiny has located the hopeful family in a large town, such as Calcutta, there is a lounge where ices and cooling refreshments are devoured, digestion being assisted by the strains of a band, which discourses sweet music till dark; then comes dinner, quickly followed by a cup of coffee or tea, and *bed*. Such is life in the East.

But "Qui Hye" also initiates his readers into the mysteries of food, with its dainty "Kabobs," "Curries," "Country Captains," "Mulligatawny," "Pilaos," and the endless array of dishes calculated to please the palate and ruin the liver. He also tells us of the troubles of the domestic establishment with its "Robert-chies" (cooks), its "Khansamas" (stewards), its "Ayahs" (nurses), its "Syces" (grooms), to say nothing of a host of menials of every description, for in a tropical climate a servant is kept for well-nigh every duty under the sun.

Then there is outside "society," with its fakeers, the saintly, sensual beggars, who plunder, steal, and pry about, using religion as a cloak to indulgence; the "dacoits," the slim, oily thieves and robbers who prey upon their fellow-creatures with a degree of dexterity which well-nigh passes imagination; and last, but not least, the obsequious "Bukkus Walla,"

* "Memoirs and Correspondence of General James Stuart Fraser." By his Son, Colonel Hastings Fraser. London: Whiting and Co. 1885.

* "Jottings and Recollections of a Bengal 'Qui Hye.'" By Louis Emanuel. London: Blackwood and Co.

or pedlar, with his multifarious collection of goods and chattels, and "e-small" things.

All this and much more in the same strain will be found in "Qui Hye's" jottings, which are well adapted to while away a pleasant hour; light and interesting, they are a welcome companion when heavier works are cast aside for awhile.

ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.

Colonel Malletson's article in the June number will be found specially interesting, as it gives a rapid but clear precis of the Russian policy leading up to the Crimean war, as well as a good detailed account of the surprise on the morning of Inkerman. The gallant part played by the late Commander-in Chief in India, at that time a captain, is not so well known as it should be. A general officer, writing on "Inducements to Enlist," justly considers that the soldier has a right to assistance from his employer, the State, when he has faithfully completed his contract, and points out that not only is this but meagrely attempted, but also that if the soldier should obtain Government employment his pension or remuneration for past services is made to count against him in modifying emoluments. Lieut. the Hon. H. Shore, R.N., writes an interesting article on a little known subject, "The Aboriginal Tribes of North Formosa," with whom he has had personal contact; while from Russian sources Mr. Cromie has compiled a valuable account of the Cossacks. The very amusing novel of "Private Lawrie and his Love" is completed in this number, retaining its zest to the very end.

OBITUARY.

It is with very great regret that we record the death of Robert von Schlagintweit, who died, as Professor of Geography at Giessen, at the early age of 52, on the 6th. He was one of three brothers who, with real German perseverance and thoroughness, set to themselves the task of exploring the Himalayas, and their offshoots. Entering the mountain region from the South, and crossing and re-crossing many of the highest passes, previously unseen by "white faces," they at length reached Kashgar, where they were fated to lose one of their number, Adolf, who was murdered there, not, however, before having shown his mettle on more than one trying occasion. The deceased, Robert, was a quiet, pleasant, man, full of anecdote, and who could not fail favourably to impress any one whom he chanced to meet. He possessed that peculiar power of imparting information, in such a way that it cannot well be forgotten, which is so rare among "Professors" everywhere, and the value of which can hardly be overrated. The Berlin Correspondent of *The Times* writes:—"Professor Robert von Schlagintweit, the eminent ethnographer, and geographer, died on Saturday in Giessen at the age of 52. The name of the deceased—at one time probably more familiar in England than it is now—is chiefly connected with the journey of scientific investigation made by him in 1854-57 in Central India and the Himalayas in conjunction with his brothers Hermann and Adolphus. The expedition was fitted out at the expense of the King of Prussia and the British East India Company, and added many important and interesting facts to our knowledge in the domains of geography, meteorology, geology, and ethnology. The enterprising travellers ascended some of the loftiest and hitherto untrodden peaks of the Himalayas, and penetrated into districts that had never before been visited by Europeans. One of the brothers, Adolphus, paid for his temerity with his life, as he was murdered in Kashgar in 1857. An account of the journey was published in English under the title of 'Results of a Scientific Mission to India and High Asia.' Professor Robert von Schlagintweit also travelled in North America, and wrote several shorter works on his experiences there. For several years previous to his death he had filled the post of Professor of Geography at Giessen."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

GEIDT—June 3, the wife of B. G. Geidt, Esq., B.C.S., of a son, still-born.
HARCOURT—June 12, at Clifton, the wife of Colonel Harcourt, late 102nd R.M. Fusiliers, of a son.
LOCKYER—June 7, at Woolwich, the wife of Major E. S. Braithwaite Lockyer, R.A., of a son.
LOGAN—June 8, at Denny, Stirlingshire, the wife of Major C. A. Logan, Royal Scots, of a son.
SCOTT—June 11, at Bedford Park, Chiswick, the wife of Charles Henderson Scott, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARNABY—COULES—June 13, at Grove Park Church, Chiswick, Sydney Walker Barnaby, of the Hollies, Chiswick-mall, son of Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, K.C.B., to Lilla Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Coules, of East Franklands, Lindfield.
GRANT—NASH-LEE BRANDT—At Culmington, Devon, William John

Grant, of Ledbury, to Alice Diana Harriot, granddaughter of the late General Nash-Leebrandt, C.B., H.M.'s Indian Army.

LITTLEDALE—PRIMROSE—June 10, at SS. Philip and James', Cheltenham, by the Rev. Charles Littledale, Rector of Ottery St. Mary, Herbert C. T. Littledale, Major York and Lancaster Regiment, to Mary, second daughter of General Primrose, C.S.I.

TYRWITT—WADDELL—June 9, at St. Leonards, Rev. R. St. John Tyrwitt to Eliza Jane, daughter of the late Captain Charles Waddell, Madras Infantry, H.E.I.C.S.

DEATHS.

CLERK—June 9, at South Parade, Bath, Henry Clerk, Major-General H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 56.

DESLANDES—June 8, at Jersey, Sarah Ann, beloved wife of Joseph Deslandes, and eldest daughter of the late George Winter, of Ceylon.

HOLTON—June 12, at 4, Randolph-gardens, Kilburn, Francis Holton, M.D., Surgeon-General (retired) A.M.S., aged 59.

HOWES—June 13, at 9, Queen's terrace, Hammersmith, Sarah, the eldest daughter of the late Captain George Howes, R.N., after an illness of 16 years.

POWE—June 14, at Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing-lane, Ellen, wife of Mr. George Powe, of the G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, and second daughter of Mr. B. Bates, aged 27.

ROBERTS—June 11, at Franklyn Villa, Enfield Lock, Margaret, the beloved wife of the Rev. Charles Herbert Roberts, M.A., Chaplain Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, and second daughter of W. Wallace, Esq., Shortwood, Staines, aged 30 years.

SUTHERLAND—June 13, at Clifton, Jean Eliza Sutherland, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Walker, M.D., H.E.I.C.S.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BERESFORD—May 17th at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain C. Dela-Poer Beresford, Royal Engineers, of a daughter, (prematurely and still-born).

CLARKE—May 15th, at Lahore, the wife of P. J. Clarke, P.W.D., of a son.

CONRY—May 3rd, at Birkenhead (Cheshire), the wife of Mr. Thomas Conry, of a daughter.

MCCARTHER—May 20, at 13, King's Road, Howrah, the wife of James McArthur, E.I. Railway, of a daughter.

MELLING—May 20, at Panchgani, the wife of S. F. Melling, of a daughter.

MONK—May 21st, at Cawnpore, the wife of Hugh L. Monk, C.E., of a son.

SEYMOUR—May 9th, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Mr. A. Seymour, of a son, (prematurely), who survived his birth four days.

SHEWEN—May 9th, at Bolarum, the wife of Lieut. M. T. Shewen, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

TATHAM—May 16th, at Pullicoon, Tellicherry, the wife of Ralph Tatham, of twin daughters, one still-born.

WEYLANDT—May 19th, at Naini Tal, Lower Danda House, the wife of Otto Weylandt, of a daughter.

WATSON—May 28th, at Calcutta, the wife of W. B. H. Watson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

OLIVER—SARTORIUS—May 16th, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Norman Robert Dicey, eldest son of the late Norman Oliver, Esq., Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to Egberta Sophia Margaret, eldest daughter of Lieut-Colonel G. C. Sartorius, Marine Battalion.

MEYER—HART—May 20th, at Darjeeling, A. X. W. Meyer, of Hanover, Germany, to Margaret S. H. Hart, widow of the late W. L. Hart, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BEADON—May 17th, at Calcutta, Robert A. Beadon, late Royal Navy, of Hapjan, Assam, aged 33 years.

BOWIE—May 21st, at Waller's Road, Nursingapuram, Mrs. Percilla Bowie, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Bowie, aged 54 years.

JORDON—May 9th, at Mussoorie, Charles James Jordon, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Jordon, of the Postal Department, aged 19 years.

RUTHERFOORD—May 16th, at Calcutta, John Fitz Thomas Rutherford, aged 46 years.

TARRANT—May 12, at Madras, Henry Jefferd Tarrant, aged 54 years.

YEEND—May 22nd, at Nesbit Road, Byculla, G. J. Yeend, Goods Inspector, G.I.P. Railway, aged 48 years.

WOOD—May 17th, at Chittagong, Edmond Phillips Wood, barrister-at-law, aged 48 years, of cholera.

WITH Mr. Blandford's warning in mind, the cultivators and district officers of Upper India will begin to watch anxiously for signs of rain about three weeks hence in Lower Bengal. On the other hand, the summer has so far been abnormally hot and dry, and there is already a serious scarcity of drinking water in one or two districts. Rain is much wanted throughout the province, and any delay of the monsoon will have grave consequences.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1885.

INDIAN COAST DEFENCES.

INDIA, as we roughly term the whole of our dominions south of the Himalayas, may be said to be not unlike the ace of diamonds, the two upper sides being represented by the mountains and their offshoots, and the two lower by the ocean.

Political circumstances have given us occasion to refer at some length to the North-Western Frontier, and may, ere long, induce us to invite the attention of our readers to the North-Eastern Frontier of our Empire, stretching from the point where the Brahmapootra leaves the hills, away past the highest mountains in the world, to the spot where the Ganges, now no longer an infant stream, bursts from its rocky swaddling clothes, and flows onward to fertilise the broad lands of Behar and Bengal.

But our present purpose is with the lower half of the diamond, the breadth of which may be said to be represented by a line drawn from Kurrachee to Calcutta, and its length on either side, roughly, about 2,000 miles, wholly coast line, more or less accessible to an enemy.

As to the North-Eastern and North-Western Frontiers Nature has done her best; and, if we do not protect these against hostile assault, we alone are to blame, and must be content to bear the consequences.

But, as regards the coast, Nature, which, so far as the northern half of India is concerned, has aided us by giving us a natural, and, on the whole, easily defensible, mountain frontier, no longer offers us any assistance. On the contrary, she is strictly impartial. The same waters which bear our men-of-war and transports will equally support those of our enemies, would buoy up a "Popoff," could it float, to bombard Madras, or to set fire to our coal depôts at Aden.

Now, proverbially, everything comes to the man who waits long enough. This saying is always taken to mean that what we want will come to us in due time. When the oracle told Croesus that if he crossed the river he

would destroy a great kingdom, he advanced *avec cœur léger*, never for a moment thinking that the kingdom to be destroyed was his own. The above phrase, too, like the old oracular utterance, has a double meaning; it refers to evil as well as to good luck. We may wait, and we hope we shall long wait, ere the sound of an enemy's guns be heard on the shores of either England or India; but we cannot expect to be always exempt. We are bound to be prepared. Let us see how far, as regards India, this is the case.

From the whole littoral of India rises the same cry, that the coast is utterly unprotected. Where tidal rivers are kind enough to furnish an unlimited supply of shoals and sandbanks, the removal of buoys and beacons may be a tolerably efficient resource. Calcutta might, for instance, be thus protected, and, perhaps, Rangoon; but to an exposed coast—to Madras, let us say, as being incomparably the largest city absolutely open to attack from the sea—what protection have we afforded?

It used to be said, don't mention these things, why call an enemy's attention to them? We have always thought this stuff—we can't call it argument or reasoning—to be on a par with the idea—if it can be so called—of the ostrich who thinks herself safe if her head be deeply buried in the sand. She cannot see her foes, therefore they cannot see her.

Now, we may be sure that our enemies, present or prospective, know every weak spot in our armour; that the War Offices of Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, have exact plans of the curious erections which, in England, are popularly taken for fortresses. We know, too, that our Admiralty—most laudably—publishes charts showing the soundings and currents on every coast in Her Majesty's dominions. But we are not to suppose that only Englishmen purchase these charts.

As to Madras, an interesting, and, indeed, important, correspondence has been going on in the local papers. The place is wholly unprotected. Trincomalee is scarcely less so. Our most important coaling stations, Aden, Singapore, and Hong Kong, are absolutely at the mercy of an enemy's gunboat carrying artillery of any calibre. Fancy our whole fleet in Eastern waters being paralysed because an enemy had set these three stations on fire after helping himself to coal enough to speed him on his way! Yet this is no imaginary danger. Attack has usually been stronger than defence, but the inequality bids fair to become greater than ever. For of late it has been found possible to fire a shell containing nitro-glycerine without exploding the charge as it leaves the gun or mortar. And what the effect of such a shell, projected from a distance of, say, four miles, would have on an excitable and susceptible populace, it is awful to contemplate. As Lord Overstone said of a hostile occupation of London, "It must never be." Yet no efficient steps, so far as we can see, are being taken to prevent such a catastrophe.

Journals from all quarters alike complain of neglect (each as regards his own port) in the matter of means of defence. Anywhere "coolies," or "navvies," or what not, can be got to raise earthworks. Nothing can be better, —yet no works, not even thick mud walls, which were thought impregnable till the late William Jacob began firing live shell point-blank at them—are aught but a farce till we have guns to fire from them. "Ask the War Office," it may be said, "for guns, we will extemporise earthworks." Ask the War Office by all means—call spirits from the vasty deep. Do they come? Will any member of the House of Commons move for a return of the number of guns which the Government of India has applied for, and has never been able to get?

But this is no new question. Long before the concep-

tion of the Suez Canal had taken definite shape, in the days when France at Marseilles, and Russia by land, were not perceptibly nearer to India than England is, the old Duke of Wellington, whose authority in military matters will not be disputed, said that a naval attack on India would be the most efficient weapon which Russia could use against us. Combined with an attack on the side of Afghanistan (of which the Duke, probably expecting his successors to be men of sense rather than babblers and dreamers, never could have thought possible) how infinitely more dangerous! Englishmen are not supposed to be mercurial; yet we mistake them much if the simultaneous bombardment of Scarborough, Brighton, and Holyhead would not give even them an unpleasant sensation.

Let any rational being consider the effect on the millions of Hindustan were the news received that Madras had been bombarded, and a doubtful engagement fought, say, near Candahar. What would be the bazaar version of the story? Would not every *budmash* in India think he had a free hand? Yet this appalling risk is being coolly—let us rather say, foolhardily—faced, or shirked.

"A fleet," said the Duke—it is wonderful how accurately his foresight describes the present position—"supplied with provisions, could reach the Cape, which is, I believe, nearly defenceless, and with a diminished peace establishment of troops and no naval force. This colony would be seized, all descriptions of supplies and refreshments would here be received. Trincomalee, equally defenceless, without garrison, the troops in Ceylon having been again recently reduced in number, would fall. . . If the two Powers are really in a state of hostility, I don't know of any plan by which Russia could strike a blow against this country, which would affect more real interests, all of which are more or less in relation with those parts of the world in which it is supposed that each of the Governments has objects which would bring the two into collision." Fifty years have lapsed since the Great Duke wrote these words, and not much has been done towards the defence of our extended Empire. Not only is Trincomalee absolutely, but Bombay is almost, defenceless. As a Field officer says in the *Fortnightly* for April, the most pressing need of the hour is the fortification of commercial ports and coaling stations *with the necessary supply of guns* for the new works. Till these are ready the fleet is half paralysed. Guns take time to make, ships take time—often years—to build; yet nothing is done, and excuses are made that the best model has not yet been discovered. Call ourselves practical? Let us abandon that claim to Germans, Americans, no matter to whom, so that we do not pretend to it. Why don't we give up railways because we have not discovered "perpetual motion?" It would at least be consistent.

RUSSIA ON THE RED SEA.

VERY serious and important news reaches us from Abyssinia. At the time when Lord (then Sir Robert) Napier stormed Magdala, releasing Mr. Rassam, our Envoy, and his fellow-prisoners, one would have been inclined rather to laugh at the idea that the "alliance" of any European State with Abyssinia would, or could, be worth even casual mention. But it would seem that this is by no means the case. The protection of the Greek form of Christianity, in "the Holy Places," by "Holy" Russia, and the attempt to exclude the "Latin" Christians, was the (ostensible) cause of the Crimean War. Russia has always used her Greek Christianity, such as it is, as a means of flirtation with Copts, Armenians, and all and sundry the sects which are pleased to call themselves Christians. Abyssinians, eating raw flesh, and wrenching hands and feet off in the hideous punishment which they call "quad-

ruple amputation," also think fit to describe themselves by the same sacred appellation. That they do so is enough for the Russians. It may be remembered (for it is as well to record these things, and piece them, as it were, together) that Sir W. Hewett was not, on the whole, at all courteously treated on his late visit to "King" Johannes' Court—or pigsty. No doubt the ubiquitous Russ had already been at work. But we now hear that a telegram from St. Petersburg, published in the *Indépendance Belge*, states that the Negus of Abyssinia has requested the protection of Russia against England and Italy. As a first consequence of this demand a treaty of commerce has been concluded between Abyssinia and Russia, *exclusively favourable* to Russian interests. Now it is important to remark that Abyssinia has not, *de jure* or *de facto*, one inch of the Red Sea littoral. In days when we had not a mere ornamental nonentity at the Foreign Office, the claim of the French to Obokh and that of the Italians to Assab, both said to have been acquired, by purchase, from some real (or imaginary) chief, were challenged. (As to the manner in which the attempt of the French surreptitiously to hoist their flag on Perim, just facing Aden, was defeated, "is it not written" in that incomparable book, the "Lays of Ind"?) But neither of these nations had, at that time, if even they have at present, the same interest in interrupting our direct communication with India as Russia has.

Russia has now availed herself of the (assumed) position of the Czar as Protector-General of the Oriental forms of Christianity, to offer patronage and assistance to Abyssinians visiting Palestine. The consequences are that King Johannes has thrown himself into the open arms of his wily "friend," who has persuaded him that England and Italy are plotting against him.

Among the many "policies" invented by the Gladstone Cabinet was the following. We quote the *St. James's Gazette* as regards the "policy" and its probable consequences:—

We hinted to our Italian allies that the relief of Kassala was a glorious opportunity for a young nation longing for distinction, and that Massowa was very much at their service. The prudent Italians occupied Massowa, but did not see that they were bound to seek renown in the interior. The result of all this cleverness is, we hear, that the Negus of Abyssinia is seeking the protection of Mr. Gladstone's old friend the Divine Figure from the North against Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Gladstone's other friends the Italians. An exclusive commercial treaty with Russia has been already concluded, we are told, and we shall soon of course have a Russian naval station on the Red Sea road to India.

We are loth to drop this matter without drawing the moral, which is, clearly enough, to be independent of the Suez Canal, at whatever cost. France (and Russia, should she care to force the Dardanelles) has us on the flank—we may say literally and littorally on the hip—so long as we are tied to this road. A large squadron at each end would not suffice to keep it open, for war-ships, and other ships, have a marvellous knack of sinking where they can bar an enemy's passage.

Whatever the Suez Canal may be in time of peace, we we are confident that, in war-time, Lord Palmerston's prevision would be verified. The greatest living authority on naval matters wrote us, only the other day, to the same effect.

We have only to solicit the earnest attention of whatever Government may be in power to the foregoing considerations. "La plus belle femme du monde ne peut donner que ce qu'elle a," says the French proverb; and we trust our Rulers will bear in mind that Abyssinia does not possess, and, therefore, can neither give to Russia, nor withhold from her, any part of the Red Sea Coast line. Any such pretension should be resisted with more vigour than has, of late, been shown in any diplomatic encounter.

AFGHAN JEWS.

We are indebted to the *Jewish World* for the following extracts from a most interesting article, which our space does not allow us to reprint *in extenso*, but which is well worthy perusal, regarding the Jews in Afghanistan. At a period when Jews in Germany are being "baited" under the personal influence of one of the Emperor's chap-

lains (and doubtless with his full approval, or he would dismiss the said chaplain, whom a word from him would silence), when the latter is permitted—we blush to recall the fact—to deliver in an important London club a lecture consisting of mere abuse of the Hebrews, when the said Hebrews are, though not “judicially” as of yore, being burnt alive in Russia, it may be worth bearing in mind that their treatment in this country, where they are regarded, and deservedly so, as are their fellow-citizens, is not likely to be unknown to their co-religionists in Afghanistan, whose sympathies it may greatly influence in case of need. It would not be the first time that the mouse has helped the lion:—

Scattered here and there in the more thickly populated districts of Afghanistan is a fairly large number of Eastern Jews—Jews, differing but little from their brethren of the Occident in type and in appearance, in custom and in ceremonial. They are more frequently met with towards the northern boundaries of the country, abutting on Kurdistan and Persia and the borders of the Three Great Khanates of Central Asia. They stretch away in small communities among the man-stealing Turkomans who ill-treat and abuse them, among the fanatic Heratees who despise and oppress them, on to Bokhara and Samarkand and Candahar, where existence is gradually being rendered more and more tolerable for them. They are of every class and variety, ranging from the native-born Jew, who, *à la* the genuine Turkoman, drags a Persian man-slave at his hoise's tail and thrashes the poor wretch with all the vigour and perseverance of an Afghan master—to the emigrant from Kurdistan, who is but a hewer of wood and drawer of water to his Moslem lord; from the wealthy Cabul merchant, with connections in every corner of Central Asia, to his poorer co-religionist who, runner and messenger combined, discharges the duty of postman and telegraphist in a way that excites the admiration and wonder of Western travellers. The Afghan Jews who are employed as agents and messengers are among the most trusty of the trusted. Honest and reliable, Europeans have no hesitation when dealing with an Afghan Jew where they would not dream of depending upon his Moslem fellow-countrymen. The Afghans—as all who have read anything about them are aware—claim to be themselves descended from the ancient Israelites. The Jewish physiognomy of the people of the country has frequently been commented upon by travellers and Englishmen generally resident in Cabul. It has often, too, been stated that the Afghans call themselves “Beni Israel,” Children of Israel. But this is erroneous. What they do call themselves will presently appear. They call themselves, not “Beni Israel,” or Sons of Israel, as has often been asserted, but “Beni Melik Talut,” Descendants of King Saul—“Talut” being their equivalent for Saul, King of Israel. Most travellers and writers give this fact, but go no further. The tradition accounting for the Jewish origin of the Afghans is almost unknown; and was altogether unknown until about one hundred years ago. It was found in an unpublished Persian manuscript of the “Asrârul Afaghina,” or “Secrets of the Afghans,” written in Pushto—the language of Afghanistan—by Hussaim the son of Sabir, and translated into Farsi by Maulawi Khairuddin. And it is so interesting, as a legendary variant of Jewish history, that we give the tradition as current among the people to this day. In the days of Saul, King of Israel, when the Israelites warred with Agag, Ruler of the Amalekites, the latter proved victors, and captured the ark of the Covenant among the plunder they obtained from the Jews. Under the impression that this was the “God of the Hebrews,” the conquerors threw it into the fire, thinking it would be consumed; but the fire had no power over it. They then took an axe and attempted to cleave it; but the steel flew from the haft, and wounded the hand of every man who attempted to destroy it. They then put it into their temple among their own gods; when, behold! all the idols bowed to it. At length they fastened the ark upon the back of a cow and sent it into the wilderness. About this time the Jews, despairing of success in their contest with the Amalekites, came to Samuel the Prophet, and asked him to set a King over them who should lead them in battle. Samuel demanded of them if, in the event of their going to war, they would be obedient, and they replied Yes. Whereupon, the legend runs, the Archangel Gabriel came down from Heaven, and, delivering a wand to the Jewish prophet, said, “It is the command of the Most High that the person whose stature shall correspond with the length of this wand, he shall be King of Israel.” Melik Taluk, that is King Saul—says the Afghan Tradition—was at that time a poor herdsman of an inferior rank in life. Happening one day to lose a bullock for which his master held him accountable, he bethought him of applying to the Prophet for advice and help. He accordingly waited upon Samuel. The moment the latter caught sight of the lofty stature and splendid build of the young herdsman, he called out to those by him to apply to the man the wand of the archangel Gabriel. They did so, and his height was exactly the measure of the rod. He died a martyr in a war with the infidels, but left two sons, Birkia and Irmia, both of whom served valiantly under King David. Birkia had a son named

Afghan; and Irmia a son named Usbeg. This legend of the Jewish origin of the Afghans was thought worth investigating by so eminent a scholar as Sir William Jones. The tradition must only be taken for what it is worth. The true professing Jews of the country have no manner of belief in the common origin of themselves and their Moslem fellow-countrymen. At the same time tradition is often so true in the main that it is quite possible that there may be a large admixture of Jewish blood in the native races of Afghanistan. There are probably about forty thousand Jews altogether scattered throughout Afghanistan at the present day, the majority of them residing along the northern and north-western boundary. About two thousand live in Cabul. Many of these Jews of Cabul are very rich, and have business connections extending over the whole of Central Asia. They state the number of small Jewish communities scattered throughout the country to amount to upwards of sixty, and add that, for the most part, they are very ancient. The closest connection is said to exist between these colonies and the capital, Cabul, messengers passing regularly to and fro among them with all the regularity and safety of an organised postal system. Of course, this puts the Jews at an enormous advantage in all business and political matters, and puts a deal of indirect influence in their hands. They are rarely interfered with, as the official classes are liberally subsidised, and the Emir is fully aware of the advantages he derives from so profitable a class of residents. Cabul is an admirable trading centre for the Jews, and the community has been and is steadily increasing in numbers and wealth. They labour, of course, under the usual disabilities to which Jews are subjected in all Mohammedan countries. They are obliged, for example, to wear a rope round the waist, and are liable to punishment if they venture to ride abroad upon either an ass or a horse. They are also obliged to wear a three-cornered fur cap, so as to be readily recognised by the Moslems, lest, perchance, any true believer should, in error, be led to give the greeting of peace to one who is an infidel. For the most part they are fairly well-treated in Afghanistan itself, though they pay heavily for the protection accorded to them.

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. J. L. Corbett, Capt. C. W. Muir, S.C., Col. G. J. Pasley, S.C., Col. H. E. Waller, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. T. R. Church, C.I.E., S.C., Surg.-Maj. B. T. Suffrein, Lieut.-Col. F. R. Trevor, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Gen. C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E., Col. James Blair, V.C., Cav., Capt. Thomas Hope, S.C., Maj. M. F. Coussmaker, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. Rule, A. L. Clay (Cov.), L. I. K. Brace, W. H. Verner (Cov.), M. E. Monks, W. R. Monks, G. A. Grierson (Cov.), E. St. G. Kaye, C. J. O. Donoghue, R. N. Burn, A. Hayes.

Madras Estab.—W. P. Austin (Cov.), W. A. Kingston, H. E. Stokes (Cov.), A. S. Rupell.

Lombay Estab.—K. M. Chatfield.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. A. J. T. Welchman, Inf., six months; Surg.-Maj. E. C. Bensley, four months.

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. A. Burton, three months; Lieut.-Col. J. Ewing, S.C., three months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. Melvill, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. H. Verner (Cov.), R. H. Storey, H. R. Rich.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. B. Carter, s.c. three months; L. W. Hollis, s.c. three months; A. C. Bryson, extry. one week; D. O. Meiklejohn (Cov.), s.c. six months; J. C. Wyatt (return cancelled), s.c. three months; C. E. Vining, s.c. three months.

WHAT a mighty monitor is evaporation! To get a cubic foot of water for use at the end of an open channel ten miles long twenty-four cubic feet of the precious liquid must be poured in at the source. Verily, what must a big Indian river collect together on its way to the sea?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 9, Arracan (s), Rangoon; Navarino (s), Calcutta.—12, Killeam, Calcutta.—13, Hahnemand, Calcutta; Amphitrite, Calcutta; Inchulva (s), Bombay.—15, Godiva, Calcutta; Euphrates, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—June 10, Knight of the Thistle, Cardiff; I. M. Lockwood, Middlesbrough.—13, Sahara (s), Liverpool; Inchulva (s), Liverpool; Boma (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—June 9, Almora (s), London.—13, Duke of Sutherland (s), Newcastle; City of Manchester (s), Clyde; Hydaspes (s), London; Knight Commander, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—June 8, Hydaspes (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 8, Guildford (s), Bombay.—9, Nepaul (s), Bombay.—10, Karamania (s), Calcutta; City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Clan Murray (s), Bombay; County of Lancaster, Bombay.—15, Lowada (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—June 9, Zambesi (s), Hong Kong.—13, Loodiana (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Siam*, from London, June 17; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, June 25; from Brindisi, June 29.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Miss Duff, Major Buxton. From Brindisi: Mr. F. W. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. G. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mounsey, Mr. S. S. Jones, Mirza Nisar Ali Beg, Mrs. Oldham, Mr. McCudden.

For Colombo: Miss Lovell.

For Madras: Mr. Heath.

For Malta: Miss Land.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, June 24; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 2; from Brindisi, July 6.

For Bombay: Mr. J. N. Vinall, Mr. Bond, Mr. A. H. Macaulay, Mr. T. Twiss, Mr. Sepp, Mr. Heath, Mr. W. M. Thorburn. From Venice: Mr. Brittain. From Brindisi: Mr. J. W. Sweet, Mr. H. F. B. Frost, Mr. C. A. Smith.

S.s. *Malva*, from London, July 1; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 9; from Brindisi, July 13.

For Bombay: Mr. Jenkins, Mr. F. J. Millard, Mr. C. W. Baker. From Brindisi: Mr. R. F. Rampini, Mr. C. A. Smith, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Hartwell, Mr. E. M. Fulton.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, July 1; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 9; from Brindisi, July 13.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Fleming.

For Madras: Miss C. Abbott, Mr. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Busted.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, July 8; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, July 16; from Brindisi, July 20.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. C. Harold, Mrs. Oldham, Miss Duffins, Mr. J. B. Clarke, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Mr. Suiglia, Mr. R. Row, Mr. G. Burman.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, July 15; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, July 23; from Brindisi, July 27.

For Calcutta: Mr. L. A. Martyr.

S.s. *Venetia*, from London, July 22; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 30; from Brindisi, Aug. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Sandford. From Brindisi: Mr. Dickson.

S.s. *Teheran*, from London, July 29; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 6; from Brindisi, Aug. 10.

For Bombay: From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Birks.

Per s.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Aug. 5.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Drid, Mr. and Mrs. Cutter.

Per s.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Aug. 12.

For Madras: Rev. — Hill.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. C. Hoyle.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, from London, June 24.

For Madras: Mr. H. R. Kensington.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. H. Tuck.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Ravenna*, Capt. Stewart, May 25.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Burrell, Mr. Brock, Mr. J. C. Rendall, Mr. W. G. Beauchamp, Mrs. Showell, Lieuts. B. G. Prance, P. Smutwaite, M. Stevens, Mrs. Clutterbuck, Miss A. Kelly, Miss Preston, child and two infants, Capt. Preston.

From Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel Griffiths, the Nawab Doulah, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Stevens, Lieut.-Colonel Wace, Mr. R. T. Burney, Mr. J. E. Jones, Mrs. A. T. D. Crawshaw, Lieut. Monkinson, Mrs. Tyler, Mr. Trevelthick.

At MARSEILLES, per P. and O. s.s. *Valetta*, Capt. Orman, June 1.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Hodding, Mrs. Thullier, Mr. and Mrs. Clay and family, Sir S. and Lady Baker, Mr. J. T. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Rule and child, Colonel and Mrs. Paxley. For London: Mr. C. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Grierson, Mr. and Mrs. Errington, Miss Jordan, Mr. J. Strachan, Mrs. Beames, Mrs. Joseph and child, Mr. J. Gordon, Mr. White, Mrs. Catsein and family, Mr. E. W. Reid, Mrs. W. Wood, Mrs. Grimley, Mr. S. P. Chattajee, Mrs. Croudace, Mrs. Coen and child, Mrs. Kemble and child, Mrs. Boar, Miss Harland, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Symes.

From Madras: Dr. Reilly, Dr. Bradshaw and family, Mr. Austin, Mr. Chapman. For London: Mr. F. Stanes, Mrs. Clerk and child, Mrs. Duncan and child, Mrs. Wright and family, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Russell, Mr. Waltham, Mr. Stokes, Dr. Luffrani, Rev. J. Stone and family, Rev. F. Peel and family.

From Aden: For London: Mr. E. M. Penn.

From Suez: General Sir J. McNell, Major Browel, Capt. Brebner.

From Port Said: For London: Mrs. Biddulph, Mrs. Walpole and children, Miss Taylor.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. Cole, June 7.

From Bombay: Mr. Pellerean, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Miss Jones, Mr. S. G. P. H. Avon, Mr. O'Phay, Capt. T. Hope, Mr. J. Fleet, Mr. G. Oavey, Major Jackson, Mr. R. Amos, Mr. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Mr. Hanna, Mr. Hope, Mrs. Fryer, Mr. W. Holland, Mr. C. E. Frost, Mr. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. Prevost. At Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Dumbell, Mr. Glade, Miss Wilson, Mr. A. Hudson.

From Alexandria: Messrs. Ralli (two), Fletcher, Kundert, N. Zoghet, Wehili, Timmdrani, Mr. and Mrs. C. Owen. At Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Magnus and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Mr. and Mrs. Ajhion, Mr. and Mrs. Boorchwink, Mr. and Mrs. Merrick and two daughters, Miss Smith, Mr. Ajhion and party, Messrs. J. Filche, Stoger, Vetta, Seagand, Mr. and Mrs. Nahman, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Peredon, Mr. T. Massalski.

At GRAVESEND, per Star Line s.s. *Fega*, Capt. Wadley, June 7.

From Calcutta: Mrs. H. Boyd and child, Mr. W. Denny, Mrs. Denny, Miss Dixon, Mrs. G. W. Faulkner, child and ayah, Mrs. L. I. W. Hadden, Mr. E. St. G. Kaye, Mrs. H. W. Llewellyn, Mr. C. I. O'Donoghue, Mr. E. Read, Mrs. W. Shirreff, child and ayah, Mr. E. Ducane Smithe, Mrs. Ducane Smithe, Mr. E. Stileman, Colonel H. E. Waller, Mr. F. L. Wallis, Mr. E. Whiteaway, Mrs. Whiteaway and three children. For Suez: Mr. T. H. Trotman.

From Colombo: Mr. Buchan, Mrs. Buchan, three children and ayah, Mr. Grigson, Mrs. Grigson and two children, Mr. Hurst, Miss Lloyd Williams, Mr. Masters, Mr. Meaden, Mr. Moir, Mr. Orchard, Mrs. Orchard and two children, Mrs. Somerville, three children and ayah, Mrs. Templer, two children and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Bree.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nepaul*, Capt. Alderton, from London, June 10.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Wenden, Mr. E. Jones, Mrs. E. Horton.

For Suez: Miss A. Coates, Miss M. Shiplen.

For Malta: Lord Eglington, Mrs. Keman, Mrs. Jackson and two children, Mr. W. Castle, three women and seven children.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Tanjore*, Capt. Briscoe, from Venice, June 11.

For Bombay: Mr. R. P. Carreras, Surgeon-Major Batty, Capt. Hamilton. From Brindisi: Mr. S. Tremawine, Mr. E. S. Vardon, Colonel Rolland, Mr. S. M. Johnson, Mr. J. Down, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. Voigt, Mr. J. Finlay, Mrs. Vardon, Miss Stratford, Mr. Thomson, Mr. T. Sullivan, Mr. Willock.

For Madras: From Brindisi: Colonel W. Hill, Mr. E. S. Sawyer.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Captain A. H. Johnson, from Bombay, May 26.

For London: Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Loch, Mr. M. J. White, Mr. F. C. Berry, Mr. J. Rodgers, Mrs. A. Collings and infant, Mrs. John Sullivan, Mr. J. C. Orr, Mrs. B. A. Blacker, Nawabzada Nasarullah Khan, Mrs. Reid and infant, Mr. J. Barrows, Mr. Oldham, Mr. R. N. Mant, Rev. W. W. Bailey.

For Brindisi: Rev. J. H. Blunt, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. H. Adamson, Mr. A. Monies, Mr. A. W. Chapman, Mr. A. Keyser, Mr. E. McCollum.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. Wardrop, Mr. C. C. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Kensington, Mr. F. D. Parker, T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lord and Lady Downe, Dr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Witham, Mrs. Nightingale, Lieut. G. B. Hodgson, Mr. J. Gribble, Mr. Lowing, Mr. M. R. Wyer, Mr. Pickering Clark, Mr. J. A. Shepherd.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, left Malta for London, June 10.

From Calcutta: Miss Warner, Mrs. and Mrs. Lauder, Mrs. Devine, seven children and native servant, Mr. Whitsey, Mrs. Whitsey, Miss Whitsey, Mrs. Vivian and child, Mr. and Mrs. Exshaw, four children and ayah, Miss Miller, Mrs. and Miss Dakin, Miss Baker, Master Baker, two children, and nurse, Mr. H. H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Postance and five children, Mr. R. Lawson and Miss Skinner, Miss M. De Garnier, Mrs. Daniel and child, Mr. Morse.

From Madras: Miss J. Hay, Mr. F. A. Wooley, Mrs. Wooley, Mr. Wm. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Wm. Fitzgerald, two Misses Fitzgerald, Miss Baldrey and ayah, Mrs. Hodding and child, East Indian nurse, Mr. J. L. Seaton, Mr. W. A. Cherry, Mr. H. R. Pike, Mr. D. Ashworth, Mr. J. Mackean.

From Colombo: Mr. Fleming, Mrs. Fleming and three children, Mr. Arthur, Mrs. Arthur and two infants, Mr. Bradbridge, Miss Ward, Mr. Ohlmers, Mr. Davidson.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 20.)

ALLEN, Mr. D. B., assistant magistrate and collector and munsiff, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors until further orders, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Patna.

WOMACK—The services of Mr. A. S. Womack, assistant magistrate and collector, Sitamurhi, Mozufferpore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

BEAMES—GRIMELY—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department from April 13:—Mr. J. Beames, C.S., Mr. W. H. Grimely, C.S.

MACLEOD, Major J. J., is appointed to act as commandant of the Behar Light Horse during the absence, on leave, of Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Hudson, or until further orders.

ABERCROMBIE, Mr. W. D., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Patna city police.

PARISH, Mr. C. H., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Dacca, on leave, is transferred to Mymensingh.

BAMBER, Mr. H. W. J., district superintendent of police, Rajshaye, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of district superintendents of police, from April 25, during the absence, on leave, of Colonel W. Gordon, or until further orders.

WILCOX, Mr. F., district superintendent of police Backergunge, is appointed to act in the second grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. H. W. J. Bamber.

WILKINS, Mr. H. G., district superintendent of police 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. F. Wilcox.

ROBERTS, Mr. H. V. H., district superintendent of police, Maldah, is appointed to act in the 4th grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. H. G. Wilkins.

SANDILANES, Mr. P. A., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police, Tipperah, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police of that district, from April 25.

MOORE—The services of the Rev. H. O. Moore, officiating second chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, from the 11th inst.

MACDONALD, Rev. J. A., Wesleyan Minister, Dum Dum, is granted a license, under clause 3, section 5, Act XV. of 1872, authorising him to solemnise marriages between persons one or both of whom is or are a Christian or Christians.

KUCHLER, Mr. G. W., Professor in the Presidency College, is appointed to be a Professor in the Patna College.

TURNER—Mr. H. B. H. Turner's term of office as a commissioner for making improvements in the port of Calcutta having expired this day, he is re-appointed to the said office under the provisions of Act V. (B.C.) of 1870.

BRUCE—Mr. W. Duff Bruce's term of office as a commissioner for making improvements in the port of Calcutta having expired on May 11, he is re-appointed to the said office under the provisions of Act V. (B.C.) of 1870, with effect from that date.

BRUCE, Mr., is also re-appointed to be vice-chairman of the commissioners from May 11.

ALLEN, Mr. D. B., to be officiating joint-magistrate and deputy collector, Patna.

JACKSON, Mr. M. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred in the interest of the public service from the Darjiling division to the office of the chief engineer of Bengal.

BUCKLEY, Mr. R. B., is appointed to be executive engineer of the Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

HERNLE, Mr. O., executive engineer, 4th grade, attached to the 1st Calcutta division, is appointed to be executive engineer of the Jessore division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. A. Price, or until further orders.

FURLOUGHS.

PELLEREAU, Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Balasore Division, is granted one year's furlough on medical certificate, together with the necessary subsidiary leave.

GARDINER, Mr. E. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Bhaugulpore Division, is granted one month's privilege leave, from the 15th prox., or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

PRICE, Mr. J. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Jessore Division, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

ELLIOT, Mr. A., sub-deputy opium agent, Behar Agency, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

MACAULAY, Mr. C. P. L., secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, is allowed furlough for six months, from the 15th inst.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 16.)

CAREY, Mr. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Seoni.

FRASER, Colonel H., district superintendent of police, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate in the 1st class, from the 19th ult., vice Colonel H. V. Mathias, on privilege leave.

DUFF, Mr. J. C., district superintendent of police, 3rd class, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd class, vice Colonel Fraser.

NOBLE, Mr. G. J., district superintendent of police, 4th class, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd class, vice Mr. Duff.

STUART, Mr. H. R., district superintendent of police, 5th class, is appointed to officiate in the 4th class, vice Mr. Noble.

DUFF, Mr. G. J., is appointed to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, A Division, vice Mr. H. P. Skipton, appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, 5th class. Mr. Duff is posted to the Nimar district.

MORRIS, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, 5th class, is appointed to officiate in the 4th class, from the 2nd inst., vice Mr. F. A. Naylor, district superintendent of police, 4th class, on furlough.

CULLEN—On the recommendation of a Medical Board, Surgeon-Major P. Cullen, M.D., civil surgeon, Nimar, is permitted to proceed on furlough, in anticipation of the furlough which will be hereafter granted him by the Government of India.

TEMPLE-WRIGHT, Surgeon-Major R., officiating civil surgeon, Jubbulpore, is appointed to the medical charge of the Central Jail and Thuggee and Dacoity establishment, Jubbulpore, to be superintendent of the lunatic asylum, and to the meteorological observatory, Jubbulpore, from 11th current, the date on which he received charge of these institutions.

The following temporary promotions and transfers are ordered:—

COLLINS, Mr. R. H., European constable, Bhopal State Railway Police, to officiate as inspector in Hoshungabad, in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Inspector Dinanath to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police, Class B.

BEATSON, Mr. R. H., European constable, district police, Saugor, is appointed to officiate as inspector, vice Rahimuddin Khan, on privilege leave, and is posted to the Mandla District.

PASLEY—On being relieved by Mr. Beatson, Mr.

W. Pasley, officiating inspector, is transferred from Mandla to Jubbulpore.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, May 2.)

FORDYCE—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. C. G. D. Fordyce, assistant conservator of forests, Sibsagar, from April 30 or subsequent date.

GRAY, Captain M. A., assistant commissioner, Golaghat, is transferred to Dhubri, and is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Goalpara during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel T. B. Michell.

BROWNE, Lieut. H. R., assistant commissioner, Sibsagar, is transferred to Golaghat, and is placed in charge of the sub-division, during the absence of Captain M. A. Gray, assistant commissioner.

FURLOUGH.

CAMEBELL, Surgeon R. Neil, M.B., officiating civil surgeon, Darrang, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from May 9 or subsequent date.

May 14.

SOPPITT, Mr. C. A., sub-divisional officer, North Cachar, having passed an examination in the Rankhol Kuki language, according to the tests laid down in the departmental examination rules of 1884, is presented with the authorised reward of Rs. 1,000.

The following promotions are made in the Assam Commission from Jan. 27, in consequence of the promotion of Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to the 1st grade:—

MICHELL, Lieut.-Colonel T. B., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

STEVENSON, Mr. G., C.S., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

GODFREY, Mr. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade, resuming his place above Mr. R. B. McCabe.

MCLEOD, Mr. G. E., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

PORTEOUS, Mr. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

BROWNE, Lieut. H. R., B.S.C., supernumerary assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, is absorbed in that grade.

CAMPBELL, Mr. T. J., assistant commissioner of forests, 3rd grade, is appointed to the 2nd grade of assistant commissioners, from Feb. 7.

The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles:—

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant J. Kerr and Mr. O. Sheffield.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Messrs. M. J. Balfour, A. Abel, W. Mildrum, and P. McElroy.

KENCH, Mr. H., assistant engineer, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, is placed in magisterial charge of the temporary jail at Cherra Punji in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district, and is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class for the punishment of offences committed by persons in custody within the jail or attached to it as officers or servants.

LEONARD, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, successfully passed an examination on May 5 in reading native letters and accounts in Assamese.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, May 9.)

MARTYR, Mr. P. H., extra assistant commissioner, made over charge of the Myaungmya sub-division to Maung Sein, Myook, on March 5.

TWOMEY, Mr. D. H. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, assumed charge of his duties in the

Settlement Department, on April 6, in Henzada.

REES, Mr. J. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, temporarily attached to the Burma State Railways, was relieved of his duties in connection with the Bassein-Henzada Railway Survey on April 13.

FURLOUGHES.

PICKARD, Mr. J. N., deputy conservator of forests, availed himself on April 4 of the one year's furlough granted him.

BAYNE—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. C. G. Bayne, C.S., assistant commissioner, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

MIDWINTER—Furlough on medical certificate for one year is granted to Mr. W. C. Midwinter, deputy commissioner, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 19.)

HACKETT—The services of Surgeon-Major A. L. Hackett are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department from April 26, 1885.

HACKETT, Surgeon-Major A. L., is appointed to act as principal medical storekeeper, Madras, during the absence of Surgeon-Major R. E. Pearse on leave.

PHILIPS, Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) R. H., Staff Corps, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, Madras.

The Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s personal staff:—

LAWFORD, Captain E. E. M., Staff Corps, squadron officer 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to be aide-de-camp, vice Lieut. C. C. Cavendish, Highland Light Infantry, resigned at his own request, dated May 6.

COX, Major W., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, commandant of Poonamallee, to be cantonment magistrate at that station.

DUNCAN, Mr. D., M.A., D.S.C., to act as commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations during the absence of Mr. Grigg on leave.

FURLOUGHES.

BRANDT, Hon. Mr. F., judge of the High Court, is allowed furlough for six months on urgent private affairs, from June 2.

CLARKE, Rev. D. G., chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount with Pallavaram, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

SHARP, Rev. J., chaplain of Cuddalore, privilege leave for three months.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, May 22.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SOUTHEY, Lieut. R., Staff Corps, wing officer 5th N.L.I., Personal Staff, to be aide-de-camp to

Lieut.-General Sir R. Phayre, commanding Mhow Division, vice Captain R. Phayre, Yorkshire Regiment, resigned.

TRITTON, Lieut. C., officiating wing officer 24th N.L.I., to be wing officer.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded for service on the Staff:—

SOUTHEY, Lieut. R., wing officer 5th N.L.I., aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General R. Phayre, K.C.B., commanding Mhow Division.

BYTHELL—With reference to G.G.O. of the 1st ult., Lieut.-Colonel R. Bythell, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Poona.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the followings postings of Royal Artillery officers have been made:—

CUMMING, Lieut. A. F., to E Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A.

MACLEAN, Lieut. A.D., to F Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A.

CHANCE, Lieut. H., to A Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A.

BUCKLE, Lieut. C. R., to C Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A.

ROGERS, Lieut. H. H., to E Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A.

BERRY, Lieut. G. J. L., to F Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A.

CARDEW, Lieut. G. A., to D Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A.

JAMES, Lieut. W. R. W., to A Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, May 13.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BARRY, Surgeon D. F., M.D., 42nd Assam Light Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major G. A. Dundas.

IMPEY, Lieut. L., Derbyshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 23rd Pioneers, on probation, dated April 27.

SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. L. W., Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 38th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated April 18.

NORMAN, Colonel F. B., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, on vacating the command of the 24th Punjab Infantry on April 24, is posted to Meean Meer, for general duty.

NORCOTT—The appointment of Major C. H. B. Norcott, Rifle Brigade, as aide-de-camp on personal staff of Major-General M. A. Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., commanding Oudh Division, is post dated to Dec. 5 last.

The following transfers and postings are ordered:—

WARD, Brevet Colonel D., R.E., superintending engineer, is transferred from the Meerut command, Military Works, to the headquarters of the Inspector-General of Military Works.

CROWDY, Lieut.-Colonel J. H., R.E., is transferred from the Bareilly Division, Military Works, and appointed to officiate as superintending engineer of the Meerut command, Military Works.

BECKETT, Lieut.-Colonel W. H., General List, Infantry, is transferred from the Sibi Division to the Bareilly Division, Military Works.

WADE, Lieut. J. M., R.E., is appointed to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Meerut Division.

ELLIS, Captain C. C., R.E., on return from furlough, is attached to the Meerut command, Military Works, and posted for duty to Delhi.

May 14.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

COLE, Lieutenant E. H., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, to be interpreter, there being no fully qualified subaltern available, vice Lieutenant G. S. C. Jenkinson, promoted, dated December 1.

MACKENZIE, Lieutenant C. J., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, to be interpreter, vice Lieutenant R. L. Milne, appointed officiating garrison quartermaster, Fort William, dated March 4.

DURY, Lieutenant R. A. T., 18th Bengal Infantry,

South Wales Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated April 28.

OGILVIE, Lieutenant A. L. S., 28th Punjab Infantry, Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated April 28.

KNIGHT, Lieut. W. C., Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate on the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 39th Bengal Infantry, dated April 29.

BULKLEY, Lieut. G. A., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 42nd Assam Light Infantry, dated April 28.

PASLEY, Colonel G. J. Staff Corps, on vacating the command of the 17th Royal Poorbeah Regiment, is permitted to reside at Allahabad.

FURLOUGHES.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

NICHOLS, Surgeon F. P., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

NORMAN, Colonel F. B., C.B., Bengal S.C., to Simla, on private affairs, from May 20 to Oct. 15.

WHEELER, Colonel G., to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from May 1 to Oct. 31.

AYLMER, Lieut. F. J., R.E., to Simla, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

HAYES, Lieut. C. H., 1st Bengal Cavalry, to Murree, on private affairs, from April 25 to Oct. 15.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Lieut. E. H., 19th Bengal Lancers, to Murree, on private affairs, from May 1 to Aug. 15.

PATERSON, Major H., 23rd Pioneers, to Dalhousie, on medical certificate, from May 5 to Oct. 31.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 25.

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Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 96	to 97½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	98	to 99
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½	
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	110	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	192	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to 92½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	505	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay ...	500	5 pr.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	850
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	590
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	all	17½ pr.ct.	£50
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	95

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	800
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100		1,220
Apollo ...	2,200		310
Bellary ...	1,000		575
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	200
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200		190
Colaba ...	1,880	600	700
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	160
East India ...	1,000	130	1,150
Fort ...	8,500	400	2,600
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500		500
Khangam ...	500	40	475
Mercantile ...	125	7½	125
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	335
Manmar M. ...	all	40	230
New Berar ...	500	45	540
New Indian ...	125	9	165
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	505
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	50		540
Fassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton	1,000	90	1,250
Sind ...	750	50	670
Volkart ...	all	60	725

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	350
Alliance Spinning ...	all	30	650
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	470
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	90
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	all	9 pr.ct.	475
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100		20
Bombay United ...	1,000	30	840
Central India ...	500	25	650
Coorla Land and Mill ...	700	12½	500
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	30	500
Dhru Mills ...	1,000		1,000 nom.
Dhurmsey ...	all	35	160
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	510
Golan Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	640
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	550
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,020 ad
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	395
Indian Manufacturing ...	500	40	800
James Greaves ...	400		400
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	600
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	32	885
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	650
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	750
Leopold ...	100	5	130
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,440
Mahaluxneo ...	1,000	35	550
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	980
Mazagon ...	500	9	180
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	65	1,300
Naigam ...	100		110
National ...	1,000	40	570
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	900
Oriental ...	625	15	475
Parrell ...	400		150
People of India ...	250	6½	150
Prince of Wales ...	1,350	15	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	70	1,300
Soondardas ...	1,000	30	550
Southern India ...	500	20	400
Southern Mahabatta ...	250	10	250
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	510
Western India ...	1,000	25	575

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	350
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6		350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	—	—	—
New £18 Shares ...	196-18-5	do.	350

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	480
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	000	105
Bombay Burnmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,600
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	400

Kemp & Co. ...	175	317
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,320
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,205
Thacker and Co. ...	all	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	750
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	765
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	335

CALCUTTA.—May 18.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 95 8	to 95 10
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal.	
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	98 0	to 98 4
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	98 0	to 98 4
4½ of 1880 (Coupon) ...	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1893) ...	Rs. 100	0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100	8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101	4 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102	8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103	0 to —
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	101	0 to —
5 of 1885 (1905) ...	101	0 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95	0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 197
Alliance of Simla ...	100	131 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	840 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	97 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 141 to 142
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 pur.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 62 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,225 to 1,235
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 1 disct.
Do. D-ferred B. Shares ...	£1 2
Bengul Mills ...	£100 1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 84 to 85
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 285 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100 33 to 34
Budge Budge Jute Mills ...	80 58 to 60
Burakur Coal ...	100 140 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 120 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 85 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100 110 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 80 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 95 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 30 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 100 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100 20 to 21
Goswory Cotton Mills ...	200 180 to —
Gourapore ...	100 62 to 63
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 85 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100 57 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100 106 to —
Kancherry Jute Mills ...	50 110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 97 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100 130 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 95 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 85 to —
New Beerboon Coal ...	100 62 to 63
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Ramcragg Coal Association ...	100 55 to —
Riverside Press ...	50 50 to 52
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 260 to 262½
Sesbore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 36 to 37
Strand Bank Press ...	100 65 to 66
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 95 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulporo Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amikala (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Amukta ...	100 65 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 37 to 38
Do. contributory ...	80 28 to 30
Bishanath (Assam) ...	200 165 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 82 to 83
Burkholo (Cachar) ...	100 66 to 67
Central (Cachar) ...	200 115 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 90 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 25 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 35 to —
Darjiling ...	100 110 to —
Deling (Assam) ...	90 25 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100 50 to 55
Dessai and Farbut (Assam) ...	100 98 to 100
Dhumsri ...	100 100 to —
Durrug (Assam) ...	100 37 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100 35 to 36
Endogram ...	10 100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 25 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	57 to 5
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	40 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	250	— to —
Jhoeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunehunporo (Cachar) ...	100	90 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	68 to 70
Loohah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	50 to —
Punkabaree Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	100	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	100	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	96 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	62 to 63
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

MADRAS.—May 25.

Four per cents ...	Rs. 96½	to 96½
Four and half per cents 1870 ...	3½	pre. to 3½
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3½	to 3
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal	
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	—	to —
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	—	to —
Bank of Madras Shares ...	585	to 599

MADRAS.—May 25.

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	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
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Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7 1-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7 3-16d.	1s. 7 3-16d.	1s. 7 3-16d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7 3-16d.	1s. 7 3-16d.	1s. 7 3-16d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7 7-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	1s. 7 3-16d.	1s. 7 3-16d.	1s. 7 3-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7 3-16d.	1s. 7 3-16d.	1s. 7 3-16d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7 7-16d.
Do. 3 do.	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7 7-16d.

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Editor of the "Academy" and "Grosvenor Notes,"
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THE RAILWAY RACE TO HERAT.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY
TO HERAT AND INDIA.

BY

CHARLES MARVIN,

Author of "Shall Russia have Poonjeh," "The Russians
at Merv and Herat," &c.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, June 2nd; Madras and Allahabad, May 31st; Calcutta, May 31st.

THE state of affairs in our own politics is still wholly uncertain. Lord Salisbury (who would have in his Cabinet as Secretary, and Lord Harris as Under-Secretary, for India, being his own Foreign Secretary) will take office only on the understanding that he does not come in to perform in a farce, and that he is to encounter no factious opposition in the Commons. Such an undertaking he is unable to obtain from Mr. Gladstone. The *Morning Post* hopes that something may be settled to-day; other papers are less sanguine. To see ourselves as others see us, let us glance at what is said in India and abroad.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* is merely repeating the talk of Anglo-Indians here when he says:—

News of the defeat and resignation of the Ministry came as a surprise on the Indian public. The first sentiment expressed on all sides was one of wonder that the Parliament which for five years quietly allowed Ministers to humiliate the British name and bring the Empire into danger should at last expel those Ministers for proposing an extra tax on beer and spirits. Anglo-Indians and natives alike find it difficult to understand how the beer tax can be regarded as a more important matter than the cession of Penjdeh or the death of General Gordon, but on this point their views seem hopelessly at variance.

BERLIN knows more of St. Petersburg than St. Petersburg knows of itself. The subjoined from Berlin is significant enough:—

Strange reports were afloat last night in diplomatic circles concerning the plans of Russia in the eventuality of Lord Salisbury succeeding in forming an Administration. Among other things it was affirmed that the Russian Cabinet had assured Mr. Gladstone that if he would succeed in preventing the Conservatives from accepting office advantageous terms would be proposed for settling the Afghan Question without any further delay. It is evident that both as regards the Afghan Question and the Egyptian Question St. Petersburg and Paris have more to expect from a Liberal than a Conservative Administration.

AT Vienna it is, says *The Times*, remarked in political circles that the disagreement between Mr. Gladstone and Prince Bismarck is now matter of notoriety, and that if the Liberal Cabinet were reconstituted, its first object would be to try and make friends with France and Russia, both of which Powers, encouraged by Germany, would seize the opportunity of raising new demands. The attitude of the Liberal party towards the Conservative is generally condemned.

THE semi-official *Presse* of Vienna thinks it quite in keeping with Mr. Gladstone's egotism and recklessness that, having failed disastrously in his own attempts to govern, he should use all the remnants of his political strength to render the task of ruling impossible to others.

MR. GLADSTONE has, it is stated, been offered an earldom; but, being enamoured of his own casuistry, which may "go down" in the Commons, but would assuredly not "take" in the Lords, has refused it. A dukedom would be a cheap price to pay for his relegation to the serene atmosphere of the Upper House. It may be profane to wish that there were yet another House whither he could be sent, and never be heard at all. But, to Mr. Gladstone, this would be purgatory, if not worse. And to purgatory we have no wish to send him; for, had he to purge all the sins against his country which he has committed, he would never get out at all.

We take the following from the *Pioneer*:—

Where are the Keys of India? Lord Beaconsfield said, "not in Herat, but in London"; but it has remained for Lord Dufferin to solve the question by a *bon mot*. A discussion recently arose in the Viceroy's presence as to whether the keys were at Penjdeh, Herat, Zolfikar, or elsewhere; and after listening for some little time to the various grave theories advanced, his Excellency laughingly remarked: "The Keys of India are where they should be; in the pocket of the master of the house."

REUTER assures us that the Russian telegraph line has been extended to Sarakhs. Nothing more probable; let any reasonable man think what this means as to facility of communication. When will our telegraph to within the same distance, say, of Herat, be completed, and at what rate is it being pushed on?

WOULD the incident mentioned in *The Times*, and here subjoined, have occurred in the days of Lord Beaconsfield?

SINJAO, June 16.—The following incident has just occurred. The British Consul, retiring to Resht from visiting the Mission camp, lost a mule near Sarakhs. He sent his clerk with a civil note to the Russian officer commanding at that place, asking for his assistance to recover the animal. No reply was returned, but the clerk was arrested and sent as a prisoner to Askaband.

OUR readers will be interested in the result of Lieutenant Jennings's late mission. The *Admiralty and Horse Guards' Gazette* thus summarises what has been allowed to become public:—

Lieutenant Jennings, Royal Engineers, has returned from the secret mission undertaken by orders from the Government of India. He was instructed to examine the country between the Persian Gulf and Herat, in order to ascertain whether it is practicable to disembark an army corps and march to Herat without touching Afghan or Persian territory. Lieutenant Jennings seems to have succeeded in the object of his journey. After many hardships while travelling as a scientific trader, being fired at and pursued, he reached within five marches of Herat, encountering only sixty miles of desert. The latter portion of the explored region is well wooded and watered. He has been congratulated by Sir Donald Stewart for the very successful result of his mission. In the event of war the Russians could be attacked on their flank. There is, however, this drawback to his observations, that he has also discovered an easy route for the advance of Russia to the Indian Ocean.

WE are glad to see that Moulvi Sami-ulla Khan, the lately appointed Judge of Rae Bareilly, who accompanied Lord Northbrook to Egypt, has received the C.M.G. for his services in that country. We believe that the Moulvi is the first Indian gentleman on whom this Order has been conferred, and congratulate him on the fact. Now that, in accordance with Lord Beaconsfield's initiative, so much abused in Midlothian, but so gladly adopted by the arch-abuser when it suited him to borrow from his rival, Indian troops are likely often to serve west of Hindostan, we hope to hear of this decoration, designed especially to reward Colonial Service, being conferred on many a gallant Native soldier or able administrator.

It seems that, as far as can be ascertained, the deaths caused by the late earthquake in Cashmere will, at all events, not exceed 500, including, we are glad to say, no European. "Those," says the *Graphic*, who have visited the "Happy Valley," "will easily picture to themselves the consternation which fell on its easy-going inhabitants when their houses began to tumble about their ears, and the ground quaked and trembled as if about to give birth to some monster. Srinuggur, the capital, is a fair city and a picturesque—from a little distance. It has been called the "Venice of the East," because all traffic is carried on by means of the canals and affluents which branch out of the placid Jhelum on both sides. The river cuts the town in two, as the Thames does London, and is spanned by seven bridges constructed entirely of wood. On some of the lower ones there are houses—dirty-looking, dilapidated, edifices, which in Europe would lend themselves to the writer of mediæval fiction. The beauty of the city mainly consists in the delightful absence of uniformity and pretentiousness. Scarcely two houses are

alike; not one has the slightest claim to architectural elegance. Yet, jumbled together, and often leaning over the inevitable waterway, they present a very attractive picture when viewed *en masse*. But they are by no means the sort of structures to withstand an earthquake, their only merit in that connection being that they are mainly constructed of wood. Nor would the inhabitants be likely to encounter the phenomenon with equanimity of soul. Your Cashmeri is a splendid fellow to look at, and a jolly fellow to have dealings with—barring his stupendous mendacities; but in the matter of courage he is a very chicken, especially when the danger happens to be of a novel sort. When famine visited the valley some years ago, the people just laid down and died in their villages, without, we believe, a single attempt being made to break into the Maharajah's overflowing granaries."

A PLEA for the Income-tax. The *Indu Prokash* advocates the reimposition of this tax in India. "That next year," it remarks, "the Government will have to devise new sources of revenue is becoming daily clearer; and, if things continue as at present for some months more, the expenses of the Afghan Boundary Commission alone will necessitate the revision of the license tax and the reimposition of the import duties. We observe that some of our contemporaries do not look with approval on the prospect of an income-tax. It seems to us, however, that an income-tax will not only remove the defects of the license tax, which are glaring enough, but will have the supreme merit of making all classes—official as well as non-official—interested in how the State money, which is collected from the people, is spent. As things stand at present, the officials, being excluded from taxation, do not care how much is spent, and for what. It is an income-tax alone that can give them a true sense of responsibility, and improve the prospect of financial economy in India." Most sincerely do we wish that the payment by officials in this country of the income-tax would "give them a true sense of responsibility, and improve the prospect of financial economy." We have never, as yet, found this to be the case. The "sense of responsibility," in the "true" meaning of the phrase, has long been wanting. As to the "prospect of financial economy," did not the present Government come in on this very pretext, and what is the result?—£100,000,000—we are tired of counting the ciphers—expenditure! No! *Prokash*, this won't do. It is not "moonlight," but "moonshine."

WE quoted recently a letter from a correspondent, complaining of the non-completion of the Sukkur-Bukkur-Rohri Bridge. It will be seen from the notice we excerpt from the *Civil and Military Gazette* of May 5 that the steam-ferry at that most important point is transporting but 250 waggons daily; not, we presume, without extra exertion, as, if this were the normal rate, it would not be worth while to mention it. Let any military reader ask himself what such a dribble would be worth to an army in the field. Why not finish the bridge and transport fifty times that quantity? Whatever public works may have to be stopped, let this at least be the exception. Build the bridge; do it, and have done with it!

The Indus Valley Railway authorities are now transporting 250 loaded waggons daily across the Indus by the Sukkur steam-ferry, thus hastening the collection of eight months' supplies for 25,000 men at Peshin.

At a time when the setting-in of the South-West monsoon is being looked for, considerable anxiety is of course felt lest it should be delayed; and the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* opportunely reminded us, a few days since, that about a year ago Mr. Blandford, meteorological Reporter to the Indian Government, propounded the theory of a connection between the Himalayan snow-fall and the monsoon rains. While careful to state that the facts observed were not yet sufficient to warrant any positive assertion, he inclined to the belief that a late and heavy fall of snow on the Himalayas was always followed by a deficiency in the monsoon rains. If this theory be correct, the outlook this year would seem to be gloomy, as accounts from all parts of the Himalayas describe the

snows of last winter and spring as unusually heavy, and as lying long. The weather is still cold in most of the North-Western hill stations, and traces of snow are still visible on the hills near Simla.

THE subjoined statement exhibits what may be said to have been a foregone conclusion, namely, that Bengal takes the lead of all India in literary productiveness. The disproportion between that province and its nearest competitor, the Punjab, 2,218 to 1,786, is even greater than we should have supposed. The *Liberal*, to whom we are indebted for the facts in the tabulated form, does not say whether or not the same rule, as to the exclusion of Government publications, especially those of a semi-official character, is in every instance observed; but this we presume to be the case, as otherwise the results would be illusory.

From the reports on publications issued and registered in India during the year 1883 we have prepared the following table showing the literary activity in the several provinces:—

Madras	...	...	...	...	818
Bombay	...	...	...	...	1,434
Bengal	...	...	...	...	2,218
N. W. P.	...	...	...	...	960
Punjab	...	...	...	...	1,786
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	6
British Burmah	...	...	...	...	231
Assam	...	...	...	...	5
Mysore	...	...	...	...	66
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	1
Ajmere	...	...	...	...	1

Bengal thus stands foremost in literary activity among all the provinces in India. Babu Chunder Nath Bose, the Bengal librarian, says that the average number of books received in a year has not up to this time exceeded 1,600; so the number in 1883 was more than thirty-seven per cent. in excess of the average.

As regards the burning question, we quite agree with the *Kossid-e-Mumbai*, which, indeed, merely puts into other words our own sentiments so often expressed:—

We are surprised to see that the Russian Government is allowed so easily to turn the tide of events according to its own desire, simply by its impudence and obstinacy. The cession of Penjdeh to the Northern Bear looks very much like a reward for the audacious onslaught on the Afghans by the Russian General. The attitude of our Prime Minister has been strangely vacillating. At this rate, no scruple will be made to give up Herat itself to Russia, provided she gives a solemn promise not to make her way to India through that channel. There is no saying how long this so-called peace is likely to last. We are sure it is nothing but a strategical move on the part of Russia to take us by surprise at a further date.

How often is the question to be asked on paper, and when will it be asked, and an answer insisted on, in the House, why we have no Consul in Central Asia? Every insect has its feelers; has the British Lion sunk to the level of an insect without antennæ?—

Some little time ago the Russian Government announced its intention of posting a Consul to Bombay; though nothing, so far as we know, came of it. England has a Consul at Tiflis; but if he gives the Russian authorities any grounds for uneasiness, they generally manage to get him removed. We have no recognised agents, of course, in Central Asia. No objection can be raised to the despatch of a Russian diplomatic agent to Calcutta, but it would be ridiculous to agree with the theory which will, no doubt, be put forward in some quarters at home, that it affords one more proof of Russia's entirely pacific intentions.

Certainly it would. India is at this moment full of Russian emissaries. No *cæquatur* for India should be granted to a Russian Consul unless we stipulate for Consuls in Tiflis, Tashkend, Samarkand, and Khiva.

PEOPLE about to start for India may think it not unwise to learn a thing or two from a "Waler." We can answer for the efficacy of the remedy, even when used, as powder, without the "firestick," alias red-hot poker:—

A writer in the *Sydney Morning Herald* says:—Accident has disclosed to me a remedy for household plagues, and I ask you to publish it, so that all who suffer from the pests may obtain relief during the coming season. I observed that the flies fled precipitately from the fumes of hot tar (coal) which my men were spreading on the basement of a room, and, knowing that carbolic acid was the substance thus going off from the tar, I purchased some and found it acted like magic both on flies and mosquitoes.

I at first used a small kerosine stove to evaporate the acid, but a little experience showed that a good firestick heated in the fire and laid in a tin dish with a tablespoonful of the acid is the more efficient plan. Dense white fumes arise, and flies and mosquitoes instantly make for the windows. If the windows and doors be kept shut for only a few minutes every fly and mosquito will be found dead. The effect was marvellous, as the comfort of the house, *minus* flies, &c., is great; and, as carbolic acid is not dear, this comfort is procurable at small expense of money and trouble. It is necessary to remember that the acid, although not explosive, is yet inflammable, and will catch fire and blaze up like coal tar if carelessly used at an open fire. The fumes are not only harmless, but wholesome to human beings.

We insert the subjoined from the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, a journal usually well-informed:—

RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* gives the following as the distribution of the Russian force on the Afghan border, between the rivers Heri Rud and Murghab:—In Khaka 100 infantry, 400 cavalry, and three guns; at Sarakhs 300 infantry, 400 cavalry, and three guns; at Pul-i-Khatun 200 infantry and 100 cavalry; at Kushid Kala 2,020 infantry, 800 cavalry, and four guns; between Kustid Kala and Merv 2,060 infantry, 600 cavalry, and four guns; between Pul-i-Khisi and Penjdeh 1,200 infantry, 800 cavalry, and four guns; at Zulikar 400 infantry; and at Akrobat 200 cavalry. The date of these advices is not stated; but it will doubtless be safe to multiply by ten the numbers given in each case.

We cannot say that the subjoined excerpts from the *Delhi Gazette* of May 23rd are very encouraging; but the Afghan is, like the eel, somewhat slippery. It would be awkward to find that our officers had helped to fortify Herat, and that we had given the Amir rifles and cannon, only to increase our difficulties in Afghanistan. (It is not to be forgotten that some weeks since seven million roubles in gold were stated by the *Times* to be on their way to the Amir.)

There is a report in Government official circles in Odessa that the Amir has unreservedly ceded Penjdeh to Russia, and is now treating for the cession of Herat also, on the payment of some millions of roubles.

Rumours are current at Cabul that the Amir, on being reproached by the leading chiefs for forming an alliance with England, stated that the agreement entered into at Rawul Pindi was only a *ruse* to gain time, money, and arms.

It is something to learn that the latest news from the Bolan shows appreciable progress in constructing the new railway. Staff and material have arrived, and the engine is beginning to push along the pass. There has been a $4\frac{1}{2}$ -foot flood at Pir Chowki, which did not, however, interfere at all with the work.

We are glad to see that the newspaper rumours of the invasion, with the consent of our Consul, by the Sultan of Zanzibar, of territory said to have been ceded—provided, as we presume, it were ceded by its rightful owner—to Germany, are unfounded. Every Consul has the power of embroiling his country with some foreign Power, and it is satisfactory to find that Sir J. Kirk, who has not always been remarkable for his discretion, has persuaded the Sultan not to trench on lands his right to which is not clear. All praise to Sir John Kirk; he might easily have added another to the innumerable imbroglios bequeathed by a hopelessly incompetent Government as souvenirs, to a people who will, assuredly, have bitter reason to remember their official existence.

We are glad to learn from the fortnightly Circular of Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson, of 38, Mincing-lane, that the quality of the new season's Indian teas "is good generally, and that of the Terai teas very fine. Masters," it is added (received by mail from Assam), "show that fine tea is being made."

Here is another instance—we have not of late been in want of them—of the position to which a Government of incapables has reduced England. The idea of being "officially" told to "furnish Russia with serious guarantees of good faith." Good faith to Russia, a Power which never has kept faith in any one instance! What would

have been Pitt's answer to such an insult had he now been in power? He would have had an ample apology, or have laid in ashes every Russian town on the Baltic and the Black Sea.

The *Novoe Vremya* considers that if the British Government wishes to bring the frontier negotiations to a satisfactory and speedy termination, it must furnish Russia with serious guarantees of good faith, so that the latter Power may not be met with fresh difficulties in Central Asia in the near future. It declares:—"Lord Salisbury knows that the future negotiations on the subject of the frontier cannot retain the same character as they bore when Mr. Gladstone was at the head of affairs. The Russian Government has positively no grounds for putting faith in the alleged peaceable inclinations and friendliness of the Marquis, simply for the reason that he finds it convenient temporarily to place the Afghan question in the background."

Chit Chat.

It is a significant comment on recent events in the political world that King Theebaw of Burmah has opened treaty negotiations with Russia. But why? Can there be any other reason than that the latter is considered the coming king?

Indian corn has found a new outlet and a new use—it is exported largely to Italy, where it is made into "macaroni."

The District Charitable Society in Calcutta is in trouble. First of all, a Babu has embezzled Rs.39,000; and now it appears that out of sixty members of the Committee the average attendance was but five or six; then, to crown all, the paid auditor "grossly and systematically abused the confidence placed in him." Certainly things do not look encouraging.

Certain very ugly rumours are current in Hyderabad and some goods alleged to have been supplied to an officer of position; but the matter can never rest where it is, and time will, doubtless, clear it up.

BRAHMINISM is exultant. The fair held at Soron, in the State district, North-West Provinces, was attended by no less than half-a-million pilgrims, all of whom paid fees, on the understanding that the Brahmin municipal authorities should provide proper sanitary arrangements and conveniences for the multitude. The money was duly paid, but the other conditions of the contract remained a dead letter.

To have once or twice a week a trifling present such as fruit, vegetables, sweetmeats, a lamb, or a duck is very nice, but to have to give the servant who bears the articles a douceur of one pound on each occasion renders the attention somewhat costly. Such, however, is the custom of Mashhad.

The ball given by Calcutta Society to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught resulted in a net surplus of Rs.2,780. This is a new way of combining charity and pleasure.

Mrs AWABA MERWANJEE BHOWNUGREE, sister to the agent in this country of His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bownuggur, has creditably passed an examination in English and other subjects at Cambridge. Bravo for Parsi ability and pluck!

ADVERTISING is an art carried in America to the highest pitch. Here is an example. Colonel Ingersoll, a free thinking lecturer, being about to visit Europe, the circumstance is notified in a New York paper in the following quaint, but striking terms:—"We feel a bit sorry for Europe. Bob Ingersoll is going there for a three years' visit, during which he will bring to public attention the coolness which exists between him and his Maker. Terms two shillings per head, and no half-price."

SMALL-POX can be conveyed in a letter; it may be hoped the "dynamiters" will not turn their attention to this new mode of murdering the hated Saxon.

The Verandah of the Public Works Department, Madras, has been graced with a swarm of bees, which constructed therein a large honeycomb; but the Natives, always ready to attach an omen to the most insignificant circumstance, are in great alarm, fearing a reduction in the department.

COORG has been relieving the monotony of existence with amateur theatricals. The pieces chosen were *Naval Engagements* and *The Rosebud of Stinging-nettle Farm*. In the former a retired admiral loses his head to a girl twenty-five years his junior, while a gay young lieutenant is caught by a lady old enough to be his mother. In the next piece the "balance" of propriety is restored by an admiral falling in love with his son's *fiancée*, while the lieutenant, not to be outdone, does ditto as regards the fair

lady who had captivated his father, the Admiral. What a jumble ! It may well be imagined that there was a wide scope for drollery and fun.

GRAND words are the order of the day. Four men were killed in Bombay from "sewer gas." The announcement runs that their death was due to "mephitic" gas. Who, save experts, ever heard of such a concoction ?

INDIA has invented a new danger. At Ooty a philanthropic Christian walks about with a huge mastiff, which every now and then makes a friendly grip at the hand of a passer-by. This is bad enough ; but fancy taking such a huge malicious beast to the public recreation grounds, and introducing him to the children assembled there for amusement ! This is criminal.

GOOD news for the "notoriety mongers" of London society. A Burmese Mission is expected in the metropolis during the course of next September ; but no one will then be here to receive them, unless some enterprising lady remains in the dull season on purpose to catch such distinguished visitors.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.*

Though "the uproar is over," though what our own Radical journals call the "Russian scare," and what the Russian newspapers call "the English submission," is, alas ! a thing of the past, we advert to it once more, to call the attention of our readers to sources whence they can obtain a knowledge of the state of affairs which will exist when England shall, as we hope, have been roused, probably by further Muscovite advances, to appreciate—as must sooner or later be the case—the importance of the matter which has been at issue between our Government and that of the Great White Tsar, and when the present hollow truce shall have come to an end—the sooner the better in our opinion, and in that of any and every unbiassed Anglo Indian.

Mr. Marvin's title page is startling enough, showing, as it does, that while the Russians have got in hand a railway to within 100 miles of Herat, our sanctioned railway to Pishin would still leave us 469 miles (say seven weeks' march) to arrive there, were it even completed, which is known to be impossible till the close of 1886, not to speak of the absence of a bridge at Sukkur, and the break of gauge at or near Rindli.

Opportunately Mr. Marvin calls to mind the well-known saying of the Emperor Nicholas, that distance was his greatest enemy ; and shows us how, through the steady perseverance of the Russians, and the supineness—to call it by no worse name—of the Gladstone Cabinet, this enemy will henceforth be ours, not Russia's. Had the Candahar Railway been even partially finished, instead of being destroyed in obedience to a mean spite of which a child might have been ashamed, English produce and English gold would have been flowing into Afghanistan ; and even the two or three years of commerce which would have elapsed since Disraeli's statesmanlike conception could have been realised would have familiarised the Afghans with the idea that their most lucrative trade would be, as it has ever been, not with the inhabitants of the wilds of Turkestan, but with the possessors of the unbounded wealth of India.

The key to the position is, of course, the priority of arrival at Herat. This is so self-evident that we shall not waste words or space in proving it. How we have thrown away all chance of priority Mr. Marvin has no difficulty in showing. Many wise, and many more unwise, men, have had a place in the Council of the Viceroy of India, but it is rarely that an unwise man so cynically lays bare his unwisdom as did Sir Henry Norman, when asked, as Military Member of Council, to recommend (practically to sanction) the expenditure of no great amount to put the Commissariat into better order. "Wait till war breaks out, then see how we will shell out the money." Are these the words of a Counsellor ? In one Counsellor there is much unwisdom ! The sentiment is, however, worthy of a man who could say that "the probability of our having to struggle for Herat, or to defend India from Candahar, is so remote, that its possibility is hardly worth considering."

Mr. Marvin's brochure calls attention to many facts which it is too much the fashion to ignore, and may be cordially recommended as a succinct statement of the case, England *versus* Russia.

"Even," says the "Indian Officer," whose little pamphlet stands next on our list, "if the resources of the Empire be strained to the utmost, we should for once place ourselves in a position to make it clear to Russia that the instinct of self-preservation at last constrains us to take up by force of arms a question which her knavery and duplicity has placed it beyond the power of

diplomacy to settle. Our present attitude of compromise and surrender is indeed a comment on, and will enable the Ameer to appraise the value of, the complete reassurances with which we find it so easy to be generous." This is the motive of his "Russian Ethnography," and we need hardly express our cordial agreement with his conclusion.

The very well-written paper which Mr. Stanhope has contributed to this month's *National Review*, though primarily dealing with the late disgraceful "surrender," and its consequences, of necessity travels, to a great extent, over the same ground, and from the same point of view. Indeed, it is remarkable how everyone who has the least knowledge of the subject, and the most ordinary common sense, inevitably does so. If one meets a person who professes to "know better," it is a tolerably safe wager that he will not be able to correct you if you tell him that Darjeeling is the capital of Sind, and is situated on the Hindoo Koo-h, close to Ootacamund.

We owe Mr. Stanhope a real debt of gratitude for recalling to mind the words of wisdom uttered by John Jacob more than thirty years ago. "Our policy hitherto," said that very able officer, after an unequalled experience on the frontier, "has been purely negative. . . We are ready enough to say what we will not do, but all efforts by any of the other Asiatic Powers concerned have failed to elicit from the Government, either here or in India, any declaration of what it will do under any given or conceivable combination of circumstances." Of course not ; the Government itself does not know ; it acts only *pro re nata*, to tide over some real, or imaginary, difficulty ; it will never grasp its nettle. Had it done so, would Russia have had Penjdeh, or even Sarakhs ?

THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRIBES.*

In the North-East corner of the Bay of Bengal is a strip of land but little known to travellers, its jungles being well-nigh untraversed by European footsteps ; indeed, save as regards the few representatives of the British Government who are stationed in these wilds, a white face is seldom seen within the limits of Chittagong. It speaks highly for the resolution and courage of Dr. Riebeck that, unable to speak any language save his mother-tongue, German, he should venture in such "untamed" regions, not as a pleasure trip, but in the interests of the science of ethnology. The first essays were far from encouraging : the cholera was prevalent in the country, and no persuasion could induce an interpreter to brave the anger of the demon whom superstition supposed to preside over this particular form of disease. When, alas ! the scruples of one particular native were at length overcome, he "disappeared for good with all his earnest-money before the start." Obviously he had no scruples. Nothing daunted, the traveller and his party determined to dispense with the luxury of an interpreter, and like a "cripple without his crutch" quitted Calcutta on one of the British India Steam Navigation Company's vessels, arriving at Chittagong on 20th February, in the year of grace 1882. It chanced to be a Sunday, and, to quote the quaint language of the diary, "The whole place, English and Natives, were keeping the Sabbath. Amongst the blessings of European civilisation the English Sunday, with its complete suspension of business, here enjoys the highest degree of popularity, so that we found it impossible to obtain any assistance on landing." Not being able to communicate their wishes and intentions to those around them, the little party were not unnaturally subjected to "a week of endless 'plagues and worries ;'" they were "overreached in the pettiest transactions," and their "complaints were usually followed by an adverse decision, although we were unconscious of any unfairness on our part"—a result which is laid at the door of the English officials, "who seem to be held in little respect by the natives ;" it is satisfactory, however, to find that "social amenities" on the part of the latter indemnified the brave Tentons for the failure of magisterial "support." At length, however, all arrangements were complete, and by a chance, "little short of a miracle," they started on a small paddle steamer up the river, and their task commenced. Arriving at Rangamati, they were hospitably received by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. L. R. Forbes, whose mode of life gave rise to a reflection on the part of his guests that "here, as all the world over, the English live after the English fashion, the old homely ways clinging to them like the very soles of their feet. They eat more curry, more rice, more poultry than in England ; but in other respects they eat, drink, and play lawn tennis, just as if residing within a few hours of London." Fate had decreed that just at this time a body of soldiers were about to start on a reconnoitring expedition, and it was suggested that Dr. Riebeck and his companions should join the party. The arrangement proved an excellent one for the travellers, who meanwhile availed themselves of the opportunity of a few days' rest to purchase articles of curiosity from the half-starved natives, at that time suffering from a wide-spread dearth. "It's an ill

* "The Railway Race to Herat : an Account of the Russian Railway to Herat and India." By Charles Marvin. W. H. Allen and Co. 1885. "Russian Ethnography ; or, the Crisis in Central Asia." By an Indian Officer. W. H. Allen and Co. 1885. "M. Lessar's triumph—and After?" By the Hon. E. Stanhope, *National Review*, June, 1885.

* "The Chittagong Hill Tribes. Results of a Journey Made in the Year 1882." By Emil Riebeck. Translated by Professor A. H. Keane, London : Asher and Co. 1885.

wind that blows no good," and history records that "in the famine I recognised my best ally in my intended barterings." Another interpreter was engaged as before, but equally as before he decamped on the eve of starting; so it was necessary to trust to the chapter of accidents. Quitting the steamer, they now transferred themselves and their baggage to native boats made from the trunks of trees, the chief cause of complaint being "the frightful stench of the bilge water." Well supplied with rice, the enterprising savant was enabled to obtain many an article which nothing but the pains of hunger would have induced its owner to sell—a success which is somewhat laughably described as due "to the exceptionally favourable relations prevalent at the time." The curiosity of the natives in regard to "white skins" now became embarrassing, for seeing the worthy doctor at his ablutions the astounded lookers-on could not restrain their curiosity, and even went so far as to tear off his shirt "in order to subject his body to a more searching scrutiny."

The chief subject which attracted the notice of the worthy man of science was that men and women looked exactly alike wearing similar garments. Thoroughly embarrassed, the worthy man of science writes, in tones of despair, "The question in what they are outwardly distinguished might form a suitable subject for an ethnological prize essay." The answer is whimsical: their pipes are the solitary feature wherein the sexes differ—they all, young men and maidens, old men and children, "smoke like furnaces," but male pipes are made of wood, while female calumets are fashioned from clay. The costume of the children is nil; they frolic about and gambol in Nature's garb. But the famine raged sore in the land—men would not, perhaps could not, work. "Masterly inactivity at any cost" was the order of the day, and had it not been for an English officer, by name Parish, whose efforts were aided by a certain "polyglott" sergeant and a "brandy flask," the excursion would have ended in a *fiasco*. The officer inspired respect, the sergeant knew the language and was experienced in dealing with natives, while the brandy—composed for the occasion of spirits of wine diluted with water and coloured with burnt sugar—allured their uneducated palate. So the purchase of ethnological specimens progressed satisfactorily. Photographs were taken, and a valuable collection soon passed into the possession of the enterprising traveller, who, plying the chief liberally with "fire-water," was enabled thereby to add to the list several curious and valuable articles, including, amongst others, the insignia of that worthy potentate's rank. The return journey began badly: one orderly proved a thief, another a drunkard. The latter circumstance will not probably occasion much surprise—he had learned well the lesson the doctor had taught him. However, all ended satisfactory, and they reached Chittagong safe and sound. Emboldened by the results of their first venture, they determined to start on a second excursion inland. Securing the services of a cook and man-servant, they soon found that the former had many times been imprisoned for theft, and he now began to "live up" to his former career. So he was relegated to obscurity. This done, off they started. As on the previous journey, so on this occasion, the "brandy-bottle" proved a veritable "pioneer of commerce." One person, and one alone, proved inaccessible to its charms—the wife of a "grey-beard." This virago, finding her venerable spouse about to part with a coverlet which she had worked for her child, flew like a tigress at her lord and master, and by brute force convinced him rather than by reason that commerce was not *his* line. Much was seen, much was done, during the journey, but an unfortunate attack of jungle fever prostrated the worthy doctor, who, more dead than alive, crawled back to headquarters.

The results of his wanderings Dr. Riebeck has embodied in the work under review, which teems with the most beautiful plates and diagrams. It is veritably—although it is not so described—an *édition de luxe*; and were the exterior binding in any way commensurate with the splendour of the internal decoration, the volume might well serve as an adornment to the *salon*, while as an addition to the library, abounding as it does with ethnological, anthropological, zoological, and meteorological information, it cannot fail to be alike appreciated by the savant and consulted by the student.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- BADHAM—May 26, at No 22, Boyd-street, Calcutta, the wife of E. C. Badham, of a son.
BAKER—May 29, at Khandala, the wife of Alfred Baker, of a daughter.
CAMPBELL—May 23, at Ootacamund, the wife of L. A. Campbell, of a son.
DUKES—May 24, at 1, Mission-row, Calcutta, the wife of Ernest A. Dukes, of a daughter.

DELA-POER BERESFORD—May 17, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain C. Dela-Poer Beresford, Royal Engineers, of a daughter (prematurely and still-born).

MARTIN—May 3, at Chittagong, the wife of S. J. Martin, of a son.
PAFFARD—May 22, at Byculla Cottages, Foras-road, the wife of Charles S. Paffard, Health Department, Municipality, of a daughter.

TWEEDY—May 23, at Bignor, the wife of G. A. Tweedy, C.S., of a son.

WATKINS—May 25, at Mhow, C.I., the wife of Captain John Watkins, 2nd Bn. Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FASKEN—PRATT—At St. Luke's Church, Abbottabad, by the Rev. C. Hume, Chaplain, Charles G. M. Fasken, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to Eveline, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Pratt, Harpley, Norfolk.

SIMS—SNIDOW—At the Church of the Holy Saviour, Arrah, by the Rev. M. R. Butler, Chaplain, Edward Arthur, the eldest son of the late Edward H. Sims, to Caroline Lydia Mary, third daughter of Alexander Snidow, Esq.

DEATHS.

BAGSHAW—May 20, at Naini Tal, Doris, the only daughter of K. and C. Bagshawe.

BARLOW—May 18, at Dehra Doon, Charles Grant Pratt Barlow, Colonel, late King of Oudh's service son of the late Captain Thomas Pratt Barlow, 11th (P.A.O.) Hussars, aged 74.

BURBY—May 19, at Jubbulpore, at the residence of her eldest son, Mrs. Rebecca Burby, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. J. A. Burby, 2nd Class Magistrate and Sea Customs Superintendent at Paumben (pensioned), aged 67 years.

COURTENAY—May 25, at Lanowlee, Edith Annie, the beloved daughter of R. Courtenay, C.S., aged 13 months.

GREEN—May 18, at Bishop Cotton's Schools, Bangalore, Margaret Laura (Maggie), second daughter of Edward Green, Salt Department, aged 9 years.

HORTON—May 22, at Dinapur, the Rev. Francis Horton, Chaplain of Dinapur.

IGNATIO—May 22, at Tellicherry, Mary, the beloved wife of Andrew Ignatio, late of Cochin, aged 74 years.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BURKE—June 13, at Sudbury, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Burke, R.E., retired, of a son.

MEIKLEJOHN—June 18, at Woolwich, the wife of Major T. F. Meiklejohn, R.H.A., of a son.

PARKER—June 13, at 20, Beaufort-gardens, Brompton, S.W., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Parker, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

WRATISLAW—June 14, at Colchester, the wife of Major Wratislaw, 22nd Regiment, M.N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREW—BEGG—June 18, at 17, Dean-terrace, Edinburgh, George Andrew, Solicitor, Supreme Courts, Edinburgh, to Julia Hamilton, daughter of the late Thomas Begg, Esq., West India merchant.

FFRENCH—KEELAN—June 11, at St. Mary's, Hull, Lieut. Thomas Ffrench, son of the late Major-General Ffrench, I.S.C., to Edith Mary Theresa, eldest daughter of Fleet-Surgeon Patrick Keelan, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Royal Navy.

GOTT—SHERER—June 15, at Clifton, Joseph A. Gott, of Waterville, county Kerry, to Lucie Harrington, second daughter of John W. Sherer, C.S.I., late B.C.S.

SHADWELL—WHITTINGHAM—June 17, at Walthamstow, St. Clair B. Shadwell, L.R.C.P., eldest son of T. B. Shadwell, Esq., I.C.S., of Bengal, to Marion Alice, second daughter of W. B. Whittingham, Esq., of Walthamstow.

SHERIFF—JOPP—June 16, at St. Paul's, Edinburgh, Colonel Sherriff, B.S.C., to Helen Gordon, elder daughter of Charles Jopp, of Edinburgh.

SIMPSON—AMYATT—June 17, at Stinsford, Captain G. G. Simpson, R.A., second son of the Rev. G. Simpson, of East Farleigh, to Beatrice, elder daughter of Captain Amyatt, late 5th Lancers.

WEBB—WERE—June 9, C. R. Hay Webb, of Tirhoot, Bengal, to Lucy Kennet, eldest daughter of S. Bouville Were, of Castle Close, Somerset.

DEATHS.

BLUNT—June 15, at Naples, Henrietta Georgiana, of Amalfi, second daughter of the late Lieut. Henry James Blunt, of the Bengal Native Infantry.

CHINN—June 17, at Lichfield, Major Philip S. Chinn, late Indian Army.

FAGAN—June 13, at Wimbledon, Louisa, widow of Christopher George Fagan, Lieut.-Colonel Bengal Army.

GOSLING—June 14, at Folkestone, General W. C. F. Gosling, R.A., aged 63.

HARRIS—June 14, at 36, Bury-street, St. James's, James Harris, Esq., late 6th Bengal Light Cavalry, aged 79.

PAYNE—June 17, at 47, Richmond-road, Bayswater, Frances Lemarchand, the beloved eldest child of John Payne, Esq., of Madura District, South India, aged 12.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1885.

KASHMIR.

CRADLED among mountains, which encircle it as though Nature could not allow so precious a jewel to lack an appropriate setting, lies the lovely valley of Kashmir. Though small in extent—the entire State contains but 79,784 square miles, with a population of one and a half millions—it is to be ranked among the most naturally fertile spots on the earth. Mesopotamia, and the Punjab, have been named as the probable sites of the garden of Eden; and even the rivers verified. But, if the real Eden has, as is likely enough, been covered by sand, and is no longer Eden, a fairer counterfeit of it than Kashmir could not well be found. It is a real Paradise.

It is not, however, with the beauty of the Happy Valley that we are now concerned. In times when we feel, like David of old, that we have to “prove” our armour, before encountering our Goliath, “the Divine Figure from the North,” we must “assay” it, and be assured that its every joint is duly attached to the corslet, on the strength of which it, after all, depends. Now, such a joint in the armour of British India, and a most important one, is Kashmir.

What Kashmir once was, any reader of Keene's, or any other good, “History of Hindustan,” can easily see. The sense in which we call Kent, or Devonshire, the garden of England, fails to give anything like an equivalent to what Kashmir is to the North-West of India. What Kashmir has been, since we have had anything to do with it, is not to be contemplated without bringing a blush of shame to every Englishman's cheek.

When we defeated the Punjab army, the Khalsa, as it was called, and annexed the Punjab, Kashmir, as a portion of the dominions of Ranjit Sing, came into our possession. We happened to be “impecunious.” We sold the province to Golab Sing, the greatest extortioner, perhaps, of his time, for a crore of rupees, subject to payment, as nominal

tribute, of a certain number of shawls yearly. These are pretty regularly sent to Windsor, and figure as the gifts presented by the Queen to favoured brides. But who pays for them? It is notorious that the unhappy weavers work at the rate of about 1d. a-day. Such is the grinding taxation, that the revenue has fallen, since we transferred the Province, by nearly two-thirds. In any other country this would have caused a storm in a tea-cup—what in Europe would be called a revolution. But the Kashmiri is an easy-going individual. He may, like the cabman, “think a deuce of a lot,” but he gives no practical effect to his thoughts.

Nevertheless, the entire population is in a state of subacute discontent; and the present Ruler is safe only because his subjects are too timid to rebel; no one will make the first move.

Premising these very imperfect remarks as to the present state of the country, let us consider how its position, the will of its Ruler, or the discontent of its people, may affect us in case of a threatened Russian invasion.

Its position is one the importance of which it is difficult to overrate. From the new Russian frontier to Peshawar or Kashmir the distance, as the crow flies, is much less than that from the Caspian to Herat, and barely half that from Herat to the Indus; of the mountainous region, which separates the basins of the Jaxartes and the Indus, a region, till recently, quite unexplored, Russia has managed to “assimilate” Farghana, the only really fertile and valuable part. Farghana alone, properly cultivated, would provide all the commissariat wants of a fairly large army.

Chitral, acknowledging a very dubious allegiance to Kashmir, lies almost within the grasp of an enterprising Russian General. It is true that the country is difficult. The Alps are not sandhills, but they have been traversed by armies over and over again. Nor is there any impossibility in an army crossing the passes which lead from Farghana to Kashmir. *On ne fait pas des omelettes sans casser des œufs.* If the Russians are willing to sacrifice the lives of a sufficient number of men, we see no reason why they should not cross one or more of the passes enumerated in Dr. Hunter's *Gazeteer*, and easily make something more than a “diversion” or a feint from the Chitral side, even though their main attack might be from a more southerly quarter. Karategin, Darwaza, and Roshan, are admitted, even by the officiously optimistic *Pioneer*, to be at Russia's mercy whenever she likes to take them.

Let anyone look at any decent map of Asia, and see what this means. Yet we are absolutely ignorant of the real frontiers of a country which we sold. What finer chance for the Russians? We need only repeat the Penjdeh performance to have them on us in Kashmir as in Afghanistan. We are only just commencing to “delimitate” the boundaries of a province which is not, like Afghanistan, independent, but which is avowedly a part—and, let us again say, a very important part—of British India. It is only within the last month that “a British mission is being sent to Kashmir, in charge of Colonel Lockhart. The chief object of the mission is to obtain further geographical information concerning the countries on the northern and western frontiers of Kashmir. It will visit Chitral and the neighbourhood of that place, and will be absent for several months.” Yet it is thirty-five years since we sold the province. Political foresight, truly! Let anyone ask Mr. Cross, the Under-Secretary for India, who is usually candid enough to confess his ignorance, for an exact definition of the northern boundaries of Kashmir.

Now, here we have no real difficulty to encounter

except one of our own creation. During more than the third of a century have we allowed the existence of this standing danger, at one time far more easily removable than is now the case, when intrigue with every Native State on our northern frontier, or situate within our dominions, is the Russian *mot d'ordre*. We have not seen sufficient notice in the Press of this very important matter, and think it but right to call attention to it.

While recommending to our Indian Government, in the strongest terms, vigilance as to Russian proceedings on the side of Kashmir, we do not mean to indicate that it is from that quarter that a direct attack, feasible as we have shown it to be, is to be expected. On the contrary, the object will be (to use an Americanism) to "establish a raw." We are inclined to agree with our Indian contemporary that we may fairly expect small bodies of Usbeg cavalry under adventurous Russian officers to be sent in the summer to Shighnan and Wakhan to excite the tribes, who are probably not intensely devoted to their Afghan masters, to turn them out—no difficult matter—and proclaim their adhesion to the White Tsar. The same game may probably be played on a larger scale in Badakshan, whence not a few chiefs have gone on that journey to Kabul from which so few return. The road will then lie open to Chitral and the neighbouring countries dependent on Kashmir, where, of course, the same process of intriguing for "adhesion to the White Tsar" will be followed up. Meanwhile are we to be quiescent, and play into the hands of the Muscovite? Unquestionably we ought to have a Resident throughout the year in a much more central position than Leh. It is not because the passes are closed that intrigues do not go on, and a representative of the British Government should be lit rally *auprès* the Maharaja, no matter what the season. A competent officer—and our Indian services are rich in such—ought to have no difficulty in making his presence a boon, rather than a nuisance, even to a far more bigoted and exclusive Ruler than the Maharaja of Kashmir.

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. C. A. Szczepanski, S.C., Capt. M. K. Martin, S.C., Hon. Lieut. R. A. Chalmers, M.W.D., Col. C. Batchelor, Cav., Lieut. J. R. C. S. Colvin, S.C., Maj. A. J. Pearson, R.A.

Madras Estab.—Col. N. Swauston, S.C., Col. G. Briggs, S.C., Lieut. G. A. Welman, S.C., Lieut. E. Macmahon, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. J. C. H. Peacocke, Lieut. E. L. F. Marriott, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. B. Munro, R. T. Mallet, T. Blisset, T. H. Biggs, E. du C. Smithe, R. C. Battie, R. K. B. Thomson, L. E. H. Yates, E. Darlington, C. F. White, K. G. Gupta (Cov.), J. Boxwell (Cov.), C. F. Worsley (Cov.), A. de Crettes.

Bombay Estab.—L. W. Seymour, G. H. D. Wilson (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Col. A. J. Howes, Inf., 75 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—G. A. Phipps.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. S. Brown, p.l. converted into furlough for eighteen months; J. Curley, p.l. converted in m.c. eight months; A. A. Wace (Cov.), furlough four months; H. E. C. Vernon, extry. three months.

Bombay Estab.—J. D. Framjee (return cancelled), extry. fourteen weeks.

OBITUARY.

WE ought not to pass over without notice—if only on account of his relationship to our Royal family—the demise of the Red Prince, Frederic Charles of Prussia. Every member of the Prussian Royal family learns a "trade," to provide against the possibility of his being left destitute, were the dynasty to be driven from the throne. We believe the late Prince was a shoemaker. But all the princes are, *en attendant* the time when they may be *destitués*, entered, as is every Prussian subject, on the effective list of the army. So was it with Frederic Charles, and he proved himself a worthy scion of a gallant family. He first won his spurs in Schleswig, being then a youngster of nineteen; but showing, even at that early age, remarkable military intuition, not that much credit was to be got out of shooting down a few hundred Danes, who had only muzzle-loading muskets to oppose to the needle-guns of their enemies; nevertheless, the Prince showed an unusual grasp of the exact military position, which did not fail to attract the attention of old Wangel, the Commander-in-Chief. From that period his career was that of a General in time of peace. In 1870, after four years' repose, the Red Prince found himself, early in August, face to face with the bulk of the French army, under Bazaine. The three desperate battles, variously named, of the 14th, 16th, and 18th of August followed; and the French, who had at one time all but snatched the victory from their enemies, were shut up in Metz. A hundred thousand men were put *hors de combat* in those three furious struggles at Vionville, Mars-la-Tour (or Gravelotte), and St. Privat. The surrender of Bazaine, with three Field Marshals, generals without number, and 170,000 men, led the Emperor of Germany, then King of Prussia, to confer on the Prince the rank of Field-Marshal. Perhaps the Red Prince's most brilliant exploits took place after the surrender of Metz. Strategically, they are universally admitted to have shown exceptional military ability. After the termination of the French war, the Prince led a comparatively retired life, never forgetting that he was a soldier *quand même*, and rejoicing especially in the society of military men. His death, before his daughter, the Duchess of Connaught—the wife, as well as the daughter, of a soldier—had the opportunity of seeing him on her return from India, will be regretted, not by the Royal family alone.

MANY of our readers who never met, will, by name at least, remember the dashing, cavalry leader who led a splendid regiment (extemporized by himself) to China, where it was always known as Fane's Horse. A member of the Madras Army, which has furnished to the service an exceptional number of officers distinguished in political and in semi-political work, Fane entered the army in 1845, and obtained a lieutenancy in 1853. He served in the Punjab Irregular Cavalry from 1849 to 1857, and was present in several engagements against the hill tribes on the North-West Frontier. He also took part in the pursuit and final capture of Tantia Topee in Central India, in 1859. The gallant officer was promoted to a captaincy in 1860, became major in 1861, lieutenant-colonel in 1869, and colonel in 1875. He raised a regiment of irregular cavalry for service in China, and was present at the taking of the Peiho forts. He also commanded "Fane's Horse" in the engagement of Sinho, and in the actions of Chinkiawhaw and Pulli-chi-on, and the capture of Peking. For these services he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He was promoted to the rank of major general in 1879. General Fane, who was a kinsman of the Earl of Westmoreland, married, in 1879, Agnes, daughter of Sir Henry Bold Houghton.

WHAT is there which the Chinese do *not* claim to have invented? We should have thought ourselves safe in naming the telephone. But no:—

At a recent meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in Shanghai, a paper by Dr. Macgowan was read on the early use of telephones in China. It detracts nothing from the merit of the ingenious physicists who have conferred on mankind the boon of the telephone that its principles are familiar to uncivilised peoples, several of whom are in possession of rudimentary telephones. It was, we opine, when the Chinese were in their youth that they constructed the rudimentary instrument. It consists of two bamboo cylinders, one and a half to two inches in diameter, and four in length; one end of each is closed by a tympanum of pig bladder, which is perforated for the transmitting string, the string kept in place by being knotted. This rude instrument is styled the "listening tubes," and is employed for amusement as a toy, conveying whispers forty or fifty feet. Besides this toy Chinese ingenuity produced, about a century and a half ago, the "thousand mile speaker." The implement is described as "a roll of copper, likened to a fire, containing an artful device; whispered into and immediately closed, the confined message, however long, may be conveyed to any distance; and thus in a battle secret instructions may be conveniently communicated. It is a contrivance of extraordinary merit." The inventor of the "thousand mile speaker," Chiang Shuncsin, of Huichou, flourished during the reign of Kang-hsi, A.D. 1662-1772. He wrote on occult science, astronomy, &c. The above account of his invention was taken from his works by the author of a Fukien Miscellany.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 16, City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta; Vega (s), Calcutta.—17, Clan Mackay (s), Bombay; Verona (s), Bombay.—18, Clan Fraser (s), Bombay; Nedjed (s), Bombay; Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta.—19, Roman Empire, Calcutta; Kangra (s), Bombay; Candahar, Calcutta.—20, Roman Empire, Calcutta.—21, Sutlej (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—June 13, California (s), Liverpool.—15, Nizam (s), London; Raffaele Rubattino (s), Marseilles; Gulf of Papua (s), Liverpool.—16, Thibet (s), Colombo.

CALCUTTA.—June 17, Governor (s), Liverpool.—20, Clan Macgregor (s), Liverpool; Persia (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—June 17, Duke of Devonshire (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 17, Siam (s), Calcutta; Pekin (s), Calcutta; Merton Hall (s), Kurrachee.—19, Wingate (s), Bombay; Engineer (s), Calcutta; Iron Cross, Rangoon; St. Marnock, Calcutta.—21, Clan Forbes (s), Bombay; Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta; Rydal Hall (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—June 18, Clan Mackenzie (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—June 18, Hespania (s), London.—20, Duke of Sutherland (s).

MADRAS.—June 15, Clan Mackintosh (s), London; Rewa (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, June 24; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 2; from Brindisi, July 6.

For Bombay: Mr. J. N. Vinall, Mr. Bond, Mr. A. H. Macaulay, Mr. T. Twiss, Mr. Sepp, Mr. Heath, Mr. W. M. Thorburn, Mr. Ingham, Miss Heath, Mr. A. Bannerman, Mr. D. Lane. From Venice: Mr. Brittain. From Brindisi: Mr. J. W. Sweet, Mr. H. F. B. Frost, Mr. C. A. Smith, Mr. Melville, Miss Hope. For Alexandria: Mr. M. Law.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, July 1; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 9; from Brindisi, July 13.

For Bombay: Mr. Jeukins, Mr. F. J. Millard, Mr. C. W. Baker, Mr. Siddons, Mr. T. Ranger. From Brindisi: Mr. R. F. Rampini, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Hartwell, Mr. E. M. Fulton, Mr. T. Beck.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, July 1; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 9; from Brindisi, July 13.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Fleming, Mr. Mackay.

For Madras: Miss C. Abbott, Mr. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Busted.

For Malta: Lieut. W. G. Davis.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, July 8; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, July 16; from Brindisi, July 20.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Coke. From Brindisi: Mr. C. Harold, Mrs. Oldham, Miss Duffins, Mr. J. B. Clarke, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Mr. Suiglia, Mr. R. Row, Mr. G. Burman.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, July 15; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, July 23; from Brindisi, July 27.

For Calcutta: Mr. L. A. Martyr.

For Port Said: Mr. M. Horrocks.

S.s. *Venetia*, from London, July 22; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 30; from Brindisi, Aug. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Sandford. From Brindisi: Mr. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Miss Waddington.

S.s. *Teheran*, from London, July 29; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 6; from Brindisi, Aug. 10.

For Bombay: From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Birks. From Brindisi: Mr. C. E. Frost.

Per s.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Aug. 5.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Drid, Mr. and Mrs. Cutter. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth.

Per s.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Aug. 12.

For Madras: Rev. — Hill.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. C. Hoyle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. H. Weighell, June 1.

From London: Mr. E. H. Grennan, Mr. H. P. N. Kennedy, Mr. F. S. Lamb, Mr. B. Thilberg, Lieut. A. H. Randolph, Major H. H. Costobadir, Capt. A. C. Burmeister, Dr. H. Carter, Capt. L. Digby, Capt. H. Hart, Mrs. Rivett-Carnac and infant, Mrs. J. Davidson. From Port Said: Lieut. G. Ballard, R.N., Mr. J. Hand.

From Brindisi: Mr. E. Parker, Surgeon-Major W. C. Kiernander, Mr. A. Andrews, Mr. L. Moore, Dr. A. Kees, Mr. C. Brereton, Mr. W. S. Owen, Mr. C. M. Davies, Mr. H. Hirschorn.

From Aden: Capt. C. Creagh, Mr. Deane, Conductor W. Walker, Major Inglis.

At MARSEILLES, per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Captain Johnson, June 13.

From Bombay: Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lord and Lady Downe, Mr. A. de Souza Larcher, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Norfor, Mr. E. McCullum, Mr. A. Keyser, Mr. Doake, Rev. — Blunt, Mr. Adamson, Mr. B. H. Blacker, Mr. Monies, Major Oldham, Lieut. Hodgson, Mr. A. W. Chapman, Dr. Scott, Mr. P. Clark, Mr. J. A. Shepherd, Major Vibart, Mrs. Wardrop, Mrs. Loch, Rev. J. W. Bailey, Mr. J. Orr, Mr. W. W. W. and Mrs. Kensington, Mr. F. D. Parker, Messrs. W. Loning, H. North, M. White, W. Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. Witham, Dr. J. T. Grey, Mr. C. C. Robinson. For London: Mr. A. Anderson, Mrs. Collings and child, Sidi Nasarullah Khan, Mrs. Nightingale, Mr. J. Barrow, Mrs. Pitt and child, Mr. Mant, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Tuthill, Mrs. Dickenson, Mr. K. Hanger, Colonel and Mrs. Withers and child, Mr. J. D. Little, Mrs. Reid and child.

From Suez: General Sir E. Wood, Major Wingate, Mr. Raikes.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Lombardy*, Capt. Thompson, June 13.

From Bombay: For Venice: Mr. Diennan, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and child.

From Madras: For Venice: Mr. A. Oakley.

From Alexandria: Sir J. Willoughby, Mr. Roper, Major S. Wortley. For Venice: Mr. Tamvaco, Mr. Snowden, Cour Les Bey and daughter, Mr. Adda, Mr. A. Kassan, wife and two children, Messrs. Ades and party, Mr. and Mrs. Manser and party, Mr. Tany, Mr. Blue, Sir E. Wilson, Judge Barringer, Mrs. Barringer, Mr. J. Thompson.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. Loggin, June 16.

From Bombay: Mrs. Fenton and child, Major G. C. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Chart and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Dundas, Mr. S. G. Batten, Mr. Grimwood, Mr. Laidlaw, Capt. and Mrs. Temple and children, Mrs. Cotes, Colonel and Mrs. Barton, Miss Taylor, Messrs. A. Houston, R. C. Williams, T. E. Summerton, Mrs. Davis and child, Mrs. Leith and three children, Mr. A. Porthouse, Mrs. Miller and two children, Mr. J. Quin, Hon. C. Gonne, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew, Mr. and Mrs. Ridgway, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Chickgars, Mr. J. Macmillan.

From Suez: Mr. Treherne, Hon. Mrs. Talbot, Miss S. Worthy, Colonel Rogers, Major Cavanaugh, Mr. L. Kirving, Capt. Rice, Capt. Stokes, Colonel Elliott, R.H.A., Mrs. Weir and child, Mrs. Lima and children, Miss Cook.

From Calcutta: Mr. Edwards.

From Port Said: Mrs. J. Hand and child, Mrs. Collins.

From Malta: Miss L. Cumberland, Mrs. Pulleyblank, Mrs. Westrop, Mrs. Levenson and child, Mr. Trigg, Mr. and Mrs. Daniell, Miss Finucane, Mr. Mackinnon and child, Brigade-Surgeon Colohan, Miss Colohan, Mr. and Mrs. Barter and niece, Mr. R. Olt, Mrs. Gehle and child, Rev. Debone, Rev. F. P. Sampson, Mrs. Tyrwhitt and child.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Mongolia*, June 20.

Mr. H. Ashton, Major Ames, R.A., Mr. T. Macfarlane, Mr. W. T. Lukster, Mr. F. T. Jameson, Lady Gordon, Miss Gordon, Miss Bevers, Mr. F. G. Murray, Mr. Coulfax, Mr. T. W. Sedgwick, Mr. E. W. Digby, Colonel Stintt, Mr. Fielder, Mr. R. H. Baker, Mr. Tintner, Mr. C. A. Browne, Mr. T. B. Pepler, Mr. R. H. Wilson, Mr. H. Barry, Mr. C. Coomber, Mr. J. Russell, Surgeon-Major Keeland, Mr. C. R. Barker, Dr. A. Barry, Mr. J. Thornburn, Mr. D. N. Dady, Mr. and Mrs. Brandt, Vice-Admiral W. N. W. Hewitt, Mr. P. J. Leveson, Mr. Bampton, Mr. J. Binder, Mr. Suby, Mr. Riches, Mr. E. A. Berrachi, Mrs. M. B. Bey and child, Mr. Maynard, Mrs. Calliard and daughter.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Venetia*, Capt. A. B. Daniell, from Bombay, June 2.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. H. Saunders, Rev. Hector Marduff, Mr. John Stark, Mr. Everard W. Digby, Mrs. Corder and infant, Mrs. Love-day and four children, Mr. F. C. Berry, Barrack-Sergeant and Mrs. S. Ling, Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson, Mr. Man Singh, Me Pennillal, Mr. Grimes, Colonel Strutt.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. F. Brandt, Mr. E. Coomber, Mr. D. R. Dady, Dr. Barry, Surgeon-Major Keeland, Mr. John Russell, Mr. J. G. Scott, Mr. R. H. Wilson.

For Venice: Mr. J. Tintner, Mr. R. H. Baker, Mr. Feidler, Lieut. C. A. R. Browne.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Campos E. Noreña.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. Ashdown, from London, June 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. MacDonald, Mr. E. A. Hobson.

For Colombo: Miss Lovell.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Mr. J. Duff, Mr. Aitken, Mr. D. Gorman, Lieut. L. G. Oliver, Mr. Irving.

For Malta: Miss Laud, Rev. G. Bey, Lieut. Kelly.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Gwalior*, Capt. P. Harris, sailing on June 9.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Stoney and two children, Mr. Short.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. V. M. Philips.

For Venice: Major and Mrs. J. R. Byng, Mr. James Hutton.

By the s.s. *Teheran*, Capt. W. G. Nantes, sailing on June 16.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. P. Jeffreys and children, Mr. James G. Greivie.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 23.)

LEMAISTRE, Mr. G. H., assistant examiner, is transferred from the office of the examiner, P.W. Accounts, Bengal, to that of the examiner, Provincial State Railways, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

DAVIES, Lieut. R. D. C., assumed charge of his duties as assistant cantonment magistrate, Morar, on April 23.

RAINIER, Mr. P., Class III. of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

MAXWELL, Captain R. C., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is transferred from the office of the director-general of Railways to the Bolan Railway.

SAVORY, Mr. H. G. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Punjab Northern to the Bolan Railway.

DEASE—MONTAGUE—Messrs. P. P. Dease, executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., and J. M. Montague, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, are transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Jhansi-Manikpur to the Bolan Railway.

COWPER—SHAW—Messrs. G. Cowper, executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., and W. R. Shaw, assistant engineer, 1st grade, are posted to the Bolan Railway.

BARTLETT, Mr. T. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Bolan Railway.

WEIGHTMAN, Mr. W. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Bolan Railway.

BAKER, Mr. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Nagpur-Bengal to the Bolan Railway.

WILLIAMS, Mr. R. C., assistant traffic superintendent, Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Establishment, is granted one year's leave to Europe on medical certificate.

BARCLAY, Surgeon A., M.B., is confirmed in the appointment of secretary to the Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India from April 1.

GRANT, Hon. J. P., C.S., took his seat as an officiating judge of the High Court of Judicature of Fort William in Bengal on the 12th inst.

HAMMOND, Lieut.-Colonel H. A., to officiate as Inspector-General of Police and Jails in the Central Provinces during the absence on furlough of Lieut.-Colonel M. M. Bowie, but, pending Lieut.-Colonel Hammond's return from furlough, Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., to officiate temporarily in that appointment, from the date on which he received charge from Lieut.-Colonel Bowie.

The following temporary appointments are made in the Berar police, from April 1, consequent on the departure of furlough on Mr. E. W. D. Moffatt, officiating district superintendent of police, 3rd class, viz. :—

HEATH, Mr. H. A., district superintendent, 4th class, to officiate as a district superintendent, 3rd class.

FRASER, Mr. C. A., assistant superintendent, to officiate as a district superintendent, 4th class.

SEWELL, Mr. J. T. B. D., to officiate as an assistant superintendent of police.

The following temporary promotions are made during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Captain E. S. Wood, conservator of forests of the 2nd (officiating 1st) grade in Oudh, from April 28 :—

PONSONBY, Mr. C. J., deputy conservator of

forests of the 1st grade in Oudh, to officiate in the 3rd grade of conservators of forests, and to have charge of the forest department in Oudh, in addition to his own duties.

ELLIS, Mr. R. H. M., deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in Bengal, to officiate in the 1st grade of deputy conservator of forests.

VANSOMEREN, Major G. J., M.G.L.I., conservator of forests of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade in Berar, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of conservators of forests, from April 28, during the absence on furlough of Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Doveton, M.S.C., conservator of forests in the Central Provinces.

LOWIE—MURRAY—BARRETT—The undermentioned officiating assistant conservators of forests of the 3rd grade are appointed substantially pro tem. to be assistant conservators of the 3rd grade, from Feb. 7 :—Mr. A. E. Lowrie, Ajmere; Mr. E. Murray and J. E. Barrett, Punjab.

FURLONGHS.

BICKERTON, Mr. C. H. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, is granted furlough to England for seven months, from April 9.

ADDIS, Mr. H. B., executive engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted leave on medical certificate for five months and fourteen days, from Feb. 13.

HODGSON, Lieut. G. B., assistant superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

HORST, Mr. H., deputy superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, from July 6.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

MELVILLE, Lieut. S. J., Suffolk Regiment, wing officer 4th Bengal Infantry—Sept. 6, 1883.

COLQUHOUN, Major J. A. S., R.A., to be officiating superintendent of factories, vice Major J. G. Stone, R.A., on leave, dated March 27.

CAMPBELL, Captain W. M., R.A., to be an additional commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, from May 6.

MASSY, Lieut. W. G., R.A., officiating commissary of ordnance, 4th class, is confirmed in that appointment from April 6.

JONES—The appointment of Lieut. J. Jones to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry is cancelled.

LEAHY, Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. P., Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment from May 11.

HANNAH, First Grade Apothecary A.R., is transferred to the Pension establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

REYNOLDS, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. S., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from March 2.

SINGLETON, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. C., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from March 2.

IRWIN, Captain L. B., to be major in the army from May 16.

CORSE-SCOTT, Captain J., to be major in the army from May 16.

JENNINGS, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. M., General List, Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army from May 20.

MARSH, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. B., General List, Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army from May 20.

CRACROFT, Colonel B., Bengal S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service from July 20, subject to H.M.'s approval.

RAYMOND, Mr. R., assistant engineer, Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service.

GATHERER, Mr. A. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad, is temporarily transferred to Rajputana, and appointed to officiate as superintendent engineer and secretary to the agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana in the P.W. Department, with temporary rank of superintending engineer, 3rd class.

HOME, Colonel R. C.I.E., R.E., chief engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem., ceased to be on deputation in the office of the secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, on March 31.

The undermentioned officers are temporarily transferred in the interests of the public service from the North-West Provinces and Oudh to State Railways, and their services placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways :—

DOUGLAS, Mr. E. W. S., executive engineer, 3rd grade.

BRAND, Mr. W. H., examiner of Imperial State Railway Accounts, North-West Provinces and Central India, is appointed to officiate as examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, during the absence of Mr. I. S. Hubbard on furlough.

MOSS, Mr. T., examiner of Public Works Accounts, is temporarily appointed to the charge of the office of examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, in addition to his own duties, pending the return of Mr. Brand from privilege leave.

STEWART—The transfer of Lieut. J. Stewart, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the Military Works Department is cancelled.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

HALLET, Major C. E., Bengal S.C., deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class (m.c.), for one year.

PRIOR, Lieut. H. M., Bombay S.C., military accountant, third class, is granted leave within Indian limits (m.c.) for 182 days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, May 21.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

DAVIS, Lieut. C., supernumerary on the establishment 14th Sikhs, to be officiating squadron officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice Broome, appointed to the 13th Bengal Lancers.

HOWELL, Lieut. L. J., supernumerary on the establishment 18th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer (on probation) 7th Bengal Cavalry, vice Pollard, on furlough.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. F. E., 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, is detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-master-General's Department, and directed to join at Simla.

WATKINS, Lieut. L. G., R.A., is directed to proceed from Saugor to Gwalior, to join No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade Lancashire Division R.A.

YOUNG, Lieut. N. E., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meer Meer to Saugor, and join Q Battery 3rd Brigade R.A., to which he has been transferred.

The candidate named below has been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standard :—

KEOUGH, Surgeon A., M.D., Medical Staff, higher standard in Hindustani.

STRACHEY—Presidency district order, No. 133, dated Feb. 20, appointing Lieut. J. Strachey, 11th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as garrison quartermaster, Fort William, in addition to his other duties, from Feb. 20, vice Captain Spencer proceeded with his regiment, the 17th Loyal Poorbeahs to Egypt, is confirmed.

FURLOUGH.

BURTON, Lieut. E. B., 15th Bengal Cavalry (Staff Corps), has leave of absence to Naini Tal, on private affairs, from May 15 to Aug. 15.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 27.)

THOMSON, Mr. W. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Raneeunge sub-division of that district.

WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Buddruck, Balasore, is transferred to Cuttack, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

EDGAR, Mr. J. W., C.S.I., is appointed to act as secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

DAWSON, Mr. F. A., district superintendent of police, 5th grade, is appointed to act in the 4th

grade of district superintendents of police, with effect from the 2nd ult., during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. G. R. K. Meares, or until further orders.

ROBERTS, Mr. H. V. H., district superintendent of police, Malda, is appointed to act in the 4th grade of district superintendents of police, with effect from the 11th ult., during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. Munro, or until further orders.

WALLER, Colonel H. E., district superintendent of police, Durbhunga, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 3rd inst.

BURDETT, Rev. W. J., chaplain of Bankipore, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on March 1.

STRETTELL, Mr. G. W., deputy conservator of forests, Bengal, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be honorary magistrates for independent bench at the sudder station of the Purneah district, and are vested with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class :—

SHAW, Surgeon-Major J. C., made over charge of the Durbhunga Jail to Mr. J. C. Price on May 9.

ALLEN, Mr. D. B., made over charge of the Patna Jail to Surgeon-Major J. C. Shaw on May 13.

FRENCH, Surgeon-Major J. G., made over charge of the Patna Jail to Mr. D. B. Allen on May 7.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 21.)

CLARK, Mr. W. O., on the completion of his special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, is placed on special duty as additional divisional judge of the Amritsar Divisional Court, with effect from May 13.

LAWRENCE, Mr. W. R., on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties as under-secretary to the Punjab Government at Simla on May 11, relieving Mr. R. E. Younghusband, who reverted to assistant commissioner.

ROSS, Surgeon-Major G. C., civil surgeon, is transferred from Delhi to Gurdaspur, where he assumed charge of his duties on April 17, relieving Surgeon-Major G. Thomson, transferred.

CUNNINGHAM, Surgeon J. A., officiating civil surgeon, from Amritsar to Delhi, where he assumed charge of his duties on April 13, relieving Surgeon-Major G. C. Ross, transferred.

THOMSON, Surgeon-Major G., civil surgeon, from Gurdaspur to Jullundur, where he assumed his duties on April 20, relieving Assistant Surgeon Mehr Chand.

LEWIS, Surgeon G. (Queen's Own), Corps of Guides, assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Mardan on April 28, relieving Surgeon S. Silcock.

DUNCAN, Surgeon-Major J., 1st Punjab Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of Sheikh Budin for the present season, with effect from May 6.

CLOSE, Mr. A. H., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Peshawar, during the absence on leave of Captain Nixon. The following order is confirmed :—

Regimental order, dated May 5, making the following temporary appointments in the 1st Sikh Infantry, vice Colonel H. C. P. Rice, who vacates the command :—

McKINNON, Lieutenant-Colonel C. K., officiating second in command, to officiate as commandant.

BROWNLOW, Major C. C., wing commander, to officiate as second in command.

LAMBE, Major A. F., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander in addition to his other duties.

ROSS, Colonel A. G., second in command 1st Sikh Infantry, rejoined from duty with the 5th Punjab Infantry, and assumed the command of the 1st Sikh Infantry as officiating commandant on May 11.

IVES, Mr. J. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed on April 25 the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

HIGHAM, Mr. T., executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed superintendent of works in charge of the Western Jumna Canal Circle from April 7.

FURLOUGHS.

SMYTH—The furlough granted to Mr. J. W. Smyth, judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, has been extended by the Secretary of State for India by a period of five months and a-half.

SMITH, Mr. T., district superintendent of police, Lahore, has obtained privilege leave for two months and sixteen days from June 1.

NIXON, Captain E. B., district superintendent of police, Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave for two months and seven days from June 4.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 23.)

DENNISTON, Mr. J. L., officiating district and Sessions judge, Ghazipur, has been granted furlough to Europe for seventeen months, from May 25.

HAMMOND, Rev. B., chaplain of Jhansi, is allowed leave on medical certificate for six months from May 7.

LAMB, Lieut. G., 1st Leicester Regiment, to hold charge of the duties of cantonment magistrate of Fyzabad, in addition to his military duties, during the absence on deputation of Captain A. W. D. Campbell.

BOND, Mr. S. P., civil surgeon of Partabgarh, to be in visiting medical charge of Sultanpur from May 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 23.)

YOUNG, Mr. W., President, High School, Jubbulpore, appointed to officiate as inspector of schools, 3rd grade, in addition to his own duties, assumed charge of his duties on the 13th current from Mr. G. Thompson.

WILLIAMS, Mr. F. St. Clair, extra assistant commissioner, is posted to the Nagpur district on his return from the furlough granted to him.

DOVETON, Lieut.-Colonel J. C., on return from the furlough granted him, assumed charge of the office of conservator of forests, Central Provinces, on the 21st current, from Mr. R. Thompson, officiating conservator of forests.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, May 21.)

HENDERSON—On the return from privilege leave of Major H. J. Peet, deputy commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Captain P. E. Henderson, B.S.C., assistant commissioner, is posted to Jowai, but will remain for the present in Shillong as an assistant to the deputy commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

LEONARD, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is, in the interests of the public service, transferred from the Naga Hills to the Kamrup district, which latter division he joined on the afternoon of May 18.

DENNE—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. R. T. Denne, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Ben Assam Railway, from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of the same.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, May 16.)

JAMESON—FRASER—Mr. T. D. Jameson, superintendent of police, made over, and Mr. J. S. D. Fraser, assistant superintendent of police, received, charge of the police of the Rangoon Town district on May 7.

FURLOUGHS.

LAW—Privilege leave for forty-five days is granted to Mr. J. M. Law, assistant superintendent of police, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

STEWART—Leave on medical certificate for three months is granted to Mr. R. G. Stewart, assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, in extension of the leave granted to him.

ADAMSON—Privilege leave of three months is granted to Mr. H. Adamson, C.S., assistant commissioner and settlement officer, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 26.)

POWER—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. F. T. Power, principal assistant to the Agent, Vizagapatam, to be additional sessions judge for the trial of such sessions cases as may arise within the agency tracts in his division.

CAVENDISH, Mr. E. L. F., acting assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot, to act as assistant superintendent of police, Malabar (Palghat), during the employment on other duty of Mr. H. D. Robinson.

WRIGHT, Rev. C. H. L., to act as chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount with Pallaveram during the absence of the Rev. D. G. Clarke on privilege leave.

The following transfers are ordered :—

DE WINTON, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 3rd grade, substantive pro tem, from the P.W. Stores and Workshops division to the office of the chief engineer for irrigation, Ootacamund, for special duty.

WHITELEY, Mr. J. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Gudivada division to the 2nd circle, for duty in the Sangam Project division.

O'CONNELL, Mr. H. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Sangam Project division to the 5th circle, for duty in the P.W. Stores and Workshops division, on being relieved by Mr. J. J. Whiteley, assistant engineer, 1st grade.

The following reversions and promotions are made :—

LAMBERT, Mr. G. R., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from May 6.

DEMORGAN, Mr. W. C., to be executive engineer, fourth grade (temporary rank), from May 6.

The following posting is ordered by the Superintending Engineer, II. Circle :—

WHITELEY, Mr. J. J., assistant engineer, from the Gudivada division to the Kistna Western division for charge of the Eastern sub-division.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

BROWNE, Lieutenant W., 1st Battalion Irish Rifles, dated April 26.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

SMALLEY, Major P., to be lieutenant colonel, dated May 20.

GODFREY, Major G., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated May 20.

WOOD, Lieut.-Colonel E. A., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £595 per annum, dated June 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

CONNOR—The services of Captain W. D. Connor, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

BYNG, Major T. R., Staff Corps, deputy-assistant adjutant-general, Nagpore force (m.c.), for one year.

LOWRY, Lieut. W. H., probationer Staff Corps, wing officer 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, is granted leave to England, to appear before a medical board.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, May 21.)

The undermentioned officers are detailed to attend the garrison class at Bangalore, commencing on June 15 :—

ENGLISH, Captain A. J., 14th Hussars.

HOGGAN, Captain W. R., D 1st Royal Artillery.

MAYOW, Captain M. Wynell, adjutant R.A., British Burma division.

EARLE, Lieut. W. H. S., No. 4, Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

SHUTE, Lieut. A. B., No. 2, Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.
 THACKWELL, Captain E. L. R., 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.
 CLEMENTS, Captain R. A. P., 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers.
 SMITH, Lieut. H. W., 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.
 LEMPIERE, Lieut. G. B., 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.
 LOWRY, Lieut. H. W., 13th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
 KIRWAN, Lieut. G. H., 17th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
 HONYWOOD, Lieut. W., 29th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
 AUCHINCLOSS, Major, Royal Scots Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.
 HAUGHTON, Lieut.-Colonel (Colonel) J., is appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Lucknow. He is directed to proceed to that station instead of to Ahmedabad as ordered.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department under the provision of Clause 71, India Army Circulars, 1883 :—
 HUGGINS, Lieut. P. G., S.C., 21st Regiment Madras Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

WRATISLAW, Major M. H., wing officer 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Nagpore force, during the absence of Major Byng on furlough (medical certificate).

JAMES, Lieut.-Colonel J. P., Staff Corps, to be station officer at Trichinopoly.

GRANT, Lieut. C. J. W., 5th Madras Infantry, wing officer (on probation) sub pro tem., to be wing officer (on probation), vice Irving Noble, transferred.

YOUNG, Lieut. W. B., 5th Madras Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Weston, who remains seconded for service on the staff.

NICHOLLS, Lieut. A., 9th Madras Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the 11th Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, sub pro tem., vice Pryce, seconded for service as adjutant of Volunteers, Lieut. R. W. Falcon, supernumerary on the establishment of the 30th Madras Infantry, to officiate as wing officer, vice Wylie, employed in the Hyderabad Contingent.

HENDERSON, Lieut. J. L., 10th Madras Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Mathias, transferred.

FOORD, Lieut.-Colonel A. W., 14th Madras Infantry, wing commander, to be second in command sub pro tem., vice Moore, retired. Lieut. H. W. Laing, supernumerary on the establishment of the 20th Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Howlett. Lieut. F. D. Maxwell, officiating wing officer 9th Madras Infantry, to be attached to the regiment.

BURROWS, Lieut. W. G., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 16th Madras Infantry (on probation) sub pro tem., vice Elton, promoted.

BURTON, Lieut. H. G., supernumerary on the establishment of the 3rd Light Infantry, to be wing officer 16th Madras Infantry (on probation) sub pro tem., vice Rice, seconded for service in the Commissariat Department.

KIRWAN, Lieut. G. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 17th Madras Infantry (on probation) sub pro tem., vice Hawkes, who remains seconded for service as adjutant of volunteers.

LOUDON, Lieut. F. A., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 25th Madras Infantry (on probation) sub pro tem., vice Nedham, seconded for service in the Bengal Commissariat Department.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. P. T., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 26th Madras Infantry (on probation), vice Campbell, promoted.

DAWES, Lieut. W. M., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 28th Madras Infantry (on probation), vice Ansell, deceased.

THORNTON, Lieut. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the 30th Madras Infantry, to

be wing officer 31st Light Infantry (on probation), vice Campbell, transferred. Lieut. Thornton will remain attached to the 22nd Madras Infantry.

OSWALD, Lieut. W. A., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 31st Light Infantry (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Rideout, seconded for service in the Commissariat Department.

HAWKS, Lieut. G. S. W., supernumerary on the establishment of the 26th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer 32nd Madras Infantry (on probation), vice Chapman, promoted.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

WROUGHTON, Lieut.-Colonel W. N., Army Education Department, assistant superintendent, Army Schools, ninety days' accumulated privilege leave, from May 30, to Pulneys or Nilgiris.

TUNNELL, Captain R. H. C., Staff Corps, wing officer 30th Madras Infantry, for ninety-two days, from April 12.

EWART, Lieut. R. H., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, for six months, from May 11, to Kasauli on private affairs.

PERSE, Mr. H., acting assistant superintendent of police, Malabar District, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one year.

ROSS, Mr. H. T., superintendent of police, Ganjam, is granted an extension of leave without allowances from Feb. 10.

BELL, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is granted furlough for one year, ten months, and nine days, from July 31.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 22.)

The following notifications by the Government of India in the Public Works Department are republished for information :—

BARTLETT, Mr. T. W., executive engineer, second grade, State Railways, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Director-General of Railways.

LINDSAY—The services of Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., superintending engineer, first class, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways for employment as engineer-in-chief of the Bolan Railway.

RICHEY, Mr. J. B., C.S., C.S.I., is appointed Chief Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, Judicial Educational and Separate Departments, vice Mr. C. Gonne, C.S., C.S.I., retired.

DIMMOCK, Surgeon H. P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), officiating civil surgeon, Shikarpur, passed an examination in Sindhi on the 22nd ult.

JENKINS, Mr. J. L., B.A., C.S., assistant collector and magistrate, Shikarpur, passed with credit an examination in Teluchi on the 9th ult.

FURLOUGH.

HORNIDGE, Mr. S., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from June 15, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY.

O'NEILL—The undermentioned military pupil, having passed his final examination at the Grant Medical College, is promoted to the grade of sub-assistant apothecary, with effect from April 23 :—J. T. O'Neill.

The following substantive pro tem. promotions in the commissariat department are ordered, with effect from April 21, vice Colonel W. Luckhardt, C.B., deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class, seconded on appointment as assistant commissary-general for transport, Karachi-Rhindli line :—

TEED, Major I., deputy assistant commissary-general, second class, to be deputy assistant commissary-general, first grade, sub pro tem.

DOBBS, Captain G. C., sub-assistant commissary-general, first class, to be deputy assistant commissary-general, second class, sub pro tem.

WARDEN, Lieut. H. B., sub-assistant commissary-general, second class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, first class, sub pro tem.

COWPER, Lieut. H., H.M.'s 16th N.I., is appointed sub-assistant commissary-general, second class, sub pro tem.

HEYTHUYSEN—The date of retirement of Colonel H. R. M. Van Heythuysen, S.C., is May 31, and not May 28.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, May 29.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

WILLOUGHBY, Major G. F., second in command 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to be commandant, vice Colonel Stack, with effect from June 1.

STEVENS, Major M. W., second squadron commander to be second in command, vice Major Willoughby appointed commandant.

MAYNE, Captain M., third squadron commander (commandant H.E. the Governor's Body Guard), to be second squadron commander, vice Major Stevens, appointed second in command.

HOGG, Captain H. C., third squadron commander, to be second squadron commander, vice Captain Mayne, seconded for service on the Staff.

GEORGEHAN, Lieut. T. P., squadron officer and adjutant (attached to Transport Department, Egyptian Expeditionary Force), to be 3rd squadron commander, vice Captain Hogg, appointed 2nd squadron commander.

EDWARDS, Lieut. F. G. M., S.C., attached (officiating wing officer 23rd N.L.I.), to be squadron officer, vice Lieut. Phayre, seconded for service on the Staff.

YOUNG, Captain H. P., Poona Horse, squadron officer (officiating 3rd squadron commander) to be 3rd squadron commander, vice Captain Anderson, seconded for service with the Transport Department, Suakim Expeditionary Force.

YORSTOUN, Lieut. M. E. Cartheu (officiating squadron officer 1st Sind Horse), to be squadron officer, vice Captain Young, appointed 3rd squadron commander.

MELLISS, Lieut. C. G., officiating wing officer 9th N.I., to be wing officer 1st N.I. (Lieut. Melliss will remain attached to the 9th N.I. until further orders.)

BROOME, Lieut. R. D., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer 9th N.I.

TRENCH, Lieut. G. F. C., Royal Scotch Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, is, under instructions from India Head Quarters, attached to the 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, pending orders from H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief as to his disposal.

RAYMOND—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. H. W. Raymond, Royal Irish Rifles, who was temporarily attached to the 2nd Battalion East York Regiment on resigning his probationary appointment in the Bombay S.C., is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment.

FURLOUGHS.

CROCKETT—The extension of leave granted to Captain and Paymaster W. T. Crockett, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, by Government General Order No. 287, dated May 13, is cancelled from the 11th idem.

BLANEY, Surgeon R., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for six months on urgent private affairs from the 15th inst.

FOWLE, Lieutenant F. C., G.I.P.R. Volunteer Corps, is granted fourteen months' leave of absence from May 14.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate :—

KETTLERWELL, Colonel T., Staff Corps, commandant 20th N.I.

WITHERS, Lieutenant-Colonel J., Staff Corps, commandant 25th N.I.

REEVES, Lieutenant-Colonel H. N., Staff Corps, political agent, Kolhar and Southern Maratha Country.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 29.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 90½	to 96½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99	to 100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to 92½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	5 pr.ct.	740
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	840
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	590
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	95

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	800
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurachee) ...	1,100	100	1,220
Apollo ...	400	10	310
Bellary ...	1,000	25	575
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	200
Brühl's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600	700
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	160
East India ...	1,000	130	1,160
Fort ...	8,500	300	2,600
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangum ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	330
Mannar M. ...	all	45	580
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	165
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	495
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,250
Sind ...	750	50	670
Volkart ...	1,000	60	725

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	826
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	640
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	460
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	100
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowanagar Mills ...	100	—	20
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	850
Central India ...	500	25	650
Coorla Land and Mill ...	1,030	20	660
Coorla Mills ...	all	—	165
Dhan Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	730
Francis Petit ...	1,000	25	570
Golan Bala ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	125
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	720
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,050
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	400
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	425
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	690
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	940
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	810
Khatao Mackunge ...	1,000	40	800
Leopold ...	100	5	137
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,600
Mahabuxmee ...	1,000	35	650
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,040
Mazagon ...	250	9	105
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	15	1,370
Nagim ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	570
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	910
Oriental ...	625	15	500
Parrell ...	400	—	150
People of India ...	—	—	150
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapur Mills ...	1,000	50	1,330
Sondurdas ...	1,000	50	500
Southern India ...	500	20	400
Southern Mabratta ...	—	—	—
Victori Mills ...	1,000	35	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	580

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	350
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	350
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	470
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	105
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,000
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	400

Kemp & Co. ...	175	320
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,350
Tracher and Co. ...	all	1,190
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	710
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	330

CALCUTTA.—May 29.

P.C. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 96 1 to 96 2	
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	Nominal.
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	98 8 to 98 10	
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	98 8 to 98 10	
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1893) ...	Rs. 100	0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100	8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101	4 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102	8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103	0 to —
5 of 1878 (1905) ...	101	0 to —
5 of 1884-85 (1905) ...	101	0 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95	0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra Savings ...	£10	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	125 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	192 to 195
Bank of Bengal ...	100	138 to 134
Do. of Upper India ...	500	830 to —
Delhi and London ...	100	130 to —
Himalaya ...	£25	170 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	120 to —
National of India ...	100	100 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	97 to —
Singla Bank Corporation ...	500	105 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agm) ...	100	450 to —
		90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	141 to 142
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	p.p.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	62 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,225 to 1,235
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.	1 disot.
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1	2
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	84 to 85
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	285 to —
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	33 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	58 to 59
Burrakur Coal ...	100	140 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	120 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	85 to —
Cawm and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	110 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	95 to —
Dumbar Cotton Mills ...	100	30 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	190 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	22 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	175 to —
Gourepore ...	100	63 to 64
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	85 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	57 to 58
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	106 to 107
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	97 to —
Murrey Brewery ...	100	130 to —
Natali Tal Brewery ...	100	95 to —
Nasmthy's Patent Press ...	100	85 to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	62 to 63
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to 61
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	55 to —
Riverside Press ...	90	50 to 52
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	200 to 202½
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	36 to 37
Strand Bank Press ...	100	68 to 69
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	95 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	30 to —
Amulkeie ...	100	95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	£20	54 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	70 to 75
Bengal contributory ...	100	40 to 42
Do. contributory ...	80	27 to 28
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	165 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	82 to 83
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	120 to 125
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	90 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	25 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Deling (Assam) ...	90	28 to 30
Delira Down ...	100	50 to 53
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Dhunstri ...	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	37 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	35 to 36
Endogram ...	10	100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	74 to 75
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	60 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheer Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kutal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	68 to 70
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckinpoore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	32 to 34
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	Liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	45 to 50
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	50	10 disot.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	88 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Tuadaren (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—June 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	89 to 90
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1951 ...	101 to 102
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 102½
4 India Encased Paper ...	7½ to 7½
4½ Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893 ...	7½ to 7½
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1888-8 ...	101 to 103
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	115 to 118
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	104 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	114 to 118
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	104 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lim. ...	6½	6 to 6½
Bengal Central, Lim. Shs. ...	5	4½ to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	146 to 150
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	22 to 23
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	22 to 23
Do. Ann. B & C per ann. (less 4) ...	—	23 to 24
Do. Def. Ann. (Cap. Gua. 4 p.c.) ...	—	126 to 124
Great I. Portin, guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	142 to 146
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	122 to 126
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	112 to 116
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	107 to 111
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	122 to 126
Rohika and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4 to 4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	118 to 124
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, June 9th; Madras and Allahabad, June 7th; Calcutta, June 7th; Ceylon, 6th.

THE Ministry (of which its chief (Lord Salisbury), Sir S. Northcote, and Lord Randolph Churchill, seem, by common consent, to be thought the most prominent members,) having at length been constituted, it is interesting to know what is thought of it in India and abroad. The air is full of rumours as regards the influence of the change on the negotiations (which ought never to have been begun) with Russia.

THE Indian papers are naturally most concerned with the new Indian Secretary. The Anglo-Indian Press, except the *Pioneer*, which expects Lord Dufferin's resignation as a necessary consequence of his appointment, and the *Madras Mail*, which anticipates endless danger from Lord R. Churchill's inexperience, warmly approve the selection. The native journals, though not unanimously, "either approve the appointment, or are content to wait and judge by results."

Thus the *Hindoo Patriot* says:—"Lord R. Churchill is never likely to prove imperious at the first start, or to trip in a hurry, seeing that he has studied statecraft for fifteen years and has ample experience of Parliamentary life."

The *Indian Spectator*, a Bombay journal, looks upon the appointment as a prize for India, inasmuch as Lord R. Churchill has seen India with his own eyes, and has heard her grievances with his own ears. It is not blind to his failings, but it considers them such as will yield to the sense of responsibility.

The *Bombay Chronicle* expects much from the honest, open nature of the young nobleman, and hopes that he will prove a good friend to the people of this country.

Native Opinion, another Bombay newspaper, judging from the impressions produced here during his Lordship's recent visit, says that much may be expected from him when actually in harness.

FEW, if any, of the German papers, are prepared to disapprove the change of Administration. Most of them seem inclined not only to hail it, but to agree with the *Vossische*, which thinks that the Conservative Cabinet cannot help showing well in foreign affairs against the dark background of Mr. Gladstone's failures.

"ON the whole," says the *Times* Berlin correspondent, "the welcome of the German Press to the new Ministry may be called cordial, and it is satisfactory to see that this feeling is shared in by the organs of every shade of political opinion."

THE comments of the French papers are suggestive. Everyone for himself. France is solely occupied with Egypt:—

The Royalist *Français* thinks that Gladstonian indecision in Egypt is at an end. The *Débats* argues that the friendliness which existed between France and the Beaconsfield Cabinet may be revived. Though circumstances have altered and the solutions cannot be the same, the old spirit may be restored. If Sir H. Wolff supersede Sir E. Baring it cannot be a change for the worse. It cannot, moreover, be Prince Bismarck's policy, or interest, to shirk his engagements and to turn round in favour of England, especially as the result of the English elections is very doubtful. The *Débats* concludes by pointing out to Lord Salisbury an easy way of making things smooth, by avoiding Lord Granville's dictatorial airs, by entering the concert of the European Powers, and by not trying to win over any one Power to himself.

THE *Official Political News* of Berlin pretty accurately expresses the general opinion of the Continent, so far as it has yet been formed, as to our change of Ministry (we do not, of course, speak of the French Press, which is usually

the antipodes of the German) in the extract which we excerpt from last Saturday's *Times*. The estimate, by an outsider—outsiders proverbially see most of the game—of the late Premier's habitually crooked ways may not be pleasing to a nation which has let him misguide its "policy" for five years, but its truth cannot be doubted:—

The English Ministerial crisis has now been ended by the accession to office of a Conservative Cabinet. The question now is, whether or not Lord Salisbury will be able to govern the State according to the principles of the Conservative party. If the Conservatives had a majority in the Lower House, an affirmative answer to this question would be a matter of course. The existing majority, however, is Liberal, and has in Mr. Gladstone an ambitious and not very scrupulous leader, who has given the Conservative Premier nothing but assurances of the most general character, which may be turned and twisted in any direction as soon as it pleases Mr. Gladstone to pick a parliamentary quarrel with the Conservatives.

The compromise between him and Lord Salisbury, if, indeed, the indefinite declarations of Mr. Gladstone have any claim to this name, would, therefore, be of very doubtful value if the new Cabinet had any intention of prosecuting an independent policy. Mr. Gladstone and his party cannot, for the sake of their own prestige, allow the Conservative party to secure a definite and real success. Lord Salisbury can only count upon the neutrality of his political rivals so long as he does not arouse their suspicions.

RUSSIA, of course, begins with bluster and a *suggestio falsi*. Lords Salisbury and Randolph Churchill are to apologise to Holy Russia for what they said of its Government! Shade of Beaconsfield! "I have," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the pro-Russian *Daily News*, "good authority for stating that at the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg some spontaneous explanation is expected of the offensive language used so recently by two leading members of the present Administration in connection with the very negotiations which they have now to bring to a termination. Should this expectation of the Russian Government remain unrealised, I am informed that the effect would soon become apparent in the further course of the Anglo-Russian negotiations, which would then indeed run some danger of being greatly delayed, if not of failing entirely. This result would be highly deplorable after the late Cabinet had so nearly completed an agreement equally honourable to both sides."

Now for the *suggestio falsi*, that even the late Cabinet proposed to divide Afghanistan with Russia. (Be it borne in mind that every Russian paper is "inspired," or, which is much the same, writes only what will be approved.) The Moscow *Viedomosti* has an article on a project for the division of Afghanistan between England and Russia. It has the cool assurance to insinuate that England is secretly carrying on an agitation with this object in view, and gravely says that Russia must energetically oppose it, as such a division would be advantageous only to England. Russia has her own interests to look after, which are of the highest importance. Would England, this paper asks, be disposed to take those interests into account if Russia eventually accepted her partition proposals? When the writer talks about Russia's interests he probably means simply Russia's longing to reach the sea.

LITTLE news reaches us regarding the disturbances in Bhootan, but it is reported that the Rajah is hard pressed by the insurgents, being besieged in his capital, Poonakka. He is said to have applied to the Indian Government for arms and ammunition, but without success.

REUTER informs us that it is reported from Cabul that Ishak Khan, aided by his Russian allies, has risen in insurrection against Abdullah Khan. Ishak Khan has gone to Khanabad, and has seized an immense amount of treasure, valued at one million sterling, belonging to the Ameer of Afghanistan. Khanabad lies about fifty miles south of the Oxus, which river divides Afghan Turkestan from the Russian-protected State of Bokhara. Khanabad was the headquarters of the present Ameer before he was summoned to the throne of Afghanistan, and the negotiations between him and the British officers were carried on there.

THIS Russian "fermentation," or something like it, we have more than once noticed as probable. The northern

frontier of Afghanistan is at least as vulnerable as the western; and no one knows what forces the Russians may have in Samarcand. The Government of India has not the news. Not yet. Nor has St. Petersburg. Of course not! Who so unlikely to "get up a row?" Most innocent people!

WE regret to say, too, that the political health of Kashgaria is "not all that her best friends could wish." She is clearly the next subject for "fomentation." We read—still in Reuter:—

The political difficulties in Kashgaria are becoming serious. Reinforcements are being sent northwards.

We hope our new Government will keep its weather-eye open, remembering that the Russians are "deep, Sir, deep, and devilish shy."

POSTAL FACILITIES.—Our readers will be glad to hear that we are at length to have a parcel post to India and its dependencies, including British Burmah. From the 1st July parcels can be sent (under conditions, the particulars of which every post office can furnish) at the rate of one shilling per pound up to seven pounds. It is also satisfactory to be informed that Londoners can henceforth post their letters an hour later. Why in London, which, of all cities in the world, posts most letters in the day, this should not long since have been done, passes comprehension.

WE are very pleased to see that Siam has agreed to join the Postal Union. Our Siamese subscribers are not the only folk who will be benefited. Siam is really one of the most enlightened States, so far as administration is concerned, of Further India; and, considering the French advances in Tonquin and Anam, it has always seemed to us that we have been remiss in making ourselves "a Power in the State" at its capital, Bangkok. We have had some highly respectable persons as our representatives there. But, with so preponderant a proportion of the external commerce of the country, we ought to have far greater influence in the councils of the State than our Consuls-General have ever managed to secure for us. Unless we intend to allow our commerce to be gradually extruded from Further India, it will be well to "push" our influence in Siam.

IN raising Lord Randolph Churchill, *per saltum*, to the Indian Secretaryship, Lord Salisbury has doubtless been mindful of his own success when, as Lord Cranborne, he was, though an untried man, appointed to the same post, now even more arduous than it then was. It is pleasing to see that the appointment of Lord Randolph Churchill has, on the whole, been well received in India. Lord Randolph has made his mark as an incisive speaker; indeed, he is one of the few whom Mr. Gladstone cares to answer in person; and we hope that he may make his mark, as several of Beaconsfield's young men have done, as a Cabinet minister. The Indian Secretaryship bids fair to be one of the most difficult positions in any future Government. Lord Randolph will not lack materials for arriving at sound conclusions if he will consult his councillors.

It is stated that the Under-Secretary for India will be Lord Harris, the son of a former Governor of Madras, and grandson of "Seringapatam" Harris. Lord Harris has hitherto never held office, but is well known in the cricket-field, his popularity in which augurs well for his success in his new sphere. He was born in 1851.

THE New Indian Secretary has, we understand, chosen for his private secretary Mr. A. W. Moore, who retired but the other day from the post of Political Assistant Secretary in the India Office. Mr. Moore has an hereditary interest in Indian affairs, as the son of Major J. A. Moore, of the Hyderabad Cavalry, a director of old John Company; and his own long experience as Council Clerk and as Assistant Secretary will be useful to his chief.

"COMING EVENTS." Some of the Afghans defeated on the Kushk have, according to the *Kavhas*, shown themselves at Meshed, and are "profoundly convinced of the superiority of the Russian arms over English troops, and the futility of any further resistance to the forces of the White Tzar."

THE native papers continue to refer to the Native Volunteering question. Witness the following extracts. The *Nababibhakur* writes:—

We hear that Lord Dufferin personally is not opposed to the natives to be enrolled as volunteers. His Excellency, we are told, is sincerely glad to see the natives so much willing to serve the Government. But he cannot take any step in the matter without consulting his Council. We cannot say whether or not the old Anglo-Indian members of the Viceregal Council will support the Viceroy. We pray that God will give them good understanding.

THE *Bangabasi* is much less hopeful, at least as regards the Bengalees:—

It seems, after all, says this paper, possible that our Baboos will be able to be volunteers. The report says that the *Bara Lat* is not opposed to allow them to be enrolled as volunteers. If his Excellency's Councillors support him, we shall soon see our Baboos winning military glory by defending the gates and the backdoors of their own houses. We would not oppose the native gentlemen in satisfying their wish, but in this connection we would beg to direct the attention of the public to the enervated condition of the mass of the population. It is well for the country that Bengalees have no freedom to enter the police service or the higher ranks of the military service. Our leading men are trying much to obtain the privilege of being enrolled as volunteers; but to get privilege of greater work, they do not make any very great effort.

HERE is a sensible idea sensibly carried out. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—

The State railways are to be congratulated on having an enterprising chief. In communication with the Messageries Steamship Company, that officer has arranged a substantial concession for all employés of the Indian State railways proceeding to Europe, in the shape of a reduction of 20 per cent., on 1st and 2nd class fares, in the case of all members of the staff, their wives and families, without exception; whether employed on open lines or those under survey or construction. The concession reduces the rates to Rs. 504 by 1st class for Naples or Marseilles, or Rs. 403 by 2nd class, including all transit charges through the canal, and wine. The railway employés are a numerous body, and it is probably worth the Messageries Company's while to offer a considerable reduction to secure their patronage. But why should not other departments of the State attempt similar arrangements with this or rival companies? The Post Office, Telegraph, Public Works, even the Punjab Commission, all numerous bodies, might advertise for tenders, putting up their patronage to the company offering the greatest reduction. We commend the hint to the heads of departments.

THE journals connected with the late Ministry accustomed, like their masters, to hint the thing which is not, but which they dare not openly affirm, now tell us, as an excuse for the cowardly abandonment of the Soudan, that the Mahdi had collapsed, ceased to be a personage of any importance, &c. It was as true as the pretences on which the eleven millions were got, and much of what Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have said. How true the subjoined report may inform us. Colonel Ross is a man of sufficiently clear intellect to "see an inch or two beyond the doorway." The *Times* correspondent says:—

Colonel Ross, the Political Officer in the Persian Gulf, reports that numerous copies of a proclamation in the name of the Mahdi have been brought through Arabia to the shores of the Gulf, and have attracted much attention. The wording of some of these shadow forth the purpose of the Mahdi to lead his followers to the conquest of Egypt and Arabia.

Colonel Ross considers that in the latter country the Mahdi, if successful, would have the support of large numbers of the population. He thinks that the sympathy of the people is at present more political than religious, although the element of religious fervour is not wanting.

THE very well informed *Iron and Coal Trades Review* tells us that the Russians have not only "struck ile," as the Americans say, but also found coal, near Batoum. Where petroleum is the presence of coal, at no very great

distance, is never unlikely. As we mentioned in a recent number, the locomotives on the Transcaspian Railway are mostly constructed to consume coal as well as oil. The *Review* tells us:—

The Russian journals speak of great activity in the Transcaucasian coalfield. The mines of Triboul will be connected with the Batoum branch of the Transcaucasian Railway, and an output of 40,000 tons is counted upon for this year.

THE same journal calls our attention to a significant announcement in the Russian *Svet*, whose name (war) indicates its warlike proclivities. The relations, "commercial" or other, of Russia to Persia are always *au fond* strategic, and cannot be too carefully watched:—

PROPOSED RUSSIAN RAILWAY TO TEHERAN.—The *Svet* states that General Annenkoff has surveyed the route of the projected Trans-Caspian Railway, and that he will arrive at St. Petersburg at the end of the present month in order to assist in the final elaboration of plans. The Caucasian authorities support the proposals of the shareholders of the Trans-Caucasian Railway for the construction of a line between Tiflis and Teheran.

WE were told that, on the conclusion of the Staal-Lessar-Granville "conference," Lessar was to proceed to delimitate "the debateable land," to demarcate it in conjunction with Colonel Ridgeway. Yet Lessar is here, talking conventionalities and platitudes at Burlington House. The Russians "mean business" as little as they ever meant to send a commissioner to meet Lumsden. Will our new Government put a stop to this double-dyed "humbug?" Meanwhile—and this demands attention—we read that, as Sir P. Lumsden, Colonel Stewart, and Mr. Condie Stephen, have "repaired to the metropolis" by "superior order," Colonel Ridgeway is the only remaining member of the delimitation Commission. What if he were taken ill, or if he were to be poisoned at Russian instigation? Does the "sacred covenant"—no, we beg pardon, this is not the "sacred" covenant, so cynically broken, but one not "sacred," and, therefore, even less necessary to be observed—provide that, in such a case, Lessar is not to have it all his own way? We trow not. Such prevision would have been too much to expect of Earl Granville. Does Colonel Ridgeway even possess a copy of the agreement arrived at? We doubt it. Depend on it that Lessar has one; probably enough not an accurate one. Look to these things, Lord Randolph! Be assured that you must "get up early in the morning" to cope with the wiles and lies of Russian diplomacy.

EVEN, says an Indian contemporary, if there be some mistake in the statement of the *Daily News* that Russia has decided to appoint a diplomatic agent in Calcutta, yet there may be something in the announcement deserving the quiet but efficient attention of the chiefs of the secret police of the Government of India. That Government has a secret police of proved skill and ability. But still there are just now in India many foreigners whom it might be well to watch. In Calcutta Russian is openly taught, and there is a respectable demand for Russian primers, grammars, and books of a similar sort. A good many of the foreigners are men of good social standing, who profess to be sportsmen or travellers; these have letters of introduction to high Indian officials, and all have a perfect mania for Forbes' Hindustani manuals. Further, they all seem to find their way to Central India or to Rajputana, where, no doubt, they hope to find the peculiar game they have come to India to hunt. These travellers are not always persons who have the *entrée* into society. Occasionally they are of very inferior grades of life, and even of the weaker sex, and also of ages which would negative the supposition that they come to India as students. They are somewhat numerous, and it may just be that they may want some kind of official shelter to watch over them, and to serve as a channel for their communications. But they will find that in India there are no capitulations to save them from detection as in the Balkan countries, and that the Government of India is a despotism with very large powers over the individual where the public safety is concerned. They

may be left, therefore, to the certain vigilance of those whose business it is to look after just such interesting visitors.

THE Statistical Society will doubtless make it one of their subjects for inquiry what percentage of Civil Servants, on first arrival at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively (a) have ever crossed a horse, (b) what percentage of rides of (say) ten miles they have taken without being thrown.

Chit Chat.

THE *Pioneer* is very hard upon the Cabinet in regard to the incidence of the new taxation. "Peace with Eightpence" is the motto of the Budget. "Incomes, property, beer, and spirits are, according to the new thoroughgoing Radical party, all vices peculiar to the Tories, and these alone are taxed. Why not do the thing openly, it is asked, and whenever a Liberal Prime Minister makes 'preparations' for arbitration to the tune of eleven millions or so, levy a tax upon Conservatives?" The answer is, just because this would be "doing the thing openly."

AN enthusiastic Russophile in India has, through the columns of a newspaper, been endeavouring to induce the natives to "stand up" for the White Czar. "Russia means you no harm—does England mean all good to India?" Such is the language of this apostle of civilization. And, to the disgrace of literature, a place is given in an influential journal to this inflammatory nonsense. The example of the *Pall Mall Gazette* seems contagious.

IN Japan bicycles and tricycles are a trouble. So many accidents have occurred to pedestrians from the use of these machines that the Government has forbidden the use of them in the capital.

THE employés in the Public Service of the same country are in despair. An edict has recently been issued enjoining them all to appear in a certain style of dress so expensive that the purchase thereof consumes from two to three months' wages of the humbler members of the Governmental staff. What are they to do? Well may this be termed "reform upside down."

IF a house is infested with rats, pour chloride of lime down the drains. Not only will this act as a disinfectant and deodoriser, but not one of the pests will come near the house. What strange creatures to thrive on bad smells!

THE efforts of the Press to gain accurate and early information during war is both natural and laudable, but what must be the astonishment of the general in command when he learns for the first time, from a newspaper "special," that he has been surrounded by the enemy, and only saved by the heroic exertions of an heroic aide-de-camp! Yet this is but an exaggeration of what happens during every campaign. The "trifling inaccuracies" of the Press are a matter of comment and laughter, which serve to while away many an hour in the camp of the soldier on active service.

SO Volunteers from the sunny shores of Ind are to compete at Wimbledon this autumn. Bravo! Major Francis. Your pluck merits success.

THE new Game Laws in Kashmir provide, *inter alia*, that no females shall be killed; but in the name of all that is wonderful, how is such a rule to be carried out when one is about to fire? It is not always possible to tell whether the creature is a lord of creation or merely a humble wife of his bosom; and sportsmen must, too, be some what less impetuous than is their wont, if they can stop at the critical moment to work out a problem of sexes. What, too, if a female tiger makes herself obnoxious by giving one a friendly display of her teeth? But it has been forgotten an Englishman always has one never-failing resource—he can run away, and spare himself all pangs as to bloodguiltiness.

RUSSIA having succeeded by carefaced audacity in robbing Afghanistan of her territory is now preparing to pay a similar compliment to Persia by issuing maps planned on the *suggestio falsi* principle—or rather want of principle—so ere long the news will doubtless be proclaimed that the poor Shah-in-Shah is delighted to think that any of his poor lands are worth stealing. But no! Holy Russia never lies, never plunders, never deceives. Simple Simon England—her eyes are always turned up to Heaven.

THE Kidderpur Docks are, after all, not abandoned. The works are only stopped till Doomsday—in other words, till the money is forthcoming. To any ordinary mind the difference is not very apparent.

It is the custom for boatmen off the coast of Goa to murder their passengers when the inclination so to do is in the ascendant. A Portuguese paper suggests that it is "high time that passengers should have better protection from the *cupidity* of these villainous boatmen." What a strange mode of describing murder!

It has been left to India to discover what England has gained during the recent negotiation with Russia. Some Afghan books were found at Penjdeh—these have been presented to Captain Yate by General Alikhanoff. What a splendid return for something under eleven millions of money!

A DELHI paper is great in its abuse of Russia. The Muscovites are described as "fallow-brains"—that is certainly a mistake. "Gabies"—this is equally untrue. "Jobbernows"—this is incomprehensible. "Pumps"—this is, alas! too true; they have effectually "pumped" old England pretty dry. "Squatters"—good. "Natators," "wreakers," "yellers," and "yokels." How can it in future be solemnly said that "yet there are not three incomprehensibles"; here are four in a row offhand.

IN France, thanks to the light heartedness with which the nation regard the marriage vow, vitriol-throwing is becoming so general that persons are solicited by an enterprising advertiser to rub their faces with "collodion ointment"—a sure specific against injury!

GENERAL HOG, who has just returned from the Madras Army, bears the name "Thomas Ignatius Maria." He has taken his revenge upon his godfathers and godmothers by christening his son *Roger Bacon Hog*.

IN the Madras Roads a police flag was hoisted upon the steamship *Avocet*. It turned out that a passenger on board had insisted, time after time, upon walking on deck all night long, and throwing things at anyone he tumbled across in his nocturnal rambles, so he was put ashore as "a nuisance."

CONCERT rooms in India must, indeed, be paradises of comfort. "A hurricane in one or two corners, and abnormal mosquitoes elsewhere," is the experience of a miserable member of the audience.

FANCY!—over 9,000 persons die every year in India from snake-bites!

A VERY vexed question is to the front in Bombay—Shall ladies be admitted to clubs? If so, are special regulations in regard to smoking, &c., to be introduced? or are the fair visitants to be treated as belonging to the sterner sex? Society is divided. It may be surmised that the married men oppose the innovation which deprives them of the one place where they are safe, while the bachelors would be inclined, possibly, to impart to the club the flip of scandal, which alone is needed to make the life perfect. But why is another man's wife so preferable to one's own? To answer that question would puzzle many a candidate for honours.

A VISITOR from India was astonished the other day to find at the "Inventories" the steward of the ship on which he came to England dressed up as a "masher." This tends to prove what many people have all along thought, that the qualification of that genus is "snobbery."

A LOVELY and blushing bride was travelling amidst some of the gorgeous scenery of Western India, but she would not, or could not, admire the beauties of nature. At length the reason transpired. "Oh! Edward, it is so stupid and hot, and I do think it's horrid of you to be looking so much at the nasty scenery and not a bit at me." She was jealous of poor Dame Nature!

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- BURNEY—June 22, at Greenwich, the wife of Lieut. Cecil Burney, R.N., of a daughter.
 CAULFIELD—June 19, at Sunninghill, the wife of Major J. E. Caulfield, of a daughter.
 DELMEYR—June 25, at Netley-terrace, Southsea, the wife of Staff-Surgeon A. G. Delmeyr, R.N., H.M.S. *St. Vincent*, prematurely, of a son.
 LEGH—June 13, at Bayswater, the wife of Lieut. P. R. Legh, B.S.C., of a son.
 MACCULLOCH—June 19, at Guernsey, the wife of W. Mansell MacCulloch, M.D., of a daughter.
 MIDDLETON—June 24, at Nairn, N.B., the wife of J. S. Middleton, of Mysore, S. India, of a daughter.
 RAMSAY—June 26, at Fareham, the wife of Captain J. Ramsay, late R.E., of a daughter.

SALTMARSH—June 15, at Aldershot, the wife of Captain Saltmarsh, R.H.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- ASQUITH—DAVIES—June 23, at Christ Church, Clapham, Frank Asquith, of Bombay, to Flora Beatrice, youngest daughter of R. V. Davies.
 BARNARD—SHIELD—June 20, at St. Saviour's, Paddington, John H. Barnard, Major R.M. Fusiliers, to Emily, only daughter of W. H. Shield, Esq.
 BILLINGS—RUSSELL—June 25, at Kelvinside, Maurice Campbell Billings, son of the late G. G. Billings, I.C.S., Meerut, to Mary Crawford, daughter of the late John Russell, of Glasgow.
 CARROLL—NOAD—June 23, at Helensburgh, Edward R. W. C. Carroll, I.M.S., to Florence Isabel, third daughter of George W. Noad, M.D., of Helensburgh, N.B.
 CHAMBERS—TINLING—June 25, at Bournemouth, Richard Chambers, late Captain 9th Lancers, to Rose Eleanor, daughter of the late Major G. V. Tinling, R.E.

DEATHS.

- ALLEN—June 23, at Montrose, John A. Allen, Lieut.-Colonel Scottis Division R.A.
 ALEXANDER—June 23, at Fulham, Richard D. Alexander, B.C.S., aged 39.
 BARTON—June 23, at Brighton, Colonel N. D. Barton, late 6th Bengal Cavalry, aged 82.
 BOAR—June 19, at Hereford, Matilda J. Boar, widow of the late Edward Boar, of the East India Railway, aged 38.
 BONAMY—June 10, at Bournemouth, Jessie, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel John C. Bonamy, B.N.I., aged 63.
 DAVIS—June 17, at Hereford, Major George Davis, late Madras N.I.
 FANE—June 17, at Sulbeck, Major-General Walter Fane, C.B., late Commanding 18th Bengal Lancers (Fane's Horse), aged 57.
 FITZGERALD—June 28, at 29, Warwick-square, the Right Hon. Sir W. R. Seymour V. Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I.
 FORTESCUE—June 7, at Whitstable, Maria Goodricke, elder daughter of the late Captain John C. Fortescue, Madras N.I.
 HASLOCK—June 25, at Crewkerne, Colonel J. C. Haslock, late B.N.I., aged 76.
 HAYES—June 13, off Suez, on board the P. and O. steamer *Venetia*, Lieut. Henry Horace Hayes, R.N., of H.M.S. *Bacchante*.
 HUNGERFORD—June 22, Powlett Henry Edward Hungerford, Lieut. R.N., aged 32.
 JAMES—June 23, at Heavitree, Exeter, Colonel C. M. W. James, late B.S.C., aged 59.
 KNOTT—June 18, at Brentwood, Jeannetta, widow of the late Captain C. J. Knott.
 SHATTOCK—May 12, at 83, Blenheim-crescent, Notting-hill, Bayswater, William Lionel, the dearly-beloved husband of Cornelia Shattock.
 TROUP—June 21, at Ascot, William Alexander Hugh Rose, youngest son of the late General Colin Troup, C.B., Bengal Army.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- ALEXANDER—June 2, at Ratnagiri, the wife of H. N. Alexander, Esq., of a daughter.
 BOVILL—May 14, at Motihari, Champaran, the wife of Mr. Edward Bovill, of a son.
 MADGE—May 29, at Indore, the wife of G. J. S. Madge, Superintendent, Agent to the Governor-General's Office, of a daughter.
 PORTER—May 28, at Simla, the wife of Captain G. Porter, Royal Engineers, of a son.
 PAKENHAM—June 2, at Cannanore, the wife of Lieutenant W. V. Pakenham, 19th Regt. M.I., of a son.
 WALTON—June 2, at No. 6, Wood-street, the wife of W. M. Walton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- DE SILVA—RAYMOND—June 1, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Mr. James G. de Silva, Medical Department, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, to Elizabeth Ann, the third daughter of Richard Raymond, Esq., Bombay Police.
 HARRIS—BURTON—June 3, at the Wesleyan Chapel, F. W. Harris, Apothecary, to Augusta Caroline Burton, daughter of the late Charles Burton, Esq., of Madras.
 WRIGHT—FLEMING—May 28, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Secunderabad, by the Rev. Father Bini, assisted by Rev. Father Kroot, Gerald Hume Wright, to Elizabeth Winefred, daughter of Captain Fleming, retired.

DEATHS.

- BEARDMORE—June 2, at Nungunbaukum, Madras, Nathaniel St. B. Beardmore, Associate M.Inst.C.E. aged 36 years.
 EDMISTON—June 2, at Bygahoney, Kotagherry, aged 25, Margaret S. wife of W. L. Edmiston.
 HOWDEN—May 30, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, John Normand Howden, Tea Planter, Assam.
 HOYES—May 26, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, Andrew Adams Hoyes, suddenly, of heat apoplexy, aged 40 years.
 HUTCHINSON—June 3, at Indore, Frederick James, the infant son of F. and A. Hutchinson, aged 18 days.
 RANINA—June 8, at Trinity Chapel-street, Dhobi Talao, Mr. Cowasjee Rustomjee Ranina. (Mr. Talkojee, of the Gymkhana.)

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

RUSSIA UNDER THE TZARS.*

The clock is chiming two!—the town is asleep, and a deep silence reigns, broken, after awhile, by the tread of a body of some fifteen men, who glide swiftly through the streets till they arrive at the door of a small house. But what is their object? Is it brigandage?—by no means! It is simply a nocturnal search in the Metropolis of the Russian Empire, the object of their anxiety being the daughter of a respectable citizen. Let us take a glance at their proceedings. Rushing violently upstairs, they unceremoniously enter the bedrooms of the mother and daughter, and ruthlessly bid the terrified women jump up from their beds, and dress. A remonstrance from the father that the soldiers should retire till the order was complied with passes unheeded, for the shameless ruffians persistently refuse to move, lest something should be destroyed which might implicate the offender or betray an accomplice. This unmanly scene finished, everything in the house is searched, letters are read, money and plate are plundered, and finally the writhing, panting maiden of but a few summers is torn from her family and carried away—whither? To the House of Preventive Detention, to await—but let us not anticipate. Henceforth the poor captive is No. 39 in the cells, her companion being a bed, a stool, a gas-pipe, and a water-pipe. Scarcely does the unhappy inmate of this lonely abode enter the prison walls when she hears tapplings at the wall, a mode of communicating ideas with which she soon becomes familiar; 'tis the sole means of enlivening existence left to the damsel. She now learns that she is accused of belonging to a society having for its object "the overthrow of the existing Order, subversion of property, religion, and the family." This she indignantly denies; so she is relegated to the cells in order to have time for reflection. A week elapses—a second—a third. A month passes, and this is soon multiplied by three, by four, by five. Half a year flits away, and not a sign of further examination. But at the end of the seventh month hope is renewed. "Have you reflected?" is the curt inquiry of the procurator. "I have nothing to add to that I have already told you," is the straightforward response of the hapless prisoner. "Indeed, then, I will make you rot in your cell!" is the brutish reply of the brute in human shape, who is supposed to administer justice. Want of air and exercise, coupled with insufficient and unsuitable food, soon wreak sad havoc, and the bloom of health rapidly vanishes from the cheeks of the captive. The brain, too, becomes no less affected than the body, so in a few short weeks the building vibrates with raps indicating that "something must be done for poor Thirty-nine." Thus it happens that the prisoners intercede with the warders, begging that a doctor may be sent to the prisoner. "There is nothing serious the matter," was the verdict of the inhuman follower of Esculapius. So Thirty-nine is left to rot! What happens is unrecorded. Fancy is left to finish the picture; but imagination shudders. Let us draw a veil across the unseen. Thus much for persons awaiting trial; but there are others more fortunate, who have managed to secure a judicial investigation. What is their condition—what tale do they tell? Convicted—all, or well-nigh all, political suspects are convicted in Russia—they are taken, maybe, to the Central Prison of Novo-Belgorod, a building surrounded by a high wall which completely isolates the inmates from the rest of the living world. Each man lives a lonesome life in his little cell, taking his walk at times when no other prisoner is similarly engaged. Cut off from human fellowship, tyrannised over by brutal gaolers, "oppressed with this deadly monotony of their sombre existence, infirm in health, and weakened in mind, they have nothing to look forward to but a life of suffering and death before the expiration of their sentence," and to crown all the prison rings with the heartrending sobs and maniacal laughter of those of the inmates whose sufferings have rendered them insane. But some pity must surely now be shown to such poor afflicted creatures? Far otherwise; acts of madness are considered as deeds of insubordination—the same punishments, the same penalties, are meted out to irresponsible beings as to those blessed with sense and endowed with reason.

But enough! Let us wend our steps to the Russian Bastille—the Fortress of Peter and Paul, the principal political prison of the Empire. Here not only are the inmates forbidden to communicate with one another, they are not even allowed to speak to the warders; in silence the latter come to the wicket, in silence they hand in the bread, in silence they depart. Lest, too, the prisoners should talk by "raps," they are put in alternate cells, the intervening gaps being occupied by gendarmes. The atmosphere is damp, and the coldness of the place chills to the bone. Neither brush, comb, nor soap being allowed within the precincts, the horrors of the confinement are increased by the personal dirt of the prisoners, who pass their existence reeking in filth and impurity. The food is well-nigh uneatable; bread thrown against the wall being so clammy that it will stick there, as if it were clay. Disease is, of course, rampant; the gloom of the awful hole inflames the eyes till it is with difficulty the lids will open. Dysentery and scurvy sweep off their victims by hundreds, and

the poor wretches, uncared for and unheeded, literally "rot" in their own corruption. 'Tis the very embodiment of a living tomb! Well may the friends of the prisoners use their influence to get them removed from such an abode of misery, of suffering—anywhere, no matter where! Siberia, with all its horrors, is Paradise to this charnel house of human misery and suffering. Then there is "Administrative Exile" for such persons as are considered "dangerous suspects." These are sent to distant spots in the North, where the cold and snow render life well-nigh insupportable, and escape "the baseless fabric of a vision." That this mode of silencing opposition is the commonest of common occurrences is evidenced by the fact that between 1878 and 1881, a space of four short years, from six to eight thousand exiles were immured in Nature's prison—the very flower of the nation were thus buried alive; and to these figures, be it remembered, must be added the prisoners in the gaols—ordinary criminals and malefactors, untainted with the sins of "political" conspiracy.

But it may be urged, "Nihilism" demands a stern hand and a merciless soul. The struggle between Government and those who seek to overturn civilisation can only be carried on *à l'outrance*—pity is banished from the scene, and quarter is neither given nor expected. Admitted; but even then it might have been thought that severity would have been tempered with humanity. To allow persons to rot absolutely, not metaphorically, outrages every feeling and instinct in nature: while it must not be overlooked that these prisons, these living tombs, these brutalities, are not new and cunningly-devised terrors to meet new crimes and new criminals—they are part of the ordinary system of the country. At least, on the authority of "Stepniak" such is the case; and as he writes with studied moderation, it would not be reasonable to gainsay what he pens, merely because he is himself a "Nihilist." It is not within the bounds of supposition that the "powers that be" should themselves take the initiative in dragging to light misdeeds and acts of cruelty the very narration of which makes the blood congeal in the veins.

Such is Russia—"Holy" Russia—in the year of grace eighteen hundred and eighty-five. The record is sad and sickening, but it will be perused with interest; and if it awakens suspicions as to the honesty and integrity of the Colossus of the North—if it makes us, as Englishmen, recoil from trusting promises destined to be broken, and refrain from seeking pledges never intended to be binding—if, in short, it leads us to realise the true nature and instinct of our hereditary foe, "Russia under the Tsars" will have played, and not in vain, its part on the "Stage of Time."

MANUAL OF COLLOQUIAL ARABIC.*

Destiny seems to link us closer day by day with the Land of the Pharaohs. Spite of the "perish Egypt" school of politicians, we are still confronted with the problem, what is to be done? Added to this we are a great Muhammadan Power ruling the destinies of millions of subjects who bow the knee to the Prophet of Islām. In these circumstances, the study of Arabic cannot be otherwise than a matter of considerable importance, and the appearance of M. Tien's work is opportune and welcome. The first part consists of a grammar; this is followed by a syntax. Then in Part III. there are exercises to show the student how theoretical rules are applied to the practical purposes of language. To these are added dialogues, models of letters, weights, moneys, &c., and as a complement a well-stocked vocabulary.

The difficulty which has to be faced in a work of this nature is the circumstance that in modern Arabic dialects vary so much that it is impossible to lay down a code of language applicable to all parts and all countries. M. Tien has selected the Syrian style of conversation, and the only drawback is that a student familiar with this form of phraseology would find himself considerably out of his element were he to repair to the coast of the Red Sea, to Yemen, or the Hijāz; while North Africa, again, has its own peculiar modes of expression. The work is carefully prepared and accurately printed, and should find a place amongst the impedimenta of every officer whom fate may despatch to the land of Plagues; students, too, in general will find it a useful *vade mecum* in the acquirement of colloquial Arabic.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The visitors to the Indian Collections were, for the weeks ending May 9th, 2,279; May 16th, 1,645; May 23rd, 1,230; May 30th, 4,845. Total for the month, 10,577. Total from the opening, May 15th, 1880, 716,061.

A CORRESPONDENT brings to a contemporary's notice that nearly sixty years ago telegraphy had made considerable strides in India. The *Weekly Review* for June 1828 says:—"The system of telegraphs has arrived at such perfection in the Presidency of Bombay that a communication may be made through a line of 500 miles in eight minutes." This, of course, must have been some form of the semaphore; for, in 1828, Ampère and Ritchie were only experimenting with an electric model, all unconscious of the later improvements of Cooke and Wheatstone, which were to convert telegraphy into an affair of everyday utility.

* "Russia under the Tsars." By "Stepniak." London: Ward and Downey. 1885

* "Manual of Colloquial Arabic." By Rev. Anton Tien, Ph.D., M.R.A.S. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1885.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1885.

NEPAL.

WE have, in more or less recent issues, referred to British relations, in so far as they affect India, with Turkey and Persia. Nor have we been remiss in expressing the strong opinion we have all along entertained relative to the dealings of the late Government with Afghanistan. Kashmir, as practically a portion of Hindostan, has also claimed a few words. Working Eastward, the next State which attracts notice is Nepal.

A little Buddhist (or Jain), Himalayan, and Sub-Himalayan State, the lower part lying wholly under the shelter of the highest mountains in the globe, and containing as good shooting as any part of the world, Nepal, with its varied races of inhabitants, offers many subjects of interest on every side. Brian Hodgson as to the ethnographical, Falconer as to the geological and palæontological points of view, will occur to all.

Nepal consists—and never was a country so abruptly divided—of the hill and the plain; of the hill “produced,” as Euclid would have said, to a mountain of 29,000 feet; and of a woody fringe, sloping to the plains (itself in character almost a part of the plain), called the Terai. Intermediate lies the valley in which is situate Khatmandu, the capital. The length of the little State may, if we follow the line of the Sub-Himalayan range, be taken at about 450 miles, and its breadth, from North-East to South-West, at about a third of that distance.

It may well be supposed that a country thus “cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd” on the North, would seek its outlets on the South. And this is, naturally enough, the case. From the North the principal roads by which trade is carried on, and along which, therefore, the approach may be supposed to be least difficult, are thus described:—“The chief route runs North-East from Khatmandu, and, following up a tributary of the Kosi, passes the frontier station of Kuti or Nilam at an elevation of 14,000 feet. Another route, also starting from Khatmandu, follows

the main stream of the Gundak, crosses the frontier near the station of Kirong (9,000 feet), reaching the Sangpu River at Tadum. Both these routes are extremely difficult; the only beasts of burthen available are sheep and goats, and practically everything but grain and salt is carried by men and women.”

So that here, as in Kashmir, Nature has done her best to screen from attack the grand Indian Empire, the protection and development of which has been confided to England.

The commercial intercourse of Nepal with Tibet may be assumed to be exceedingly small. It is far otherwise as regards the traffic with our own districts. From Bengal alone the little Buddhist State imported, in the last year (1878) given by Dr. Hunter, goods (chiefly cotton, wool, tobacco, and salt) to the extent of £455,000, and exported articles (stated to be chiefly rice, oilseeds, ponies and cattle, and yak tails) to the amount of £703,000, leaving the Nepalese a balance “to the good” of some £300,000. With the North-Western Provinces and Oudh their dealings, as given by Dr. Hunter, though smaller in amount, show an even larger disproportion of imports and exports, the latter being exactly twice the former. So we are, on the whole, “very good customers” to our neighbours next door.

For our present purpose, however, neither the mountain heights, which we gladly relinquish to Mr. Whympers, nor the shooting in the Terai (to which Sir S. Baker and other Shekarries—if any there be—of his calibre are heartily welcome) nor the trade statistics (which we gladly present to the Statistical Society on the occasion of their jubilee) interest us. We wish to inquire what the relations of the State are to ourselves.

Now, it is hardly too much to say that there is scarcely a State in, or on the confines of, India of which we are so absolutely ignorant as we are of Nepal. And it has come about, according to a late and very reliable writer,* in some degree on this wise.

Though we had, under the far-seeing guidance of Warren Hastings, opened up amicable relations with Tibet, we did nothing to prevent its invasion by Nepal in 1792. Whereon the Tibetans asked, and obtained, help from China, thus “permitting Chinese power to be made evident within our own natural borders.” We saved the Nepalese from being absorbed by China, “but not until it was too late to prevent the imposition of a Chinese tribute, which is still maintained.” We cannot, then, wonder at “the isolation which the Nepalese Government has since been so consistent in maintaining”—consistent, at all events, as regards ourselves. We have, it is true, a Resident at Khatmandu, a well-paid and much-coveted post, usually given to relatives of Governors-General like General Lawrence, or to ex-Under-Secretaries of the Calcutta Foreign Office. But these worthy officers might almost as well be at Meerut or Barrackpore. Go where they will, the Residents are waited on—let us use in its most literal sense the word *entourés*—by a crowd of respectful, but unpleasantly obsequious, attendants, deputed by the Court. The Residents see absolutely nothing of the state of the country. It has, we believe, not always been certain whether the Maharajah with whose real, or supposed, Representative our Resident had to transact business was alive or not.

Now, is this a state of things which ought to be allowed to continue? Why should we be content to slink into Nepal, and let our Resident act as he acts in no other State, hiding, as it were, his head in the sand?

It seems to us that, as regards all the Northern Frontier States of India, and the countries beyond them, we know

* Mr. Boulger, in *Calcutta Review*, January, 1882.

more through the revelations of A.K. than through anything else. We cannot avoid the conclusion that, even as regards the Trans-Himalayan regions, we have been imperfectly informed. We have our A.K. abroad. Have not the Russians got Mr. Gladstone's dear friend O.K. at home? Have they not spies throughout the entire alphabet from A.K. to Z.K.? This is emphatically a game at which two can play.

But in Nepal the case is different. We have a right to have the fullest information as to a State so closely connected with us by territorial position. Nepal has offered us soldiers—its own troops are about 30,000—we have Goorkhas, and splendid fellows they are, in our service. Jung Bahadoor visited England, and formed a high opinion of our power. Yet all this has not brought us one step nearer to a cordial understanding with the Government. Our Resident knows who the man is with whom business has to be transacted; he knows, if he has been "resident" long enough, the difference between a Magar and a Newar. But he has no idea of what is going on at the Court.

This should be altered. The Nepal Government should be disabused of the idea—if they entertain it—that we are aught but their fast friends. A Resident who could show the Durbar that our interests and theirs are on the whole identical, who would avoid petty disputes about individual cases, and look to higher interests, would do more for us in Nepal in a year than has been done in the last half century.

Are not the sympathy and the confidence of the Nepal Government worth an effort? Have we got them? What should we say did we, through bad management, find 20,000 Goorkhas sent down against us instead of for us in the event of a crisis?

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

THE removal of Sir Stafford Northcote to the "serene obscurity" of the Lords ought not, in a journal devoted to Indian topics, to be dismissed without something more than a passing remark. It is not too much to say that of all Secretaries who have presided at the India Office he was the one who combined in the highest degree urbanity, industry, and freedom from preconceived ideas. With political controversy, except where Indian interests are involved, we have no concern; but we think it not out of place emphatically to express our concurrence in the subjoined remarks, contained in a leading article of the *Times*. Observing that, as is well known, Sir S. Northcote's retirement from the Commons is not due to his own wish, "but is a crowning example of the unselfish regard for the interests of his party, which is one of his many honourable characteristics," the article proceeds:—

In knowledge of Parliamentary business, in mastery of finance, and in general experience of affairs, Sir Stafford Northcote has no rival in the Conservative party, while his unflinching courtesy, habitual tolerance, and natural fairness, command universal popularity and respect. It is a common saying that he is too good for a party leader in such times as the present, and although to be too good is to be not good enough, goodness such as his is so rare in public life that no philosophy can enable us without regret, and something akin to shame, to see it hustled with scant ceremony into the House of Lords. His party will find no one better acquainted with his facts, or better able to marshal them in such a manner as to satisfy calm and dispassionate judges, but they, perhaps, need a leader who will meet misrepresentation with more showy weapons than his taste or his temper allow him to use.

We fear that the new Ministry will have much cause to regret the absence from the Lower House of the sound judgment, the calmness which nothing could disturb, which so eminently characterise the late leader of the Opposition.

He seemed especially marked out, whether as peer or as

commoner, for the Indian Secretaryship; and not a few Indian officers, civil or military, who have, through Sir Stafford's personal and close attention to individual, as to other, cases, obtained boons, or rights, withheld owing to the nonchalance of his predecessors in office, will heartily endorse what we have said.

We are well pleased to hear that Her Majesty, whose appreciation of Sir Stafford's indefatigable services is well known, insisted on his taking a higher rank in the Peerage than that with which his own modesty would have been contented.

SIR P. LUMSDEN AND THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN read, at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on the 22nd inst., a paper on the countries and tribes bordering on the Koh-i-Baba range. The Marquis of Lorne, president, was in the chair, and was accompanied by the Princess Louise. Sir Peter, having mentioned that in the district described names did not signify towns or villages, but merely the sites where they once existed, and that there were generally two names for each stream or location, said that in November, when the Commission crossed the mountain range, the valley of Kushan was literally covered with Turkomans with their ploughs.

Here, as in many other places, cultivators of unirrigated land, he was assured, got a return of seventy to a hundredfold. Yet, with all this return, it was stated that Penjdeh did not produce sufficient for the requirements of its home consumption, and that grain could generally be imported at a cheaper rate from Afghan Turkestan than it could be grown on the spot. Some 7,300 families were settled in Penjdeh, with about 4,000 in Yulatan; they were subdivided into six factions. Their encampments of kikitkas presented the appearance of beehives or wigwams, and were anything but picturesque; the dwelling of the chief was distinguished by a scroll, some two feet deep, worked in carpet-work, and placed round the top. There was a marked difference between the Afghans and Turkomans. In Penjdeh the Commission scarcely ever saw an armed man, and found the Sariks, instead of being the dreaded alaman-sweeping and slave-dealing people they came to see, an industrious, hardworking race, at that time busy from morning to night in the excavation and clearing of their canals. The Sariks were stalwart men of good physique, resembling very much in character the Turks. They were a shrewd, hard-headed, practical people, and continually expressed their desire for security and permanent settlement.

On the 26th of January Captains Maitland and Yate left Bala Murghab to report on the country between Murghab and Heri-Rood Rivers, hitherto unexplored; and Sir Peter proceeded to give Captain Maitland's description of this portion of the Badghis. In concluding, Sir Peter said that the country was capable of great resources. The climate was good, though the winter was cold, and great storms were not unfrequent during the winter months. With a settled Government and increased population, there was no reason why this should not become one of the most prosperous tracts of Central Asia. A discussion followed, in which Sir Henry Rawlinson, Colonel Stewart, and M. Lessar took part.

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. C. Temple, S.C., Lieut.-Col. R. M. Smith, R.E., Surg.-Maj. J. M. Fleming, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. M. M. Bowie, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. H. J. Blanc, M.D., Surg.-Maj. B. C. Keelan, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Withers, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. F. Young, R. C. Williams, J. Thornhill, H. E. Pettereau, F. St. C. Grimwood (Cov.), S. Whitsey, A. W. Croft, G. W. Winkler, Capt. R. C. Temple, B.S.C., F. L. Seaton, F. A. Naylor.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. K. McLeod, M.D., forty-two days.
Madras Estab.—Surg.-Maj. E. Fawcett, four months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. A. S. Lethbridge, M.D.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—P. Whalley (Cov.), J. A. Dougherty, W. D. Blyth (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. F. Barrow, s.c. three months; A. V. Heath, s.c. four months; R. L. Harris (Cov.), s.c. four months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 22, Undine, Rangoon; Oithona, Calcutta.—23, Baron Androssan (s), Rangoon; Centurion, Calcutta; Clan Monroe (s), Bombay.—25, Henzada (s), Bombay.—23, Inchmaree (s), Kurrachee.

BOMBAY.—June 20, County of Selkirk (s), Cardiff; Bedouin (s), Cardiff; Sierra Estrella, Tyne.—22, Mirzapore (s), London; Clan Maclean (s), Clyde.—24, Clyde (s), Colombo; Moulin's Tower (s), Newport.—26, Elektro (s), Trieste.

CALCUTTA.—June 20, Clan Macgregor (s), Liverpool; Persia (s), Liverpool; Duke of Devonshire (s), London.—23, Earl of Beaconsfield, Cardiff.—25, Shannon (s).—26, Pelican (s), London; City of Edinburgh (s), Clyde.

MADRAS.—June 22, Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 23, Coimbatore, Calcutta; Khedive (s), Bombay.—24, Anaurus, Calcutta.—25, Asia (s), Bombay; Edwin (s), Kurrachee; Minney, Calcutta.—27, Navarino (s), Calcutta; Kangra (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—June 20, Mameluke (s), Antwerp.—24, Khiva (s), Hong Kong.—26, Bretton Hall (s), Liverpool.—27, California (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—June 20, Duke of Sutherland (s).—25, Almora (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, July 1; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 9; from Brindisi, July 13.

For Bombay: Mr. Jenkins, Mr. F. J. Millard, Mr. C. W. Baker, Mr. Siddons, Mr. T. Ranger, Mr. McNeil, son and infant, Colonel and Mrs. Saportas. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. F. Rampini, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Hartwell, Mr. E. M. Fulton, Mr. T. Beck.

For Aden: Lieut. Tillard.

For Suez: Messrs. Broadmeir, Laird, Goodwin, Fraser, McBean, Bell, McHay, Coombes, Bugg, Patrick Haynes.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, July 1; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 9; from Brindisi, July 13.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Fleming, Mr. Mackay.

For Madras: Miss C. Abbott, Mr. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Busted.

For Malta: Lieut. W. G. Davis, Surgeon-Major Riordan.

For Colombo: Mr. L. Murray Robertson, Lieut. W. B. Norwood.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, July 8; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, July 16; from Brindisi, July 20.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Coke, Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. F. J. Ashby, Mr. McLurcan. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. Harold, Mr. J. Duffins, Mr. J. B. Clarke, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Mr. Suigila, Mr. R. Row, Mr. G. Burman, Mr. S. Reid, Mr. Thorn, Mr. Brereton, Colonel Palmer.

S.s. *Peshawar*, from London, July 15; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, July 23; from Brindisi, July 27.

For Bombay: *From Venice*: Colonel and Mrs. Biddulph. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Maguire, Major Oldham, Mr. R. Ames.

For Calcutta: Mr. L. A. Martyr.

For Port Said: Mr. M. Horrocks.

For Malta: Mr. Baldock and son.

S.s. *Venetia*, from London, July 22; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 30; from Brindisi, Aug. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Sandford, Miss Cracknell. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Miss Waddington, Mr. A. Monies, Mr. and Mrs. Kensington.

S.s. *Teheran*, from London, July 29; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 6; from Brindisi, Aug. 10.

For Bombay: *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Birks. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. E. Frost, Lieut. Hodgson, Rev. J. H. Blunt.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Aug. 5; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Aug. 13; from Brindisi, Aug. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Drid, Mr. and Mrs. Cutter, Mr. R. H. Story. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth, Mr. R. C. Barker.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Aug. 12; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Aug. 20; from Brindisi, Aug. 24.

For Madras: Rev. — Hill.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. C. Hoyle.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Aug. 19; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Aug. 27; from Brindisi, Aug. 31.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. F. Springett, the Regent of Kohlapur.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 3; from Brindisi, Sept. 7.

For Port Said: Miss Evans, Miss Sapongi, Mrs. Sapongi, Mr. Evans and son.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Sept. 2; s.s. from Venice, Sept. 10 from Brindisi, Sept. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Hill. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Primrose.

S.s. *Indus*, from London, Sept. 9; s.s. from Venice, Sept. 17; from Brindisi, Sept. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Phipps Lincke.

For Madras: Mr. E. Thurston.

For Bombay: Mr. W. S. Haig. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Verner.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. from Venice, Sept. 24; from Brindisi, Sept. 28.

For Bombay: Colonel A. E. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Nother, Mr. E. Pyke, Miss Taylor. *From Venice*: Colonel and Miss Phillips, Mr. C. P. Bird. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crawley.

For Malta: Mrs. Wilkie, Miss Dealtrie.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. from Venice, Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Bombay: Dr. K. McLeod, Mrs. Meryweather. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Millett, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. G. W. Allen.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. from Venice, Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Billing, Mrs. McLeod and two children, Mrs. Rattray, Mrs. Chandin.

For Madras: Mr. L. Duncan and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Naddea*, to sail July 8.

For Colombo: Lieut. J. Kendall.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Dalglish.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail July 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. Winston and family, Miss Rutledge, Miss Fiske.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Reva*, to sail Aug. 5.

For Calcutta: Miss Lancaster, Miss Mabel O'Brien.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Captain Stead, June 9.

From London: Mrs. Dow, Miss Willoughby, Mrs. Bonus, Mr. J. F. Caldecott and child, Mrs. Bruce Prescott, Mrs. L. F. Heath, Lieuts. Gideon, Bingley, Daly, Deare, Major L. Dicken, Mrs. Daly.

From Brindisi: Mr. Smeaton, Mr. M. Praschkawer, Mr. S. D. Gilkinson, Archdeacon Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Hammick, Mr. Mowat, Miss Langridge, Mr. I. R. Rainey, Mr. H. J. Rainey.

From Venice: Mr. McGeorge.

From Suez: Lieut. E. W. Jamieson, Lieut. J. L. Kaye, Lieut. W. Whiffin.

From Aden: Colonel H. B. Pottinger, Inspector Cotton, Mr. Reuben, Mr. Waller.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Gwalior*, Capt. P. Harris, from Bombay, June 8.

For London: Mr. E. W. Stoney, Mr. P. Stokes, Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Phillips, Major F. E. Wiggins, Mr. D. Lambert, Mr. F. J. Aylmer, Surgeon J. D. Day, Mr. G. Shoebridge, Colonel W. H. Bellkingsley.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. V. M. Philips, Mr. E. Short, Major-General T. Wright.

For Venice: Major and Mrs. J. R. Byng, Colonel Kettlewell, Mr. N. Randle, Mr. James Hutton, Mr. W. B. Phillips, Mr. H. Gill.

For Suez: Mr. Hakim Alim Oodin Hoosein.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Khedive*, Capt. Loggan, from London, June 24.

For Bombay: Mr. J. N. Vinall, Mr. Bond, Mr. A. H. Macaulay, Mr. T. Twiss, Mr. Sepp, Mr. W. M. Thorburn, Mr. Ingham, Miss Heath, Mr. A. Bannerman, Mr. D. Lane, Messrs. D. Lorne, Williams, W. Jones, T. Walton, H. Gilchrist, Major Brownrigg, Major Newington, Lieuts. W. Davidson, G. Hudson, J. Barry, D. Stuart, A. R. Ditmas, W. J. Vincent French, F. Elliott, W. Nelson, W. Mercer, H. Gibbon, A. Faulkner, H. M. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Keene.

For Suez: Mr. C. J. Castleton.

For Malta: Lieuts. Playfair, F. H. Awdry, C. B. Tugwell, H. B. Tomkin, F. D. Annesley, E. Fowler, A. L. Bell, R. H. D'Aeth, G. G. Hunter, C. E. Norie, Mrs. McCarthy and children, Chief-Engineer J. Hall, Gunner Roach, Mr. H. D. Bishop.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Lombardy*, Capt. Thompson, from Venice, June 25.

For Bombay: Mr. G. Fletcher. *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. W. Porter, Mr. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mounsey, Mr. S. S. Jones, Mrs. Oldham, Mr. McCudden, Mrs. McBean, Mr. Homji, Mr. D. Coates Niven, Mr. Watson.

For Calcutta: *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. Niven.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, sailed June 27.

For Malta: Miss Reed.

For Colombo: Mr. J. F. Leroy, Mr. J. Gordon White.

For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Hooper, Miss Cunningham, Mr. H. R. Kensington, Rev. P. Horberg, Rev. E. Mattberg, Rev. E. Dachoelt, Rev. E. Winkel, Rev. G. Gochsching, Rev. U. Kemp, Mr. C. F. Bennett.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. A. Avetoom, Mr. John Crook, Mr. W. W. Tuck.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Teheran*, Capt. W. G. Nantes, sailing on June 16.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. P. Jeffreys and three children.

For Brindisi: Mr. James G. Greive, Mr. L. W. Dave, Mr. W. F. Parker.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 30.)

WOMACK—The services of Mr. A. S. Womack, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

HAMILTON, Rev. W. A., officiating domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to be chaplain of Khamptee in the Central Provinces, from the 11th inst.

MOORE—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Rev. H. O. Moore, officiating second chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, to be his lordship's domestic chaplain, vice the Rev. W. A. Hamilton.

HALL—The services of Colonel J. D. Hall, commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from June 12.

LOWDELL, Surgeon C. G. W., services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the date on which he may be relieved of the medical charge of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse by Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott.

HODGSON, Lieut. C. E., officiating wing officer Meywar Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as adjutant from May 1, vice Lieut. W. C. R. Stratton, and until further orders.

HENDERSON, Brigadier-Surgeon J., services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George from May 16.

CAREY, Mr. A. D., commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, having been granted furlough out of India for two years, made over charge of his office to Mr. R. J. Whitten on May 26.

HOWE, Mr. R. T., having been appointed chief superintendent, 3rd class, in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, vice Bab Frankissen Ghose, retired, received charge of the said appointment on April 1.

NORTON, Lieutenant C. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to assistant engineer, 1st grade.

WHITE—COLE—MILLS—Captain W. H. White, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Mr. C. J. Cole, assistant engineer, 1st grade, and Mr. C. J. Mills, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, are posted to the Bolan Railway.

ROBERTS, Mr. F. W., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Sind Pishin State Railway, northern section.

WARDE, Mr. C. P., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Bolan Railway.

BAKER, Mr. C. J. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from January 1.

JOHNSON, Mr. W., Class III., Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is transferred in the interest of the public service from the establishment under the control of the Government of Bombay to that under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

LENEHAN, Mr. J., deputy examiner, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts during the absence of Major Oldham on privilege leave, or until further orders.

NEUVILLE, Mr. E. J., honorary assistant examiner, is appointed to officiate as deputy examiner of accounts in the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, as a temporary arrangement.

LEPPER—The resignation of his appointment by Mr. F. Lepper, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is accepted by the Government of India, from April 23.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

VAUGHAN, Lieut. H. B., Leinster Regiment, wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, from March 11, 1882.

WIGHTON, Major E., B.A., to be an additional commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, from May 20.

BACON, W., apothecary, 2nd grade, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

The following promotion is made in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to H.M.'s approval :—
MASSY, Captain C. F., to be major, from May 26.

STENSON, Sub-Conductor H., to be conductor.

DOWSETT, Sergeant G., to be sub-conductor, vice Conductor J. Vallally, deceased, from March 10.

FURLONGS.

HOTHAM, Captain W. C., Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (m. c.) for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

GRAHAM, Lieut.-Colonel G. F. I., B.S.C., district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

EYRE, Captain T. H., Bengal S.C., assistant military accountant, is granted leave within Indian limits (m.c.) for 180 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

LUARD, Lieut.-Colonel C. H., R.E. (m.c.), for 183 days.

ELLISTON, Major E. C., S.C., for five months.

HENDERSON, Surgeon-Major G., M.D. (m.c.), for three months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, May 28.)

The following transfers are made :—

EAST, Brigadier-General C. J., half pay, from the command of the Sialkot Brigade to that of the Saugor District, vice Murray, deceased.

GOUGH, Brigadier-General Sir H. H., K.C.B., V.C., Staff Corps, from the command of the Mooltan Brigade to that of the Sialkot Brigade, vice East.

PURVIS, Brigadier-General H. M. G., R.A., is posted to the Mooltan Brigade.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

ANGELO, Lieut. F. W., 9th Bengal Cavalry, squadron officer, to be adjutant, vice Dawson, vacated on promotion to captain, dated Feb. 10.

FRASER, Major J., 40th Bengal Infantry, to be second in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Sir B. P. Bromhead, Bart., appointed commandant 32nd Pioneers.

VYVYAN, Major R. O., to be wing commander sub pro tem.

HAMILTON, Lieutenant C. I., Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 45th Sikhs, on probation, dated May 13.

The following posting is ordered :—

HICKSON, Captain S. A. E., R.E., on return from duty with the force in Egypt, to the Allahabad Division, Military Works.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of captain :—

Lieuts. F. R. Thackeray, R. T. Roberts, H. F. Mercer, C. T. Robinson, W. J. Honner, C. C. Townsend, and O. C. Williamson, R.A.

The following order is confirmed :—

HICKSON—TANNER—By Lieut.-General Sir G. Graham, C.B., K.C.B., commanding Field Force, Headquarters, Camp Suakin, March 24, posting Captain S. A. E. Hickson and Lieut. J. A. Tanner, R.E., to the Madras Sappers and Miners for temporary duty.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

DAVIDSON, Lieut. G. R. B., G Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, for 184 days, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 3.)

VERNER, Mr. W. H., C.S., reported his departure from India, on special leave, on 10th ult.

GLOVER—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. R. S. Glover of his commission as a lieutenant in the Dacca Volunteer Rifles Mounted Corps.

CLARKE, Mr. H. G. C., officiating sub-deputy opium agent, Tehra, to act as sub-deputy opium agent, Tirhoot, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Masters.

RUSSELL, Surgeon-Major E. G., officiating civil surgeon of Nuddea, is confirmed in that appointment.

BEATSON, Surgeon W., officiating civil surgeon of Jessore, to act as civil surgeon of Durbhunga.

The Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotion in the Engineer Establishment from April 7 :—

ARNOTT, Mr. M. H., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade.

MIDDLETON, Mr. C. J. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Hazaribagh division to the Orissa Circle.

FRENCH, Surgeon-Major J. G., made over charge of the Patna Jail to Mr. D. B. Allen, C.S., on May 7.

FURLONGS.

HORTON, Rev. F., chaplain of Dinapore, furlough for six months, from date he may avail himself of it.

MOORHEAD, Surgeon J., civil surgeon, Mymensingh, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for four months on sick certificate.

ALEXANDER, Mr. E. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State an extension of three months' leave on medical certificate, in continuation of leave granted Dec. 1.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 28.)

TEMPLE—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the furlough granted to Captain R. C. Temple, cantonment magistrate, shall begin in India at the end of his subsidiary leave without the forfeiture of such leave.

DALE—The furlough granted to the Rev. T. F. Dale, M.A., has been further extended by a period of four months by the Secretary of State for India.

RIVAZ, Mr. C. M., superintendent of the Kapurthala State, was appointed a deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade, sub pro tem, from April 6, vice Major R. P. Nisbet, promoted. Mr. Rivaz is confirmed in his appointment as deputy commissioner from April 17.

IBBETSON, Mr. D. C. J., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, is appointed a deputy commissioner of the 3rd grade, from April 17, vice Major the Hon. G. C. Napier, C.I.E., appointed superintendent of the Kapurthala State. Mr. Ibbetson will continue to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

MAUDE, Mr. H., officiating under-secretary to the Punjab Government, is confirmed in his appointment from April 17, vice Mr. H. C. Fanshawe.

HARRIS—The furlough granted to Mr. R. L. Harris, assistant commissioner, has been extended by the Secretary of State for India by a period of five months.

LEWIS, Mr. T., officiating tahsildar of Taran Taran, is appointed a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Amritsar District, without the power to pass sentences of whipping.

YOUNG, Surgeon L. T., professor of chemistry, Lahore Medical School, and chemical examiner to the Punjab Government, sub pro tem, is confirmed in his appointment from May 8.

EVATT—With the sanction of the Government of India, Lieut. J. T. Evatt, 1st Punjab Infantry, is attached to the 4th Punjab Infantry as officiating wing officer and quartermaster, vice Lieut. A. R. Browning, on furlough.

CUNLIFFE, Lieut. E. W., 6th Punjab Infantry, is granted leave of absence to Simla, on private affairs, from June 1 to August 29.

MEIN—The following order is confirmed, dated May 11, directing Captain J. E. Mein, wing officer and officiating wing commander 5th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his duties as wing officer, from March 15.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 30.)

The following officers have passed the examination in Forest Law and Land Revenue :—

ANTHONY, Mr. H. B., assistant conservator of forests.
 FOWLER, Mr. H., assistant conservators of forests.
 TEMPLE—HOGG—Major J. A. Temple and Lieut. Colonel T. W. Hogg, deputy commissioners, third class, sub pro tem., are respectively appointed to officiate as deputy commissioners, second and third class, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, officiating deputy commissioner, second class.
 DUFF, Mr. G., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, A Division, posted to the Nimar district, is transferred in the same capacity to the Nursingpur district.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 30.)

HALL, Surgeon-Major G. C., superintendent Central Prison, Allahabad, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from June 1.
 PLATTS, Mr. C., head master, collegiate school, Benares, is allowed furlough in India for ten months, from July 1.
 BRISCOE, Mr. C., civil surgeon of Etah, to be in visiting medical charge of the district of Mainpuri, in addition to his own duties, from the date on which he assumed this extra duty until further orders.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, May 23.)

The following transfers are ordered :—

HARDINGE—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. C. B. C. Hardinge of his appointment as a Myook from May 16.
 The following alterations in rank are ordered from May 4, 1885, the date on which Major C. B. Cooke received charge of the Thongwa District :—
 COOKE, Major C. B., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.
 ALEXANDER, Major G., deputy commissioner, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, to revert to his substantive rank.
 PARROTT, Captain B. A. N., assistant commissioner, 1st (officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd) grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, from May 23.
 WHITE, Mr. H. T., C.S., assistant commissioner 3rd (officiating 1st) grade, to revert to his substantive rank, but to continue to officiate as junior secretary to the chief commissioner.
 EYRE, Captain G. S., assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 2nd) grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.
 BLACKER, Mr. B. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Rangoon Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, from May 20.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 2.)

The Governor is pleased to make the following sub pro tem. appointments on his personal staff :—

TREMENHEERE Mr. J. H. A. (acting sub-collector and joint magistrate of Salem), to officiate as private secretary.
 ANDREW, Mr. J., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Salem, during the employment of Mr. Tremenehere on other duty.
 MCCALLY, Major A., cantonment magistrate,

Cannanore, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

COX, Major W., cantonment magistrate, Poona-mallee, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

KERNAN, Hon. Mr. J., M.A., Q.C., puisne judge of the High Court of Judicature, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras.

HAYES, Mr. A. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer, 4th grade, while in charge of the Tinnevely Division, from May 5.

HEWITT, Mr. St. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as executive engineer, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Spen, executive engineer, 1st grade.

The following transfer is ordered :—

ALEXANDER, Mr. E. S., temporary assistant engineer, from the Kadirri Extension Survey Division to Villupuram-Damalcheruvu Survey Division.

MILITARY.

MCINTYRE—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut. H. D. McIntyre, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, dated Oct. 20, 1882.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

FARQUHAR, Surgeon-Major W., M.D., vice Brigade-Surgeon J. Henderson, M.D., promoted, dated May 16.

LANGLEY—The services of Captain L. Langley, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

FURLOUGHES.

The undermentioned officers have been granted furlough out of India :—

CUMMING, Major W. G., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, superintending engineer, Rajputana (m.c.), for 100 days.

KEARY, Lieut. H. D. U., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers), m.c., for 182 days.

WELMAN, Lieut. G. A., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 13th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for 575 days.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, May 28.)

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that the following subaltern officers have been transferred to batteries of Royal Artillery serving in this Presidency :—

MALLOCK, Lieut. H., 1st Brigade, to P Battery, Royal Artillery.

BAKER, Lieut. G. D., to R Battery, Royal Artillery.

FRENCH, Lieut. J. A. I., to S. Battery, Royal Artillery.

ANDERSON, Captain C. A., No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division, is appointed acting adjutant, Royal Artillery, British Burmah Division, during the absence of Captain M. Wynell-Mayow at the Garrison Class, Bangalore.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

THRING, Lieut. R. H. D., 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, sub pro tem., vice Lawford, seconded for service on the staff.

ANDERSON, Major A. W. L., wing officer 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, to officiate as wing commander 5th Regiment Madras Infantry.

KIRKPATRICK, Lieut. W., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to be officiating wing officer, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated May 1.

SMITH, Lieut. J. H., 13th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer, to be quartermaster from May 1, vice Lieut. J. E. Preston, permitted to resign at his own request.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct the following posting :—

HENDERSON, Deputy Surgeon-General J., M.D., to the administrative medical charge of H.M.'s forces Western District.

FURLOUGHES.

The undermentioned officers have leave absence :—

STEVENS, Lieut. C. F., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 20th Regiment Madras Infantry, from May 25 to June 15, 1885, in extension of the leave granted him.

BENGOUGH, Colonel H. M., Divisional Staff, assistant adjutant general, Bangalore, for one day, in extension of the sixty days' privilege leave granted him.

ELISON, Lieut. A. B., 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer 23rd Regiment Light Infantry (on probation) for one day, in extension of the leave granted him.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

VIBART, Major F. M. E., Royal Artillery, No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade Southern Division, for six months, on medical certificate.

KELLY, Surgeon-Major J. B., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

SEWELL, Mr. H., collector of Trichinopoly, furlough for one year, one month, and twenty-nine days, from August 1.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 4.)

Government is pleased to make the following appointments :—

CRIMMIN, Surgeon J., officiating medical officer 4th Regiment B.I., to act as civil surgeon, Aden, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major E. Colson, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

HALLIDAY, Surgeon-Major S. B., medical officer 13th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to act as civil surgeon, Rajkot, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major F. C. Barker, M.D., or until further orders.

JERVIS, Surgeon H. P., has been appointed to the medical charge of the Roman Catholic Orphanage School, Poona, with effect from April 8.

WATERS—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major G. Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), to be a member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, vice Mr. J. Macfarlane, J.P., resigned.

PEACOCKE, Surgeon J. C. H., L.R.C.S., L.M.Q., and Q.C.P. (Ir.), acting deputy sanitary commissioner, Western Registration District, is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

BAKER, Lieut. W. W., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has passed an examination in the Marathi language, and to be executive engineer, 1st grade, with effect from May 13.

MACARTNEY, Mr. M. J., R.E., to be executive engineer, Surat, on being relieved of his duties in the Railway Branch.

JONES, Mr. H. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, has passed the professional examination.

MILITARY.

THOMPSON, Lieutenant D. B., 3rd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 28th Regiment N.I., on probation, is allowed leave of absence, to proceed to England to appear before a medical board there.

KING, Second-Class Master Gunner, Karachi Harbour Defences, is remanded to regimental duty in the regimental rank held by him immediately previous to his appointment as a warrant officer.

GRIFFITH, Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. E., Staff Corps, has been ordered by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

KEELAN, Surgeon-Major B. C., Indian Medical

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

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MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., from April 10, '85, Bo.
Barnes, Lieut.-Col. O., S.C., from Dec. 12, '84, B.
Barnett, Lieut. R. P. S., S.C., 1 yr., from March 21, '85, Bo.
Barton, Col. L. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 7, '84, Bo.
Barrow, Lieut.-Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, '83, B.
Barrow, Maj. F., S.C., 1 yr. 1 dy., from Aug. 19, '84, B.
Batten, Lt. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 21, '85, B.
Baylay, Lt.-Col. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, B.
Beatson, Capt. S. B., S.C., from Feb. 1, '85, B.
Beauchamp, Col. G. E. H., Inf., till Jan. 1, '86, M.
Beaumont, Surg.-Maj. T., M.D., M.
Bell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 172 dys., from June 3, '84, Bo.
Bensley, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from July 15, '84, Bo.
Bergman, Col. C. H., Inf., 1 yr., from Mar. 2, '85, B.
Bloomfield, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 273 dys., from Feb. 27, '85, B.
Blowers, Lt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 9, '84, Bo.
Boddam, Col. W. W., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., from Apr. 3, '85, B.
Boulton, Col. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 19, '84, Bo.
Boustead, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., from April 28, '85, M.
Briggs, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 28, '85, M.
Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 12 mos., from Sept. 2, '84, Bo.
Brown, Col. C. M., R.E., 1 yr., from Feb. 27, '85, B.
Browne, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr., from May 2, '85, B.
Browning, Lt. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 21, '85, B.
Burne, Lt. N. A., S.C., 1 yr., from April 10, '85, B.
Burton, Surg. J. A., 15 mos., from Aug. 13, '84, M.
Butler, Capt. James, S.C., 1 yr. 23 dys., from Dec. 18, '84, B.
Butler, Lt.-Col. S. E. R., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 5, '85, M.
Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 12, '83, B.
Carter, Maj. T. T., R.E., 1 yr. from Dec. 5, '84, B.
Cayley, Bde. Surg. H., 1 yr. 243 dys., from April 6, '84, B.
Chaplin, Major A., Inf., 1 yr., 57 dys., from Mar. 1, '85, M.
Chapman, Maj. R. T., Inf., 1 yr., from Sept. 24, '84, M.
Chowne, Col. W. C., S.C., 185 dys., from April 17, '85, B.
Church, Col. T. R., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., from May 15, '85, M.
Clare, Maj. A. B., Inf., 8 mos., from Jan. 6, '85, B.
Clark, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., from Mar. 20, '84, M.
Clarke, Col. W. C., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., from Mar. 8, '85, B.
Clarkson, Surg. J. W., 18 mos., from May 23, '84, Bo.
Collen, Maj. E. H., S.C., 273 dys., from Jan. 2, '85, B.
Colston, Brig.-Surg. C. K., 1 yr., from Dec. 5, '84, Bo.
Colvin, Lt. J. R. C., S.C., 273 dys., from May 26, '85, B.
Condon, Surg.-Maj. J. H., 18 mos., from April 20, '84, B.
Conolly, Col. A., S.C., 273 dys., B.
Cousmaker, Maj. M. F., S.C., 1 yr., from April 17, '85, Bo.
Cowley, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 18 mos., from May 15, '84, B.
Cox, Col. G. W., Inf., 1 yr. 60 dys., from Nov. 20, '84, M.
Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 1 yr. 55 dys., from April 1, '84, B.
Dallas, Deputy-Surg.-Gen. A. M., 6 mos., from Apr. 10, '85, B.
Daunt, Col. J. C. C., V.C., S.C., 2½ yrs., from Apr. 22, '83, B.
Dawson, Surg. L. R., M.D., 1 yr., from Jan. 27, '85, B.
Dawson, Hon. Surg. R. S., M.
Deakin, Surg. C. W. S., 304 dys., from April 1, '85, B.
Dickey, Col. A. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 260 dys., from Jan. 1, '84, M.
Dobbin, Lieut. W. J. K., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, B.
Doveton, Maj. H., R.E., 2 yrs. 9 ms., from Dec. 4, '82, Bo.
Durand, Lieut.-Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '84.
Eades, Surg.-Maj. L. E., 18 mos., from April 13, '84, B.
Elliston, Maj. E. C., S.C., 17 mos., from June 19, '84, B.
Erskine, Lt.-Col. G. E., Cav., 1 yr., from May 1, '85, Bo.
Esmonde-White, Sg.-Maj. H. P., 1 yr. 182 dys., from Apr. 17, '85, M.
Evers, Surg.-Maj. B., M.D., 1 yr., from Oct. 24, '84, B.
Ewing, Lt.-Col. John, S.C., 18 mos., from May 20, '84, M.
Fagan, Col. W. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 6, '84, B.
Fawcett, Surg.-Maj. E., 14 mos., from June 3, '84, M.
Fayrer, Lieut. J. O. S., S.C., from Feb. 6, '85, B.
Ferguson, Dep. Surg.-Gen. J., from April 10, '85, B.
Fisher, Maj. V. C. R. A., M.
Forbes, Lieut. E. E., S.C., from Nov. 21, '84, M.
Fordyce, Lieut. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 19, '84, Bo.
Fraser, Maj. E. A., S.C., 1 yr. 60 dys., from Feb. 6, '85, M.
Gellie, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 13, '85, B.
Georges, Lt. T. W. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., from Apr. 10, '85, M.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., 18 mos., from May 9, '84, B.
Gompertz, Capt. B., S.C., 6 mos., from April 10, '85, M.
Gordon, Lieut. W. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 6, '85, B.
Grant, Col. A. D., Inf., 1 yr., from Dec. 19, '84, M.
Gray, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., from Feb. 6, '85, Bo.
Greany, Surg. J. P., M.D., 1 yr., from Sept. 9, '84, Bo.
Greenaway, Capt. T., S.C., 16 mos., from July 9, '84, M.
Grey, Lt.-Col. L. J. H., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr. 196d., from Apr. 23, '84, B.
Griffith, Col. C. M., S.C., 1 yr. 49 dys., from Feb. 1, '85, Bo.
Griffith, Lt.-Col. J. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 12, '83, Bo.
Gunthorpe, Maj. E. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 16, '84, M.
Hammond, Lt.-Col. H. A., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '84, M.
Hankin, Col. E. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 29, '83, M.
Harden, Maj. A., Inf., 223 dys., from Nov. 23, '84, B.
Harvey, Surg.-Maj. R. M. D., 200 dys., from Apr. 3, '85, B.
Hazlett, Surg.-Maj. H. J., 1 yr. 14 dys., from Nov. 1, '84, M.
Heming, Maj. D., Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 15, '85, M.
Henderson, Surg.-Maj. G. M. D., 2 yrs. 1 mo., from Aug. 14, '83, B.
Hills, Col. G. S., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, B.
Hills, Col. John, R.E., C.B., 2 yrs., from May 28, '83, Bo.
Hingston, Capt. C. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 21, '85, B.
Hodgkinson, Lieut. C. C., S.C., 18 ms., from May 1, '84, Bo.
Hodgson, Major G. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 22, '84, Bo.
Hogg, Col. A. G. F., S.C., 6 mos., from Feb. 6, '85, Bo.
Holloway, Lieut.-Col. E. G. V., S.C., 1 yr. from Mar. 31, '84, M.
Holroyd, Col. W. R. M., S.C., 18 mos., from Apr. 4, '84, B.
Hooper, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 280 dys., from Mar. 15, '85, B.
Hope, Capt. T., S.C., Bo.
Houston, Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 1 yr., from Mar. 27, '85, fr. M.
Howard, Maj. T., R.E., 1 yr., from Apr. 1, '85, B.
Howes, Col. A. J., Inf., 295 mos., from May 29, '83, M.
Hunt, Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr. 273 days, M.
Hunt, Col. R. A. C., Inf., 1 yr., from April 24, '85, Bo.
James, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., from Jan. 2, '85, Bo.
Jameson, Lt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., from April 10, '85, B.

Jeffreys, Col. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 16, '85, B.
Johnstone, Col. J. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 1, '84, B.
Jopp, Lt.-Col. K. A., R.E., 1 yr. 41 dys., from Nov. 14, '84, M.
Kelly, Surgeon-Major James, 2 yrs., from Jan. 12, '84, Bo.
Kennedy, Capt. W. P., S.C., 18 ms., from Apr. 28, '84, B.
Kerrich, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 22, '85, M.
Landon, Major A., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '84, B.
Lane, Lt.-Col. C. T., S.C., 217 dys., from April 17, '85, B.
Loughton, Col. D. W., S.C., 182 dys., from Apr. 1, '85, M.
Legh, Lieut. P. R., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '84, Bo.
Le Geyt, Col. P. H., S.C., 1 yr. 7 mos., from Apr. 3, '85, Bo.
Lethbridge, Sg.-Maj. A. S., M.D., 1 yr. 182 d., from Mar. 23, '84, B.
Little, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., from Apr. 17, '85, B.
Lockhart, Lt.-Col. W. E., R.A., M.
Lowe, Lt.-Col. R. F., R.A., 1 yr. 13 dys., from Mar. 15, '85, B.
Luard, Col. F. P., S.C., 1 yr. 130 d., from May 15, '84, B.
Luard, Lt.-Col. C. H., R.E., 1 yr. 311dys., from Feb. 10, '84, B.
Lynch, Capt. J. B., S.C., 91 dys., from April 16, '85, B.
Macauland, Capt. R. C. S., S.C., 306dys., from Apr. 30, '85, B.
Macbay, Maj. W. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 27, '85, Bo.
Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., 182dys., from Nov. 14, '84, B.
Macdonald, Col. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 6, '84, B.
MacDougall, Brig.-Surg. H. R. L., 18ms., from May 15, '84, Bo.
MacLaren, Surg.-Maj. G. G. M.D., 1 yr. 183d., from May 1, '84, B.
Macmabon, Lieut. E., S.C., M.
McCloughy, Surg. J., Bo.
McGowan, Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.
McLeod, Surg.-Maj. K., 1 yr. 140 d., from May 1, '84, B.
McNeile, Lt.-Col. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 10, '84, B.
McPherson, Capt. A. K., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 13, '84, M.
Madden, Maj. J. M., Bo.
Magrath, Lt.-Col. H. M. S., S.C., 2 yrs., M.
Maitland, Maj. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 3, '84, B.
Maitland, Maj. G. J., S.C., 2½ yrs., from Apr. 27, '83, B.
Maret, Lt.-Col. J. R., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., from May 1, '85, B.
Marriott, Lieut. E. L., R.E., S.C., Bo.
Marrat, Maj. E. L., R.E., 2 yrs., from June 10, '84, Bo.
Martin, Capt. M. K., S.C., B.
Masse, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr. 166 dys., from Apr. 12, '84, B.
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 2 yrs. 6 wks., from Aug. 23, '83, Bo.
Merriman, Lt.-Gen. C. J., C.S.I., R.E., Bo.
Miley, Capt. J. A., S.C., B.
Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.
Minchin, Lieut. H. D. M., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 14, '84, Bo.
Montagu, Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. 333 dys., from Mar. 28, '84, B.
Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 1 year, from Nov. 30, '84, B.
Morse, Lt.-Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 14, '84, B.
Muir, Capt. A. M., S.C., 18 mos., from May 6, '84, B.
Muir, Capt. C. W., S.C., B.
Mullins, Maj.-Gen. J., R.E., 1 yr. 262 dys., M.
Murray, Lt.-Col. H. Y., Cav., 1 yr. 294 dys., from Oct. 31, '84, B.
Onslow, Maj. F. M., Cav., 1 yr., from Aug. 23, '84, M.
Owen, Lt.-Col. A. G., S.C., 18 mos., from April 11, '84, B.
Owen, Maj. C. A., Cav., from April 1, '85, Bo.
Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M.
Palmer, Col. R. H., S.C., 1 yr. 131 dys., from Apr. 16, '84, B.
Parker, Lt.-Col. W. J., S.C., 243 dys., from Mar. 23, '85, B.
Peacocke, Surg. J. C. H., Bo.
Pearson, Maj. A. J., R.A., 182 dys., from May 23, '85.
Pemberton, Col. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 30, '85, M.
Phillips, Col. A. N., Inf., 1 mo., from April 13, '84, B.
Phillips, Lt. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., from March 21, '85, B.
Pollard, Lieut. W. C., S.C., 18 mos., from May 15, '84, B.
Pollard, Capt. B. H., S.C., 182 dys., from Apr. 2, '85, M.
Preston, Col. B. H., 1 yr., from Oct. 6, '84, M.
Reeves, Surg. F. C., 18 ms., from March 5, '84, M.
Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., from April 25, '85, B.
Reilly, Surg. E. W., 182 dys., from May 5, '85, M.
Rennick, Maj. A. de C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '83, B.
Renny, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 21, '85, B.
Repton, Lt.-Col. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 25, '84, B.
Robertson, Maj. D. H., Inf., 182 dys., from Apr. 2, '85, B.
Rouse, Bde. Surg. R., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '85, B.
Salmon, Maj. W. A., S.C., 11 mos., from Dec. 1, '84, Bo.
Sanders, Surg.-Maj. E., 243 dys., from Apr. 16, '84, B.
Sargeant, Lt.-Col. C. C., S.C., 182 dys., M.
Sconce, Col. James, S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 14, '84, B.
Sewell, Lt.-Col. H. F. H., S.C., from April 24, '85, M.
Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.
Sherriff, Col. J. P., S.C., 1 yr. 74 dys., from June 19, '84, B.
Smith, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 51 dys., from Mar. 1, '85, B.
Spearman, Lt.-Col. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 25, '85, B.
Stansfeld, Col. T. W., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 10, '84, M.
Staveley, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 6, '85, Bo.
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. P., R.E., 2 yrs., from July 10, '84, B.
Stoddart, Maj. C. H., S.C., 7 mos., B.
Stokoe, Maj. R., Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 16, '85, M.
Strover, Lt.-Col. G. A., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys., from Apr. 1, '84, M.
Suffern, Surg.-Maj. B. T., 1 yr., from May 15, '85, M.
Swaine, Surg. F. R., 1 yr. 182 dys., from Mar. 29, '84, B.
Swanston, Col. N., S.C., M.
Szczepanski, Lt.-Col. H. C. A., 15 mos., from May 15, '85, B.
Taaffe, Surg. R. J., 1 yr., from Mar. 13, '85, B.
Thomas, Lt.-Col. R. M. B., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 1, '85, B.
Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.
Thomas, Surg. W. F., 1 yr., from Oct. 18, '84, M.
Thomas, Lieut. D. B., prob. for S.C., Bo.
Trevor, Lt.-Col. F. R., S.C., 182 dys., from May 8, '85, M.
Trevor, Lt.-Col. G. H., S.C., 1 yr. 6 mos., from Mar. 17, '84, M.
Trotter, Maj. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 8, '84, B.
Turnbull, Surg.-Maj. P. S., Bo.
Waller, Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., from May 3, '15, B.
Waller, Col. J. E., Inf., from April 24, '85, B.
Warburton, Surg.-Maj. W. P., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '84, M.
Ward, Lieut.-Col. H. C. E., 1 yr., from Sept. 2, '84, B.
Warden, Surg. C. J. H., 1 yr. 182 d., from May 8, '84, B.
Warden, Col. G. L., S.C., 18 mos., from July 29, '84, Bo.
Watson, Brig.-Surg. J. A., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '84, B.
Wedderburn, Capt. G. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '84, B.
Weldon, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., from Feb. 2, '83, M.
Welman, Lieut. G. A., S.C., M.
Welsh, Surg.-Maj. J. T., M.D., 3 yrs., from Oct. 27, '82, Bo.
Welshman, Lt.-Col. E. W. St. G., S.C., 1 yr. from Mar. 21, '85, B.
Wilkes, Lieut. G. F., S.C., 18 mos., from April 13, '84, B.
Williams, Surg.-Maj. A. H., 61 dys., B.
Williams, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 27, '85, B.
Wilson, Maj. F. A., S.C., 1 yr. 7 mos., from April 20, '84, B.
Wingate, Capt. G., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 8, '85, B.
Woolley, Lieut. T. S. M., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 4, '84, B.
Wood, Capt. E. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 6, '85, B.
Young, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 17, '85, B.
Young, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr. 121 dys., from July 29, '84, B.

Department, civil surgeon and superintendent, Medical School, Hyderabad, Sind, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

BARRY, Surgeon-Major A., M.D., Indian Medical Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

GREENFIELD, Major J. H. L., S.C., having completed 26 years' service, to be lieutenant-colonel from June 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

HUMFREY, Captain J., S.C., having completed 20 years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major from June 2, subject to H.M.'s approval.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, June 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MAITLAND, Captain P. J., Poona Horse, 3rd squadron commander (Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, Simla), to be 2nd squadron commander, vice Major Erskine, retired.

ANDERSON, Captain J. W., 3rd squadron commander (transport department, Suakin expeditionary force), to be 2nd squadron commander, vice Captain Maitland, seconded for service on the staff.

YOUNG, Captain H. P., 3rd squadron commander, to be 2nd squadron commander, vice Captain Anderson, seconded for service with the transport department, Suakin expeditionary force.

THOMAS, Captain H. R. D., Staff Corps (attached to 1st Bombay Lancers), to be 3rd squadron commander, vice Captain Young, appointed 2nd squadron commander.

COMYN, Lieut.-Colonel F. Fitz W., 2nd N.I. (wing commander 4th N.I.), to be 2nd in command, vice Major Ryves, deceased.

REAY—General Order in Council of the 29th ultimo, attaching Major Reay, 13th N.I., to the 20th N.I., is cancelled.

LEWIS, Surgeon-Major H. A., I.M.S., is transferred from general duty, Mhow Circle, to general duty, Presidency Circle.

MILNE, Surgeon A., I.M.S., is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Sind Circle.

STEEL—Under instructions from Horse Guards, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Charles Steele, Veterinary Department, will be retired from the service on June 1, and is permitted to return to England.

SETON, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. S., Bart., Staff Corps, 2nd in command 4th N.I., returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on May 19.

The following order is confirmed:—

BRADLEY—Regimental order, dated May 13, appointing Lieut. H. V. Bradley, Gloucester Regiment (2nd Battalion), interpreter to the regiment.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

TRUMAN, Lieut.-Colonel W. R., 7th Dragoon Guards, for three months, on private affairs in India.

PALMER, Captain F. C., to Mussoorie, from June 10 to Aug. 11, on private affairs.

MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS, Lieut. C. A., R.A. (F. 2), from June 8 to July 1 on private affairs (in extension of two months' privilege leave) at Mount Abu.

LINDNER, Lieut. N. J., from June 2 to date of arrival in India, on private affairs.

DICKIN, Major J. L., 2nd Battalion Gloucester Regiment, from May 28 to date of arrival in India, on private affairs.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 96½	to 97
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	98½	to 99½
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105	
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to —

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	5 pr.ct.	740
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	830
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	595
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	119
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	95

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	800
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,230
Apollo ...	400	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	555
Bombay Cotton ...	125	4½	195
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600	715
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	155
East India ...	1,000	130	1,170
Fort ...	8,500	300	2,600
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangaum ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	337
Mammar M. ...	all	45	255
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	157
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	600
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,250
Sind ...	750	50	670
Volkart ...	1,000	60	780

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	325
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	605
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	465
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	101
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	—	22
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	850
Central India ...	500	25	570
Coorla Land and Mill ...	1,000	20	165
Coorla Mills ...	all	—	620
Dhurumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	745
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	570
Golan Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	125
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	770
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,070
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	425
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	440
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	690
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	900
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	815
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	800
Leopold ...	100	5	138
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,600
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	650
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,005
Mazagon ...	250	9	200
Morari Goudalass ...	1,000	15	1,400
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	575
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	940
Oriental ...	625	15	500
Parell ...	400	—	135
People of India ...	—	6½	150
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	130
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,370
Soondardas ...	1,000	50	600
Southern India ...	500	20	400
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	350
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	350
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	400
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	—	600
Bombay Burnham Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	4,175
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co. Ld. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	400

Kemp & Co. ...	175	330
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,080
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	710
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	330

CALCUTTA.—June 5.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 96 13 to 96 14	
½ of 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal.	
½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	100 0 to	
½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	100 0 to	
½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1893) ...	Rs. 100 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	101 0 to —
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	101 0 to —
½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	135 to 134
Bank of Bengal ...	500	825 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	97 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 141 to 142
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 pur.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 62 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,225 to 1,235
B. Baragund Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 1 disct.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1 2
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 250 to 260
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100 32 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 58 to 59
Burrakur Coal ...	100 140 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 120 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 80 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 80 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 95 to 97
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 30 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 190 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 21 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 175 to —
Gourepore ...	100 63 to 64
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 85 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100 56 to 58
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 102 to 103
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 75 to 80
Murree Brewery ...	100 125 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 90 to —
Nasmithy's Patent Press ...	100 84 to —
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100 61 to 63
Ramkirtipore Press ...	100 60 to £1
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100 55 to —
Riverside Press ...	90 63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 255 to 260
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 36 to 37
Strand Bank Press ...	100 73 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 95 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 30 to —
Amluckie ...	100 95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to 75
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 40 to 42
Do. contributory ...	80 27 to 28
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 165 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 82 to 83
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200 120 to 125
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 90 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 25 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 35 to —
Darjiling ...	100 110 to —
Dehling (Assam) ...	90 26 to 28
Dehra Doon ...	100 60 to 55
Dessai and Farbut (Assam) ...	100 98 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 38 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 94 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 97 to 38
Endogram ...	10 100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 74 to 75
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhatty (Assam) ...	100 25 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	62 to
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolingorie (Assam) ...	100	50 to 52
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchupore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to 70
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	32 to 34
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	Liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125	—
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanwore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	45 to 50
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	50	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	88 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Tundareah (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—June 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	88½ to 89
½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101 to 102
Do. October 10, 1898 ...	101½ to 101½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	75 to 76
½ Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
½ Do. do. 1893 ...	77½ to 78½
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	101 to 103
½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	115 to 118
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Paid	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.		
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	116 to 120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	6½	5½ to 6½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	142 to 146
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	22 to 23
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	22 to 23
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	23 to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	118 to 122
Great I. Pavin, guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	137 to 140
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	120 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	110 to 114
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	105 to 107
Oude & Rohilkund, Gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	120 to 124
Rohilka and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	3½ to 4
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	116 to 120
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	120 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua. Ld. ...	20	19½ to 20
Do. do. ...	5	4½ to 5
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17 to 18
Do. do. ...	15	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	18½ to 19

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	...	all	11½ to 11½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	all	13½ to 14
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	...	all	103 to 106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899	...	all	106 to 109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	...	100	99 to 101
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	...	all	12½ to 12
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	all	109 to 112
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	...	all	104 to 107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	...	all	102 to 105
Indo-European, Lim.	...	all	31 to 32

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, June 16th; Madras and Allahabad, June 14th; Calcutta, June 14th.

OUR readers will have been glad to see that the new Secretary for India has been re-elected for Woodstock without his personal presence being thought necessary, his opponent being a bumpiously-insignificant Mr. Grant.

The result of to-night's meeting of the Commons, the first occasion on which the newly-constituted Ministry, complete as to its members, is destined to face an Opposition, not, we fear, of the most scrupulous kind, is looked forward to with great interest. The new Administration have not even five months to set things in some degree right after five years of unparalleled blundering and incapacity; but, as the *Times* said the other day, they must display a fertility in blundering, surpassing that of their predecessors in their most unfortunate moments, if in five months they can cover up with their own misdeeds and mishaps the mass accumulated during five years by the late Cabinet.

FROM India the last news is, as usual on Monday, contained in the *Times'* Calcutta telegram, which refers to one or two subjects worthy of more extended notice than either time or space at present permit, and to which we propose hereafter to recur. The items of actual intelligence may be briefly summarised.

THE Russians are once more afraid of the "threatening" attitude of the Afghans (who are "massing their troops"), and affirm that the Amir is "determined to take revenge" for the Penjdeh massacre. The Sarik Turcomans, too, poor fellows, are terribly frightened, and urgently claim Russian protection. We know what all this means. At the same time we hear that Russian telegraph-offices have been opened at Karibent, Rukhnabad, and Merv.

WE felt sure that Sir P. Lumsden would not be noticed on the Queen's birthday. As a member of the Indian Council, he could as little escape the inevitable invitation to dine with the Secretary of State, as a Prussian official can help having the third class of the Red Eagle "with oakleaves" thrust on him. But his very presence in Afghanistan was offensive to the Divine figure from the North (which had nevertheless agreed with us that a Commissioner should be deputed on either side), and this was enough. Not because he had done his work ill, but because the work he had been set to do was distasteful to another overbearing and over-reaching Power, he is to be ostentatiously slighted. Is this the way in which a statesman (well, there were no such folk in the late Cabinet, but), a gentleman, would have acted? Sir Peter has, by universal consent, displayed rare ability and self-control in a position of most exceptional difficulty, and well has he earned the G.C.B. which the new Government have advised Her Majesty (with whom he dined on Wednesday last) to confer on him. Of course this G.C.B. is a thorn in the side of the Russians. They gave nothing to Komaroff for a wanton attack? Oh dear, no! Is not Russia immaculate and holy?

WE see that 400 lakhs of rupees was the approximate cost of the late "preparations" in India alone. Let us keep ourselves duly prepared, and not have to spend huge sums every time Russia thinks fit to give us a scare. Who and what is Russia, that we should put it in her power to fine us several coores periodically?

NOTHING very definite is reported from Budakshan as to the revolt of the Ameer's cousin, Isa (Esau). But it is generally considered certain that the movement is due, at least as much to Russian instigation, as to the cupidity of Isa, who seems, however, to have "netted" a cool million.

THE insurrection in Bhootan appears to be a storm in a teacup. Two sons of the Deb, or temporal Rajah, being Penlos, or provincial Governors, rebelled. The Dhurm, or spiritual, Rajah has, with the Deb, retired to the capital, Punakka. The Government of India has been asked for arms, but intend to observe strict neutrality. The fire will burn itself out in a short time.

A VERY interesting letter from a Hindoo lady on the compulsory seclusion of Hindoo wives appears in the *Times*, in extracts from the *Times of India*. To this subject, one of the deepest interest and importance, we propose shortly to recur.

AMONG other journals sent us from time to time, we have derived, if not instruction, at least amusement, from an article (by Mr. Jardine, C.S.) in the otherwise most interesting journal for July of the National Indian Association, on "Education among the Burmese." Fancy being told that the Burmese are in a deplorable condition, because there are no Burmese treatises on contract, "tort," and evidence! We rather envy them, and are sincerely glad to hear that some—we hope very many—years will elapse before any Burman will "endow his native literature with any translation or original work on these subjects." "No progress," we are further informed, "can be made, except through the reading of English works." When Burma was a highly cultivated, and highly civilised, country, we were, perhaps, a population of about two to the square mile, dyeing our skins with various abominations, and burning people in huge baskets. Yet the Burmese are, forsooth, to be condemned, because, in four millions, there is only one person who has thought it worth his while to take the degree of B.A., and none who has taken the trouble to get himself dubbed LL.B.!

WE have not the smallest sympathy with the attempt to indoctrinate the Burmese with the English legal chicanery, of which Mr. Jardine seems so enamoured, about "contracts and torts." We would as soon give an innocent girl a course of reading of Paul de Kock's novels. We have ensured to the Burmese safety for person, honour, property. If we are to teach them—and the remark need not be thought to be applied to Burma only—let us give them what they can understand and assimilate. They were civilised when we were savages; let us not suppose that they have become savages because we have become civilised. Is civilisation confined to B.A.'s and LL.B.'s? Are these the *ne plus ultra*?

THE *Naval and Military Gazette*, which has appeared every Wednesday for the past fifty-two years, comes out this week much enlarged. In addition to the ordinary matter contained in service papers, it has several new features. The journal has always been written with exceptional ability, and we are glad it is enlarged. "One cannot have too much of a good thing."

MR. J. B. BAILEY, of Reading, writes to us (*St. James's Gazette*) as follows with reference to the desirability of exploring the Great Pyramid:—

Now that Great Britain is dominant at Cairo, would it not be a good plan to clear away the sand and rubbish from the base of the Great Pyramid, right down to its rocky foundation, and try to discover those vast corridors, halls, and temple, containing priceless curiosities and treasures, with which tradition in all ages has credited the Great Pyramid? This wonderful building, of such exquisite workmanship, was erected years before any of the other pyramids, which are only humble imitations, built by another nation, and also for other purposes; for neither King Cheops nor anybody else was ever interred beneath this mighty mass of stone. The smaller pyramids also exhibit neither the nicety of proportion, nor the exactness of measurement, both of which characterise the first pyramid.

How little we get below the surface in India! Fancy this happening within 150 miles from Calcutta! The New Zealander will have been dead a hundred years, at this rate, before the people in Central India find out that the English Raj is extinct. We should hardly be "surprised to hear" that there are folks, somewhere in the remoter parts of Hindostan, who never knew that it existed.

A remarkable instance of the tenacity of old beliefs among an ignorant class lately occurred not very far from Calcutta. The idea that Government always inaugurated every good work with human sacrifice was long current among the lower orders of the Indian people, but it might be supposed that it had died out long ago. It appears, however, to be as strong as ever. The boatmen on the Ganges, near Rajmehal, somehow came to believe that the Government required a hundred thousand human heads as the foundation for a great bridge, and that Government officers were going about the river in search of heads. A hunting party, consisting of four Europeans, happening to pass in a boat, were set upon by the 120 boatmen, with the cry "Gulla Katta," or cut-throats, and only escaped with their lives after the greatest difficulty. The men were arrested, and thirty-one of them sentenced to terms of from one to three months' imprisonment.

WITH reference to our recent article on Kashmir, we see with pleasure that we are to have a Resident in Gilgit. We pointed out, however, that it is of no use to establish a post for a few months of the year only. Our officer must be there *en permanence*. He will find plenty to watch, if only he will keep his eyes open:—

Colonel Lockheart has been ordered to Gilgit, on special duty under the Foreign Department. The place is an important one, as it affords a convenient post of observation for watching Chitral and the Baroghil Pass. The possession of such a point by the Maharaja of Kashmir has been a constant source of uneasiness to our Government, and the present mission is probably with the object of intercepting Russian intrigues with Srinagar.

Why the possession of Gilgit by the Maharaja of Kashmir need be a great source of perturbation to the Calcutta Foreign Office we hardly see. Make a firm friend of the Kashmir man, who assuredly does not want to be swallowed up, show him what assimilation by Russia means, and you would have little trouble. But it seems to us that the old race of Politicals, who had a rational sympathy with Native States, have gone—well, to heaven—and have taken all their traditions with them. Had we a few such men, we should hear little enough of "Russian intrigues at Srinagar."

SOME old denizens of Calcutta may never have heard the real history of the disappearance of Sheikh Esau's stables. *La voilà*.

Passers by old Sheikh Esau Bin Curtas' stables in Dhurumtollah often wonder, writes the *Planters' Gazette*, why they no longer re-echo the neigh of the Arabs that tenanted those stalls of yore. Probably they attribute the silence to the demand for Arabs having ceased; more probably to financial disaster. Neither was the cause. It was a sentimental freak that deprived Calcutta of her Arabian horse mart. At the zenith of his prosperity the old Sheikh thought it time to call at Government House. Of course, as a horse-dealer, he was refused the *entrée*. But he realised the reason of his exclusion. As an Arab Sheikh he might have shaken hands with the Viceroy, but, as a stable-keeper, never. So he at once gave up his entire connection with horse-flesh, and closed his mart.

HAVING no interest in guano, except as far as concerns a small garden—which, however, seems to absorb it on the school-girl principle that the butter ought to be twice as thick as the bread—we have the less hesitation in calling attention, for the benefit of those of our readers who may be inclined to invest in the bonds, obligations, debentures, or what not, of guano-bearing states, to the subjoined. If it be true, and guano do not come down to half the price of stable manure, we abandon all claims to prophetic inspiration. A correspondent of the *Times* says:—

I visited a few years since, in the State of Texas, some wonderful deposits of this kind (then several hundred miles from any railway), in two immense caves, known as the Uvalde and Cibolo. The deposits of bats' guano in these caves cover an area of more than two square miles, and the depth at many places is found to be upwards of 50 feet. These deposits have been accumulating for an unknown period, and the accumulation still continues. At the approach of night, myriads of bats begin to make their exit from

these caves, and this continues for hours, so dense at times as to obscure from view the sky over them; as the daylight comes on the wanderers return to their shelter. These deposits are estimated at several millions of tons, and the guano is as rich in ammonia as the best Peruvian. Chemical tests have established its great value as a fertilizer, and it is now finding its way to market in large quantities.

We have never quite "seen" why the man who can most correctly put his Greek accents should of necessity be the best District Administrator for India, nor why the road to the Indian Civil Service should lie through the Binomial Theorem and the Differential Calculus. *Dis aliter visum*. The Civil Service Commissioners have thought otherwise. But we agree with an "Oxonian," who lately exercised the Englishman's normal privilege of grumbling in the normal way (so often threatened to Continental innkeepers), of "writing to the *Times*," that reasonable notice should in all cases be given of any change of subjects, or of the number of marks allotted to them. If this be not done the Examination is not a fair race, but a very unfair handicap, unfair to those especially who have taken up the subjects suddenly excluded or depreciated in value. "Oxonian" shall speak for himself:—

Allow me to call attention to a grave injustice which is about to be inflicted on those candidates for the Indian Civil Service Examination who make mathematics their special subject. I allude to the arbitrary and capricious omission from the approaching examination, without any previous notice or warning whatsoever, of the paper on higher "mixed mathematics," which has always been regarded by the more advanced mathematical candidates as the most important and most difficult portion of their work. The change in the character of the examination may or may not be justified by expediency, but to effect it without previous notice is in the highest degree inequitable to candidates who have been led to expect that no alteration would be made. Surely this serious hardship in an examination of great public importance, where the candidates have much at stake, deserves not merely to be commented upon, but to be removed.

As just observed, we have no velleity for studies which nowise conduce to fitting a man for his post. Do we expect to turn the entire Indian Civil Service into Astronomers Royal? The training required for the present Examinations is far too unpractical, and, if the word be permissible, priggish. The first living Indian Statesman has repeatedly said that no man is fit to be entrusted with the charge of an Indian District "who cannot administer justice on horseback." Will the Differential Calculus enable a man so accurately to ascertain his own equipoise as not to tumble off his horse into the outstretched arms of the litigants?

WE see with pleasure that one of our Hindoo fellow-subjects has greatly distinguished himself at the Medical College at New York. Mr. Krishna Rao Bullel would have taken the first prize after but six months' study, had not the college rules confined it to those who had attended the whole curriculum, extending over three years. Dr. Bullel was singled out by the President for such expressions of eulogy that the whole audience cheered him to the echo. Naturally enough, it was a rare success.

IN their Report for the past year, the Civil Service Commissioners give some facts as to the Indian Civil Service Examinations, which may interest our readers:—

For the Civil Service of India there was one competition only, and there were 185 candidates for 38 vacancies, nearly 5 for every vacancy. Seven examinations having been held since the limits of the Indian Civil Service were fixed at 17 to 19 instead of 17 to 21, a basis of facts has been obtained for a comparison between these and the seven preceding examinations, with the view of ascertaining what has been the effect of the change with regard to the numbers, race, and educational antecedents of the candidates. The proportion of candidates has varied little; in the former period there were 1,282 for 222 appointments, in the latter 1,112 for 220. England has raised her number of successful candidates from 95 in the former to 105 in the latter period, Scotland from 27 to 31, while Ireland has sunk from 23 to 16. Europeans from India have also fallen off from 55 to 47, and natives from 4 to 3. Natives from other countries do not vary in number, being 18 in each period. It is curious that in the earlier 7 years 26 natives from India competed, and in the latter only 10, of whom 5 were in the single year 1884, a fact which may imply a tendency towards increase in the future. No distinction

in social position of candidates is found between the two periods. As might be expected, a far larger proportion of successful candidates have come direct from the public schools, without any other special training, since the change in age. This will be illustrated by the fact that 17 of the 222 came from those schools in the former period, and 80 of the 220 in the latter. On the other hand, a great decrease is shown in the number who come from the universities. It is stated, however, that a number of successful candidates pass their two years' probation in the universities, where in some cases special provision is made for their benefit.

THE oldest newspaper in the world, the *Pekin Gazette*, has lately taken a new lease of life. This venerable journal has changed its form. Established in the year 911, the *Pekin Gazette* has been published regularly since 1351. Under the new arrangement three editions are published; the first, the *King-Paou*, printed upon yellow paper, constitutes the official gazette of the Middle Kingdom; the second, the *Hsing-Paou* (commercial journal), also printed upon yellow sheets, contains information interesting to the trading community; while the third, the *Titani-Paou* (provincial gazette), printed upon red paper, consists of extracts from the other two editions. The total circulation of the three issues is 15,000 copies. The editorship is confided to a committee of six members of the Academy of Han-Lin.

THE subjoined is good news in its way; but the bulk of the supplies for the Bolan line ought clearly *not* to go round by Calcutta, but by the Indus; and this, we understand is what, to a great extent, has been now arranged:—

Each train of railway material that has been despatched by the East Indian Railway for the extension through the Bolan has contained a complete section of the road, inclusive of chairs, keys, &c., so that the work of laying the track can be carried on without any interruption whatever.

IN mercy to the numerous body of our readers who possess dogs, we insert the annexed from the *Indian Daily News*. It is well known that mange is far more severe, as a rule, in camels than in dogs. (With the latter frequent washing with potato-water is a sure preventative, and, in early stages, a tolerably certain cure.) The writer is serving on the Afghan Frontier Commission:—

I observed in your issue, which arrived this morning, a reference to the destruction of a large number of camels at Suakim by order of the veterinary surgeons, as the animals were suffering from mange. If the statement is correct, there can be no doubt that the shooting of the animals was an enormous blunder; for not only can camels work when suffering from mange, but it is a disease that, in camels, can easily be cured with kerosene oil. I should think fifty per cent. of the Mission camels have mange, and very comical they look without a scrap of hair on their ugly bodies, but we never think of laying one up on this account.

It is clear that horse vets. are not camel vets. Had we not—as we are likely to stay in Egypt as long as the Hebrews did in the land of Goshen—better provide ourselves with a Royal Camel Veterinary College?

Chit Chat.

WHEN Natives do understand English they do not mince their language. Here is a translation of a work in the vernacular: "A description of the sentiment of love, of the six seasons, and of a woman from top to toe."

A NATIVE journal sums up the advantages of English education upon our swarthy-faced brethren in the East in the following pretty manner:—"He no longer tastes the love of his parents, nor relishes the affections of his relatives. Sometimes he is an elderly bachelor, who is free to do anything and everything he chooses." A good many people would like to receive an education which would, when necessity required, have such a result.

"TEN bottles of champagne to the fellow who can best imitate the voice of an animal!" cried one of a set of merry boon companions. "Agreed!" said the rest, and now one after the other tried his skill at neighing, grunting, crowing, and squeaking. At length one stepped forward into the circle and did nothing.

Perfect stillness for the space of five minutes. Then the silent performer observed, "There—that was a fish!" And he won the prize.

A SAD occurrence is reported from India. Two officers of the 14th Hussars, Lieutenants Seymour and Bently-Innes, were playing billiards, when they were both struck with lightning, the latter being killed on the spot, while the former died after a few minutes. Well may the moralist preach, "In the midst of life we are in death."

BURMESE soothsayers are busy forecasting the events of the year, with none too encouraging results as far this poor mundane sphere is concerned. Here are a few items:—"Disease will be frequent amongst men, blight in vegetation, and chaff in grain; quarrels will be rife, and a war will break out in Esanaggi (wherever that may be); there will be famine during six months together, with smallpox and measles. On the other hand, male children born this year will have plenty of friends and renown, and wives and descendants, but they will be crooked-minded and of dark machinations; there will be disaster among rulers, and fires in every town. Each tribe and profession will be afflicted, and great mortality will prevail amongst birds and cattle, and men will die from eating their flesh. On the other hand, fish and aquatic animals will thrive, but betel-nuts and onions will be scarce; poisonous reptiles and insects will be numerous, and the earth will lose its fertility. It will be unlucky this year to move our home to go on a long journey; to wear black or red attire; to be born any day but Saturday; and to have a mole or birth-mark on one's shoulder. Ladies should be careful to avoid dancing, or any addition to their families." What a pleasant prospect! It *must* be owing to those wicked Tories.

POOR Burmah is in despair. It has been discovered that during a long series of years the Judicial Commissioners have been in the habit of giving diametrically opposite judgments. This is in itself an evil of no inconsiderable magnitude, but its effects are intensified by the circumstance that the Native magistracy is wont to take its cue from the higher luminaries, who never agree. The result may well be imagined.

"C'EST magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre," was the clever description in India of Gladstone's famous speech in the House of Commons when he asked for a vote of eleven millions to check the Russians—and didn't do it.

ENGLAND does not stand alone as regards the ungenial and chilly nature of the fast departing summer. At Simla, in the last week of May, the hail lay on the ground like snow—thick enough, indeed, to enable the unhappy residents to indulge in the pastime of hail-balling.

A WOULD-BE bridegroom at Bombay agreed after a lengthened courtship to marry a fair maiden of whose charms he had become enamoured; but on the day of the wedding he got royally drunk, and thrashed the girl's father, her mother, and the bride herself. He was plucky in his cups. It might have been supposed that the mother-in-law would, in company with her daughter, have been able to hold her own, especially when the husband's assistance was thrown into the scale.

A PARSİ lady advertises for a husband. She describes herself as being accomplished though not pretty, having a fair knowledge of English, and able to play the piano. She further adds that her father set apart a "decent" sum for her dowry—age fifteen. The essentials on the part of the "intended" were that he should not be less than seventeen or more than twenty-five years of age, of a goodly presence, educated, and in sound health!

A CHINESE nurse while on board the P. & O. steamer *Valetta*, enraged at her mistress's conduct in forcing her to go to England, threw overboard the child in her arms, and then jumped off the deck herself.

WHAT on earth is the "Orissa People's Association?" They seem to be memorialising everybody on every subject and in every direction. One communication relates to "a very unnameable domestic case," another to the "sanitary state of Kuttak," a third to the "Franco-Chinese War." Clearly all is fish that comes to their net.

SIMLA is epigrammatically termed a collection of palaces and pigsties. How nice!

CALCUTTA has found a new offence—"technical assault." "What is that?" inquired a bewildered luminary of the law. The pleader replied that the accused rushed up to assault his client, but did not do so. Need it be added that the prisoner at the bar was acquitted.

Movement of ground huts at "Pondicherry." What a strange way of describing the fluctuation of the market in connection

with this article of commerce! Again, "Planting Notes" is a heading in a native paper—did they grow?

THERE must be something in the air at Palghat in Madras. A few weeks since three children were born at a birth, and the same day three calves likewise saw the light of day, claiming but one mother.

A LADY and gentleman were recently walking in a country village in Bengal when they observed a huge tiger just in front of them. It so happened that the lady's pet dog, not accustomed to such a visitor, far from showing signs of fear ran at the beast, barking as hard as it's tiny mouth would allow it to do. The circumstance was turned to happy account, for the savage monster annoyed at this petty source of irritation seized the yelping cur and ran off with him to the jungle, to the relief of the travellers, who escaped scot free, minus their dog.

THE following Ode to Tobacco merits reproduction:—

Tobacco's but an Indian weed,
Grows green in morn, but dies at eve;
It shows our decay,
We are but clay.
Think of this when you smoke tobacco.

The pipe that is so lily white,
Wherein so many take delight;
It's broken with a touch,
Man's life is such.
Think of this when you take tobacco.

The pipe that is so foul within,
It shows man's soul is stained with sin;
It doth require
To be purged with fire.
Think of this when you smoke tobacco.

The dust that from the pipe doth fall,
It shows we are nothing but dust after all,
For we came from the dust,
And return we must.
Think of this when you smoke tobacco.

The ashes that are left behind
Do seem to put us all in mind,
That unto dust,
Return we must
Think of this when you take tobacco.

The smoke that doth so high ascend,
Shows that man's life must have an end;
The vapour's gone,
Man's life is done.
Think of this when you take tobacco.

It is not given to all of us to see ourselves as others see us. We believe that when Mr. Ellis, of the Madras Civil Service, died, the present Sir Barrow Ellis was privileged to read in the Indian papers what *they* thought of him, on the supposition that the Bombay civilian had been gathered to his fathers. A similar fate has been reserved for S. R. William Muir, who has been killed by the *Times of India*. The real person was, of course, a medical officer of the same name.

THE Salvationists are certainly striking in their proceedings. In the Punjab they walk about with a blood-red cross on their foreheads, the effect being enhanced by a garland of flowers round the neck, and a rope girding the waist.

THE Madrassees (Europeans) are said to be a benighted race, but evidently they appreciate a joke. When some ladies won a race at Yercand, the prizes selected were brooches in the shape of a *curb* and *bit*. Doubtless the committee had a lively experience in the unruly members of the fair sex.

THERE must be something very peculiar and wrong in connection with the army in India—otherwise how could it have happened that Lord Ripon *agreed* with his predecessor, Lord Lytton, as regards the measures to be adopted. True at school pedagogues used to inculcate into the rising youth that "it is lawful to be taught by an enemy," but then politicians are above the things of this mundane sphere.

GOURMANDS, take note. Persian meat is always tender, as for their dishes—*exce*. "Faisanjan" is delicious, consisting of chicken or mutton, with a sauce of walnuts and pomegranate juice. "Khurisht-i-ali" is meat cooked with dried plums; their sweetmeats too are proverbially excellent. Evidently the Lord Mayor should, in company with the head cook at the Mansion House, pay a visit to the land of Iran.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE JOURNALS OF MAJOR-GENERAL C. G. GORDON, C.B.*

"Now, mark this: if the Expeditionary Force—and I ask for no more than two hundred men—does not come in ten days, *the town may fall*; and I have done my best for the honour of our country.—Good-bye." Such are the last recorded words of the hero of Khartoum. For many weary months, unaided, he had kept at bay the thousands of Arabs who had besieged the town. Cut off from the civilized world, he and a few other Europeans stood alone in the city. Without there was a bloodthirsty activity and furious zeal; within was half-hearted eagerness and thinly disguised treachery, yet; week after week, Gordon's indomitable energy and inexhaustible fertility of resource kept his foes at bay. But the end was at hand. Over the portals of destiny the fatal words "Too late!" were inscribed. To cope with the difficulties of his position, whatever human skill and foresight could achieve had been done, with a degree of success which has rendered the defence of Khartoum one of the most memorable episodes in the pages of England's history; but even Gordon—great as was the magic of his name—had failed to rouse the Ministry to a sense of their responsibilities, and while the one was adapting means to an end with well-nigh superhuman energy, the others were halting, hesitating, and irresolute. The issue could not be doubtful; and General Gordon fell a martyr to the indecision of his Government, and the vacillation of the rulers in high places. Let us, however, with a blush of shame, draw a veil over this sad and humiliating chapter in the annals of our Empire, and try and gather from the present journals some insight into the man.

To allude to his religious zeal is all but unnecessary; it is well known that Gordon was a man of most deep and earnest convictions. With him there was, in the fullest sense, an abiding sense of the faith to which he clung; there was, as it were, the enthusiastic fervour of the Muslim fatalist tempered with the gentle humility of the Christian believer. Realising that "all things work together," he endeavoured to aid in the result; and it is a noticeable fact, that the hero whom England now mourns with a depth of feeling seldom elicited from our cold and unimpassioned race—the man whose memory is encircled with a halo of glory—whose very name is a household word on the lips of his admiring fellow-countrymen, was an upright Christian officer, who never sacrificed his conscience on the altar of self-interest, and who never was ashamed to confess the faith that was in him.

Scarcely less incumbent is it to refer to Gordon's indifference to danger. "I will not give up the place except with my life" was no idle utterance, but the deep-seated determination of a man to whom death brought no terrors. Indeed, the very circumstances of the defence of Khartoum are themselves a most eloquent tribute to the lion-hearted courage of a warrior whom no peril could daunt, no risk could discourage—in very truth, he was a hero of heroes.

Perhaps, however, not less than his unsurpassed courage and bravery, his unswerving adherence to his convictions has endeared him to the nation whose interests he so faithfully served. With Gordon there was no shadow of turning; when once he had made up his mind that a thing was right his outspokenness might offend—he cared not. Worldly prospects might be injured, nay, ruined, no matter so long as his conscience was clear. Instances in the journal teem at every turn. "I see no reason to try and force me to do what I do not think right, and which I can consequently do only in a half-hearted manner if I ever undertook it, *which I will not*." Such was the way in which the defender of Khartoum reserved to himself liberty of action, even when the Government of his country were in the balance against him. Again: "No one can judge the waste of money and expense of life in the present expedition; it is an utter waste of both—but it is simply due to the indecision of our Government." What language to address to those who sent him to the Sudan—to those who, with a stroke of the pen, could blight his fairest prospects, and ruin all hope of a career! He heeded not. In his eyes truth was sacred, and he scorned to pander to the susceptibilities of a Government who had, in his estimation, forfeited their claim to respect, and their right to esteem.

"O that some power the gift would gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us,"

is a severe standard of criticism, but in Gordon's case he need not have feared the result. While the world were ceaseless in their praises, and never tiring in their expressions of commendation, he was equally incessant in self-depreciation and humility. "It is not over praiseworthy if one holds out, when, if you do not, your throat is cut." "I declare that sometimes I give a decision, and have no more idea of what the decision is about than a cow." These, and many more sentences in the same strain, will not lessen our admiration for a man with whom self was always a secondary consideration, and duty the first demand on his energies and powers.

That a man so successful in ruling his fellow-creatures as was * "The Journals of Major-General C. G. Gordon, C.B., at Khartoum," with Introduction and Notes, by A. Egmont Hake. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co. 1885.

Gordon—that a man “born to command” should have been endowed with plain, straightforward common-sense—is well-nigh a truism. Here is a random glance at his mode of argument:—“If once our men get sickly up here, and our programme is a skeddaddle, the consequences might be most disastrous. The skeddaddle programme would cool all the people against us, and strengthen the Mahdi immensely; and then there is no way to avoid the heats, unless by the skeddaddle programme; but if you agree with the Turks you avoid the heats and the skeddaddle programme, and have the people with you.” So again: “Therefore, I maintain we must instal Zubair with a subsidy, or give over the country to the Sultan with a subsidy. There is no option.” This is a plain, clear way of putting things, from which it is difficult to escape, at once inspiring confidence, and creating respect.

There remains yet one trait in Gordon's character which shows that, far as he towered above his fellow-creatures in strength of character and force of intellect, he was still “a man for all that.” His sense of fun and satire he shared with every one borne into this mundane sphere. In the midst of a siege calculated to tax his energies to the utmost—in the presence of twenty dangers, which might well have blanched the hair and paled the cheek—the mind which directed all could find leisure to laugh at a black mother and her two sons, who, for the first time in their lives, had seen themselves *in a mirror*—the grins and smiles of delight delighted him. “I know if I was chief I would never comply myself, for I am incorrigible,” was his way of emphasizing his insubordination. When a turkey-cock became noisy and disagreeable he swung him to sleep, recording at the time this puzzling problem: “The putting the head under the wing acts with all birds, but it is the *cock* alone who gets mesmerised by the chalk lines drawn in front of his beak. How do you account for this?” Fancy!—what a question to address “to the Chief of the Staff!”

It would be easy to multiply, *ad infinitum*, extracts from the Journal, but it is needless. The work is sure to be read, not alone in England, but in every clime where a chord of sympathy has been touched—where there exists admiration for noble chivalry, unbounded courage, and a hero's death.

COFFEE CULTURE IN THE OLD AND NEW WORLDS.*

We are too apt to speak of coffee as a product as entirely foreign to the interests of English producers, as its flavour, in an unadulterated form, undoubtedly is to the mass of Englishmen. A Persian Envoy was once gravely asked by an English lady whether it could possibly be true that some of his countrymen “actually worshipped the Sun?” “So would you, my lady, had you ever seen him,” was the somewhat trenchant reply given on a foggy day of a London November. And our lower classes, by whom, after all, the bulk of what is sold as coffee is consumed, have about as little idea what it really is, as an untravelled Londoner has of the effulgence of the sun when beheld through an atmosphere so exquisitely pure that the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites are discernible by the naked eye.

Irrespective of his interest in coffee as a consumer, the Englishman is deeply concerned as a producer. It has been estimated by a contemporary that no less than seventy millions of British subjects are interested (taking India and Ceylon together) in the coffee plant, as against thirty-seven millions in all the rest of the world. The printing in English of a Report primarily destined to afford the Colonial Minister of the Netherlands information about Brazilian, as a dangerous competitor with Javan, coffee-culture, is a tolerably substantial admission of the magnitude of British interest in the matter.

The details of the methods employed in bringing the coffee pod and berries to perfection necessarily vary not a little in different countries, and are hardly of a nature to deserve particular attention in these columns. For these we cannot do better than refer readers to the work itself, one of the most exhaustive monographs it has ever been our lot to peruse, and one the instructive character of which is enhanced by the admirable maps illustrating the text. For the general reader an alphabetical index might, on account of the great length of the chapters, have been desirable, though the table of contents is copious and fairly explicit.

Palgrave, in the interesting narrative of his journey to Central Arabia, tells us that each berry of the Arabian coffee is sorted, the best being laid aside for the Sultan of Turkey (the Suzerain) and the Arabs; and not obscurely hints that we in England get little enough of the real article.

“Our American cousin” seems even worse off. The list of substances employed in New York to give the desired colour to the berry takes away one's breath. Nor do we find much consolation in being assured that they are “used only in secret and by stealth (p. 240).” Arsenic, Venetian red, chromate of lead, ferrocyanide of potassium, and umber, are used to colour the beans! A neat catalogue of some of the most active poisons in existence. “The beans, being porous or spongy, absorb the arsenic and lead

* “Brazil and Java. Report on Coffee-Culture in America, Asia, and Africa, to H.E. the Minister of the Colonies.” By C. F. van Delden Laerne. With Plates, Maps, and Diagrams. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

so thoroughly, that it is almost impossible to remove it (them) by any roasting or chemical process.” Let us hope that very little coffee reaches us from Brooklyn, New York, where these delectable processes appear to flourish!

It would be well that this valuable work should be thoroughly studied by all and sundry who are concerned in the produce or sale of an article so valuable in itself, both for its exquisite flavour and for its valuable medicinal properties, as is coffee.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BEATTY—June 2, at “Sevenoaks,” Naini Tal, the wife of Robert N. Beatty, D.P.W. Secretariat, of a son.
COLE—June 12, at Bhayndar, the wife of Mr. F. Cole, Iron Bridge Inspector, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, of a son.
COOK—June 7, at Calicut, the wife of Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, M.B., District Surgeon, of a daughter.
GRESSWELL—June 8, at Cuddalore, the wife of C. H. Gresswell, S.I. Railway, of a son.
GWYTHYR—June 6, at Dehra, the wife of H. T. Gwyther, of a son.
HENDERSON—June 2, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of Captain P. E. Henderson, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.
JOHNSTONE—June 9, the wife of R. Johnstone, of a daughter.
KEELAN—June 8, at 20, Canning-road, Allahabad, the wife of E. J. Keelan, Executive Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway, Rawalpindi, of a son.
ROSS—June 30, wife of Henry T. Ross, of Ganjam, Madras, of a son.
STEINER—June 16, at Malabar Hill, the wife of J. Steiner, of a son.
STEWART—June 7, at Dejo, North Luckimpore, Assam, the wife of John Stewart, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HART—GILLHAM—June 11, at Byculla, William Thompson Hart, to Amy, daughter of the late George Gillham, Esq., of Glasgow.
PEMBERTON—POTTER—June 3, at Naini Tal, by the Rev. J. W. Adams, V.C., Walter Aubrey Pemberton, second son of the Rev. Walter Pemberton, Rector of Stockton, Tenbury, England, to Jessie, youngest daughter of Mr. H. Potter, Naini Tal.

DEATHS.

COOPER—June 1, at Jacobabad, from cholera, Richard Gilpin Cooper, Surgeon, I.M.D., Acting 2nd Sind Horse.
GARNER—June 9, at Quetta, Conductor W. H. Garner, Bombay Ordnance Department, aged 33 years.
MANUEL—June 3, Lazarus Manuel, Superintendent of the Commissioner's Office, Rai Bareli Division, aged 39 years.
MOOS—June 13, at Bellasis-road, Byculla, Mary, the beloved daughter of F. A. Moos, Assistant Surgeon, Bassein, aged 7 months.
MOUNTFORT—June 14, at Church Mission House, Bombay, the Rev. Charles Mountfort, aged 30 years.
PEMBROKE—May 27, at Murree, daughter of the late Captain J. P. Pembroke.
ROSS—June 1, at Secunderabad, Dacca, Surgeon-Major Aeneas Macleod Ross, Staff Surgeon, aged 48.
ROUGHTON—June 14, at Malabar, Hill, Christabel Bruce, the infant daughter of G. W. and M. C. E. Roughton, aged 8 days.
WALKER—June 10, at the European General Hospital, Dr. W. H. S. Walker, Surgeon of Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, aged 21.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

LITLEDAL—June 30, at Blackheath, the wife of Commander Littledale, R.N., of a daughter.
WALKER—June 30, at Blackheath, the wife of Lieut. T. P. Walker, R.N., of a daughter.
WARD—June 30, the wife of Colonel W. Ward, retired, R.A., of a daughter.
WINTERBOTHAM—June 29, at Cheltenham, the wife of H. M. Winterbotham, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

INNOUS—THOMSON—July 1, at St. Peter's, Wickham-road, Armond, youngest son of Thomas Pippet Innous, of Chelsea, to Martha Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Major James Thomson, late R.A.
SCOTT—KENNEDY—July 1, at St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, N.W., Hamilton, son of the late Colonel Winckworth Scott, B.S.C., to Ellen G., widow of Captain G. H. Kennedy, B.S.C.

DEATHS.

BOWRING—June 30, at Torquay, Edward L. S., son of L. B. Bowring, C.S.I., aged 15.
KIRTLAND—June 25, at Dublin, J. C. Kirtland, late of Bengal, aged 52.
MELVILL—June 30, at Folkestone, Selina Emily, dearly-loved daughter of the late James C. Melvill, formerly Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India.
PIGOU—June 28, at Hampstead, Lieut.-Colonel C. Pigou, late Bengal Fusiliers.
SANKEY—June 26, at Liverpool, Mary Howell, wife of Lieut. A. Sankey, R.A.
WAKEMAN—June 7, at Ealing, Anne, widow of the late Captain H. Wakeman, Madras Army.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1885.

BURMA.

PURSUING our design of dealing in succession with the States surrounding India, and having in our last issue referred to our relations with Nepal, the next important State is the Kingdom of Burma, important for many reasons—primarily, perhaps, on account of its position. The British Government of India, though among the best in the world, can hardly be praised as a model of consistency (though it contrasts, in this respect, more than favourably with the Government at home). But, despite many inconsequences, it has always been consistent in one point of policy. Rightly or wrongly, it has always been its maxim that Native States were to be excluded from the seaboard. In pursuance of this maxim we have deprived Burma of every inch of coast which it ever possessed. In Hindostan we have left Goa to the Portuguese, and Pondicherry and another place or two to the French, though these are all insignificant harbours, and are really the exceptions which prove the rule. This rule was that no European Power should have access by sea to any Indian possessions but our own. In Burma we have left no Goa or Pondicherry; we have removed the frontiers of the State hundreds of miles inland. It has no access to the sea except through our territory.

Had Burma been thus treated—supposing such a performance possible—in the most amicable way, let us say by purchase, or by a “sacred covenant,” some irritation would, in due course of time, inevitably have been felt. But not only was this loss of much-prized territory the result of war, not only have we not “dissembled our love” for the Burmese, but we have emphatically kicked them downstairs, and kept them there with a foot on their necks. Our language to them has always been in the imperative mood. We have no cause to wonder that the Burmese Court, no matter by whom ruled, has always been in a state of something more than sub-acute discontent.

The natural result has been that, being thoroughly disgusted with us, they have turned to other quarters. For years past the most influential European in the capital, Mandalay, has been anybody but an Englishman. We had a *soi-disant* Frenchman with an Italian name, we have had others, all men, so far as is known, of low character. In fact, Mandalay has become a sort of pagoda-tree for Europeans, the sole qualification required being that they shall not be English. It needs no servid imagination to picture the various intrigues which would be rife at a court like that of Theebaw, or even at that of his more rational predecessor.

It is a common weakness to court a man in proportion to his wealth. Something analogous is visible in the dealings of States with each other. Now it so happens that Burma is naturally an exceptionally wealthy country, and the extent of commerce which might be carried on with it can hardly be exaggerated. The list of its products seems endless. Tea is indigenous, as might be expected in a country bordering on China and Assam. Of rice there are 102 kinds. Maize, millet, wheat, tobacco, and indigo, flourish. The potato, known as the stranger's or foreigner's root, is largely cultivated in the Kakhien Province, on the Burmo-Chinese frontier. Teak, and “almost every description of timber known in India is,” says Dr. Hunter, “produced in the forests,” from which, also, caoutchouc has of late years been largely exported.

In minerals the country is well known to be exceptionally rich. Gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, antimony, bismuth, and more than it is needful to enumerate, are found in profusion, along with sapphires and other precious stones; and, lest aught should be wanting, we are informed by Mr. Webster that iron is found “in several places,” and that the mountainous districts of the Shan territory “contain almost all the other metals.” Sulphur, natron, and salt are not deficient, while statuary marble, equal to the best Italian specimens, is found about fifteen miles north of the capital and east of the Irawadi. Of petroleum there is a superabundance, which ought for ever to relieve India from the necessity of importing it from more distant quarters. “On the banks of the Irawadi,” we read, “are” (in one district) “upwards of one hundred pits or wells, with a general depth of from 210 to 240 feet. . . . The liquid appears to boil up from the bottom like an abundant spring, and is extracted in buckets.”

Productiveness is comparatively useless unless you can turn into money, or its equivalent, the produce which you do not yourself require. We know how often, and how recently, in the East, it has happened that grain and other articles, indispensable to human existence, have been rotting in one place, while the inhabitants of another, a few score miles away, were dying of starvation. That the same thing constantly happened in Europe in mediæval times is matter of history. In each case the cause was the imperfection of the communications.

Now there are no means of communication in a country unprovided with railways, which even approximate, in the inexpensive facilities which they offer for commerce, with those which nature has furnished in rivers. Burma is exceptionally well provided with these outlets for its produce. Not to speak of the Irawadi and the Salween, which rank among the large rivers of the world, and their affluents, Burma possesses three considerable streams, with tributaries innumerable. Few parts of the globe are more abundantly supplied with water communication. Yet external commerce there is next to none.

Though in a manner tributary to China, to the Emperor of which, elephants, among other articles, are more or

less regularly sent, ostensibly, Mr. Colquhoun says, as presents, the Ruler of the kingdom of some 200,000 square miles, with a population of some three and a-half millions, and a revenue (including payments in kind and forced labour) of about a million sterling, is nominally independent as regards matters of external relations. China on the East, England on the West, would, in their own interests, check any more than usually outrageous freak of political insanity. But we have no Treaty right to do so on any other ground.

As regards the internal administration, the King is autocratic, and has usually (we are not now speaking of the present maniacal tyrant, but also of his predecessors) employed his authority in order to oppress, rather than to benefit, his subjects. Wholesale massacres, torture, judicial and arbitrary, of the most appalling kind, are every-day occurrences; nor do we probably know the half of those which actually take place. The taxes "are in general rude and ill-contrived expedients for extortion, and are vexatious to the people at the same time that they are little productive to the State." Many are farmed—not infrequently lands are assigned to officials in lieu of salary, or to Court favourites in place of pension," and this assignment conveys a right to tax the inhabitants according to the discretion of the assignee." No wonder that, in spite of all precautions, and of the most barbarous punishment in case of detection, Burmese flock in shoals to British Burma, where they are at least free from the rapacity of tax-farmers, from inhuman punishments, and from gross oppression.

Each of these immigrants brings with him some tale of governmental misdoing, has but one story, Why do you suffer all this zulum? The answer is, that we are not to remedy violence by violence, but by influence.

Had our relations with Burma been, for years past, even tolerably "friendly" (as Aitchison's Treaties told us), our Resident might have been a very considerable personage at Mandalay. Commanding, as we do, the mouths of all the rivers, the main commercial outlets of the State, we could, to begin with, exercise a pressure almost analagous to that of a tourniquet on a shattered limb. And it would, were it necessary, be justifiable to apply this pressure in the first instance; though it should be withdrawn so soon as it had fulfilled its purpose. This may be necessary while Theebaw reigns, though we incline to a different opinion.

The panacea among our officers in British Burma is annexation, which would most obviously be doing evil that good might come. We think otherwise. Even with a maniac like Theebaw, a Resident of exceptional qualifications might obtain some kind of *personal* ascendancy. But he *must* be "resident" with a small as well as with a big R; he must be prepared to put up with a good deal when he has to encounter a being worse than Ivan the Terrible of Russia.

And, to a single-minded man, of good diplomatic ability, the post ought not to be one from which, in his country's interest, he should shrink. He ought to have a high salary and great latitude as regards the "giving of gifts."

The matter is of far more importance than official people, as a rule, recognise. Pressed in and constantly irritated by us, the late Burmese king ventured to "commit flirtation" with Italy and France. He has a treaty with both. A few thousand pounds would put Russia on the "most favoured Power" footing; that is, in the same position as the other two Powers.

(The Burman would have shown his teeth in this res-

pect far more, a few years ago, had it not been for the late Sir John Kaye, who, recognising the value of unofficial intercourse, often entertained, and acquired much influence over, the Mengyee—an office ranking between a Secretary of State and an Ambassador—who headed a mission despatched by the late king, which was to do all sorts of things inimical to British interests.)

We seriously commend it to the attention of the Government of India whether it be not possible, instead of withdrawing our Resident in a huff, to act somewhat on the lines above indicated. If we have, even under Theebaw—and his successor will probably be more amenable to reason—no influence at Mandalay, some other European Power—whether France or Russia we know not—will have it. And if anyone wants to know what this portends, let him consult his Atlas.

OBITUARY.

WANT of space prevented our referring more particularly, last week, to the death of Sir Seymour FitzGerald, who, after filling—and ably filling—the post of Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office in Lord Derby's Administration in 1858–9, subsequently received, when the Conservatives resumed office, the appointment of Governor of Bombay, which he held for the usual five years (1867–1872). His Governorship was not remarkable for anything unusual, and on its termination he was appointed the head of the Charity Commission in England, a nomination which excited some needlessly unfavourable comments. It seems like going back to antediluvian times to call to mind that he took the Newdigate so far back as 1835. He was a staunch Conservative of the old school. In Parliament he never "showed up" much, but was a fair speaker, with more than an average power of marshalling his facts. His son, Mr. W. G. V. FitzGerald, has for many years held the post of Bear-leader to distinguished Indian visitors; or, in official phraseology, "Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State for India."

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. C. P. Rice, S.C., Capt. L. M. Boileau, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. A. Barry, M.D., Col. J. R. Strutt, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. J. L. Corbett, C. Macaulay (Cov.), T. D. Jameson, C. P. Landon.
Madras Estab.—Dr. J. Bradshaw.
Bombay Estab.—T. D. Liddle, A. W. Seabrook.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. C. E. Ward, S.C., two months.
Madras Estab.—Maj. F. M. Onslow, Cav., six months; Lieut.-Col. G. H. Trevor, S.C., two months.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. J. P. Greany, two months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Eliot, eleven months.
Madras Estab.—J. H. M. Cox, six weeks.
Bombay Estab.—E. H. McDowell, 3 months (s.c.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major F. Barrow, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. H. Cortlery, H. S. Boys (Cov.), W. H. Cole.
Madras Estab.—W. P. Austin (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—C. E. Crawley, G. C. Whitworth (Cov.).

COURTING in India amongst the Natives is romantic. When a husband is selected for a blushing maiden, the first endeavour of the latter is to catch a glimpse of her future spouse *through the keyhole*, in return for which, the enterprising damsel reveals her shadow to him in the verandah; further, if she can write, she contrives to write a billet-doux in his slippers, which are always left behind at the entrance of the house. Should the future husband wish to show his devotion, he partakes of refreshments in the house of his future father-in-law. This done, he cannot withdraw from his engagement.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 1, *Enone*, Rangoon; Tenasserim, Calcutta.—5, *Venetia* (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—June 27, *Bempton* (s).—July 1, *Iorawur*, Gloucester.—3, *Surat* (s), London; *Teddington* (s), Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.—June 30, *Clan Drummond* (s), Clyde; *Annesley*, Liverpool; *Viscount*, Liverpool; *Gilroy*, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 29, *Cilurnium* (s), Bombay.—30, *Clan Macdonald* (s), Bombay; *Vega* (s), Calcutta; *Friary* (s), Madras.—July 1, *Malwa* (s), Bombay.—2, *Sutlej* (s), Calcutta; *Arabia* (s), Calcutta; *Nedjed* (s), Bombay; *Glamis*, Calcutta.—3, *Sutlej* (s), Calcutta.—4, *City of Canterbury* (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—July 3, *Bedouin* (s), Kurrachee.—4, *Clan Maclean* (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—June 29, *Clan Macgregor* (s), London.—July 2, *Duke of Devonshire* (s), London.

MADRAS.—June 30, *Almora* (s) London.—July 4, *Clan Macgregor* (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. Verona, from London, July 8; *s.s. Gwalior*, from Venice, July 16; from Brindisi, July 20.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Coke, Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. F. J. Ashby, Mr. McLurcan, Colonel F. G. Harkness, Mrs. Harkness and daughter. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. Harold, Mr. J. Duffins, Mr. J. B. Clarke, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Mr. Suiglia, Mr. R. Row, Mr. G. Burman, Mr. S. Reid, Mr. Thorn, Mr. Brereton, Colonel Palmer, Mr. Hall, Mr. Dawe.

For Malta: Mr. H. C. Scott, Colonel Rippon.

S.s. Venetia, from London, July 15; *s.s. Lombardy*, from Venice, July 23; from Brindisi, July 27.

For Bombay: Lieut. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Jolly, Mr. F. Barratt. *From Venice*: Colonel and Mrs. Biddulph. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Maguire, Major Oldham, Mr. R. Amos.

For Calcutta: Mr. L. A. Martyr, Mr. W. H. T. King.

For Port Said: Mr. M. Horrocks.

For Malta: Mr. Baldock and son.

For Aden: Surgeon Osborne, Lieut. J. W. Brown, Paymaster C. Reid.

S.s. Teheran, from London, July 22; *s.s. Mongolia*, from Venice, July 30; from Brindisi, Aug. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Sandford, Miss Cracknell. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Miss Waddington, Mr. A. Monies, Mr. and Mrs. Kensington, Major Jackson, Mr. Blyth. *From Venice*: Rev. W. G. Peel.

S.s. Cathay, from London, July 29; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 6; from Brindisi, Aug. 10.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. Seconde, Dr. J. Welch.

S.s. Thames, from London, July 29; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 6; from Brindisi, Aug. 10.

For Bombay: *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Birks. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. E. Frost, Lieut. Hodgson, Rev. J. H. Blunt.

S.s. Bokhara, from London, Aug. 5; *s.s. Nizam*, from Venice, Aug. 13; from Brindisi, Aug. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Drid, Mr. and Mrs. Cutter, Mr. R. H. Story. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth, Mr. R. C. Barker.

S.s. Rohilla, from London, Aug. 12; *s.s. Lombardy*, from Venice, Aug. 20; from Brindisi, Aug. 24.

For Madras: Rev. — Hill.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. C. Hoyle.

S.s. Brindisi, from London, Aug. 19; *s.s. Mongolia*, from Venice, Aug. 27; from Brindisi, Aug. 31.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. F. Sprugett, the Regent of Kohlapur.

S.s. Hydaspes, from London, Aug. 26; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 3; from Brindisi, Sept. 7.

For Port Said: Miss Evans, Miss Sapongi, Mrs. Sapongi, Mr. Evans and son.

S.s. Coromandel, from London, Aug. 26; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 3; from Brindisi, Sept. 7.

For Calcutta: *From Venice*: Mr. Livesey.

S.s. Ancona, from London, Sept. 2; *s.s. —*, from Venice, Sept. 10; from Brindisi, Sept. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Hill. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Primrose.

S.s. Indus, from London, Sept. 9; *s.s. —*, from Venice, Sept. 17; from Brindisi, Sept. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Phipps Lincke, Mr. H. Harraden, Mr. W. Spink.

For Madras: Mr. E. Thurston.

For Bombay: Mr. W. S. Haig. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Verner.

S.s. Ravenna, from London, Sept. 16; *s.s. Mongolia* from Venice, Sept. 24; from Brindisi, Sept. 28.

For Bombay: Colonel A. E. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Nother, Mr. E. Pyrke, Miss Taylor, Mr. A. Butter. *From Venice*: Colonel and Miss Phillips, Mr. C. P. Bird. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crawley.

For Malta: Mrs. Wilkie, Miss Dealtie.

S.s. Siam, from London, Sept. 23; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Bombay: Dr. K. McLeod, Mrs. Meryweather. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Millett, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Conolly.

S.s. Malwa, from London, Sept. 23; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Billing, Mrs. Gillsin, Mrs. Rattray, Mrs. Chandin. For Madras: Mr. L. Duncan and child.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Nuddea*, to sail July 8.

For Colombo: Lieut. J. Kendall.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Dalglish.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Goorkha*, to sail July 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. Winston and family, Miss Rutledge, Miss Fiske.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Rewa*, to sail Aug. 5.

For Calcutta: Miss Lancaster, Miss Mabel O'Brien.

Per Anchor Line *s.s. Belgravia*, from Liverpool, July 18.

For Bombay: Mr. G. M. Gregory and wife, Mr. Taylor and wife, Miss McBean, Miss Leeds.

Per Anchor Line *s.s. California*, from Liverpool, Aug. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. Armstrong and wife.

Per *s.s. Clan Matheson*, from Liverpool, July 18.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. C. Wallace.

For Madras: Mr. Berry.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. *s.s. Nizam*, Capt. Webber, June 15.

From London: Mr. W. M. Strangways, Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield, Lieut. Bruce, Capt. W. Jolliffe, Lieut. Lindner, Mr. F. Pont.

From Brindisi: Mr. S. Oppenheimer, Mr. A. Thompson, Mr. O. N. Ambler, Mrs. Ambler, Mr. F. Christen, Capt. Watts, Mr. W. T. H. Brown, Mr. T. B. Cass, Mr. T. M. Bannister.

From Suez: Colonel G. B. Wolsley.

From Aden: Lieut. G. P. Shekleton.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. *s.s. Tanjore*, June 27.

From Alexandria: Mr. Perrot, Judge Hills, Surgeon-Major Melladem, Capt. J. Fellows, R.N., Mr. Secombe, R.N., Hon. F. Forbeyne. *From Venice*: Mr. Franze, Messrs. Rowe, Rees, Perie, Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Mansell, Mrs. A. Levie and children, Colonel Trewell, Mr. Aghion and son, Mr. Jai, Mr. Goussio, Mr. and Mrs. Lupis, Capt. and Mrs. Bloomfield, Mr. J. B. Filche and daughter, Colonel White, Lieut.-Colonel Hughes, Colonel Butler, Major Davidson, Colonel Blondell and thirteen Italians.

From Bombay: Major and Mrs. J. R. Byng, Colonel Kettlewell, Mr. Randle, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Gill, Mr. J. G. Scott, Major-General Wright, Mr. C. J. Bayne, Mr. H. Philips, Mr. Short, Rev. E. B. Phillips, Mr. C. Ashburner, Mr. Wiggins, Mr. Day.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Abel, Mr. Crystal, Mr. F. J. Biddon.

For Colombo: Mr. R. H. Roope. At Venice: Mr. Delay, Mr. De Poorter.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Mongolia*, Capt. Fraser, from Venice, July 2.

For Bombay: Mr. Brittain, Mr. Kidd. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. W. Sweet, Mr. Frost, Mr. Smith, Mr. James Hope, Capt. Bland, Mr. H. Melville, Capt. Wood.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. M. Law, Mr. Harbhanji.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Malwa*, Capt. Atkinson, from Gravesend, July 1.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Michel, Mr. Siddons, Colonel and Mrs. Saportas and child, Messrs. Jenkins, F. T. Millard, C. W. Baker, T. Ranger, Mrs. MacNeil and two children, Mr. C. Poole, Mr. H. Derry.

For Suez: Messrs. Laird, Goodwin, Fraser, McBean, Bell, McHay, Coombes, Brigg, Patrick Haynes.

For Malta: Lieut. W. G. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Calvert.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per *s.s. Clan Macarthur*, from Liverpool, June 20.

For Colombo: Mr. R. B. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Lovey, Mr. H. I. Mackenzie, Mr. William Malcolm.

For Madras: Mr. F. A. Nicholson.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. C. Sweetenham.

Per *s.s. Clan Macpherson*, from Liverpool, July 4.

For Madras: Dr. Newbigging.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Taylor.

Per *s.s. Clan Buchanan*, left Port Said for London, June 29.

From Calcutta: Mr. Nicolls, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Earles.

From Madras: Mrs. Manera and two children and ayah, Colonel Farrer, Mr. Clement Walker, Rev. D. G. Clarke.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 6.)

MICHELL, Lieut.-Colonel T. B., deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade in Assam, to officiate as deputy commissioner of the 1st grade, from April 30, 1885, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Campbell, or until further orders.

DEANE—The services of Captain H. A. Deane, B.S.C., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

JACK—The services of Surgeon D. M. Jack, Indian Medical Service, are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

HENDERSON—The services of Surgeon C. Henderson are permanently placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

GIRDLESTONE, Mr. C. E. R., C.S., officiating resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, to act also as Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. B. Lyall, C.S., or until further orders.

GRAVES, Captain S. H. P., Bengal Staff Corps, to be district superintendent of police, Port Blair and the Nicobars, vice Captain H. A. Deane.

SCOTT—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Scott as acting consular agent for the United States of America at Madras, during the absence of Mr. J. R. Hunter.

The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse:—

WATSON, Lieut. W. A., 2nd Regiment, squadron officer 1st Regiment, to be squadron officer and adjutant from Dec. 2, 1884, vice Lieut. H. W. Hughes-Buller, deceased.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. E. E., 1st Regiment, squadron officer 2nd Regiment, to be squadron officer from date of joining vice Lieut. Watson.

HUEBNER—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. O. Huebner as acting consul for the German Empire at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. F. W. Abel.

PEAT, Major W. S., General List, Bombay Cavalry, officiating second assistant to the Governor-General's agent at Baroda, is confirmed in that appointment from May 9.

DENNEHY—The services of Colonel T. Dennehy, additional political agent of the 1st class, and political agent, Dholpur, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from June 1.

The following appointments are made to local corps in Rajputana:—

MURRAY, Major A. R. T., squadron commander and second in command Erinpura Irregular Force, to officiate as wing commander and second in command Meywar Bheel Corps, and as second assistant to the resident in Meywar, from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieut. G. A. Collins, and during such time as Lieut.-Colonel E. Temple may officiate as commandant, or until further orders.

ALEXANDER, Captain F. G., squadron officer 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, to officiate as squadron commander and second in command Erinpura Irregular Force, from the date of assuming charge, vice Major McRae.

The following brigade orders, issued on April 8, by the officiating commandant of the Central India Horse, are confirmed:—
GERARD, Colonel M. G., C.B., squadron commander 1st Regiment, to officiate as second in command from Feb. 22.

HERBERT, Lieut. L., officiating squadron commander, to officiate as adjutant from March 1, vice Lieut. J. B. Edwards, transferred,

CAMPBELL, Captain J. C., R.E., executive engineer, transferred from the Meerut to the Sirhind-Lahore command, Military Works, reported his arrival at Ferozepore on May 13.

SCHNEIDER, Mr. F. H., assistant engineer, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment from May 20.

The following appointments to the Indian Marine have been made by the Secretary of State for India, from the dates specified:—

KENDALL, Mr. C. J. C., to be 3rd grade officer from April 1.

BEAUCHAMP, Mr. W. G., to be third grade officer from April 1.

FURLOUGH.

LA TOUCHE, Mr. T. D., assistant superintendent Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months from July 1.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

ANDERSON, Lieut. C. C., R.A., wing officer 26th Bengal Infantry, from October 15, 1883.

GURDON, Lieut. P. R. T., Devonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 14th Bengal Infantry, from July 12, 1884.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India:—

BRUCE, Lieut. A. F., Royal Irish Rifles—Bengal Staff Corps.

STEVENS, Lieut. M., Leinster Regiment—Bengal Staff Corps.

WHIFFIN, Lieut. H. E., East Surrey Regiment—Bengal Staff Corps.

KAYE, Lieut. J. L., Berkshire Regiment—Madras Staff Corps.

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. G. McD., North Staffordshire Regiment—Madras Staff Corps.

MAINWARING, Lieut. C. V., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Madras Staff Corps.

FRANCE, Lieut. B. G., 2nd West India Regiment—Madras Staff Corps.

JAMIESON, Lieut. E. W., Berkshire Regiment—Madras Staff Corps.

KNATCHBULL, Lieut. G. W. C., Welsh Regiment—Bombay Staff Corps.

MILNE, Lieut. A. H. R., Royal Scots—Bombay Staff Corps.

DE VISMES DE PONTHEU, Lieut. R. G. R., Northampton Regiment—Bombay Staff Corps.

SMURTHWAITE, Lieut. P. A., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Bombay Staff Corps.

HARRISON, Hon. Surgeon-Major J. E., is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

The following promotions and alteration of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BIRD, Lieut.-Colonel G. C., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army, from March 2.

CONINGHAM, Lieut.-Colonel W., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army, from April 26.

SWETENHAM, Captain R. A., to be major in the Bengal Staff Corps, from May 26.

ROWLANDSON—The promotion of Lieut.-Colonel W. Rowlandson, Madras Infantry, to the rank of colonel by brevet to be post-dated Dec. 21, 1880.

BURLTON, Colonel N. R., Bengal Staff Corps, retires from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, from June 12.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s personal staff:—

CUNNINGHAM, Surgeon-Major D. D., M.B., Indian Medical Service, to be honorary surgeon.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

WRIGHT, Major-General T., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, commanding Sirhind Division, (m.c.) for four months.

WIGGINS, Major F. E., general list, infantry, district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh (m.c.), for 1 year and 38 days.

CULLEN, Surgeon-Major P., M.D. (m.c.), for one year.

CORBETT, Surgeon J. L., M.D., 11th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

OWENS, Sub-Conductor J., supervisor, 1st grade, Public Works Department (m.c.), from April 24.

KEENAN, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, is granted leave in India (m.c.) for 182 days from April 24.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

MURRAY, Lieut.-Colonel H. Y., Cavalry (p.a.), for one year.

MUIR, Captain A. M., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for six months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, June 3.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DUNCAN, Surgeon A., 5th Bengal Light Infantry, M.D., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon J. M. Young, deceased.

SMITH, Surgeon J. C. C., 19th Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon J. W. Johnston, granted leave.

BIGGER, Surgeon S. F., 20th Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon A. E. R. Stephens, granted leave.

ETHERIDGE, Lieut. A. A., 6th Bengal Light Infantry, officiating wing officer on probation, 38th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Boileau, on furlough.

DENING, Captain L., wing officer, to be wing commander 26th Punjab Infantry, vice Fitzgerald, appointed commandant 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment.

HOLLAND, Lieut. G. L., Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 32nd Pioneers, on probation, dated April 15.

HOLMES, Lieut.-Colonel A. L'E. H., Bengal Staff Corps, is detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-master-General's Department, and directed to join at Simla.

HEAD, Lieut. C. T., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Fyzabad, and rejoin R Battery 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, for duty.

LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM, Lieut. C. G., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission, subject to H.M.'s approval, dated May 22.

The following Committee of Paymastership is sanctioned in the 1st Battalion Border Regiment, with effect from April 20, consequent on the transfer of Hon. Captain and Paymaster E. C. Fuller to the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment:—

MALCOLM, Major G., president.

WOOD, Captain J. S., member.

HEYGATE, Lieut. R. H. G., member.

The following order is confirmed by Brigadier-General J. Hudson, C.B., commanding Indian Contingent, dated Camp Suakin, March 17, making the following appointments:—

WILKINSON, Captain C. B., R.E., to be field engineer, from March 14.

ROMILLY, Captain F. J., R.E., to be field engineer, from March 14.

NEWMAN, Lieut. E.M.B., R.E., to be assistant field engineer, from March 14.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

AYLMER, Lieut. F. J. R.E., for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

WINTLE, Colonel H. R., Bengal Infantry, to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from May 4 to September 20, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 10.)

RAWLINSON, Captain W. W. C., Lincolnshire Regiment, is appointed aide-de-camp on the personal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, from April 21.

CAMPBELL, Mr. W., district superintendent of police, Hazaribagh, is appointed to be member of the committee of visitors of the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh, vice Mr. J. B. Goad, transferred.

PYNE, Mr. R. W., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Motihari, is allowed leave for six months, from date he may avail himself of it.

BURT, Mr. W. S., is appointed to act as an assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. W. Pyne.
FRASER, Mr. R., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Behar Agency, is appointed to be an assistant sub-deputy opium agent in the Benares Agency.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 6.)

DALLAS—FOWLER—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Messrs. J. E. Dallas, executive engineer, and J. D. Fowler, assistant engineer of the Bilaspur-Etawa Railway, to be magistrates of the third class in the Jubbulpore District.

DRYSDALE, Mr. T., judge, Small Cause Court Nagpur, is appointed to be deputy commissioner, 4th class, from April 20.

HOGG, Lieut.-Colonel T. W., judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, and deputy commissioner, 4th class, substantive pro tem., is appointed to be judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, vice Mr. Drysdale.

MEIKLEJOHN, Mr. D. O., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, is appointed to be judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, vice Lieut.-Colonel Hogg.

OBARD, Mr. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, is appointed to be assistant commissioner, 2nd class, vice Mr. Meiklejohn.

DUFF, Mr. A. C., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, is appointed to be assistant commissioner, 3rd class, vice Mr. Obbard.

MOORE, Mr. H., is attached to the conservator's office, vice Mr. A. Watson, officiating assistant conservator, from 27th ult., the date of his assuming charge of his duties.

WOMACK, Mr. A. S., C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is posted to Nagpur.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 9.)

ROSS, Mr. H. T., to act as district and sessions judge of North Malabar from June 16, during the absence of Mr. Austin on leave.

DANCE, Mr. G. W., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Mr. W. H. Welsh.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned police officer to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in the Malabar district:—

CAVENDISH, Mr. E. L. F., acting assistant superintendent of police, Malabar district.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN—Under the provision of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Governor in Council resolves to withdraw the powers of a magistrate of the first class conferred on Major Drake-Brockman, R.E., by notification dated 1 July 10, 1882, published in Fort St. George Gazette of the 18th idem.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, June 4.)

The names of the undermentioned officers are added to the list of officers detailed in 1885 to attend the garrison class at Bangalore, commencing June 15:—

IVES, Captain E. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

STEWART, Lieut. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.

MAXWELL—The unexpired portion of the leave on medical certificate, granted in 1885, to Lieut. F. D. Maxwell, Cheshire Regiment, is cancelled, with effect from the date on which he may join the 10th Regiment Madras Infantry.

BELLINGHAM—The name of Captain S. E. Bellingham, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment,

is substituted for that of Lieut. A. B. Shute, R.A., in the list of officers detailed in 1884 to attend the next garrison class.

NAPIER—LOWRY—The name of Lieut. C. W. Napier, Somersetshire L.I., is added to list of the officers detailed in 1885 to attend the garrison course at Bangalore on June 16, and that of Lieut. H. W. Lowry, 13th Regiment Madras Infantry, is removed therefrom.

ATKINSON, Captain R. F., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to Wellington for duty at the depot.

SPEARMAN, Lieut. C. E., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, is detailed for duty at the depot, Poonamalee.

STRICKLAND, Lieut. E. S., North Staffordshire Regiment, wing officer 9th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation), having failed to qualify for final admission to the Staff Corps, is, under instructions from Government, directed to return to England and report himself for orders to the Horse Guards Regulations, Part II. and para. 261, Part I.

SMALLEY — GODFREY—Lieutenant-Colonels F. Smalley and G. Godfrey, General List Infantry, will, on promotion, do general duty at Cannanore and Madras respectively.

HOOPER, Colonel G. S., Madras Cavalry, will do general duty at Bellary.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PEACH, Lieut. E., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, and with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated May 27.

KIRKPATRICK, Lieut. W., supernumerary on the establishment of the 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 9th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation), to join at Moulmein.

MAXWELL, Lieut. F. D., supernumerary on the establishment of the 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 10th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation).

THACKERAY—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain F. R. Thackeray, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed to England to join No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish division, to which he has been posted.

CHAMIER—Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut. G. D. Chamier, P. Battery, 1st Brigade, has been appointed to E. Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, that officer is directed to proceed to Bangalore, to join the latter Battery.

FURLONGHS

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

BEECHING, Colonel F., commandant 10th regiment, Madras Infantry, from April 9 to Aug. 20, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

CARMODY, Surgeon J. B., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 11.)

The undermentioned officers passed the lower standard departmental examination on April 7:— Messrs. W. Harvey, C.S., H. A. Hughes, C.S., J. D. S. FitzMaurice, C.S., M. P. Khareghat, C.S., S. M. Fraser, C.S., and J. W. A. Weir, C.S. The names are arranged in the order of merit. Messrs. W. Harvey, H. A. Hughes, S. M. Fraser, and J. W. A. Weir also passed an examination in the Marathi, and Mr. J. D. S. FitzMaurice in the Karanese language on April 7.

YOUNG, Surgeon E. W., has been appointed to the medical charge of the Roman Catholic

Orphanage School, Poona, with effect from May 23.

DETATHAM—Government are pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major DeTatham M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., to act as civil surgeon and superintendent of the Medical School, Hyderabad, during the absence on sick leave of Surgeon-Major B. C. Keelan, L.K. and Q.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.M.K. and Q.C.P. (Ireland), or until further orders.

ROBINSON, Surgeon-Major R. H., A.M.D., has been appointed to perform the medical duties of the Lawrence School and Civil Establishment, Mount Abu, with effect from March 6.

STREET—Government are pleased to appoint Surgeon A. W. F. Street to act as deputy sanitary commissioner, Western Registration District, during the absence of Surgeon J. W. Clarkson, or until further orders.

SPILSBURY, Captain E. C., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st Grade, has passed an examination in Marathi.

MILITARY.

RICHARDSON—The services of Lieut. W. St. J. Richardson, S.C., 23rd N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

STREET—The services of Surgeon A. W. F. Street, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of Government temporarily in the Civil Department.

WALLACE, Colonel R., S.C., is permitted to proceed to Europe under the regulations.

ANDERSON, First Class Veterinary Surgeon J., is appointed inspecting veterinary surgeon, Bombay Presidency, vice Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon C. Steel, retired, with effect from June 1.

The following appointment is made, which effect from May 14:—

HOGG, Colonel A. G. F., B.S.C., to the brigade staff of the Army, with the local and temporary rank of brigadier-general, in succession to Brigadier-General J. Blair, V.C., commanding Aden Brigade, resigned.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, June 12.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GOTT, Lieut. G. A., 3rd Cavalry squad officer, to be squad officer and adjutant, vice Lieut. Geoghegan, appointed 3rd squadron commander.

FERGUSON, Surgeon A. F., M.B., 1st Sind Horse, to officiate in medical charge during such time as Surgeon Street may be employed in the Civil Department, or until further orders.

MINTER, Surgeon R. H., 2nd Sind Horse, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgeon Cooper, deceased.

BATTISCOMBE, Lieut. W. W., wing officer 26th N.I., to be wing officer 9th N.I.; Lieut. Battiscombe will remain attached to the 26th N.I. until further orders.

SIMPSON, Captain R. S., wing officer 21st N.I. officiating wing commander, to be wing commander 30th N.I., vice Major Bulkley, seconded on appointment as second in command 29th N.I.

JACOB, Lieut. C. W., officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as wing officer and adjutant, vice Lieut. Anketill, who resigns the appointment and reverts to his substantive position in the 29th N.I.

MENNIE, Lieut. J. O., 1st Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated June 1.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

FRERE, Major R. T., R.E., six months, medical certificate.

MATHEW, Colonel B. H., R.E., four months, medical certificate.

SALMON, Major W. A., S.C., 156 days, private affairs.

WALKER, Conductor W., Commissariat Department, is allowed leave in India for 150 days on medical certificate.

TERNAN, Captain H. B., S.C., wing officer 14th N.I., to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

STRUTT, Colonel J. R., S.C., commandant 3rd N.I., to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the
Period from which the Leave was granted.

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CIVIL.

Adams, Surg. C., Bikaner, 12 mos., Nov. 21, '84.
Adamson, J., Burma Forests, 10 months, July 3, 1884.
Aitken, G. C., Berars Educational, 24 mos., April 1, '84.
Allen, C. F. E., Burma Judl., 24 mos., March 6, 1884.
Alexander, R. D., B.C., N.W.P., Rev. 30 mos., May 11, '83.
Alexander, E. J., Bengal P.W.D., 15 mos., Nov. 20, '84.
Alexander, N. S., B. Cov., Commr. Ben., 13 mos., July 14, '84.
Ancell, F., Bengal Pilot, 13 mos., March, '85.
Anderson, F. C., B. Cov., C.P., Excise, &c. Sms., Mar. 20, '85.
Anderson, J. A., Cov., Punj. Commn., 20 ms., April 15, '84.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 9 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Anderson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms. Apr. 15, '85.
Baden-Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 24 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Barber, R. F., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 30, '84.
Barrett, A., Bom. Educational, 24 mos., May 7, '84.
Barrow, W. F., P.W.D., Accounts, 15 mos., Sept. 4, '84.
Barnardo, G. C. F., P.W.D., N.W.P., 18 ms., April 1, '84.
Barnes, H. C., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 3, '84.
Barstow, H. C., B.C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
Bayly, G. H., Mysore, P.W.D., 11 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Beachecroft, F. P., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 7 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
Beighton, T. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
Bell, J. R., N.W.P., P.W.D., 15 mos., July 22, '84.
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 mos., April 24, '84.
Benson, T., Bn. Cov. N.W.P., R. & G., 18 mos., May 21, '84.
Betts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 25, '85.
Beresford, P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Best, K. T., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Biddulph, C. E., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., Mar. 17, '85.
Bird, C. P., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 20 mos., Feb. 1, '84.
Bird, W. L., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 17, '84.
Biscoe, C. L., State Railways, 18 mos., April 15, 1884.
Blyth, W. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Secretariat, 6 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Braham, F. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 23 mos., May 15, 1883.
Brenner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '85.
Breton, H. J. F., Finl. Dept.
Breton, R. H., Bn. Co., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., Sms., Apr. 10, '85.
Brind, M. J., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., May 16, 1884.
Brown, F. L., P.W.D., Accounts, 19 mos., Mar. 28, '84.
Browne, G. A., Punjab Police, 12 ms., Mar. 23, '85.
Buckland, C. E., Ben. Cov., Supt. Stamps, 11 ms., Mar. 22, '85.
Bullock, F. D., O. Bn. Cov., Punj. Judl., 20 ms., M. 8, '84.
Burn, G., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., April 15, '84.
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J., R.E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.
Burlton, C. H. B., P.W.D., Madras, 20 mos., Mar. 6, '84.
Butterworth, T. H., Indian Marine, 18 mos., May 1, '84.
Cameron, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 ms., Apr. 24, '85.
Campbell, J. M., B. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 12, '84.
Campbell, J. McC., B. Cov., Bo. Rev. 16 ms., May 16, '84.
Campbell, H. F., Opium Dept., 6 mos., Mar. 27, '85.
Cardew, C. E., State Railways, 24 mos., Aug. 7, 1883.
Carless, G. P., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 16, '84.
Carmichael, D. F., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., Dec. 22, 1883.
Carne, C. M. C., Punjab Educl., 8 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 39 mos., Aug. 22, 1882.
Casper, C. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., Sms., Apr. 24, '85.
Channing, F. C., Bn. Cov., Punj. Comm., 20 ms., M. 29, '84.
Christie, J., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Cobb, Surgeon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Cooke, H. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 3, '85.
Coldstream, W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Cole, W. H., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 9, '84.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 30 mos., April 1, 1883.
Comins, Surg. D. W. D., Ben. Medical, 18 ms., Ap. 25, '84.
Corkery, H., Survey Dept., 30 mos., April 12, 1882.
Cotgrave, G. W., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 18, '84.
Cotton, H. J. S., Ben. Cov., Beng. Rev., 6 mos., Apr. 17, '85.
Cowley, F. W. R., Bn. Cov., Ben. Judl., 23 ms., Mar. 28, '84.
Cox, J. H. M., Madras Settlement, 18 mos., April 1, '84.
Crawley, C. E., Finl. Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 17, '84.
Croft, A. W., Bengal Educational, 13 mos., Mar. 8, '85.
Crommelin, C. A. R., Railway Dept., 15 mos., July 15, '84.
Crosthwaite, R. G., Bn. Cov., Ct. Provs. Jud., 10 ms., Apr. 17, '85.
Crump, C. J., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G., 15 ms., Jly. 5, '84.
Cumming, C. L. B., Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
Curry, T. E., P.W.D., Bengal, 18 mos., May 23, 1884.
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 42 mos., May 7, 1882.
Dangierfeld, P. W., India P.W.D., 18 mos., April 11, '84.
Deas, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Stationery, Sms., Mr. 1, '85.
Dempster, J., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Dinwiddie, R., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '84.
Donaldson, P., Bengal Police, 12 ms., Mar. 28, '85.
Dougherty, J. A., Railway Police, 13 mos., Nov. 2, '84.
Douglas, F. M. S., Bengal P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 28, '85.
Douglas, J., P.W.D., India, 18 ms., April 4, 1884.
Doutt, G., Bn. Cov., Bom. Judl., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '84.
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.
Dumergue, J. W., Mad. Cov., 12 mos.
Dunsterville, J. H. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Feb. 6, '85.
Egan, G. T., Madras Police, 12 mos.
Egerton, R. W., State Railways,
Eiot, J.
Elliott, A., Bengal Opium, 18 mos., May 8, 1884.
Elliott, C. A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 22, '85.
Elliott, E. C., Ben. Cov.
Elliott, C. F., Punj. Forests, 12 mos., March 29, 1884.
Elison, T. E., B.C., C.P., Comm. Rev. & Gen., Sms., Mar. 13, '85.
Elphinstone, J., Bn. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
Elston, J., Burma, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
English, T., P.W.D., 15 months, Sept. 10, '83.
Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 25, 1884.
Fadden, F. Geological Survey, 23 mos., Nov. 22, '84.
Fendall, J. L., Postal Dept., 12 ms., Mar. 15, '85.
Ferguson, Dr. J., Punjab Jails, 12 mos., Aug. 24, '84.
Fiddian, J. P., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., 21 mos., Mar. 14, '84.

Fisher, C. A., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Dec. 14, '84.
Fisher, F. H., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Aug. 14, '83.
Framji, J. D., Bom. Customs, 29 mos., April 13, 1884.
Fraser, R. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
Fuchs, E., Ben. Forests, 24 mos., May 18, 1883.
Gael, C. E., India, P.W.D., 20 mos., July 24, '84.
Gairard, A. S., India, P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Giddett, B. G., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 20 mos., Mar. 16, '85.
Gnerson, G. A., Bn. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 30, '85.
Goodrich, C. M., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., May 1, '84.
Goodricke, G. M., B. Customs, 183 mos., May 20, 1884.
Gordon, R., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 4, '83.
Gouldsbury, C. E., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Oct. 28, '83.
Grant, A., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Grey, P., India Railways, 18 mos., May 23, 1884.
Greathed, C., Bom. Forests, 18 mos., May 20, 1884.
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Mar. 16, '85.

Hallett, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., Mar. 8, '85.
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Feb. 20, '83.
Handley, J. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 16 mos., Mar. 8, '85.
Harding, F. H., Bn. Cov., Bn. R. & G., 20 ms., M. 25, '84.
Harris, R. L., Bn. Cov., Punj. Comm., 21 ms., April 4, '84.
Hare, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., April 16, 1884.
Hart, J. H. E., P.W.D., Bom., 21 ms., March 7, 1884.
Hardwick, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '84.
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 18 months.
Hensley, F., P.W.D., Accounts, 20 mos., April 16, 1884.
Henvey, F., Ben. Cov., Comm. Berars, 10 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Hewson, F. T., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 18 ms., May 1, '84.
Hobson, G. de C., Opium Dept., 15 mos., July 15, 1884.
Hodson, R. G., Burma Educl., 15 mos., Jan. 12, '85.
Hogg, F. R., Ben. Cov., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 22, '84.
Homan, E. N., Railway Dept., 15 mos., Nov. 15, '84.
Homan, T. H., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 15, '84.
Hooper, E. D. M., Madras Forests, 24 mos.
Horsfall, T. M., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., 18 ms., Mar. 6, '84.
Hunfress, G., P.W.D., Ben., 20 mos., Feb. 16, 1884.
Humphreys, T. W., Ben. Cov., Ind. Rev. & Ag., 12 ms., Apr. 1, '85.
Hunter, D. H., Punjab Police, 12 ms., Mar. 15, '85.

Israel, Syed M.,

Jacka, C., Bom. Dockyard, 24 mos., April 3, 1884.
Jacob, H. P., Bo. Educl., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
James, H. E. M., Bo. Cov., Post Office, on duty.
Jardine, J., Bn. Cov., Burma Judl., 17 mos., May 1, '84.
Johns, E. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 ms., Feb. 2, '85.
Joyce, A., P.W.D., Mad., 18 mos., May 6, 1884.
Jolly, T., N.W.P., R. & G., 24 mos., March 8, 1884.
Jones, W. B., C.S.I., Bn. C., Cf. Cm., C.P., to Oct. 30, '85.
Jupp, A. C., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Kane, M. V., Bombay Educational, 24 mos., Mar. 27, '85.
Keays, F. E., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 27, 1884.
Keene, H. G. H., Financial Dept., 20 mos., Feb. 20, '84.
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 22 mos., Feb. 18, 1884.
Kilby, S. J., Ben. Customs, 18 mos., May 7, 1884.
Kilby, G. C., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., May 9, 1884.
Kling, S. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., May 2, '85.
Kreiser, C. F., P.W.D., Punj., 15 mos., Aug. 24, 1884.

Lambe, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 1, '85.
Leigh, Capt. H. P., Punj. Commr., 21 ms., Feb. 27, '84.
Lepper, T., Ben., P.W.D., 18 mos., March 30, '84.
Le Quenne, W. H., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., Mar. 2, '85.
Leslie, M., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 18 mos., April 1, 1884.
Lewis, W. C., Madras, P.W.D., 23 mos., Feb. 7, '85.
Light, L. A., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 1, '84.
List, G. H., India, P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 25, '84.
Livesey, J. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Apr. 5, '85.
Lloyd, E. T., Bn. Cov., Ben. R. & G., 12 ms., Sept. 11, '84.
Louis, J., High Court, Bengal, 12 mos., Nov. 6, '84.
Low, G. J., N.W.P. Police, 29 mos., Mar. 13, 1883.
Lyall, C. J., Bn. Cov., S. to G., Assam, 18 ms., My. 15, '84.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 ms., Nov. 3, '85.
MacHutchins, J. C., Madras Survey, 15 mos., Oct. 1, '84.
Mackay, D. L. M., Bn. Cov., Br. Comm., 24 ms., Nov. 24, '83.
Mackenzie, M. D., Sind Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Jan. 29, '85.
Mackenzie, W. J. B., Post Office, 18 mos., May 8, 1884.
Mackintosh, J. S., B.C., B.R., N.W.P., 15 ms., Jly. 12, '84.
Mackinnon, F. G., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 10, '84.
Macpherson, J. M.
Maerne, Surg. R., Bengal Medical, 18 mos., Nov. 23, '84.
Manisty, G., Bn. Cov., Bu. R. & G., 15 mos., Jy. 17, '84.
Mance, H. C., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 26, 1884.
Martin, E. J., Ben., P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Martin, J. A., Ben. Educl., 30 mos., Dec. 12, 1883.
Martin, J. W., P.W.D., Madras, 18 mos., May 27, 1884.
Marriott, C. R., Cv. Bn. R. & G., 15 mos., August 1, '84.
Meiklejohn, D. O., Bn. Cov., Cnt. Provs. Comm., 15 ms., Nov. 15, '84.
Mellor, C. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 7 ms., Apr. 2, '85.
Melville, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
McGill, J., Survey Dept., 23 mos., Nov. 8, '83.
McDowell, E. H., Bombay Mint, 12 mos., Sept. 8, '84.
McEwen, R. S. T., Ben. Judl., 13 mos., Oct. 31, '84.
McIver, L., Mad. Cv., Mad. R. & G., 27 ms., Apr. 14, '83.
McKillop, R., Postal Dept., 6 ms., Mar. 23, '85.
Millie, W., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 21, '84.
Milson, B. P., C.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., June 24, 1884.
M'William, Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 44 mos., Mar. 1, '82.
Moorhead, Surg. J. I., M.D. B. Civil, 18 ms., Ap. 18, '84.
Moorley, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 17 mos., Oct. 4, '84.
Morris, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Comm., 30 mos., April 26, '83.
Mosecard, E. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Moseley, H., Bn. Cov., R. & G., 20 ms., M. 10, '84.
Moss, J., Mad. Educl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '84.
Mousley, W., Bom. Ordnance, 12 mos., Aug. 6, '84.
Mullock, F. D., Cov., 18 mos., May 1, '84.

Newton, W. G., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 21 ms., Mar. 20, '85.

Obbard, R., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 10 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
O'Brien, F., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 12 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 12 mos.
Oliphant, H. L., Bn. Cov., Bn. Judl., 20 ms., April 6, '84.
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 24 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Orr, J. W., Bombay High Court, 11 ms., Mar. 13, '85.
Owen, W. S., Bo. Rev. Survey, 6 mos.
Oxenham, R. G., Bo. Educl., 9 mos., Feb. 1, '85.

Page, T. F., Bengal Pilot, 27 mos., Dec. 1, '82.
Pascoe, T. C. St., Marine Survey, 12 mos., Dec. 20, '84.
Pearson, C., Punjab Educational, 19 mos., July 30, '84.
Peterson, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 9 mos., Feb. 20, '85.
Peterson, H. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 30, '84.
Pilcher, E. H., Ben. Cov., B. Burma Comm. Sms., Mar. 22, '85.
Pinhey, E., Bo., P.W.D., 18 mos., Feb. 20, '85.
Place, G. W., Cav. Ben. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., July 5, '84.
Phipps, G. A., Madras Marine, 15 mos.
Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Ap. 20, '84.
Phayre, R., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 18 ms., Mar. 26, '84.
Porteous, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 11, '85.
Pratt, W. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., to June 1, '85.
Price, P. L. H., Punjab P.W.D., 36 mos., Nov. 24, '82.
Primrose, A. J., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 18 mos., Apr. 30, '84.
Pritchard, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Customs, 9 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Pruce, G., P. W. D. Accounts, 12 mos., Dec. 20, '84.
Pym, F. H., P.W.D., Ben., 12 mos., Mar. 11, '84.

Ramsay, W. Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 23 ms., Apr. 7, '83.
Rattray, M., Railway Dept., 19 mos., Apr. 10, '84.
Rennie, J. G. M., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 6 ms., Apr. 24, '85.
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Dept., 27 mos., May 11, '83.
Rigby, V., State Railways, 20 mos., Apr. 14, '84.
Rivaz, G. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 7 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Roberts, T., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Robertson, Jas., Indian Marine, 30 mos., Jan. 25, '83.
Rose, F., Ben. Cov., N.P.W. R. & G., 18 mos., Apr. 4, '84.
Ross, G. G., Indian Marine, 24 mos., May 4, '84.
Rostan, J. B., India, Rev. & Ag., 12 ms., Mar. 28, '85.
Russell, S., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
Rust, R., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., Mar. 31, '85.

Sandford, W., State Railways, 16 mos., April 14, '84.
Scott, P. G., Salt Department, 18 mos., June 1, '84.
Scott, R., Rev. and Gen. N.W.P., 24 mos., April 11, '84.
Sells, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 18 ms., Apr. 1, '85.
Sinkinson, E. J., (Bn. Cov.) Finl. Dept., 19 ms., Apr. 15, '84.
Smith, C. M., P.W.D., Madras, 15 mos., Jan. 27, '84.
Smith, G. F. N., Madras, 9 mos.
Smyth, J. W., Cov., Punjab Commr., 17 ms., May 2, '84.
Schneider, J. H. C., Bom. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '84.
Stack, W. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 25, '84.
Steedman, C. B., Cov., Punjab Comm., 20 ms., May 2, '84.
Steel, C. D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 12, '85.
Stevens, W., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 19, '85.
Story, R. H., Jhausi Commn., 18 mos., March 7, '84.
Stretzell, G. W., Bengal Forests, 21 ms., May 8, '84.
Symonds, W. P., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen.

Taylor, H. S., P.W.D., Madras, 24 mos., May 27, '84.
Thompson, H. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 28, '84.
Thorburn, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Oct. 26, '83.
Thornton, W. G., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 6, '84.
Tomes, Surg. A., Civil Surg., Bengal, 20 ms., Mar. 18, '85.
Trafford R. W., Cov., Punjab Judl., 10 ms., Jan. 15, '85.
Turner, E., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 16 ms., Sept. 25, '84.
Tyrrell, W., Ben. Cov., Jd. H. Ct., N.W.P., 12 mos., Mar. '84.

Verner, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., April 10, '85.
Vernon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 20 ms., Mar. 9, '84.
Vertannes, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 13, '84.
Vincent, C., Madras P.W.D., 20 ms., May 9, '84.
Vincent, F. D. A., Madras Forests.
Vining, C. E., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 9, '84.
Vowell, C. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 6, '85.

Wace, A. A., Rev. and Gen., Bengal, 19 mos., April 6, '84.
Waller, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 17 ms., Apr. 20, '84.
Warne, F. G., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Dec. 27, '83.
Watts, G. K., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 24 ms., Mar. 14, '84.
Welsh, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms.
Westland, J., Ben. Cov., Mil. Dept., 15 ms., Apr. 15, '85.
Whalley, P., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., June 5, '84.
Whitworth, G. C., Bn. Cov., Bo. R. & G., 17 ms., Mar. 28, '84.
Wight, J. K., Bn. Cav., Assam Comm., 13 ms., Aug. 20, '84.
Wilkinson, F. H., Cov., Mad. Judl., 13 ms.
Williams, J. C., B.C., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 32 ms., Feb. 15, '82.
Willoch, H. D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 12 ms., Apr. 20, '84.
Wilson, J., Assam Educl., 12 ms., Mar. 16, '85.
Wilson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 ms., Mar. 22, '85.
Wilson, W. H., Madras Educational, 20 ms., Mar. 28, '84.
Wilson, J., Cov., Punjab Commr., 19 ms., May 2, '84.
Wiseman, W., State Railways, 20 mos.
Wood, C. A. H., Postal Dept., 12 ms., Mar. 23, '85.
Woodbridge, H. W., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., April 15, '84.
Wright, J. M., P.W.D., Punjab, 20 mos., Feb. 12, '84.
Wright, R. E., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Wyatt, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 15 mos., July 15, '84.

Young, W., B. Cov., N.W. Provs. Judl., 12 mos., Nov. 21, '84.
Young, W. M., Bn. Cov., Sect. to Gov., Pun., 24 ms., Feb. 1, '84.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Armstrong, Rev. W. F., 18 mos., March 30, '84, B.

Barrow, Rev. K. E., 24 ms., March 7, '84, B.

Baynam, Rev. A. W., Bo., 24 mos. Jan. 18, '85.

Brown-Brunsen, Rev. J., 18 mos., May 25, '84, B.

Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 20 ms., Feb. 15, '84, B.

Deedes, Rev. Brook, 24 ms., April 4, '84, B.

Elwes, Rev. W. W., Mad., 12 mos., Mar. 24, '85.

Forbes, Rev. J. F., Bo., 12 mos., March 13, '85.

Greig, Rev. T. H., 24 ms., April 1, '84, Bo.

Hobart, Rev. W. H., Mad., 6 mos., Mar. 25, '85.

Leeming, Rev. W., 24 ms., March 1, '84, M.

Lochee, Rev. A. C., 12 mos., Sept. 9, '84, Bo.

Lys, Rev. F. G., Mad., 22 mos., Mar. 25, '85.

Pearson, Rev. A. C., 20 ms., March 20, '84, B.

Rawson, T. J., 12 mos., Oct. 26, '84, Bo.

Stead, Ven. S., 21 ms., Sept. 1, '84, Bo.

Taylor, J. H., 30 ms., Dec. 3, '84, Ben.

Wace, Rev. W., 24 ms., March 22, '84, M.

Wilson, Rev. A. N., Ben., 24 mos., Mar. 27, '85.

Wingate, Rev. W., 24 ms., March 13, '84, Bo.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 90½	to 90½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	90½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	—	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to —

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	5 pr.ct.	740
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	830
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	595
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	119
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	—	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.	95

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	800
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,230
Apollo ...	400	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	555
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	195
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600	715
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	155
East India ...	1,000	130	1,170
Fort ...	8,500	300	2,600
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	337½
Manmar M. ...	all	45	255
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	157
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	500
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Panjaub Cotton	1,000	90	1,275
Sind ...	750	50	670
Volkart ...	1,000	60	780

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Almedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	325
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	665
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	405
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	101
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary)	—	—	—
Blowwagur Mills ...	100	—	22
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	850
Central India ...	500	25	570
Coorla Land and Mill	1,000	20	105
Coorla Mills ...	all	—	620
Dibun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	745
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	570
Golan Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	123
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	770
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,070
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	425
Indian Manufacturing	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	40	440
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	690
Jowraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	900
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	815
Khatara Mackungee ...	1,000	40	800
Leopold ...	100	5	138
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,600
Mahaluxmee ...	all	35	650
Manockjee Petit ...	all	60	1,065
Mazagon ...	250	9	200
Moraji Goculdas ...	1,000	15	1,400
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	575
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	940
Oriental ...	625	15	500
Parrell ...	400	—	135
People of India ...	—	6½	150
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	130
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,370
Soondardas ...	1,000	50	600
Southern India ...	500	20	400
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	350
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	350
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	400
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	106
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	4,175
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	400

Kemp & Co. ...	175	330
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,080
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	710
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	330

CALCUTTA.—June 12.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	96 4 to 96 6
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	Nominal.	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	99 8 to 99 12	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	99 8 to 99 12	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	99 8 to 99 12	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. 100	0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100	8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101	4 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102	8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103	0 to —
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	101	0 to —
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	101	0 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95	0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	136 to 137
Bank of Bengal ...	500	825 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	97 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	141 to 142
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	p.r.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	68 to 67
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,175 to 1,200
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares)	5s.	1 disct.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	2
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	260 to 270
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	32 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	58 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100	140 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	120 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	75 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	105 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	95 to 97
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	30 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	190 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	20 to 21
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	175 to —
Gourepore ...	100	63 to 64
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	85 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	53 to 54
India General Steam Navigation	100	100 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	75 to —
Murre Brewery ...	100	125 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	90 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	83 to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	61 to 62
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to 61
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100	55 to —
Riverside Press ...	90	53 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to 247½
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	35 to 36
Strand Bank Press ...	100	73 to 74
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	95 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amlicke (Assam) ...	100 30 to —
Amlicke ...	100 85 to —
Arucitipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam (Darjiling) ...	£20 540 to —
Balam (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to 75
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 40 to 42
Do. contributory ...	80 27 to 28
Bisnauth (Assam) ...	200 165 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 82 to 83
Burkholo (Cachar) ...	100 66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200 125 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 80 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 65 to —
Chota Nagore ...	100 65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 25 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 85 to —
Darjiling ...	100 110 to —
Deling (Assam) ...	90 20 to 28
Dehra Doon ...	100 50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 98 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrum (Assam) ...	100 83 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100 37 to 38
Endogram ...	10 100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 71 to 75
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 25 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	64 to 6
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	50 to 52
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchupore (Cachar) ...	100	80 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	68 to 70
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	47½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	32 to 34
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	Liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	45 to 50
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seomah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	88 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—July 6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	86 to 88
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101 to 102
4 Do. October 10, 1898 ...	101½ to 102
4 India Enforced Paper ...	76½ to 77½
4½ Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893 ...	78½ to 79½
4½ Ceylon, 1892 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1896-8 ...	101 to 103
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	115 to 118
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Paid.	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	116 to 120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	6½	5½ to 6½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4 to 5
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	142 to 146
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	22 to 23
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	22 to 23
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less ½) ...	—	23 to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	118 to 122
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	136 to 140
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	120 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	114 to 118
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	108 to 112
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	120 to 124
Rohika and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	83 to 4
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	118 to 122
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	120 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, June 23rd; from Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, June 21st.

THE Home events of the week, so far as they affect India, have not been of great importance. The negotiations with Russia drag their slow length along, but the firmness now at last shown on our side is likely to lead to a less evanescent, and better defined, arrangement, than would have been concluded by the late Government. The Russian Press is irate, but the bubble of its wrath will collapse when it is seen that nothing is to be gained by further inflating it.

WE are indebted to the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* for the following extracts, which appear in to-day's issue of that paper:—

MESHER, July 7.

The Afghan Boundary Commission is now on the Zarmast Hills, some fifty miles north-east of Herat. The climate is charming, and the health of the party excellent.

The fortification of Herat is progressing, and if the Russians advance in September they will find Herat defended by from 15,000 to 20,000 men armed with breechloaders and provided with heavy artillery.

The English Consul's clerk has been released, but after undergoing such ill-treatment as is utterly unworthy of the servants of a civilised Power, that Power not being at war with England.

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Colonel Ridgeway's knighthood has given much satisfaction in India. It is felt to be a well-deserved recognition of the able manner in which he conducted the Commission from Quetta to the frontier, and of the skill and tact he displayed on many occasions when he was obliged to act independently of Sir Peter Lumsden.

The Indian public are anxiously awaiting the further development of the Anglo-Russian negotiations. While it is felt that it is now too late to undo many of the blunders of the last Ministry, there is a general feeling of confidence that the new Government will make the best of a bad business.

A London telegram of yesterday says that the establishment of a British cantonment at Candahar is contemplated, with the consent of the Ameer. If it be true that the place is to be reoccupied the measure will meet with general approval in this country. It is announced that the Pishin railway will be extended to the Khojak Pass, with a permanent bridge over the Lora river, thus bringing the terminus within eighty miles of Candahar. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that the rails will be laid over those eighty miles before long.

There is little news from Afghanistan. No further details are known as to the alleged revolt in Badakshan, but it is reported that three regiments have left Cabul for that province under Gholam Haidar Khan, commander-in-chief, with six heavy guns given by the British.

WE seem to be very differently thought of in Europe since we had a Government which knows its own mind, and is not afraid to speak it. A few words taken from a leader in Saturday's *Times* very well express the feeling among our German cousins. It is, says the writer, no secret that Prince Bismarck took little pains—nor can we blame him for it—to smooth the difficulties in the path of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, or even to give them a word of encouragement. The result was, that Russia and France were both tempted to press hard upon England. Since Lord Salisbury has come into power a decided change is visible in the tone of German and Austrian opinion, and influences adverse to English interests will no longer be stimulated to activity by the demeanour of the two Empires of Central Europe. It is a change, not in the attitude of England towards other Powers, but in the attitude of other Powers towards her. Indeed, Prince Bismarck's complaint was, not that English policy had taken a direction of which he disapproved, but that, whatever line was taken, no consistency of principle,

and no uniformity of action, were shown in following it out. He hopes to find that Lord Salisbury will show greater steadiness and firmness, and, for the sake of the peace of the world and the good fame as well as the interests of England, we trust those hopes may be realised.

Reis and Rayet thus summarises the situation as it lately was:—

There is a misery in Anglo-India, even to fighting between editors and their own correspondents. For Mr. Gladstone will on no account fight Russia. He knows what such a business means. Russia is one of the Great Powers, and a first-class military Empire. He was in office during the Crimean War, and remembers what an arduous, what a frightful thing it was. The Czar is not exactly the Mahdi—whom even he could not smash. So the rampant Britisher, ready to spring at the throat of the Great Northern Bear, must hide his diminished head. As for the loyal scribes who had, with more than British spite, been abusing the Russians, they are simply "sold." Only the "shoulder to shoulder" fighting Baboos must be in ecstasy at the situation which gives them such an opportunity "for tall talk." They are more than ever heroic and bold in their demands. They are crying for war still, every day with redoubled vehemence, and now they will call for the annexation of Muscovy. The *Pioneer* is in sackcloth and ashes. It tears its whiskers and beats its breast with all the sincerity of a Shiah during the Mohurrum. It is ashamed of ever having bragged of smashing the Czar. It will never again sing "Rule Britannia."

"That," as the *Indian Daily News* justly remarks, "is not pleasant reading. We commend it to our Home contemporaries." So do we to the Radical press.

THE *United Service Gazette* points out—what we must confess we did not previously know—that twenty-six members of the present Government—exclusive, of course, of the Lords of the Admiralty, whose professional qualifications are a *sine quâ non* of their appointment—are members of the regular or militia forces. All the better. Military or naval work, if done, like Opie's painting, "with brains," tends to sharpen the intellect, and—from experience in different lands—to enlarge its capacity. A Government of Service men (instead of one of tradesmen, drivelers, and dreamers), would never have allowed us to come to our present position, in which every Power in Europe flouts us with impunity.

BUT once set up an idol—let us say a divine figure—no sacrifice is too great to make to it. Did not the Philistines, and other nations, sacrifice their own children to Moloch?

THE late scare has, as a matter of course, led to a general "look back" on the part of some of our journals. Among other disinterred things are some remarks of the Prince Consort on the state of the Indian army, reprinted by a contemporary. They are well worth perusal, showing, as they do, very great foresight, to which justice may well be done, though the conditions of the case be somewhat altered.

Instead of the proper "chain of responsibility," the Prince Consort writes, "which is claimed for the system, it would seem more correct to characterise the system as one of perpetual counteraction and conflicting authorities. Can anything be more monstrous, for instance, in a military point of view, than the relative position of the Commander-in-Chief for India and the Commanders-in-Chief for Madras and Bombay, that the latter should be perfectly independent of the former in their respective presidencies as regards the Company's, or local forces, but subordinate to him as regards those of Her Majesty? And that the former, in the event of military operations near the frontiers of the different presidencies, should be absolutely powerless to combine his operations, as far as the co-operation of local troops is concerned, beyond the limits of Bengal, without the concurrence, previously obtained, of the Governor-General in Council and Commanders-in-Chief of the subordinate presidencies? . . . The great principles on which the efficiency of the military force in any country, and under any circumstances, must depend, are *simplicity, unity, and steadiness of system, and unity of command.*"

WE see from a Circular sent us by Mr. Blackburn, the hon. sec. of the English Water Colour Exhibition in Boston, U.S.A., that the Cunard Company has most

courteously promised to forward, carriage free, pictures (if duly protected by packing in the usual way) destined for the Exhibition. All particulars ascertainable from Mr. Blackburn, 103, Victoria-street. As Americans are known to be liberal, we have no doubt that the list of 500 drawings, to which the Exhibition is limited, will be speedily filled.

WE wonder if the rebuke which the elder Pitt administered to Mr. Moreton was present to the late Premier's mind when he blew that soap-bubble of a speech, of the hopes engendered by which so little could be realised when once the eleven millions had been obtained. It would have been well could he have followed Lord Melbourne's old hint, Can't you let it alone? But he could not. For he had spent the money!

Moreton happened to say in the House of Commons, "King, Lords and Commons, or (looking at the first Pitt), as that right honourable member would term them, "Commons, Lords and King." Pitt called him to order, and desired the words to be taken down. They were written down by the clerk. "Bring them to me," said Pitt, in his loftiest tone. By this time Moreton was frightened out of his senses. "Sir," he stammered out, addressing the Speaker, "I am sorry to have given any offence to the right honourable member or to the House. I meant nothing. King, Lords, and Commons—Lords, King, and Commons—Commons, Lords, and King; *tria juncta in uno*. I meant nothing; indeed I meant nothing." Pitt rose—"I don't wish to push the matter further. The moment a man acknowledges his error, he ceases to be guilty. I have a great regard for the honourable member, and as an instance of that regard, I give him this advice—whenever he means nothing I recommend him to say nothing."

WE mentioned in our last issue how anxiously Lord Salisbury's maiden speech as Premier was awaited. Though primarily concerning ourselves with Indian matters, we may say that it was on all points a manly, straightforward statement of policy in Egypt, and in Afghanistan; a plain, not a zigzag and intentionally deceptive, course, is to be pursued. And, above all, the British word once passed, is to be held sacred, which it assuredly never was considered by any one European Power to be during the last disastrous years. For every Minister in Europe knew that the arch-Casuist's Government would shuffle out of any promise they made, if "political" (that is, Parliamentary) expediency ever seemed to require it.

As regards Indian interests, we think that the key-note has been clearly struck. We are not, henceforth, to depend for our own protection and for that of our allies, on the promises of someone else, but on our own ability to defend what belongs to us and to them. Put yourself, as an individual, in the place of a State; what is good for one is not less so for the other. Fancy making a "sacred covenant" with a burglar not to attack your house, or your neighbour's, and, on the strength of it, neglecting your bolts and bars! Yet even this would be safer than to enter with Russia into engagements which you cannot enforce. For the burglar might, conceivably, keep faith. It is said (Bishop, of Bond-street, the great restorer—of course, for value received—of stolen dogs, used to say it,) that there is more honour than one would imagine—*ce qui ne veut pas beaucoup dire*—among thieves. Be it so, as regards petty thieves. They may keep faith. But Russia has never kept faith in any one transaction.

WE rejoice to see that our new Government have already done at least something to conciliate the goodwill of Europe. Most of the continental journals warmly praise the Premier's speech as manly and dignified. The general verdict is fairly expressed by the (demi-official) *Presse* of Vienna, which praises the speech as statesmanlike. The new Premier appears to be bent on distinguishing himself by firmness, the quality in which Mr. Gladstone was most

deficient, and if he should succeed in proving that he always means what he says, whether he says little or much, he will have done a great deal to restore the damaged reputation of English statesmanship.

WE are much inclined to agree with a leading article in the *Morning Post*, that

The distinctive watchword of the new Government is that England must place her reliance for the defence of her possessions not on the positive assurances of other States to respect them, but upon her own ability to provide for their defence. And this, we may remark in passing, is the cardinal point of difference between the foreign policy of the late Government and of the late Opposition. The Conservative party were charged with Jingoism, and with a desire to embroil the country in foreign wars, because they manifested a distrust of the soundness of the policy which rested on a belief in the pacific assurances of Russia. Our contention, and it was verified by facts, was that confidence in pacific assurances was invariably misplaced, and that it invariably led to crises which placed this country on the brink of war.

THE hint conveyed in the subjoined extract from the—practically Russian—Political Correspondence of Vienna ought not to be thrown away on those who can read—as Opie said he mixed his colours—"with brains," and who remember the "arrangement" made as to the Afghan boundary. It was all, from the Russian side, *arrêté* beforehand. Lord Salisbury is only acting as a gentleman in saying that every British covenant shall be observed. But, as regards Russia, to paraphrase:—

If she may
Find somewhat in the bond, 'tis hers, if nought,
Let her not seek't of us.

Give her not one inch of soil, not a grain of sand, which is not in the bond. But this is her talk:—

Lord Salisbury is credited with the intention of settling, in agreement with the Ameer of Afghanistan, a line of demarcation beyond which the Russians are to be required to promise that they will not trespass. Russia, says the writer, can accept no fanciful boundary traced in the sands. The frontier that will check her advances in Central Asia must be a rational one, based on ethnographical, geographical and strategical conditions. Such a frontier might be arranged by England and Russia in concert, but not by England in mere agreement with Afghanistan, and any scheme like that imputed to Lord Salisbury would compel the Russian Government to retract the concessions made to Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, and as a further result would doubtless bring Russia and England to war.

WE are well pleased that Colonel Ridgeway has received a pat on the back, in the shape of a K.C.S.I., from the present Government. He would not have got it had he not in the opinion of his chief, Sir P. Lumsden, well deserved it. The conferment of an honour of this kind is a practical, and the best practical, reply to the insolent Russian insinuation that he had misled his Government as to the facts about Penjdeh, and that some Russian, or Caucasian, to whom falsehood is a trade, was to be believed in preference to him. Colonel Ridgeway may congratulate himself, as we do ourselves, on the change of Government. A Cabinet which was craven, wherever Russia was concerned, would never have dared to do such a thing without telegraphing to St. Petersburg, whence, indeed, they had to procure the "authorised" interpretation of their own despatches.

It was a graceful and characteristic act on the part of Lord John Manners to request his predecessor to inaugurate the new Indian Parcels Post, the arrangements for which had been perfected under his *régime*, though designed during the incumbency of the late Mr. Fawcett. Pleasant speeches were made, the photographs of the company taken, and general satisfaction expressed. Such amenities tone down the unavoidable asperities of political controversy, and we believe that in no country but in England would such a scene have been possible between political adversaries of the most *prononcé* kind. Not always in England. No one who has read Mr. Hayward's charming Essays will forget how a historical friendship was, on a strong difference of political opinion, dissolved "amid tears and stormy reproaches," to use Macaulay's description of the occurrence.

Reiss and Rayyet remarks:—

Another patriarch the less! After seventy-five weary years of activity, Mr. William Austin Montrieu, barrister-at-law, has gone to his rest. He was a genuine Englishman—one of the ablest, bravest, most honourable, most generous and unselfish of frail mortals.

Peace, say we, to the remains of a real gentleman, one of the olden kind!

We gladly print the subjoined. The Sepoy regiments in Egypt have been made brewers of wood and drawers of water, yet Osman Digma never surprised their sentries, nor penetrated their lines, though he did both over and over again (if we are to believe our war correspondents) in the "European" part of the camp. The *Bombay Gazette*, from which paper we reprint the letter, says that it has every reason to believe it genuine:—

TO THE EDITOR SAHEB, "MOOMBAREE GAZETTE."

SAR,—Your own correspondent letter dated Saukim, May 16, say your correspondent "J.M.M." remarks it is useless to suppose Sepoy regiments can do the work of European soldiers in Saukim. Who this "J.M.M." is? I think he no military man. He got no nolage of Native sepoy. He no read nothing what General Chief Woolsee Saheb and Gram Saheb Badoor say of my brother sepoy. He no think good of native man. We fight like European soldier of our Kaseri. Hind. Why no give us credit? We redy die for Queen, but get no abroo from bad hart Saheb loga. "J. M. M." why not go to war and see we sepoys fight? Your own correspondent me thank for speakin truth. He rite man and good gintleman. You good be enow to print this chitti. Salam, bahut bahut salam. Kaseri Hind kee jayee—Your servant,

RAMSING RUNJIT SING,
Pension Sepoy.

Bombay, June 5.

Chit Chat.

WHAT nice companions the Wagogos must be! They are said to rub their bodies with rancid butter or *faute de mieux* with castor oil, and they *never wash till they are dead*. They are, however, evidently a clever race: seeing, for the first time, all the wonderful watches, guns, pistols, and compasses which modern civilisation can command, they naturally thought that "white faces" of such overwhelming ability could invent a medicine the partakers of which would live for ever!

In a dry tropical climate, whenever you find butterflies, water is pretty certain not to be far distant. These creatures are more appreciated in hot regions than in the cooler domains of England.

CASUISTRY seems the order of the day. An Eastern chieftain, on being reproached with his connection with the slave trade, admitted that the traffic in human beings was a bad thing, but said he, "I never sold one, I only *buy* them!"

The Parsi community having announced their intention of consecrating a recently-constructed Tower of Silence wherein to allow the bodies of those who die in the faith to lay exposed to the elements of Heaven, the worthy country folks around bade their children stay at home the day, fearing lest they should be placed as victims on the funeral Tower. This is the outcome of more than two centuries of rule and enlightenment.

PEOPLE are speaking ill of the monsoon. It does not behave itself as a well-conducted, properly-educated monsoon ought to do; it is "fickle, inscrutable, and inconstant." Could not some Radical in the House introduce a motion that it be abolished on the score of naughtiness?

THE Natives of India are not backward, "when so disposed," in the noble art of pilfering. The amount of liquor fraudulently removed from the Bengal Government distilleries in a year amounts to the enormous figure of about 500,000 gallons, entailing a loss of revenue to the extent of about £100,000 sterling; this, be it recollected, in one Province alone. It is gratifying, however, to find that the consumption is very inconsiderable—one-sixteenth of a gallon in the year; yet zealous bigots want it to be believed that the country is riddled with dram-drinking schoolboys and intoxicated old women.

THE newly-appointed Resident at Khatmandu has been honoured with a review, when Nepalese troops to the extent of 15,000 men marched past and saluted the British Representative. Surely Russia might find this an excuse for annexing the land of the Goorkhas?

THE Anti-Opium Society should "mark, learn, and inwardly digest" the fact that, in a hospital in Bengal there are at the present moment five natives under treatment for insanity, produced by smoking "ganja," a preparation of hemp. Corollary: human beings will indulge in stimulants in some form or another. Query?—Is opium the most baneful? We trow not, by a long way.

THE contagion of South Kensington is spreading. His Highness the Sultan of Muscat is going to inaugurate promenade concerts in *his* capital. This is good news for Strauss's band, the Pomeranians, and the other foreigners who honour us with their presence. What about our money?

SLAVERY is said to be looking up in the Persian Gulf and East African Coast. So much for the wisdom of those in high places who abolished the Indian Navy.

THE French are in despair at Burma. Their Envoy wishes to visit the King, booted and spurred, but the swarthy lord of all the umbrella carrying races flatly refuses to receive the Red Republican, save in his stockings!

THE Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta are a most enthusiastic body of men. They attend meetings, vote for improvements, order hedges, roads, gardens, and everything which can conduce to comfort and health; but when the time comes to provide the wherewithal, to meet the cost of these little businesses, they are silent—not a rupee will they pull out of their pockets! So matters do not progress very rapidly.

THE Anti-Vaccinationists ought to take a turn in Africa, and see whole villages laid waste by small-pox. There, at least, is a fair field for the disease in all its natural purity; there is not even a suspicion of "vaccination." And what is the result? The evidence should be quoted in the House by Mr. Peter Taylor.

Who is Mr. P. Szezefowski? He says that by the 31st of August, 1885, Russia will have made an attempt to seize Kandahar. This, be it added, was written before the change of Ministry.

THE Burmese, who are very superstitious, have for some time been wandering about at nights "rope-pulling" (alias "tug-of-war"), to induce the South-West monsoon to commence work in earnest. The fun is not confined to one sex or age. "Young men and maidens, old men and children," alike enjoy the sport. Of course the weather cannot resist such importunities.

It is argued that if Hindu remarriage were sanctioned many a faithless matron would get rid of her husband in order to have an opportunity of starting afresh on the matrimonial coach. Not a very high compliment to the fair ladies of that faith.

What a mixture of trades—"Sculptor and under-taker!" Such was the late Mr. Trotter of Tanjore. But there is a coincidence before being disposed of for ever—you can be immortalised in the form of a Bust.

To act—on one's first appearance on the stage—the part of the *blushing* housemaid must be somewhat embarrassing. It is not too many of the fraternity who can succeed in that line themselves. So Driver Tayler at Bellary must be a clever fellow!

In the choice of a wife "it is not the beauty of the skin that should be looked to, but the beauty of the heart." Doubtless. Still how is the inquiry to be conducted? It is difficult enough to find good, honest, unadulterated skin, but to examine a fair charmer's heart is still more perplexing.

THE Good Templars on the occasion of a wedding get a "wee bit" merry—but it is the intoxication of joy! Sceptics would have fancied the ginger-beer had a tinge of spirits to take off the edge.

As some ladies were on their way to "Ooty," to see the fun of the hunt, the horse they were driving conceived a desire to join in the sport, with a result that ladies and vehicles came to an untimely end. Fortunately no injuries befell the fair maidens, though the cart did not fare so happily.

LORD DUFFERIN has been dancing at Simla to the great delight of the regular habitués, who have not for many a year had a Viceroy who tripped the "light, fantastic toe." But the Viceregal step is pronounced old-fashioned, being that known in the salons as the "double-shuffle." The "makes-up," too, are said to be something marvellous, but the criticism thereon is cutting. "Time unaided is cruel enough to women, but time *assisted by art* deals a double blow." The only drawback to the Birthday Ball at Simla was the floor, which had been so badly prepared that one young lady was heard to declare that she "felt like a fly in a gluepot."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

LIFE AND WORKS OF ALEXANDER CSOMA DE KÖRÖS.*

All gifts, St. Paul tells us, are given by one and the same Spirit, dividing to everyone severally as He will. Of all gifts none is perhaps rarer than that of travelling to one's own profit and that of one's fellow-creatures. That a poet is born, not made, has passed into a proverb. Poets—we do not of necessity count every Laureate as a poet—are rare. We think that a born traveller is even rarer. The list of them can be counted on one's fingers. Mungo Park, Bruce, Palgrave, Livingstone, Stanley, Vambéry, will occur to everyone as among the brightest examples in modern times.

We are inclined to place Csoma de Körös, too often ignored, above all whom we have named. His career is unique. Rising from no high family, he proved himself a traveller of rare calibre in lands never visited by any European, and made his mark as one of the most self-devoted explorers and linguistic students of any age. Dr. Duka, a countryman, if we mistake not, of Körös, has done well in calling attention to his exceptional merit.

The position of Tibet, as conterminous with so much of our Northern and North-Eastern Frontier, and its peculiar political status of semi-dependence on, and semi-independence of, China, render it a most interesting subject of study; and it is one of the many proofs of the marvellous political foresight of Warren Hastings that, long before Darjeeling was anything but a cluster of huts, long before Bhotan or Sikkim were regarded as States with which the British Government were in any way necessarily concerned, that greatest of Governors-General took serious measures to open up friendly communications with Lhasa. That his overtures were most cordially received is matter of history; that an amicable intercourse with Tibet could have all along been maintained, common-sense tells us. It did not affect the Chinese in Hastings' time, nor could they, had it been kept up, now object to it. Now that we are renewing it, after so long an interval that it seems an entirely new thing, we must not be surprised at their not giving us credit for entirely disinterested motives if we push our way into Tibet. Yet the Tibetans themselves are not unfriendly, as Sir D. Forsyth and "Khoten" Johnson proved.

Csoma de Körös, the son of a Transylvanian in by no means easy circumstances, was born in 1784, and, after hard study in his own country, during which he manifested great linguistic ability, and special predilection for Oriental tongues, resolved on visiting the cradle of the human race. The design, when formed, was carried out with a kind of independent secretiveness, if the expression be permissible, which seems to have been a marked feature, in a very pronounced character. Walking one morning with his friend, the Oriental professor, Hegedüs, who knew of his design, and inquired when he proposed starting, the young man, who had abandoned the prospect of a professorial chair and the certainty of a private tutorship, in single-minded devotedness to the one future object of his life, quietly turned to the Professor with the words, "I have started already, and only wanted your company in the first stage." This from a lightly-clad pedestrian, with only a stick in his hand and some ten pounds in his pocket, was *un peu fort*, and the worthy Professor was not a little amazed. Csoma had begun, as if going for a mere jaunt, a journey destined to lead him through Turkey and Egypt, Persia, Bokhara, Afghanistan, Kashmir, and the Punjab (then under the iron rule of Ranjit); finally to the wilds of Tibet, with his studies in which, his name will ever be associated. Dr. Duka waxed wroth at the idea that Csoma went on a sort of wild-goose chase in search of a language, the similarity of which to the Hungarian was to show it to be the origin of his native tongue, and, therefore, presumably, an indication of the locality of the cradle of his race. This may not have been, and, apparently, by no means was, his primary aim; but, had it been so, it was surely not a blamable object of ambition. Nor would it have been, seemingly, at all out of keeping with the character of the man. What would the world have been without enthusiasts? And Csoma was an enthusiast *quand même*. He was eminently qualified for the work of a linguistic explorer. Both at Nagy Enyed, in Hungary, and at the well-known headquarters of Oriental study, the University of Göttingen, celebrated by Canning's allusions, he had distinguished himself in Asiatic tongues. If he did not know the seventy odd languages with which Cardinal Mezzofanti was credited, he undoubtedly knew those with which he was acquainted much more profoundly than did that somewhat phenomenal linguist. If his English letters are to be taken as specimens of his knowledge of other languages besides our own, his acquaintance with them must have been singularly precise, and his intonation of them must have been faultless indeed to admit of his passing, almost penniless, and without powerful friends, yet unscathed, through so many lands, where human life is of not the slightest value.

* "Life and Works of Alexander Csoma de Körös." A Biography compiled chiefly from hitherto unpublished data. By Theodore Duka, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Surgeon-Major of H.M.'s Bengal Medical Service, &c. London; Trübner and Co. 1885.

Csoma's own account of himself is modest enough:—

"He cannot," he says himself in the preface to his Tibetan Dictionary, "be accounted of the number of those wealthy European gentlemen who travel at their own expense for pleasure and curiosity; being rather only a poor student, who was very desirous to see the different countries of Asia, as the scene of so many memorable transactions of former ages; to observe the manners of several peoples, and to learn their languages, . . . and such a man was he, who, during his peregrinations, depended for his subsistence on the benevolence of others. . . . As my parents," he tells us, "were dead, and my only brother did not want my assistance, I resolved to leave my native country, and to come towards the East, and by some means or other procuring subsistence, to devote my whole life to researches which may be afterwards useful to the learned world of Europe in general, and, in particular, may illustrate some obscure facts in our own history."

It is gratifying to remember that, from his arrival in Teheran, this subsistence was all but entirely derived from our own countrymen and our own Government. Csoma's journey to Ladak had occupied him (allowing for a short residence in Egypt to study Arabic, another stay of four months in Teheran to learn Persian, and one or two involuntary detentions *en route*) nearly four years, almost the entire distance being performed on foot. Some eighteen months elapsed ere he finally settled down to undertake the acquisition of an exhaustive knowledge of Tibetan, which he did in, or near, the Monastery of Yangla.

His course of preliminary study ended, he sought out Mr. Moorcroft, the celebrated traveller and numismatist, to whom he gave the written promise that, if the Government would support him in his studies, "he would stand faithful to his engagements to study and be diligent in his researches." The Government, after some delay, gave him a stipend of fifty Rs. a month, and he spent the next ten years of his life in working hard at Tibetan, then, and perhaps still, almost an unknown tongue. He lived among the Lamas almost as one of themselves, but he was met in his retirement by one or two travellers who were the first to arouse the interest of the general public in his career. Dr. Gerard, who was trying to introduce vaccination into those remote parts, describes him as a singular union of "learning, modesty, and greasy habits," taking interest in nothing except his literary associations. In summer he inhabited a cottage, all the furniture in which consisted of two rustic benches and a couple of ruder chairs. In the winter, Csoma, the Lama, and an attendant, "were circumscribed in an apartment nine feet square for three or four months; they durst not stir out, the ground being covered with snow, and the temperature below the zero of the scale. There he sat, enveloped in a sheep-skin cloak, with his arms folded, and in this situation he read from morning till evening without fire, or light after dusk, the ground to sleep upon, and the bare walls of the building for protection against the rigours of the climate."

Solitude seems to have intensified the peculiarities of his character. When first he was heard of at Lahore, some inquiry had been made regarding the object of the visit of the mysterious foreigner, and it would seem that the intrepid but eccentric traveller never altogether forgot or forgave this. So resentful was he of the slightest appearance of suspicion, that, whenever a polite inquiry was made as to his progress, he seems to have taken it as a kind of imputation that he was not fairly earning his stipend, and forthwith returned the money. (Throughout the whole period of seven years he spent about £2 a month!)

By this time his fame had spread, his friends in Hungary raised a subscription. Csoma sent the money back to found an Oriental scholarship at his old college at home. Nor did the Asiatic Society of Bengal fare better at his hands. They resolved to add another fifty rupees to the monthly allowance made by Government. Csoma declined the offer promptly; they had taken no notice of a letter in which he had asked for the loan of some books, and he would have nothing to do with any money of theirs.

However, at length, in 1831, the *magnum opus*, a "Dictionary and Grammar of Tibetan," was finished, and brought by the indefatigable student to Calcutta. Here his labours did not cease. Before the work could be printed, a complete fount of Tibetan type had to be cast; this had to be superintended by him, and three more years elapsed ere, at length, the precious volumes made their appearance. The Government doubled his allowance—what a wretched pittance for a man of such unique merit!—and the Asiatic Society of Bengal gave him rooms, and the title of Assistant Librarian. His life in Calcutta is thus described:—"I never saw," says M. Schöft, a countryman of his own, "a more strange man than him. He lives like a hermit among his Tibetan and other works, in the house of the Asiatic Society, which he seldom leaves. Of an evening he takes slight exercise in the grounds, and then he causes himself to be locked up in his apartment." Another friend, M. Pavie, adds, "I saw him often during my stay in Calcutta, absorbed in phantastic thoughts, smiling at the course of his own ideas, taciturn like the Brahmins, who, bending over their writing-desks, are employed in copying texts of Sanskrit. His room had the appearance of a cell, which he never left except for short walks in the corridors of the building."

Tired, as it would seem, of the restraints of civilised life, he contemplated yet another Central Asian journey, and actually reached Darjeeling. But labour and privation had done their work, and a fever which (still travelling on foot) he had contracted in the Terai, carried him off at the age of fifty-eight.

Dr. Duka has made the most of the very scanty materials for anything like a life of this wonderful man which alone are available. But they are lamentably meagre. Csoma, an exceptionally self-contained person, seems never to have imagined that his own journeyings would, or indeed could, interest the public. Essentially a student, with one aim, he put aside everything else. Nor does he seem, even in Calcutta, to have abated one jot of his singular reserve.

The volume confirms our former impression, that, had Emerson desired to include in his admirable "Representative Men" the portrayal of an ideal traveller, Csoma would have been, or should have been, his selection.

Dr. Duka has produced a very interesting and valuable book, which every student may read and perpend with advantage.

A word as to the appendices, which contain a list of our traveller's published writings. The small comparative vocabulary of words in Sanskrit, Hindi and Hungarian, at p. 217, is suggestive, without claiming to be complete. We caution readers who value the integrity of their teeth against attempting to pronounce the Tibetan verses on pp. 192, 3, 5, and we recommend to physiognomists the portrait of Csoma (one of the most characteristic we have ever seen) prefixed to the book.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj.-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., Maj. F. E. Wiggins, Inf., Surg.-Maj. J. G. French, M.D.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. N. Reeves, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. MacMillan (Cov.), E. C. Bird, J. N. R. Lambert, E. L. Jramatzski, A. E. Adie.

Madras Estab.—G. T. Welch.

Bombay Estab.—Sergt. S. Ling

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. F. R. Swaine, thirty days.

Madras Estab.—Capt. B. H. Pollard, S.C., 31 days; Col. D. W. Loughton, S.C., 336 days.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. H. Doveton, R.E., two months; Lieut. A. D. Fordyce, S.C., four months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. E. Manisty (Cov.), s.c. six months; M. J. Brind, s.c. two months; G. C. F. Barnardo, s.c. three months; C. E. Cardew, s.c. four months; E. T. Lloyd (Cov.), s.c. six months.

Madras Estab.—T. M. Horsfall (Cov.), s.c. two months; C. E. Saunders, s.c. three months.

Bombay Estab.—C. G. Vansittart, one month.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. A. Hammond, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. E. Ellison (Cov.), G. C. Kilby, A. T. Primrose (Cov.), J. G. M. Rennie (Cov.), G. de C. Hobson, W. Sandford.

Madras Estab.—N. C. Hayne.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Bigge—July 5, at St. George's-road, S.W., the wife of Captain A. Bigge, R.A., of a daughter.

Hodges—July 7, at The Boltons, the wife of the Rev. E. N. Hodges, C.M.S., of a son.

Lysaght—July 3, at Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Captain D. Lysaght, late Royal Madras Fusiliers, of a daughter.

Money—July 7, at Coleford, the wife of Major E. A. Money, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of a son.

Pogson—June 27, at Brockley, the wife of C. A. Pogson, of Bombay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GREGORY—SHERIDAN—July 2, at St. Matthias's, Earl's-court, Gregory Marcus Gregory, of India, to Edith Laura, second daughter of J. Sheridan, Esq.

RICH—NOBLE—July 4, at Kensington, Howard, son of Colonel Rich, R.E., to Edith Sophie, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Noble, B.S.C.

WADE—RICHMAN—July 4, at Kensington, Arthur G. S. Wade, Captain R.A., to Frances Alice, daughter of Henry J. Richman, Esq.

DEATHS.

BLUNT—July 5, at Barnes, Lieut.-Colonel A. Blunt, late B.S.C., aged 55.

DUNCAN—July 3, at Brixton, James J. Duncan, Esq., son of the late R. B. Duncan, Indian Army, aged 42.

HUNTER—July 8, at St. Jean de Luz, France, Colonel Richard Hunter, late 7th Madras Cavalry, aged 69.

LAW—July 9, at Enfield Chase, John Sutherland Law, Esq., late Bombay Civil Service.

PENNY—July 10, at Taunton, Lucy Ellen, wife of Deputy Inspector-General H. J. Penny, Indian Medical Service (Madras Retired List), aged 66.

PIGOT—July 3, at Gipsy-hill, Matilda Louisa, wife of Jones L. Pigot, Calcutta.

RATLIFF—July 6, at Twickenham, Agnes Douglas, widow of Cleophas Ratliff, N.I., H.E.I.C.S.

SULIVAN—July 5, on board the P. and O. s.s. *Gwalior*, of fever, on his voyage home from India, Arthur, second and beloved son of Colonel Sullivan, late 5th Royal Irish Lancers, aged 33.

WHITING—July 5, at Clifton, the Rev. W. J. Whiting, M.A., late H.E.I.C.S., aged 76.

WITT—July 9, drowned in the Thames, Lily, daughter of William and Marie Witt, of Argyle-street and Agate-road, W., aged 17.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BRIEN—June 2, at 60, Taj-road, Agra, the wife of Sergeant J. J. Brien, Telegraph Department, Quetta, of a daughter.

CHRISTIE—June 15, at Barrackpur, the wife of Captain C. H. P. Christie, R.E., of a son.

COLEY—June 6, at Hoolas, the wife of O. R. Coley, of a daughter.

FRY—June 19, at Sholapur, the wife of T. R. Fry, Bombay Forest Department, of a son.

MISPelaar—June 17, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. Rodney Mispelaar, of a son.

MOLLOY—June 9, at Dehra Ghazi Khan, the wife of Mr. R. A. Molloy, Irrigation Department, of a son.

NICHOLSON—June 10, at Darjeeling, the wife of Surgeon-Major F. C. Nicholson, of a son.

WARD—June 11, at Simla, the wife of Colonel D. Ward, R.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLYTH—ANDERSON—June 17, at St. John's Church, Colaba, by the Rev. Ffennell, Frederick Blyth to Esther Margaret Anderson, both of Bombay.

PARKINSON—DUNCAN—June 18, at St. Thome, by the Rev. John Black, M.A., Henry Hollinworth, younger son of William Parkinson, Esq., of Notting Hill, to Charlotte Annie (Lottie), eldest daughter of the late George Duncan, Esq., Madras.

TEMPLE-WRIGHT—HOY—June 20, at Jubbulpore, by the Rev. M. Lamert, Robert Temple-Wright, Surgeon-Major, B.M.S., to Isabel, daughter of the late Robert Hoy, Esq.

DEATHS.

BEAUCHAMP—June 5, at Rindli, of cholera, Conductor James Beauchamp, of the Madras Commissariat Department, aged 38 years.

CLINE—June 14, at Lucknow, Eleanor Angelina Augusta, wife of Mr. Charles E. Cline, Oude and Rohilkhund Railway, aged 34 years.

MACFIE—June 13, at Laurie's Hotel, Agra, Angus Macfie, aged 42 years.

SILLITOE—June 18, William Sillitoe, Manager of the Cash Bazaar, Limited, of fever, aged 31 years.

SKEN—June 10, at Kasauli, Surgeon-Major Andrew Sken, M.B., Indian Medical Service.

WILSON—June 12, at Simla, Honorary Major William Wilson, late of the Public Works Department, aged 57 years.

MAHABLESWAR gaities only merit notice for the peculiar race termed "Death or Glory Stakes," when an indiscriminate mob of gentlemen in fancy costumes, mounted on every conceivable kind of animal, ride round the course for their very lives. The scene must indeed be laughable and quaint.

Russian is said to be a very difficult language; it is now explained that it is quite simple to those who know *Persian Pushtoo, French, German and English!*

A YOUTH of twenty summers when indicted before the magistrate at Bombay for publishing an indecent book, pleaded that it was his first attempt at authorship, and he did not know how to cater for the public. Perhaps a journal in this metropolis may have given him a few hints.

MADRASSEES are funny beings. The swimming baths in the People's Park are, strange to say, in the charge of an attendant himself unable to swim. Result:—A boy fell into the deep part of the bath, and the man placed there to rescue him ran away for help; when he returned the lapless stripling was gathered to his fathers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1885.

BHOOTAN.

THE late insurrection in Bhotan, commonly written Bhootan, has attracted unwonted attention to the little State, which, nestling among the dense Sub-Himalayan forests and jungles, would seem as far out of the world as heart could desire.

Bhootan, containing 20,000 square miles, and, approximately, some 30,000 inhabitants, entertains, like other Buddhist States (Siam being, perhaps, the only exception on the Continent of Asia), a marked objection to intercourse with Europeans. Our envoys have usually been received on the willy-nilly principle; we can't help ourselves. There is the further peculiarity, of which Tibet and Siam are examples on a larger scale, of a sort of double Government, spiritual and secular. In times when Garibaldi was not, and when Rossi had not been sent *à la lanterne*, the Pope used, as we all know, to combine both the spiritual and secular headship of the State, just as the Czar, or Tsar, of Russia, does to this day.

But most Buddhist States have gone on exactly the opposite tack; they have put the headship of the Church—if we may so call their religious ideas—under one head, and that of the State under another. That in Tibet these two co-ordinate authorities should be termed Lamas, and in Bhootan (Dharm and Deb) Rajahs, is a matter of detail. In Japan their appellations are entirely different from each other, and have no such connecting link as Lama or Rajah.

But it would seem that in Bhootan *le Roi règne mais il ne gouverne pas*. Practically there is no Government. The Dharm Raja, supposed to be an incarnation of the Deity, is usually a child, chosen by his prearranged recognition of the cooking utensils of his predecessor. He passes his youth in a monastery, and, when he emerges from it, on attaining his majority, he exercises no more authority than he did in his infancy. Evidently the Bhootanese do not believe in monastic teaching. The

Deb (secular) Raja his the mere nominee of whichever provincial Governor chances to be the most powerful.

Bhootan resembles most Sub-Himalayan States in having its Terai, or dense jungle belt (of which more anon), a natural consequence being that elephants abound; so much so, indeed, as to render the jungle—especially in what we should call the “rutting” season—positively dangerous.

There seems little to be said in favour of the Bhooteas, except that they are physically a fine, stalwart race. Living in houses (entirely built of wood—not a scrap of iron being used) of three or four stories, or in cottages, exactly resembling Swiss chalets, even to the large stones on the shingles of the roof, they have no good reputation. “I have never yet known,” says Captain Pemberton, “a people so wholly degraded as the Bhooteas.” For a good deal of this their so-called Government is responsible. Whenever we think of the Bhootan “Government” we call to mind the celebrated “Chapter XIII.—Snakes in Norway. There are no snakes in Norway.” Assuredly, there is no Government in Bhootan.

“Nothing that a Bhutia possesses is his own,” said our Envoy in 1864. “There never was, I fancy, a country in which the doctrine of ‘might is right’ formed more completely the whole and sole law and custom of the land. No official receives a salary. He has certain districts made over to him, and he may get what he can out of them; and the more he extorts, and the more he sends to his superior, the longer his tenure of office.” One trait is very characteristic. The people “do not care to extend their cultivation, as an increased revenue is exacted in proportion to land cultivated, but devote their whole energies to make the land yield twice what it is calculated (of course by the local revenue collector) to produce.”

The peculiar position of Bhootan has affected (what it seems a misnomer to call) its politics, as geographical circumstances have affected those of more important States. Situated chiefly on the hills, its population has naturally gravitated to the plains, as the Huns of old, and the Germans and Swiss of mediæval times, used inevitably to find their way to the sunny slopes and fertile valleys of Italy. “At the time when the inhabitants of Punakka (the winter residence of the Rajas) are afraid of exposing themselves to the blazing sun, those of Ghasa,” says Dr. Hunter, “experience all the rigour of winter, and are chilled by perpetual snows. Yet these places are within sight of each other.” We can hardly wonder, that the denizens of the one and the other long for a somewhat less extreme climate, and this they have found in the Dooars or Dwars (a word signifying passes), the south-western slopes of which, and the lands adjacent to them, are strictly within our own territory. These have, from time immemorial, been occupied by people whose real home is the little Native State, but whose presence in our territory has afforded the Bhootanese a pretext—quite analogous to that of the Russians to all territory on which a Saryk-Turkoman has ever pastured a cow, and quite as sustainable—to the Dwar districts, as an integral portion of their dominions. And, not content with occupying the Dwars, they invaded the adjacent British districts, massacring, or carrying off into slavery, the inhabitants.

The possession of these Dwars, which, as the natural outlet of Bhootan to the plains of Bengal, are, as a matter of course, much coveted by the Bhootan Government, has always been the bone of contention between us and them. Right to them the Bhootanese have none; but we have assuredly let them believe that they possess

one. Indeed, all our "arrangements" with these people have been of an abnormal character. As to one group of the Dwars, for instance, it was "held alternately four months by the British Government, and eight months by the Booteahs, each year." Could any rational being expect such an "arrangement" *not* to lead to dispute?

After endless controversy the Hon. Ashley Eden, a brother, if we remember aright, of the "Lord Sahib Ka Miss" (so well known for her sketches, and her uniform courtesy, when Lord Auckland was Governor-General), was sent in 1863 as Envoy to Bhootan to demand reparation for the outrages above referred to. Not only did he not get it, but "was subjected to the grossest insults, and, under compulsion, signed a treaty yielding the disputed territory, and making other concessions to the Bhootanese"—concessions, of course, instantly disavowed.

We have never thought that this outrage was sternly enough resented. When the toga of the Roman envoy was besmirched with filth in the public assembly at Tarentum he turned to the people with the ominous words: "Men of Tarentum, it will take much blood to wash this gown." The confiscation of the Dwars, coupled with the regranting of some £5,000 (representing a large share of the revenue which they had yielded) was hardly the kind of punishment which should have been awarded for the scandalous personal violence offered to an envoy. At all events, we have bound the Bhootan Government to us by chains of gold.

Coercion (which might have been more severe) in the first instance, followed by very great liberality subsequently, has here, at any rate, borne good fruit. This is not the only State towards which kindly consideration, preceded, if needful—but only if needful—by a manifestation of power, the meaning and force of which it is impossible to mistake, may with advantage be shown; and this is a subject to which we may have to recur.

HONOURS.

WE duly reported the honours—so far as they related to India—conferred on the occasion of the Queen's birthday, kept on the 6th ult. In the days of yore, when there were nothing but K.G. and K.B., and the three divisions of the Order of the Bath were unknown, decorations were of the very highest value. Like the Prussian order Pour le mérite (Verdienst-Orden), which even the King cannot wear till he has won it, the Bath represented real service and a bittock more. Even then there was, as long as England was ruled by a King who was at the same time Elector of Hanover, the Guelph Order to fall back on. But this Order was given too indiscriminately, and, latterly, fell into something akin to disrepute. We well remember the old Navy story that William IV., sitting, as the genial old man loved to do, at the head of the table on board a man-of-war, said of a captain who had once been his flag-lieutenant, and who importuned him for advancement, "He pestered me so that I did not know what to do, so I made a K.H. of him." "Served him jolly well right, your Majesty!" roared an old admiral, covered with stars and medals, from the further end of the table.

Now, we must take care not to make our decorations thus cheap. Don't let them become like the French Legion of Honour, which a cynical Frenchman said (during the late Empire) that it was an honour to escape, nor like some of the German Orders (let us instance an Order of the "Inkstand with Ivy Leaves"), which infallibly fall to the lot of every German official.

Yet the *Pioneer* assures us that we are in India on the eve of this calamity. Regretfully agreeing in the main with the sentiments expressed, we are pleased, though a

little bit surprised, to see them in so influential and almost authoritative a journal.

Observing that the one nomination which interested the public in the slightest degree was that of Colonel Bradford to the K.C.S.I., it proceeds to say:—

The K.C.S.I., it may be believed, will always be an object of wholesome ambition and a worthy reward. But as for the C.S.I. and C.I.E., it becomes every year increasingly apparent that they labour under all the inherent disadvantages of cheap distinctions that carry nothing with them. We will venture to say that there is scarcely a person in the whole list of the possessors of these decorations who can be considered at all honoured by holding them. On the contrary, when they are not given with the evident intention of maintaining the respectability of the rank, they are usually merely a somewhat invidious means of marking that the person who obtains them has not been approved for something better. . . . It is quite inconceivable, for instance, that anyone (like Mr. Hennessey in this instance) who can write after his name the letters F.R.S. should feel gratified at being allowed to add to them the C.I.E. It is absurd to suppose that by the time a man has gained a European reputation for Indian research he can be at all honoured if the Government, happening to become aware of it, visit him with a decoration which is, perhaps, in the same breath bestowed on a Public Works contractor, a Municipal Councillor, and a wealthy usurer whose remorse may have taken the form of public charity. . . . It is unfortunate that the Government does not seem to be at all aware of the estimation in which its minor honours are almost universally held when official conventionality is put aside. In bestowing them, it is much in the position of the uncle who "tips" the young man just leaving Eton with half-a-crown. It may be benevolent, but benevolence is not wanted, and the action puts both sides in a false position.

Much, indeed, for the *Pioneer* to admit, but perfectly true. The *Pioneer* does not suggest a remedy. We remember being appealed to by a late Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana respecting the case of an English lady who had been silly enough to marry a native (ostensibly a gentleman, and certainly a person of good birth), whose brother-in-law, as she deposed on oath, had spat in her face. And this individual still wears the C.S.I. He ought to have been "kicked out of" the Order. By reducing greatly the number of nominations, by confining them to persons of really distinguished merit, instead of considering certain offices as pegs on which they are to be hung as a matter of course, something can be done. For instance, every Governor of a Presidency ought not, as a matter of course, to be made G.C.S.I. They are beginning to think it a slight if they are not so appointed! Every Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner expects the K.C.S.I. as a sort of appendage to his nomination. In these days, when deficits are the all but normal outcome of a budget both in England and in India, it is something to have a form of reward which costs nothing. But we depreciate its value by the very frequency of its bestowal. A griff would think much of a C.S.I. or a C.I.E. Ere he gets it he finds out its true value; it is like a knighthood here, given to some city tallow-chandler. The case of the C.I.E. is peculiarly unfortunate, for, originally intended mainly as a reward for literary service, it is scarcely ever bestowed upon men of letters.

Surely even a few years of less profusion in conferring decorations would enhance their value, and make them more precious to the recipients.

THE pleasures of married life are of course great. Not the least is to wake up in the morning and find your wife belying your head with a heavy pestle. This is the way they spend "a happy time in India."

THE first experiment of the Backerganj Municipality is not encouraging. The time-honoured way of destroying the pariah dogs which infest oriental towns was either by shooting or clubbing them, but the new magnates thought they could improve matters, so they ordered strychnine to be rubbed on meat and thrown in the streets—the result being that some of the dogs died, others went mad, and when in that state bit men, women and children indiscriminately. So several persons are in the hospital, and one has died. Who is responsible?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 6, Dominion, Madras; Venetia (s), Bombay; Peshawur (s), Calcutta.—7, City of Venice (s), Bombay.—8, Nuddea (s), Calcutta; Earl of Jersey, Rangoon.—9, Vesta (s), Calcutta; Cormorant (s), Calcutta; Tasmania (s), Calcutta; Goorkha (s), Calcutta.—10, Duke of Buccleuch (s), Calcutta; Tasmania (s), Calcutta; Belgravia (s), Bombay; Clan Cameron (s), Bombay.—11, Port Adelaide (s), Bombay; Colombo, Rangoon; Falls of Afton, Rangoon; Carpathian, Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—July 6, Nepaul (s), London; Europa (s), Penarth.—8, Yeddo (s), Antwerp.—9, Ballaarat (s), Colombo; Atwa (s), Newport.—10, Victoria (s), Liverpool; Clan Murray (s), Clyde.—11, Guildford (s), Cardiff.

CALCUTTA.—July 6, Chatterton (s), Melbourne.—7, Soudan, Middlesbrough.

MADRAS.—July 9, Chusan (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 8, Verona (s), Bombay.—9, Zoning (s), Ceylon.—11, Inchmaree (s), Kurrachee; Sheikh (s), Bombay; Henzada (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—July 4, Sahara (s), Dunkirk.—7, Roma (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—July 6, Persia (s), London.—9, Clan Drummond (s), London; Pelican (s), London.—10, Nerbudda (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Venetia*, from London, July 15; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, July 23; from Brindisi, July 27.

For Bombay: Lieut. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Jolly, Mr. F. Barratt, Mr. A. Songee. From Venice: Colonel and Mrs. Biddulph. From Brindisi: Mr. Maguire, Major Oldham, Mr. R. Amos, Mr. Blacker.

For Calcutta: Mr. L. A. Martyr, Mr. W. H. T. King.

For Colombo: Mr. Richard.

For Madras: Surgeon Suffrees, Mr. R. Collin.

For Port Said: Mr. M. Horrocks, Miss King.

For Malta: Mr. Balcock and son.

For Aden: Surgeon Osborne, Lieut. J. W. Brown, Paymaster C. Reid.

S.s. *Teheran*, from London, July 22; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 30; from Brindisi, Aug. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Sandford, Miss Cracknell, Mr. A. Houston, Mr. Davison, Mrs. Leach, Mr. J. Rodger. From Brindisi: Mr. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Miss Waddington, Mr. A. Monies, Mr. and Mrs. Kensington, Major Jackson, Mr. Blyth, Mr. Hanna, Mr. W. B. Lafone. From Venice: Rev. W. G. Peel.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, July 29; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 6; from Brindisi, Aug. 10.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. Seconde, Dr. J. Welch.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, July 29; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 6; from Brindisi, Aug. 10.

For Bombay: Mr. V. Bayley. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Birks. From Brindisi: Mr. C. E. Frost, Lieut. Hodgson, Rev. J. H. Blunt, Mr. Bayne.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Aug. 5; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Aug. 13; from Brindisi, Aug. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Drid, Mr. and Mrs. Cutter, Mr. R. H. Story. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth, Mr. R. C. Barker.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Aug. 12; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Aug. 20; from Brindisi, Aug. 24.

For Madras: Rev. — Hill.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. C. Hoyle, Mr. G. McLaran.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Aug. 19; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Aug. 27; from Brindisi, Aug. 31.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves. From Brindisi: Mr. R. F. Springett, the Regent of Kohlapur.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 3; from Brindisi, Sept. 7.

For Port Said: Miss Evans, Miss Sapongi, Mrs. Sapongi, Mr. Evans and son.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 3; from Brindisi, Sept. 7.

For Calcutta: From Venice: Mr. Livesey.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Sept. 2; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Sept. 10; from Brindisi, Sept. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Hill. From Brindisi: Mr. Primrose, Mr. J. Scrafton.

S.s. *Indus*, from London, Sept. 9; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 17; from Brindisi, Sept. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Phipps Lincke, Mr. H. Harraden, Mr. W. Spink.

For Madras: Mr. E. Thurston.

For Bombay: Mr. W. S. Haig, Mr. B. Pyrke. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Verner.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nuddea*, to sail July 15.

For Colombo: Lieut. J. Kendall.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Dalglish, Mr. Atkins, Mr. W. Martin.

For Madras: Mr. O'Donnell.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail July 22.

For Calcutta: Miss Rutledge, Mr. and Mrs. Winston, Miss Sander-son.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Aug. 5.

For Calcutta: Miss Lancaster, Miss Mabel O'Brien, Mr. R. W. Percival, Mr. S. Hestrop.

For Colombo: Miss Wright, Miss Ada Wright.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nerbudda*, to sail Sept. 2.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Dangerfield, Mrs. S. C. and Miss Gordon.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, from Liverpool, July 18.

For Bombay: Mr. G. M. Gregory and wife, Mr. Taylor and wife, Miss McBean, Miss Leeds.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *California*, from Liverpool, Aug. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. Armstrong and wife.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, from Liverpool, July 18.

For Colombo: Mr. J. G. Hoyes.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Wells.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, from Liverpool, Aug. 1.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Rokindale Cocq.

For Madras: Mr. R. Maitland, Mrs. H. Smith.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, June 23.

From London: Dr. H. E. Busted, Mrs. Ferrar, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Withy, Major J. J. Harvey, Mrs. O. Middleton, Major the Hon. Shore, Mr. Snell, Mrs. Shattock, Lieut. F. R. Manduit, Mr. E. L. Collingwood.

From Brindisi: Mrs. Want, Hon. J. W. Quinton, Mr. C. Benson, Mr. H. Osborne, Mr. W. Jopp, Mr. Telly, Major Le Breton, Mr. J. King, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. J. Bradbury, Mr. J. Ward.

From Suez: Mr. Alfred Bayley, a veterinary surgeon, Mr. Brown.

From Aden: Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Cowasjee, Capt. Saunders.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Gualior*, July 4; Venice, July 6.

From Bombay: Mr. G. J. Guere, Surgeon-Major O'Karney, Major Wood, Capt. L. Q. di Bilgrogo, Mr. C. Bey Ruzian, Mr. C. Denhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Botree, Mr. Jules Brutt, Colonel Leach, General Fremantle, Lieut. Friedrick, Capt. J. W. Anderson, Lieut. A. C. Bald, Lord Airlie, Mr. J. J. Coen, Mr. D. Pappola, Mr. Barnardo, Mr. G. Operto, Mr. E. Manzean, Mr. J. Calisford, Madame Bey, General Keniston, Mr. Bayliona, Mr. E. de Benkhorst, Mr. E. de Haltz, Mr. A. Money, Signor Giacconi, H.H. Prince Albas, H.H. Prince Mahomed Ali, Dr. J. Pacho, A. W. Pacho, Mahomed Bey Chaki.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. H. Weighell, left Bombay, June 23.

For London: Mr. J. and Mrs. Apps and three children, Colonel and Mrs. J. D. Hall, Capt. Stephenson, Mr. F. W. Slidel, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Thomas, Mr. George Hawkes, Mr. J. Tervet, Mr. White, Mr. W. Newell, Surgeon A. H. Miller, Mr. W. T. Revington, Mr. E. Monk, Mr. J. Leith, Mr. R. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. F. Abilt and infant, Mr. G. Galpin and two children, Mr. D. Palsone, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. Measor.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. Kerby, Mr. E. H. Man, Mr. J. M. Williams, Mr. G. T. Oliver, Mr. G. E. Ormiston, Colonel H. C. Menzies.

For Venice: Mr. J. W. H. Sandell, Mr. Francois Hartwig.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. T. Oummaney.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, from Liverpool, July 4.

For Madras: Dr. Newbigging.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Taylor.

Per s.s. *Clan Monroe*, from Liverpool, July 11.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Dingwall.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, sailed July 18.

For Bombay: Mr. Nailer, Mr. W. Gentle.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. E. M. Edmond, sailing on June 30.

For London: Mr. H. Lemis, Mr. G. Fry, Mr. H. Cole, Major and Mrs. E. G. Lillingston.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. T. Pringle, Mr. F. W. Wright, Colonel J. G. Forbes, Mr. F. R. Wright, Mr. J. Scully, Mr. H. Y. Laudon.

By the s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. W. T. Webber, sailing on July 7.

For Venice: Mr. E. Ball.

By the s.s. *Ballarat*, sailing on July 14.

For London: Rev. A. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Claremont Daniell.

For Brindisi: Mr. K. Deey Spedding.

By the s.s. *Surat*, sailing on July 21.

For Venice: Mr. J. T. Murrey.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 13.)

SANDERS—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Rev. M. C. Sanders, M.A., to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

Consequent on the return to duty from furlough of Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Doveton, M.S.C., conservator of forests of the 1st grade in the Central Provinces, the following officers will revert to the appointments indicated opposite their names, from May 21 :—

VAN SOMEREN, Major G. J., M.G.L.I., officiating conservator of forests, 1st grade, Berar, to be officiating conservator of forests, 2nd grade, Berar.

THOMPSON, Mr. R. H. E., officiating conservator of forests, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, to be deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, Central Provinces.

ELLIS, Mr. R. H. M., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, Bengal, to be deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, Bengal.

DICKINSON, Mr. F. B., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, Coorg, to be deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, Coorg.

The following appointments are made in local corps in Central India :—

MILLER, Lieut.-Colonel J., commandant, Malwa Bheel Corps, to be commandant, Bhopal Battalion, vice Colonel J. D. Hall, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the military department.

BURNE, Major J., political assistant of the 2nd class, and officiating political agent of the 3rd class, to be wing commander and 2nd in command, vice Major G. R. Peart, transferred to the Malwa Bheel Corps.

WATSON, Lieut. P. A., wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Major C. Ransford, transferred to the Malwa Bheel Corps.

PEART, Major G. R., wing commander and second in command Bhopal Battalion, to be commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel J. Miller, transferred to the Bhopal Battalion.

RANSFORD, Major C., wing officer Bhopal Battalion, is attached for duty.

TEMPLE, Captain H. M., relinquished charge of his office as boundary settlement officer in Bundelkhand and ex-officio assistant to the political agent, on April 21.

WEIGHTMAN, Mr. W. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed on May 5 the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

DREW, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed on May 19 the colloquial examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section 1, paragraph 20.

LAMB, Mr. F. S., has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India an assistant engineer in the Indian Marine, from April 21.

The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment :—

BALSTON, Mr. C. R. T., from deputy examiner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to deputy examiner, 2nd grade, from April 3, permanent.

GRANT, Mr. A., from deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, from May 18, temporary.

LEMAISTRE, Mr. G. H., from assistant examiner, 1st grade, to deputy examiner, 2nd grade, from June 1, temporary.

HARRISON, Mr. A. G., deputy examiner of accounts, is appointed to officiate in the 4th Class of Examiners during the absence of Mr. Brand on privilege leave.

MILITARY.

The designation of first assistant secretary will in future be that of deputy secretary.

PEARSON, Major A. J., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to be assistant quartermaster-general, vice Colonel W. L. Dalrymple, whose tour of service in that appointment has expired, dated March 18.

SPRAGGE, Captain B. E., South Yorkshire Regiment, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to be deputy assistant quartermaster-general, vice Major Pearson, dated March 18.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

BELL, Lieut.-Colonel M. S., V.C., assistant quartermaster-general, to be deputy quartermaster-general, vice Colonel W. S. Lockhart, C.B., vacated on appointment to the command of the 24th Bengal Infantry.

MAITLAND, Captain P. J., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to be assistant quartermaster-general, vice Lieut.-Colonel Bell.

BARROW, Captain E. G., Bengal S.C., wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, to be deputy assistant quartermaster-general, vice Captain Maitland.

With effect from April 26 :—

WILKINSON, Brigadier-General H. C., C.B., to the divisional staff of the army, temporarily, vice Major-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.C., K.T., &c., proceeded on leave, dated June 3.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS—TO BE LIEUT.-COLONELS.

WATERHOUSE, Major J., from June 10.

GOWAN, Major B. E., from June 10.

RYVES, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. E., from June 11.

BENGAL ARMY—TO BE LIEUT.-COLONEL.

TREGGAR, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel V. W., general list, Infantry, from June 11.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, from the dates specified :—

WEBSTER, Colonel T. E., from June 11.

COX, Colonel J. B., from June 11.

SMITH, Colonel O. L., from June 12.

The undermentioned officers retire from the service from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

WAUCHOPE, Colonel R. A., from July 1.

PARSONS, Surgeon-Major F., from July 20.

HIGGINS, Mr. A. A., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieutenant.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

TO BE COLONELS IN THE ARMY.

HARCOURT, Lieut.-Colonel A. F. P., Bengal S.C., from June 8.

RAIKES, Lieut.-Colonel C. L., Madras S.C., from June 8.

PHILLIPS, Lieut.-Colonel A. B., Bombay S.C., from June 8.

JACOB, Lieut.-Colonel J., Bombay S.C., June 8.

MILLER, Lieut.-Colonel J., Bengal S.C., June 8.

PLANT, Lieut.-Colonel W. C., Madras S.C., June 9.

OMMANNEY, Lieut.-Colonel E. L., Bengal S.C., June 9.

BURLTON, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. B., Bengal S.C., June 12.

FURLOUGH.

MUIR, Captain C. W., Bengal S.C., commandant, Governor-General's Body Guard, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.) from Suakin for 180 days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, June 8.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

STRONG, Captain S. P., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, to be station staff officer at Ranikhet.

DOUGLAS, Colonel H. M'D. DeW., to be commandant of Fort Chunar, vice Colonel M. G. Clerk, vacated on succeeding to colonel's allowances.

SHAW, Lieutenant R. B., wing officer 16th Lucknow Regiment, to be quartermaster, vice Enriquez, appointed adjutant, dated March 6.

AMESBURY, Lieutenant F. C. D., South Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff

Corps, to be officiating wing officer of 25th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated May 23.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

YOUNG, Captain G. F., deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general, to officiate as assistant-quartermaster-general, vice Colonel W. L. Dalrymple, vacated, pending the return from field service of Major A. J. Pearson, dated March 17.

DAVIES, Captain O. E. M., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, vice Captain Young, dated March 17.

CHURCH, Lieut.-Colonel A. G. H., Manchester Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted on appointment to command.

HUTTON-RIDDELL, Major C. F., Suffolk Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment into which he has recently been promoted.

FORBES, Major H. F. G., Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed to Belgium to join the 1st battalion of his regiment to which he has been removed.

CAMPBELL—Subject to the approval of H.M., Lieut. A. L. Campbell, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, is permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission, dated May 27.

DIGBY, Captain T., Royal Engineers, Military Works Department, on return from duty at the Chatham Depot, is posted to the Quetta Division, Military Works.

JEROME, Captain H. J. W., Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Quetta Division to the headquarters of the inspector-general of Military Works.

The undermentioned officers will attend the course of garrison instruction at Ranikhet, commencing June 15 :—

PRYCE, Captain P. M., 3rd Dragoon Guards.

WRIGHT, Captain A. J. A., deputy assistant adjutant-general (for musketry).

JOHNSON, Captain Sir H. A. W., Bart., South Yorkshire Regiment.

HAMMOND, Captain D. T., Connaught Rangers.

LEAN, Captain W. W., Bengal Staff Corps.

KNOX, Captain F. R. B., Bengal Staff Corps.

FAITHFULL, Captain H. T., Bengal Staff Corps.

MASSY, Captain H. S., Bengal Staff Corps.

VESSEY, Lieutenant C. N. C., 8th Hussars.

HORE, Lieutenant E. C. F., Northumberland Fusiliers.

O'HARA, Lieutenant R. H. A., East Surrey Regiment.

ALLGOOD, Lieutenant G. G. H., King's Royal Rifle Corps.

TRENCH, Lieut. G. F. C., Royal Scots Regiment, wing officer on probation 20th Bombay Infantry, having been permitted to resign his appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, is posted to the 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, pending orders from H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

BROWNE, Major W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to Murree and Dharmasala for six months.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 17.)

TEPPER, Mr. C. W. R., B.A., who has been appointed to the 4th class of the Bengal Educational Service, to be a professor in the Presidency College from date he joins his appointment.

HOME, Mr. A. L., conservator of forests, will take charge of the Darjeeling Forest Division, and of the Darjeeling and Teesta Forests Sub-Division, in addition to his other duties, during Mr. Chester's absence.

The following postings of officers are sanctioned from June 1, from which date the forest charges hitherto known as the Darjeeling, Teesta, and Kurseong Forest Divisions are grouped together, and will form the Darjeeling Forest Division :—

CHESTER, Mr. E. G., deputy conservator of forests, to the charge of the Darjeeling Forest Division, and of the Darjeeling and Teesta Forest Sub-Division.

MENDES, Mr. J. C., officiating sub assistant con-

servator of forests, attached to the Darjeeling Forest Sub-Division.

HEINIG, Mr. R. L., assistant conservator of forests, to the charge of the Kurseong Sub-Division.

FURLOUGHS.

CHESTER, Mr. E. G., deputy conservator of forests, Darjeeling Forest Division, privilege leave for six weeks from June 21.

HARRISON, Mr. H. L., commissioner of police, Calcutta, and chairman of the corporation of the town of Calcutta, leave for three months, from 14th prox.

TWEEDIE, Mr. J., district and sessions judge, Shahabad, special leave for four months, from 21st prox.

COX, Mr. G. W. S., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police, Balasore, leave for three months, from July 1.

WHITE, Mr. J., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Doomka, Sonthal-Pergunnahs, leave three months, from date he availed himself of it.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, June 4.)

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Central Committee of Examination to have passed the Departmental Examination of assistant and extra assistant commissioners and cantonment magistrate by the Higher Standard on the whole examination :—

COOKSON, Mr. H. C. (with credit in group B), assistant commissioner.

WATSON, Mr. A., extra assistant commissioner.

DENNYS, Captain C. J., cantonment magistrate.

The following officer has been declared to have passed by the Standard and in the groups noted opposite his respective name :—

MARTINDALE, Lieut. C. S. de B., by the Lower Standard in the groups B and D, assistant commissioner.

PARKER, Mr. E. W., is reappointed to be district judge of the civil district of Lahore, vice Mr. L. W. Dane.

HARVEY, Mr. J., inspector of schools, Mooltan Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months, from June 17.

LEMARCHAND, Mr. W., district superintendent of police, Rawalpindi, is granted three months privilege leave, from May 23.

RUNDLE, Mr. G. A., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Rawalpindi, during the absence of Mr. Lemarchand.

SHIRES, Captain J. C., R.A., commanding No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, is granted leave to Murree and the neighbouring hills, from June 12 to October 31.

The following order is confirmed :—

McMULLEN—Edwardesabad Station Order, dated May 20, 1885, appointing Lieut. G. R. M. McMullen, 6th Punjab Infantry, officiating station staff officer, Edwardesabad, vice Captain Urmoston, temporarily appointed to the Transport Department. Lieut. McMullen to officiate in the above appointment in addition to his other duties, and without prejudice to his regimental appointment, there being no officer available for the station staff duties alone.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

June 11.

RIDDELL, Colonel, is reappointed to officiate as divisional judge, Lahore, and sessions judge, Mooltan, vice Mr. Roe, from the above date.

DENNYS, Captain C. J., cantonment magistrate for Sialkot, obtained two days' privilege leave of absence, in extension.

DONALD, Mr. J. S., extra assistant commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, is appointed to the charge of the Rajanpur Sub-Division from May 6, vice Mr. A. H. Diak, transferred.

The following orders are confirmed :—

LONDON—Mooltan brigade order, dated May 27, appointing Surgeon E. London, Medical Staff, to the charge of the Lock Hospital, Mooltan, consequent on the departure of Surgeon-Major J. Martin, Medical Staff, on leave.

Regimental Order, dated May 30, consequent

on the appointment of Captain E. J. N. Fasken, wing officer 3rd Sikh Infantry, to the adjutancy of the 1st Administrative Battalion, N.W. Provinces Volunteers, making the following temporary appointment :—

CODRINGTON, Lieutenant E. W., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as quartermaster in addition to his other duties, with effect from May 12.

BROWN—Regimental order, dated June 1, directing Lieutenant J. A. Brown, quartermaster 4th Sikh Infantry, to officiate as adjutant in addition to his duties as quartermaster, vice Lieutenant Vansittart, proceeded on leave.

JONES, Mr. C. E. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, Punjab, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

ROWLAND, Mr. R. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the independent subdivision, 5th Division, Sirhind Canal, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

HANDCOCK, Mr. F. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, 5th division, Sirhind Canal, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on April 6.

RUSSELL, Mr. R. P., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

FURLOUGHS.

ADAMS, Lieut. R. B., Queen's Own Corps of Guides, is granted leave to Murree, Dalhousie and the neighbouring hills, from July 4 to Oct. 2.

MACKENZIE, Mr. J., honorary assistant engineer, is granted eighteen months' leave of absence out of India on medical certificate.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 13.)

GARLAH, Mr., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, B Division, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Bhandara.

HOSKYN, Captain C. R., R.E., examiner, State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces, passed the examination in the lower standard in Hindustani.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, June 6.)

HOSKINS, Mr. C. J. A., assistant district superintendent of police, Allahabad, privilege leave for one month, with effect from June 1, or subsequent date.

WRIGHT, Mr. F. N., magistrate and collector, Meerut, privilege leave for three months, with effect from July 1, or subsequent date.

MACHEMERSON, Mr. J., joint magistrate, Meerut, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Meerut, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. N. Wright, or until further orders.

LAIDMAN, Mr. G. J., assistant superintendent, Dehra Dun, from Dehra Dun to Fatehpur as joint magistrate, from the date of taking charge at the latter station.

GROUSE—FITCHER—The notification transferring Mr. F. S. Grouse, magistrate and collector, from Fatehpur to Etawah, and granting Mr. J. H. Fisher, magistrate and collector of Etawah, six months' special leave on private affairs, are hereby cancelled.

PORTER, Mr. F. W., covenanted joint magistrate, 1st grade, N.W.P., has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India permission to return to duty within the period of his leave.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of leave :—

ROSE, Mr. E., covenanted joint magistrate, 1st grade, N.W.P., three months' furlough.

YOUNG, Mr. W., covenanted district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, N.W.P., six months' leave without pay and with forfeiture of appointment.

CRUMP, Mr. C. G., covenanted assistant collector and magistrate, N.W. P. and Oudh, three months' s.c.

WOODHOUSE, Captain H. C., adjutant of the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Battalion, leave of absence for sixty days, from June 9.

WHITE—The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by Lieut. J. White of his commission in the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

(June 13.)

BRYANT, Mr. F. B., assistant conservator of forests, Kuman Division, has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs for three months, from May 5.

WHITE, Mr. P. J., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, Jalaun, to be settlement officer, 1st grade, Jalaun, with effect from April 1, but to continue to hold charge of the duties of deputy commissioner till further orders, in addition to his other duties.

GILL, Mr. J. E., assistant magistrate, Ghazipur, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Ballia district during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. D. T. Roberts.

LEUPOLT, Mr. J. C., civil and sessions judge, Bijpur, Budaun division, and additional civil judge, Moradabad, on return from privilege leave to officiate as civil and sessions judge, Moradabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. H. Hudson.

FOSTER, Mr. R., 1st grade inspector of Jaunpur police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Jalaun, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Hodgkinson.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, June 6.)

DIXON—Leave on medical certificate for one year is granted to Mr. J. Dixon, district superintendent of police, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following postings and transfers are ordered :—

OLIVE, Mr. J. W., superintendent of police, on his return from furlough, to the charge of the police of the Tavoy district.

PERREAU, Mr. J. C., superintendent of police, from Promé to the charge of the police at Moulmein Town District.

LITCHFIELD, Lieut.-Colonel R. F., superintendent of police, on his return from privilege leave, to the charge of the police of the Sandoway District.

FANSHAWE, Mr. R. A. L., superintendent of police, on his return from furlough to the charge of the police of the Henzada District.

DAVIDSON, Mr. B. H., superintendent of police, from Henzada to the charge of the police of the Thayetmyo District.

TWOMEY, Mr. D. H. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, was placed on settlement duty in the Henzada and Bassein districts, from April 6.

ADIE, Mr. A. E., traffic superintendent, Burma State Railway, is granted one year's furlough, from May 25.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, June 4.)

MURRAY—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., inspector-general of police, Assam, from July 13.

MAXWELL—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. W. B. Maxwell, district superintendent of police, Kamrup, from July 13.

STONE—The services of Mr. S. J. Stone, district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, Punjab, who was deputed to this province on special duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, from March 16.

BUCK, Mr. R. D., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, successfully passed at Shillong, on June 1, 1885, the examinations prescribed in paragraphs 17, 18, and 20, section I, chapter II, of the P.W.D. Code.

BAKER, Mr. C. J. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the departmental standard under P.W.D. Code, chapter II, section I, on September 16, 1884.

(June 14.)

McCABE—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. R. B. McCabe, C.S.

deputy commissioner, Naga Hill, from July 12, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel T. P. Michell, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade, from April 30, the following promotions are made in the Assam Commission :—

GODFREY, Mr. G., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, vice Lieut.-Colonel Michell.

DRIBERG, Mr. J. J. S., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, vice Mr. Godfrey.

HEATH, Mr. A. E., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to act in the 4th grade of deputy commissioners, vice Mr. Driberg.

MADRAS.

—0—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 16.)

The undermentioned officers are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

FLETCHER, Mr. J. H., acting port officer and sea customs superintendent and special magistrate of Gopalpore in the district of Ganjam.

PINTO, Mr. A., temporary deputy collector and first class magistrate, Tiruvallur Division, in the district of Chingleput.

HYDE, Surgeon-Major H., district surgeon, to be a member of the District Board of Tinnevely.

CASSELS, Rev. J. W., chaplain of Mercara, acting chaplain of Bellary, privilege leave for three months.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following appointments :—

CROWTHER, Rev. F. N., B.A., to be a junior chaplain on the Madras Establishment.

OGLIVIE, Rev. J. N., M.A., to be an assistant chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Madras Establishment, and to be joint chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Madras.

BROMHEAD, Lieut.-Colonel C. J., South Wales Borderers, commandant of Wellington Depot, to be a lay trustee of the church at Wellington in the place of Lieut.-Colonel G. Baker, who has left the station.

YATES, Major H. T. S., R.A., staff officer, Wellington Depot, to be a lay trustee of the church at Wellington.

COX, Major W., 13th Regiment Madras N.I., commandant of Poonamallee, to be a lay trustee of the church at that station in the place of Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Bromhead.

PEATTIE—PADIETH—The Rev. J. C. Peattie, acting secretary, Free Church of Scotland Mission, Madras, and the Rev. J. Padieth, of the Basel German Evangelical Mission in Malabar, are licensed to solemnise marriages and to grant certificates of marriage between native Christians.

The following postings are ordered :—

LANGLEY, Captain L., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to the I Circle for charge of the Ganjam Division.

FURLONGS

HAG, W. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Madras, three months' sick certificate.

HUNTER, Mr. C. R., probationary inspector of salt revenue, is granted sick leave for one-and-a-half months, from April 26.

GIBSON, Mr. E., secretary to the Board of Revenue, furlough for fifteen months, from Sept. 1 next.

MILITARY.

GREENAWAY, Captain T., Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m.c.) for four months.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

JACKSON, Lieut. J., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 9th Regiment, Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year from date of embarkation.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BROADSTREET, Major C. R., to be lieutenant-colonel, from June 11.

COX, Major R. E., to be lieutenant-colonel, from June 11.

CHAPLAN, Major C., to be lieutenant-colonel, from June 11.

BYNG, Major T. R., to be lieutenant-colonel, from June 11.

JONES, Lieut. J. H., to be captain, from June 10.

MACMAHON, Lieut. E. E., to be captain, from June 13.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the tests specified opposite their names :—

THOMAS, Surgeon G. T., Indian Medical Department, high proficiency in Persian.

GREENWOOD, Lieutenant J. F., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, probationer Staff Corps, higher standard, Hindustani.

HODSON, Lieutenant G. B., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, probationer Staff Corps, higher standard Hindustani.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HOLLOWAY, Lieutenant B., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer 2nd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, sub pro tem, vice McCausland.

KERR, Colonel J. M., second in command, to be commandant 3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, vice Arbuthnot, who vacates, dated June 15.

STEVENS, Lieut.-Colonel H. C., squadron commander, to be second in command, vice Kerr.

MCLEOD, Major D. J. S., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Stevens.

MCCAUSLAND, Captain W. H., squadron officer, 2nd Light Cavalry, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem, vice McLeod, who remains seconded for service on the staff.

CAMPBELL, Lieutenant H. V., 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, to be officiating wing officer (on probation), and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated May 22.

COX, Major R. E., wing officer 33rd Madras Infantry, to be wing commander 14th Madras Infantry, sub pro tem, vice Foord, promoted.

BURTON, Lieut. H. G., wing officer 16th Madras Infantry, to be attached to the 29th Madras Infantry till further orders.

BROOKE, Lieut. E. S., officiating wing officer (on probation) 15th Madras Infantry, to be attached to the 23th Madras Infantry till further orders.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

NORIE, Colonel E. M. Staff Corps, for 182 days from date of relief from duties as commissariat officer, Wellington, to Nilgiris, on private affairs.

ROOKE, Lieut. A. S., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer (on probation) 19th Madras Infantry, privilege leave for ninety days, on urgent private affairs, at Bangalore.

FRASER—HAMILTON—Lieuts. A. A. Fraser and C. M. Hamilton, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, for five months, from June 10, to Eddacurra (Canara) on private affairs.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 18.)

FORJETT—The undermentioned officer having

completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Captain F. ett Staff Corps, June 10.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps are entitled to the Colonel's allowance from the date specified :—

WALLACE, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel R. R., June 11.

GREEN, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel E. A., June 11.

FAGAN—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lieut.-Colonel from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Major J. L. Fagan, Staff Corps, June 11.

MENNIE, Lieut. J. O., 1st Battalion Worcester-shire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for Bombay S.C., with effect from June 1.

TERNAN, Captain H. B., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign the adjutancy.

THOMAS, Lieut. E. A. D., 1st Battalion Worcester-shire Regiment, to officiate as adjutant, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, until further orders.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to the colonel's allowance from the date specified :—Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. D. Hall, June 12.

The undermentioned officers have completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captains from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

BAYLY, Lieut. A. W. L., Staff Corps, June 13.

BECKHAM, Lieut. L. G., Staff Corps, June 13.

ASLETT, Lieut. W. C., Staff Corps, June 13.

HALL, Colonel J. D., S.C., is permitted to proceed to Europe under the regulations.

LEWIS, Rev. A. G., having completed ten years' service on May 18, is promoted to the grade of senior chaplain from May 19.

SHEPHERD, Rev. T. C., B.A., chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it in July next.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, June 19.)

SMARTHWAITE, Lieut. P. A., 16th N.I., 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer and probationer.

HOGG, Brigadier-General D. G. F., is posted to the Aden Brigade.

MONTEITH—The name of Captain J. Monteith, 3rd Cavalry, will be added to the list of officers detached in G.O.C. No. 238 of 1885 to attend the garrison class on June 15.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

HEWSON, Captain J. J., R.A. (G 2), from June 21 to October 31.

SINCLAIR, Lieutenant A. L., 27th N.I. (S.C.), for four months, from date of departure, on private affairs, under Rule X. of the furlough Regulations of 1875.

In July will be published

THE INDIA LIST.

CIVIL AND MILITARY,

JULY, 1885.

Issued by Permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Advertisements for the Present Issue should be sent to the Publishers by July 10th.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 96½	to 96½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	—	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to —

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	5 pr.ct.
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	—
National Bank of India	£12½	5 pr.ct.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100
Apollo ...	400	10
Bellary ...	1,000	25
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½
Brul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12
East India ...	1,000	130
Fort ...	8,500	300
French ...	all	45
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—
Khangaum ...	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30
Manmar M. ...	all	45
New Berar ...	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9
Prince of Wales ...	500	160
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25
Sind & Punjab Cotton	1,000	90
Sind ...	750	50
Volkart ...	1,000	60

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	22
Bombay United ...	1,000	20
Central India ...	500	25
Coorla Land and Mill	1,000	20
Coorla Mills ...	all	620
Dhun Mills ...	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25
Golam Baba ...	400	20
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	125
Hindustan ...	1,000	40
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20
Indian Manufacturing	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	440
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30
Khandesh ...	1,000	30
Khatiao Mackungee ...	1,000	40
Leopold ...	100	5
Madras United ...	1,000	160
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50
Mazagon ...	250	9
Morarij Goudlass ...	1,000	15
Nalgam ...	—	—
National ...	1,000	40
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20
Oriental ...	625	15
Parell ...	400	135
People of India ...	—	6½
Prince of Wales ...	500	30
Sassoon ...	1,000	40
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50
Soondardas ...	1,000	50
Southern India ...	500	20
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35
Western India ...	1,000	50

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-9-0	5 pr.ct.
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.
B. R. & C. I. R. Co. ...	190-15-5	do.
New £18 Shares ...	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.)	1,500
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10
Kanchi Ice Co., Ld. ...	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping...	300

Kemp & Co. ...	175	330
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	1,400
Teachar and Co. ...	all	1,080
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	710
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	230

CALCUTTA.—June 19.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 96 4 to 96 6
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal.
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	99 8 to 99 12
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	99 8 to 99 12
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. 100 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —
5 of 1878 (1905) ...	101 0 to —
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	101 0 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	136 to 137
Bank of Bengal ...	500	825 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	97 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	100	141 to 142
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	p. pr.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	68 to 67
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,175 to 1,200
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.	1 disct.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	2
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	260 to 270
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	32 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	53 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100	140 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	120 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	75 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	105 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	95 to 97
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	30 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	190 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	20 to 21
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	175 to —
Gourepore ...	100	63 to 64
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	85 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	53 to 54
India General Steam Navigation	100	100 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	75 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	125 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	90 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	83 to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	61 to 62
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to 61
Raneunge Coal Association ...	100	55 to —
Riverside Press ...	90	63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to 247½
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	35 to 36
Strand Bank Press ...	100	73 to 74
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	95 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Adulore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Amluckie ...	100	95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
Assam ...	£20	540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to 75
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to 42
Do. contributory ...	80	27 to 28
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	165 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	82 to 83
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	300	125 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	90 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	25 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	26 to 28
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Dhushri ...	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	38 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	37 to 38
Endogram ...	10	100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	74 to 75
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	64 to 6
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolungoric (Assam) ...	100	50 to 52
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalaherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	68 to 70
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	32 to 34
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	Liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	45 to 50
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	88 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Tundarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—July 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	PRICE.
3 India Stocks Oct. 1949, Sp. all pd. ...	86 to 88
3½ India Stock, Jan 5, 1931 ...	101 to 102
4 Do. October 10, 1898 ...	101½ to 102
4 India Enforced Paper ...	76½ to 77½
4 Do. do. 1895 ...	78½ to 79½
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	78½ to 79½
4 Ceylon, 1892 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1893-5 ...	101 to 103
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	115 to 118
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4½ Straits Settlements Government	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.		
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	116 to 120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	6½	5½ to 6½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4 to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	142 to 146
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	22 to 23
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	22 to 23
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½) ...	—	23 to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	118 to 122
Great I. Pevin, guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	136 to 140
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	120 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	114 to 118
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	108 to 112
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	120 to 124
Rohla and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	3½ to 4
Scinde, Pun., & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	118 to 122
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	120 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	104 to 20
Do. do. ...	5	4½ to 5
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17 to 18
Do. do. ...	15	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	18½ to 19½

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited ...	all	11½ to 11½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	134 to 14
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	103 to 106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	all	106 to 109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	99 to 101
Do. Exten., Austr., & China ...	all	12½ to 12½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	100 to 112
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	102 to 104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	102 to 105
Indo-European, Lim. ...	all	31 to 32

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, June 30th; Calcutta and Madras, June 29th; Allahabad, June 28th.

SOME of the Native papers are beginning to realise Russia's real designs. *Charuvarta* speaks out plainly:—

No one will believe that the Russians have advanced so far with a view only to delimitate the Afghan frontiers. The object of Russia is to make the way clear for the invasion of India. The desire of the Russians for more territory is very strong. They know very well that they cannot occupy a bit of land in Europe without hard fighting, therefore they have no alternative but the invasion of India. There will be no cause for anxiety if the English and the natives of India can be of one heart. This advance of the Russians ought to be checked as soon as possible.

AND we confess to thoroughly agreeing with the *Dainik*:—

The more the English show their desire for peace, the more the Russians display their strong desire for war. The old Premier did not say anything when the Russians occupied Penjdeb, but that has not satisfied them. They want something more. From this it appears that the desire of Russia for a war is very strong, and that she will not be stopped without bloodshed.

As has been of late the case, we have to look for our latest Indian telegraphic news to the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. We extract the salient parts of his communication:—

The Russians are reported to be strengthening Penjdeb and to have appointed a new Governor of that place—a Yulatan Saryk.

The impression seems to gain ground in India that for the future British policy will not concern itself greatly about Herat, but will be rather directed to the making of such preparations as will enable us to take up, at the shortest notice, a position somewhat approximating to Lord Beaconsfield's "scientific frontier." The question is one for the strategist rather than the politician, and while undoubtedly many high military authorities attach the greatest importance to the possession of Herat others hold it wiser to establish ourselves strongly at Candahar and to meet the enemy on the Helmund. The intended extension of the railway to the Khojak Pass will put us within easy reach of Candahar, and it has been well suggested that the Ameer might be asked to give an earnest of his good will by making an earthwork from the British outpost at Chaman to Candahar. Such a work would enable our engineers to lay rails to the latter city in a fortnight after the order was given.

Nothing definite, however, is known in this country regarding the Afghan policy of the new Ministry. Whatever be thought of the merits of the question from a purely military point of view, the Government must seriously consider whether the occupation of Herat by Russia might not give a blow to British prestige which would more than counterbalance any advantage gained by fixing the first line of defence on the Helmund or further back.

If we are dilatory, not so our future adversaries: we have little idea of the extent of their preparations. The following paragraph from a letter in the *Moscow Gazette*, dated Tashkend, at the beginning of last month, gives some idea of the preparations already made for war in the Turkestan province. The writer says:—

War was considered here as irrevocably decided upon. It was even known what troops were to form the detachment from Turkestan. The battalions ordered from Tashkend were to be replaced by others from Viernoe. The latter started from Viernoe in great haste, and one of the battalions will enter this town to-morrow, followed by a regiment of Cossacks. Many local merchants have despatched transports of provisions along the expected track of the troops, and the officers have made preparations for the campaign by selling their furniture, purchasing horses, &c. Although the expected official orders did not follow, the Tashkend troops were quite ready to take the field in two or three days."

WE are truly sorry to have to abandon all hope of seeing an Indian team at Wimbledon. It seems incredible

that the Government of India would not, if duly applied to, have found the paltry sum required to ensure a fair representation at the targets of our Indian Empire. That funds to any reasonable amount could have been obtained, with but little (but sufficiently early) canvassing, no rational man who knows the services can doubt; not to say that there is scarce a planter in India who could not "plant" a very fair succession of bull's-eyes. Illness no one can help; and we much regret the attack of fever from which Major Francis suffered, just at the most inconvenient time. But the phrase "emergency man" is surely not unknown in India? The whole thing seems to have been utterly bungled; and if we are, on the present occasion, to pass the Irish jury's verdict "*Not Guilty*," we assuredly append their rider "but don't do it again." With regard to the presence of a team of Volunteers to represent India in the match for the Kolapore Cup, the following communication was handed into the Press tent on Saturday:—

Advices from India received in camp conclusively show that the Indian team for Wimbledon this year has not left the shores of our Eastern dependency owing to want of support from the Indian Government. The team was selected by competition at 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots each distance, three trials, the aggregate scores going for place. Fifteen tried men were selected to represent India, but, as some were in the service of Government and could not obtain leave from their ordinary duties, others had to be put in by the managing committee. Everything was done for the furtherance of the project, but unfortunately at the last moment Major L. Francis, Punjab Volunteers, honorary secretary of the Indian Team Committee, was struck down by fever at Umballa, and was obliged to proceed to Simla for a change. This caused some delay, and at the last moment it was found that the team as a body could not be sent for want of funds. Calcutta offered 5,000 rupees towards the project, but owing to the short notice the balance could not be raised in time for the team to be embarked at Bombay. As a matter of fact, the Government rendered no assistance, though the Peninsular and Oriental Company offered to convey the team to and from Wimbledon at reduced fares. A few Indian volunteers at the camp desire to shoot for the Rajah of Kolapore's prize, not because they have any chance of success, or in any way anticipate that they may win, but simply to put in an appearance on behalf of India, more especially as the Rajah is now in England, and may possibly be induced to add *éclat* to the match by attending at Wimbledon on Wednesday next to witness the competition for the very handsome prize presented by his predecessor. The Indian team may be composed of "members, home on leave, of the Indian Staff Corps, or of the covenanted or uncovenanted Indian Service, or Indian Volunteers, or of all four."

THE subjoined account—a very encouraging one—of the performances of the *Massilia*, augurs well for the utility of the "converted cruisers":—

The *Massilia*, chartered by the Admiralty from the P. and O. Company to serve as an armed cruiser, has been fitted out at Sydney, N.S.W., and has undergone her steam and gun trials. The *Sydney Morning Herald*, alluding to the event, says:—"There were 120 officers and men from H.M.S. *Nelson* to work the guns on board. Everything was in perfect order, and the *Massilia* looked remarkably well as she steamed down the bay. After getting clear of the Heads the *Massilia* steered a S.E. course, and encountered a strong head wind and sea, so that the test was a severe one. The trip proves that the *Massilia* will be a most valuable and, in one sense, formidable addition to H.M.'s ships on this station. The firing lasted till half-past eleven. Captain Shallard, who was in command, and the officers of the ship, who have volunteered to serve in her under Government, then adjusted compasses. After luncheon the *Massilia* was steered for the Heads, which she entered at 3 P.M., mooring to the buoy in Neutral Bay at about 4. The Admiral expressed in fitting terms his satisfaction with the ship for the work in which she is to be engaged, and said the trial she had been submitted to was no ordinary one. Captain Nixon, an old Royal Naval Reserveman, and one well up in his drill, was present by invitation of the Admiral, and also expressed himself as highly pleased with the working of the ship."

WE reprint the following "skit" (fortunately no longer applicable) which we find in the columns of an Indian contemporary, who quotes it from the *Morning News* of Paris:—

SUAKIM TO BE GIVEN AWAY.—To be given away, to an eligible applicant, on the retirement of the present occupant, the whole of that most commodious seaport and commercial emporium, commonly known as Suakim, on the Red Sea Littoral, with all the appurtenances thereof, including twenty miles of railway, and the exclusive right of way by the shortest trade route to the Upper

Nile, with water communication for two thousand miles into the heart of Central Africa. The right to dispose of this valuable and most coveted investment has been acquired by the present holder by a capital expenditure of several millions sterling. The water frontage is excellent, and the harbour accommodation, in which the largest ironclads can lie in security, commands the road to India. Intending occupants, who must be civilised, more or less, can have the whole of this desirable property, with all the appurtenances thereof, made over to them for nothing. Apply to Messrs. Gladstone, Granville, and Co., Downing street, London, where maps, plans, and full particulars may be obtained at any hour between ten and four.

MR. A. M. MARKHAM, C.S., writes to an up-country paper, calling attention to the fact that the root of *Achyranthes Aspera* affords almost instantaneous relief from the pain caused by the sting of a scorpion. The plant is very common everywhere, and is one of those whose clinging burrs are such a nuisance on one's legs when out shooting. The root macerated in water is applied to the part stung, and a small quantity is drunk in water. If this be done quickly, there is absolutely no pain half-an-hour or so after the sting, instead of the twelve to twenty-four hours of intense suffering which follow an untreated sting. Three cases occurred recently in Mr. Markham's camp, in which the sufferers, thanks to *chirchirra* and the presence of a *khitmutgar* who knew how to apply it, were going about their work within an hour in each case, feeling nothing more than numbness in the part stung.

APROPOS of the late scare, the following extract of a letter, written by the Queen's command, by the late Prince Consort, shortly before the Crimean war, is eminently worth reading. When will a strong nation learn to be *always* in such a state of preparation as to be free from scares? Can we not emulate the calm, self-confidence with which the Germans, in 1870, met the stupid French cry, "*à Berlin*."

THE letter is addressed to the then Prime Minister, Lord Aberdeen. Mr. Gladstone was a member of his Ministry, and would have done well to remember so striking a communication as that which we subjoin:—

"This is the third time during the Queen's reign that an apprehension of war and consequent panic about invasion have seized the public mind of this country. The Queen has witnessed on the previous occasions, that under the pressure of this panic hasty measures have been prepared by the Government and introduced into Parliament, but that before they had passed through the necessary parliamentary stages the panic had materially subsided, and the Government had consequently gradually arrived at the determination to leave the measures thus proposed inoperative.

"The Queen conceives that the same thing may happen in the present instance. She would seriously lament this, as she is of opinion that it is most detrimental and dangerous to the interest of the country that our defences should not be at all times in such a state as to place the empire in security from sudden attack; and that delay in making our preparations for defence till the moment when the apprehension of danger arises exposes us to a twofold disadvantage.

"1st. The measures will be necessarily imperfect and expensive, as taken under the pressure of the emergency and under the influence of a feeling which operates against the exercise of a cool and sound judgment.

"2nd. Our preparations will have to be made at a time when it is most important, for the preservation of peace, neither to produce alarm at home, nor by our armaments to provoke the Power with which we apprehend a rupture.

"In order to avoid this disadvantage, the Queen thinks that the measures now to be proposed to Parliament ought to combine the following requisites:

"1st, that they shall be *really sufficient* for the security of the empire; and 2nd, that their nature be such as to warrant the expectation that the community will not become *disinclined to uphold them during long periods of peace and confidence on account of their expensive or oppressive character.*

"The Queen would wish, therefore, that a statement showing the whole of our means at present available, both naval and military, and the various modes in which it is proposed to augment and improve them for the future, should be laid before her, in order that she may be able to judge how far the separate measures in contemplation are likely to realise the desired objects, and to accord with each other as parts of a general and permanent system."

It is not so very long since Lord Northbrook told us, in his usual flippant manner, that, were he trusted with two millions for the benefit of the Navy, he would not know what to do with them. Just as we have heard a child say, "Don't give me that twopence, mamma, I may lose it." We find that the child had quite accurately gauged his own (in)capacity to know what to do with money. Not to say that he had to ask, within a few months of making this notorious speech, for some millions in order to render efficient the Navy which, according to his own account, was in such splendid condition (ask Sir Geoffrey Hornby what that condition is), he cannot manage eight and a-half millions, and got into a kind of turkey-cock style when asked to account for them. Lord Harrowby must have had his temper well under control when he, "on behalf of the Government, disclaimed any intention to make a personal attack on the noble lord or any other member of the late Government, but observed that there was evidently some looseness of administration when it took three weeks to ascertain the existence of a liability of nearly £1,000,000 above the estimate." "Some" looseness of administration, indeed! And this is the style of "administration" for which we have had to borrow a special eleven millions, besides paying 100 millions this year! Thus it is that our Navy, our first line of defence, has been treated! Whether the cause be gross carelessness, or whether, as has been more than hinted, the Estimates were intentionally *brouillés*, we do not inquire; the result is the same. But surely it is permissible to ask where this sort of thing is to end. If the country is thus rudely taught that it cannot place implicit trust in the control exercised by a First Lord of the Admiralty in charge of the Navy, if an ex-Viceroy of India, with some fifty millions of money annually under his care, is "out of his reckoning" to the tune of nearly one million out of eight—and that man a Baring—in the name of all that is wonderful, what will happen next?

ALTHOUGH the information given in the Persian papers be not invariably trustworthy, it is well not to leave their statements wholly out of sight. And a good deal of obscurity surrounds the late dealings of the Shah's Government as to Ayooob Khan.

AYOOB KHAN AND AFGHANISTAN.—The Persian paper *Fars* learns from Teheran that Ayooob Khan has not escaped, as was alleged, but is still there in the citadel in custody. He often receives the visits of the Persian Ministers. In a conversation on the present political situation of Afghanistan, he is said to have expressed his opinion that war between England and Russia was inevitable within the next five years, and that Abdur Rahman's "sham Government" would end, no matter which Power gained the day. The project of dividing Afghanistan would be very disadvantageous to England, which would have a thorn in the side of India, while Russia would soon amalgamate its share with Turkestan.

THE *Englishman* hears that it is the intention of the Government of India to place the forests shortly under the Revenue and Agricultural Department. They come at present under the Home Office, although it would be difficult to say for what reason. A change that would remove one of the greatest anomalies in our administrative system would be most welcome. We cordially agree; but it must not be forgotten that the expansion, and, consequently, the sub-division of the various departments, has not been the work of a day. There is not a Government department which did not, originally, deal with a greater variety of subjects than at present come before it. At one time, probably, one man made a pin. Now it takes—we forget how many. But while the one man made his one pin, a dozen would make, not twelve, but twelve dozen times twelve. Division (and sub-division) of labour is always a move in the right direction. The Home Department is vastly overburdened with financial and other work, while the forests clearly belong to a department which has some kind of connection with agriculture.

CONSIDERING our improved relations with Germany, consequent on the abdication of the late Government, between whom, and the countries their chief had wantonly insulted, no cordial relations were possible, we may see

reason rather to welcome than to deprecate a closer intimacy between Germany and Persia. German officers have often trained Persian troops.

It is persistently reported in the Berlin Press that a Persian Ambassador will soon make his appearance in Berlin, where the Court of Teheran has hitherto been unrepresented. It is added that the present Persian Minister in Constantinople will probably be the first representative of the Shah in Berlin. It will be remembered that a special mission was recently sent from Germany to Teheran.

WE are sincerely sorry to learn that the Indo-Wimbledon scheme has collapsed for this year. There is, of course, no difficulty in assigning reasons for the failure. The *Indian Daily News* gives some. But none can be satisfactory. We hope not to have to record a similar failure next year. To "muff" the enterprise for the sake of a few hundred rupees, which could be got in "next to no time" by proper canvassing, at a sufficiently early period, is unpardonable. Why, many a man would give a good part, if not the whole, of the sum needful. There is now a full year—alas!—before a representative Indian team can "show" at Wimbledon. But *then* they must "show." Simply, the thing *has* to be done. Do it, and all luck attend you!

It might be heresy to say that the Freemasonry of Eton men equals the real article. But we have, on more than one occasion, found that it is a very good imitation of it. Eton men have a great knack of cottoning to one another. Lord Dufferin, one of the most social and sociable of men, has not forgotten the love which every Etonian feels for his old college. Witness the subjoined extract from the *Bombay Gazette* of June 9:—

A dinner to old Etonians was given last night by Sir Stuart Bayley. The Viceroy attended, being an old Etonian.

TALK about "scuttle!" We hope *this* Government "knows its own mind." Who is to pay for these stores? If Australia, we hope there will be a "big row" in the local Parliament; if England, a still bigger in our own. Can anything be more disgraceful? Is Wolseley or is Graham responsible? If not, who is? The *Civil and Military Gazette* is informed from Ceylon:—

When the Australians were leaving Suakim, the railway was being lifted and removed to prevent the Arabs from destroying it. The Commissariat arrangements were disgraceful. All the Australian stores were left behind; nobody took charge of them. The whole affair was conducted on the same insane principle. Get out of the place as fast as you can, and the d—l take the hindmost!

WE are glad to reprint this from the same journal about Kashmir. We hope St. John may be instructed to encourage and support any Dewan who does good. This is our real policy everywhere:—

A distinct improvement in the administration of the Kashmir State is said to be visible under the present Governor, Diwan Luchman Das. The Diwan is a younger brother of the old Diwan Kirpa Ram, whose death, some six or seven years ago, was so great a loss to Kashmir. Luchman Das seems to have set himself to the arduous but very necessary task of steadily putting a stop to the oppression of the minor State officials—all Hindu pandits—who have been accustomed to rob the Maharajah with one hand, and the people with the other. Already the Diwan's efforts at reform are yielding good results. Rice, the staple food of the country, which used purposely to be kept at as high a price and as much adulterated as possible, is cheaper and better now than it ever was; and all classes, except the Pundits, are naturally loud in praise of Diwan Luchman Das.

Chit Chat.

HERE is the recipe for bouquet d'Afrique: Tie a pig to the doorpost of a hut, and combine with his effluvium the odour of mud and rotten fish.

His Highness the Nizam of Haidarabad is about to institute an Order of Chivalry termed the "Tamghai Arruffeeah." What a name! It ought to be a most distinguished token of honour.

THE District Judge of Tanjore has recently passed upon a prisoner five separate sentences of transportation for life. A cat is said to have nine lives, so it may be supposed that a man has five.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY gave a treat to the children in his High School. Amongst other games was a tug of war, but the climate of the East was too trying for the constitution of the rope, and in the middle of the struggle the fickle cord snapped, to the amusement of the bystanders and the discomfort of the juvenile "tugger."

MAHABLESHWAR is divided into two classes:—the "lawn tennis" young man, who wears turn-down collars, and the "horsey precocity," who sports "stickups." What interesting society!

LADIES may care to learn that the fashionable headdress of Western India is the "Tam-o-Shanter."

WHAT is "Plowden's Tickle?" Just this—chopped tomatoes, onions, and green chillies, seasoned with vine juice; but the god-father is unknown to fame.

WAR has been declared at last, not against the Russians, but against the "hopeless imbeciles" who do not understand the art and mystery of lawn tennis. So everyone is studying the way to "cut" and "thw," and "place" and "rally." What is to become of the fools?

THE "wine" of the Garrow Hills must, indeed be nice if, at least, it answers to its description. "Put oatmeal into Gilbey's cheapest sherry, and add just a suspicion of castor oil to give it a flavour." Truly it reads nice.

CASHMERE wines are likely, in a few years, to come to the English market. There are at present no less than 350,000 plants under cultivation, with skilled experts to superintend the manufacture of the wine. This is doing things on a large scale.

ELEPHANTS, so it is said, eat ensilage greedily—400lbs. per diem—but it does not agree with them, and they fall away to the tune of five inches in fifteen days, taking the measurement of their forelegs as the standard. To what would Jumbo have dwindled in a few months? Fancy an attenuated elephant!

WHAT a thing to be a king, and be so unruly as to break every cradle into which one is put, till, at length, an iron "sleeping basket" is brought to withstand the might of a mighty sovereign infant. That prodigy is worth knowing; but, as the Yankees say, "we reckon" he is not English.

THE chief characteristic of the Cambodians is said to be "unbounded conceit." Here, then, at last, has been found the birth-place of a political party in the State much to the front at the present day.

WHY, when volunteers are thrown from their horses on the occasion of a review with a concomitant of a *feu de joie*, is it always the horse that is *nervous*?

It is gratifying to be able to find something good in Russia. In that abode of holiness mingled with deceit, debtors are divided into three classes—the unfortunate, the "careless," and the "fraudulent"—and are treated with corresponding leniency or severity, only the two latter being subject to imprisonment for varying periods. It would be hard in Russia to punish "unfortunates," as every resident in that country is, *ipso facto*, a luckless being.

INDIA seems a land of precocity. With the Natives this is proverbially the case. But here is another instance: Dr. Sherman Bigg, the great apostle of temperance, can boast that out of thirty years passed in the sphere of toil and trouble five years were wasted in drinking, and a quarter of a century consumed in total abstinence. In such case he must have taken to the bottle the day he was born.

In England the natural humiliation arising from the "regrettable incident" at Penjdeh is ancient history—no one troubles about the matter; but on the spot things are very different. There the officers from India, feeling rather sore against the Russians, do not like to meet them. If Cabinets here were obliged to go to the spot to settle their policy the current of events would often run in a very different channel. It is so easy to settle them in an armchair and talk blarney to the "House" after the thing is done, but it is much more embarrassing to have the practical working of remarkable decisions. Here the cry is at every turn that we have secured peace amidst scenes of unparalleled difficulty and trouble. Across the water they describe the policy of England as "Perish Gordon." "Let Russia work her will in Central Asia. But hands off our public-houses and gin-vaults."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

NOTES OF A TOUR FROM BRINDISI TO YOKOHAMA.*

Lord Ronald Gower's book certainly does not err on the side of prolixity, the whole journey from Brindisi to Japan being comprised in a little volume (of eighty pages) which, as the author tells us, was, at his own request, printed "in pocket form."

Starting from Brindisi Lord Ronald, wisely avoiding the Canal, went to Alexandria—then, in 1883, a mere heap of ruins (less owing to the insane bombardment than to its consequences)—thence to Cairo, Suez, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Agra, Calcutta, to Singapore, China, and Japan. It was, it would seem, not the first occasion on which he had visited portions at least of the tropical regions.

Lord Ronald's careful observation of natural phenomena distinguishes him creditably from the many travellers who only care to record their dinner and their supper, and with whom *mauvaise auberge* is the key-note of the entire performance.

Our author is almost an enthusiast for the cremation, or, as an alternative, what he calls "devoural" of the dead, the latter being peculiar to Parsees and wild beasts. "We keep," he says, "near our dwellings the decaying corpses of millions, poisoning our springs, and now and again giving unmistakable proofs of the folly of making the living suffer, merely because some 1800 years ago it was found necessary to stow away underground the corpses of the early followers of Christ." Agreeing with the premisses, we can nevertheless hardly see our way to the conclusion. Is it needful to "make the living suffer" in order to bury the dead? We think many an open space besides Woking (where, however, a crematorium has been, we believe, erected for the benefit of the eclectic) will answer the question. "Dust thou art, and to dust thou shalt return," seems a fair epitome of Nature's guidance on this subject.

No one who has seen Benares can fail to sympathise with our author's feelings on visiting that holy city. "Here," he says, "one can form some idea of the strong hold that this people's religion has on them in this their holy Kasi, or metropolis of Hinduism. It would require a very sanguine missionary to hope that even in centuries to come these 'benighted Hindoos' will cease to believe in the sacred efficacy of their ancient river, as it reflects the old towers and spires of the temples of their gods, and the blue smoke wreathing itself towards heaven from the funeral pyres on which their dead are being consumed." We agree with him. It is impossible not to have a feeling akin to that with which all around us are inspired. "Quod ab omnibus." "There's a deal of human nature," and, let us add, of human sympathy, "in man."

We are right glad that Lord R. Gower has entered his emphatic protest against the preposterous way in which "philologists"—as we suppose we must call them—have of late taken to spelling Indian and other Oriental names, and which seems to be coming into vogue. Speaking of the acknowledged want of a thoroughly good guide-book for India, he says, "the one published by Murray, and written by Eastwick, is most unsatisfactory; one is not told what is worth seeing, but only confused by a wearisome and endless list of places, of which the spelling alone is enough to bewilder the reader. As a rule, it cannot matter much how Mr. Eastwick chooses to spell the names, but, when he changes the well-known and universal way of spelling such historic places as Lucknow into Lakknau, Delhi into Dihli, and Cawnpore into Kánhpúr, his guide becomes a puzzle and a nuisance."

When will the learned ones of the earth see that transliteration, and the rendering of the same sound, are two things rather more different than chalk and cheese? Take the English and French, figure, visage, face. Transliteration is not even needed, the spelling is identical. But the sound how different!

Is it impossible to make "philologists" realise the fact that, of all spellings of any given name, *that* is the best which conveys to the largest proportion of ordinary readers (we, of course, exclude works professedly of a linguistic nature) the sound to be expressed? Here, as in other matters, let common sense have its say. If we must slavishly follow Oriental spelling, we ought, to be consistent, use the Oriental names of places; we ought to go to Charing-cross, and ask for a ticket to Istamból when wishing to visit the capital of Turkey.

For our own part, we had almost sooner go back to the days when people wrote names like "Ally Cawn" for Ali Khan (it was at least an imitation, and a fair one, of the sound), and when an East India Director could gravely inquire whether "Sir Roger Dowler" (Suraja Dowlah) was a knight or a baronet.

One success, as regards India—with the rest of this pleasant, chatty book, we are not so much concerned—Lord R. Gower seems to have (as we hope and believe Lord Randolph Churchill has) achieved. He appears, unlike the present unpopular Governor of Madras, to have passed some months in the country without being inoculated with a "fad."

We cannot help thinking that Lord Ronald has somewhat strained the privilege to which, as a member of the band of

Royal and noble authors, hereafter to be catalogued and commemorated by some future Horace Walpole, he is unquestionably entitled. He has committed—well, let us say, misprision of—treason against the Queen's English. Lord Ronald shall, in his turn, have all the benefit of what privilege he can claim. He shall, like Lord Ferrers, be hung with a sicken cord. But hung he must be, all the same. What will our readers say to such phrases as the following:—

"Many thousand prisoners, many of *which* make handsome carpets (p. 14). Other places of interest. . . . *is* the Observatory (p. 34). The Botanic Gardens. . . . *should* be seen by all travellers. . . . there are roses in *it* which are wonderful" (p. 35). "Here I met Major Knollys, *who* I had seen at Sydney" (p. 44). "We luncheoned" (p. 77), "we got luncheoned" (p. 67). To this "barbarous vocable," as Coleridge would have called it, we wholly object; but, even allowing its existence as an English word, it must be one thing or the other, active or passive. Fancy saying, "I got suppered."

As Japan hardly concerns us, we will only observe that we don't quite understand how Lord Ronald (p. 67) got "in and out of rocks" there. It used to be one of the old questions of the schoolmen, "What would be the result if an irresistible force came into contact with an immovable mass?" Clearly Lord Ronald and his party were the irresistible force; what became of the mass we need not now inquire.

But, putting verbal criticism aside, and recommending Lord Ronald Gower to observe the advice of a master of English, "Whenever you think you have written a particularly good sentence, *run your pen through it*," we may fairly congratulate our author on having produced an unaffected, cheerful, little book of travel. We hope to meet him again.

THE STOREHOUSES OF THE KING.*

It used to be said that the greatest fool can ask questions which the wisest man cannot answer. With this well-known proverb has always been connected, in our mind, a saying common in our—alas! too far distant—school days: "Ah, you think yourself jolly clever; *who built the Pyramids?*"

Now this question Mrs. Van Gelder has undertaken to answer. We may as well at once state her solution of the problem, namely, that the Pyramids were the storehouses erected by Joseph in order to preserve, during the seven years of famine, the superabundant harvest which was to be produced during the seven "years of plenty;" and the granite coffer found in the Great Pyramid she holds to be the "meter" by which the corn was measured out to the purchasers.

Readers of Piazzi Smyth's book, "Our Inheritance in the Pyramids," will remember that, as regards this coffer, he not only thought it a means of measuring (say) corn; but that its conception sprang from Divine inspiration.

As regards Professor Smyth's idea, we must say that we have never seen our way to perceiving Divine inspiration at all in this matter. That a measure, or "meter," intended, if not to be used, at least to be a check—like the standard yard—of other meters, should be put away in a place so wholly inaccessible as the interior of the Great Pyramid, seemed to us as unlikely as that the standard yard should be buried in Nelson's coffin in the crypt of St. Paul's, only to be exhumed on the specially obtained order of the Home Secretary.

Mrs. Van Gelder's suggestion has much less improbability. That, beneath the central chamber of the Pyramids, there was a vault, chasm, pit—call it as you will—which *might* have been filled with corn, is indubitable. Equally indubitable is the fact that (p. 55) persons who have assumed a recumbent posture while in the structure have had their clothing covered with a substance somewhat resembling flour. But there certainly is the proverbial slip 'twixt cup and lip ere one can hold it as a substantiated theory that the Pyramids were simply storehouses of corn, though we freely admit that, of many most improbable suggestions as to their origin, this is by no means the least plausible.

Mrs. Van Gelder has shown much enthusiasm and great ingenuity in advocating the theory she has adopted; and has, perhaps, rather "lugged in by head and shoulders" facts which hardly bear on it.

Our authoress finds the model of the erections known as Pyramids in the Tower of Babel (which, according to the account given by Mr. Rich in 1811, was, in part at least, built of bricks *with straw, or reeds*), and dwells on its durability; it being "in all likelihood at present nearly in the state in which Alexander saw it, if we give credit to the report that ten thousand men could, in two months, only remove the rubbish, preparatory to repairing it." Somewhat unduly ignoring the fact that, in damp climates like Mesopotamia and Egypt, it would be by no means safe to store corn in large quantities (as, even with previous artificial drying—of which there is no trace, either in Scripture or in the Pyramids themselves—it would assuredly germinate), she contends that the Great Pyramid, a storehouse of corn, was entered through the Sphinx. How the other Pyramids were, in Mme. Van Gelder's

* "Notes of a Tour from Brindisi to Yokohama, 1883-4," by Lord Ronald Gower. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co., 1885.

* "The Storehouses of the King; or, the Pyramids of Egypt. What they are, and who built them. By Jane Van Gelder. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1885.

opinion, entered we do not quite gather—some have no sphinxes near them, and, as is well known, are neither in size or finish by any means equal to their grand prototype. The authoress also maintains that the passage through which travellers reach the interior was used for the conveyance of corn to the storehouse (p. 10), which was then duly closed.

The construction of similar erections, in some measure deriving their origin and form from Egypt or from Mesopotamia, is somewhat fancifully traced to Mexico, to Further India, and even to Ireland—another damp climate—where the well-known Round Towers, usually thought to have been connected, as emblems, with the Phallic worship, are, by Mrs. Van Gelder, unhesitatingly put down as storehouses of corn.

Perhaps the most original part of the work before us is that relating to Moses, who is supposed, by rather a violent "wresting" of the narrative in the Pentateuch, to have travelled—everywhere founding divinely-inspired laws—in India (where he is to be recognised under the name of Manu), in China, Japan, Mexico, and, of all places in the world, Alaska, where a dwelling-house, the entry to which was adorned with the representation of an animal's mouth, is supposed to have replaced the sphinx, and to have been left as an indication—10,000 miles away—that the real entrance to the Great Pyramid (what of the others?) was through the Sphinx. When we read (with no better proof of the allegation than this house-door, and without ground assigned to doubt the truth of the Scripture statement that Moses "died there in the land of Moab") of Moses having travelled to America, we do feel inclined to go to America, too, for an expression, and to say, "Oh! Moses!"

The striking, nay, the extraordinary, influence which the legislation of Moses has had over the legislation of a great part of the world, which we have no reason to believe him personally to have visited, is incontestable, and needs no fanciful attempts at proof. Whether owing to the dispersion of the Jews, to an involuntary recognition of the purity and excellence of the law which we are taught to believe that God promulgated through him, or to any other cause, is not now the point at issue: the fact remains.

Leaving this digressive portion of the volume—a portion which would have more fitly been entitled "Imaginary Peregrinations of Moses"—we have only, in conclusion, to say, that Mrs. Van Gelder has collected her facts with unusual industry and research, has marshalled them with uncommon skill, and has produced a work which cannot fail to be at once attractive and suggestive to those who take an interest in the subject of which it treats. But she has, to our mind, not as yet answered the schoolboy's question, "Who built the Pyramids?"

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- HARE—June 19, at Solon, the wife of Surgeon-Major George Hare, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.
 HILL—June 11, at Fernwood, Coonoor, the wife of Major Rowland Hill, D.A.C.G., Transport, of a daughter.
 KEELAN—June 8, at 20, Canning-road, Allahabad, the wife of E. J. Keelan, Executive Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway, Rawal Pindi, of a son.
 McLEOD—June 19, at Cluny, Ootacamund, the wife of Major D. S. J. McLeod, Deputy Quartermaster-General, of a son.
 NOLAN—June 23, at Colaba Point, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. Nolan, M.D., H.M.'s Bombay Army, of a daughter.
 SMITH—June 20, at Fir Lodge, Murree, the wife of G. Leslie Smith, C.S., of a son.
 PEARCE—June 23, at Allahabad, the wife of J. Pearce, of a daughter.
 WRENCH—June 22, at Lahore, the wife of J. Mervyn Wrench, of a daughter.
 WATSON—June 22, at Kodikanal, Pulney Hills, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Watson, 21st Regiment N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BROWNE—HITCHINS—June 25, at the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, by the Rev. O. Dene, Surgeon-Major W. R. Browne, M.D., to Edith, eldest daughter of Colonel H. Hitchins, R.A., retired.
 PRIOR—ANGELO—June 18, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. A. Stokes, M.A., Captain A. W. Prior, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire) Regiment, to Ethel C. L., eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General J. A. Angelo, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

DEATHS.

- ANTRIM—June 19, at Panighatta, of fever, Francis Joseph Orr, Manager, Nuxulbari Tea Estate, son of the Rev. John Orr Antrim, aged 26 years.
 ARMSTRONG—June 22, at Agra, Colonel F. M. Armstrong, C.B., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, aged 52 years.
 BEER—At Patna, Charles Beer, aged 37 years.
 EVANS—June 11, at Landour, Mary Ann Evans, widow of the late Charles John Evans, aged 75 years.
 GRIERSON-JACKSON—June 22, at Zephyr Hall, Mussoorie, William

Evelyn, only son of William and Ethel Grierson-Jackson, C.S., aged 2 years.

HERBISON—June 21, at Landour, of typhoid fever, Mary Anne, the loving and affectionate wife of Sergeant-Major W. J. Herbison, aged 27 years.

IRVINE—June 15, at Lovedale, Nilgiris, Hester Loveridge, the beloved and only daughter of Edward and Hester Irvine, aged 8 years.

JONES—June 16, at Vellara Mulla, South Wynaad, of convulsions, Kathleen Mildred, infant daughter of Edward and Emily Jones, aged 6 months.

JONES—June 16, at Vythery, Wynaad, Thomas H. Jones, eldest son of the late F. Jones, Esq.

MARTIN—June 23, at No. 7, Russell-street, Florence Clare, aged 12 months.

MURPHY—June 21, at Mussoorie, Thomas Murphy, Postal Department, son of the late Captain Barnaby Murphy (Bengal Army), Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, aged 66 years.

WILSON—June 19, at Simla, Esme Courtenay, child of Surgeon-Major J. Wilson and Olive his wife, aged 2 years.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- BEAUFORT—July 14, at Camberley, the wife of Captain Beaufort, R.A., of a daughter.
 BYRCH—July 17, at Walmer, the wife of Captain E. Berry Byrch, Royal Marine Light Infantry, H.M.S. *Hector*, of a son.
 GOLDNEY—July 12, at Southsea, the wife of Captain W. H. Goldney, R.E., of a son.
 WARDEN—July 14, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel F. Warden, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- D'ALTON—BIGG-WITHER—July 14, at St. Anthony's, Patrick W. D'Alton to Marian Ellen, daughter of the late F. O. Bigg-Wither, Civil Surgeon, Tranquebar, Madras.
 GRAHAM—WOOD—July 14, at St. Stephen's, Gloucester-road, S.W., Commander W. H. B. Graham, R.N., to Francis G. Wood, daughter of George Wood, late 2nd Life Guards, and granddaughter of the late Major-General Sir G. Wood, K.C.B., H.E.I.C.S.
 HOPWOOD—SMITH-NEILL—July 8, at All Saints', Ennismore-gardens, Francis John Stephens Hopwood, of No. 47, Chancery-lane, eldest son of James Thomas Hopwood, of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Alice, younger daughter of Captain Smith-Neill (late Royal Artillery), of Barnwell and Swindridgemuir, Ayrshire.
 LEA—FRASER—July 11, at Merchiston, Edinburgh, John Henry Lea, of Parkfield, to Marion Louisa Warden, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel R. Warden-Fraser, Bengal Army.
 WHITE—NICHOLS—July 16, at Heavitree, near Exeter, Lieut. Hans Thomas Fell White, R.N., H.M.S. *Revenge*, second son of the late Major H. T. F. White (40th Regiment), of Kilbyrne, Doneraile, county Cork, to Mary Beatrice, eldest daughter of the late Charles Nichols, Esq., of Dunedin, New Zealand.

DEATHS.

- ALEXANDER—July 11, at Anerley, Major W. Alexander, late Bengal Light Cavalry.
 BAX—July 18, at her residence, Orlebar, Old Charlton, Anne, widow of Captain Henry Bonham Bax, H.E.I.C.S., late Elder Brother of the Trinity House.
 CADELL—July 14, at Sydenham, Lieut.-General A. T. Cadell, R.A. (late Madras).
 DIGBY—July 13, Colonel J. A. Digby, late Grenadier Guards, aged 59.
 FLUDE—July 13, at Folkestone, General T. P. Flude, Colonel Commandant R.A., aged 87.
 GROUNDWATER—July 13, at Clapham, Mary Ellen, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Groundwater, of the Bombay Horse Artillery.
 HAILES—July 11, at Sironcha, near Cheltenham, Elizabeth A., beloved wife of Major-General C. M. Hailes, M.S.C., retired, aged 54.
 MACMULLEN—July 14, at Otterbourne, Winchester, Harriet Anne (Annie), only daughter of the late Lieut. Henry King Macmullen, of the Bengal Infantry, aged 33.
 OWEN—July 3, at Bath, Colonel A. G. Owen, B.S.C., and formerly of the H.E.I.C.'S. B.C.S.
 PREEDY—July 8, at Hadbury, H. W. Preedy, D.L., F.R.G.S., Lieut.-Colonel, retired, Indian Army, aged 75.
 RIDEOUT—July 11, at Southsea, Alice Ord, third daughter of Colonel F. G. Rideout, 21st M.I., aged 8.

A STRANGE story comes from Bombay. A Government official being ordered to report himself at head-quarters jumped upon the mail cart, where he found a female companion journeying in the same direction. Inquiring of the driver as to the antecedents of his fair companion he elicited no more information than she was "one woman." So on they journeyed, but not a word escaped the lips of the silent feminine traveller, till at length the official becoming somewhat enraged said that he would make the mysterious individual speak. So he apologised to her; he brought her tea, he joked her, he asked her if she objected to smoking, in vain—not a syllable moved the threshold of her lips. Daylight revealed the fearful secret—*she was a corpse, en route to burial.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1885.

ZANZIBAR.

THE marvellous development of the colonizational tendencies of the Germans calls our attention to Zanzibar, where they, at one time, seemed to have purchased, or to have acquired by less justifiable methods, interests, real or imaginary, distinctly antagonistic to our own.

Of all nations in the world we ought to be the last to complain of the enterprises (if kept within reasonable limits) which our Teutonic relatives may undertake, seeing that we owe our national appellation, and, to a great extent, our national existence, to the same spirit of expatriation, which has made our own Empire the greatest in the world.

Everyone knows that the Franco-German war, seemingly so gratuitous, originated in the absolute necessity in which Napoleon III. latterly was of finding work for the soldiery, as well as affording the masses somewhat to divert attention from domestic matters. Nor is it uncharitable to suppose that Bismarck also has his motives to find homes and work for the teeming millions of Germany in other countries besides the United States of America, where, indeed, the German colonists may almost be called a rival State to Germany. It is well known that the Western States and Territories form a kind of greater Germany, in which, as well as in other States, notably New York, our cousins-german—probably owing to their high standard of education, and the thoroughness (Tüchtigkeit) of their attainments, exercise an influence wholly disproportionate to their numerical strength. That they deluge Germany with their produce, to the unspeakable disgust of the German farmers, is well known.

Bismarck is not likely to dread the creation of a rival German State. But he had some motive for so warmly taking up the project of diverting into other channels than America the inevitable yearly emigration of thousands of his countrymen.

And that this emigration is natural, as well as necessary, no one who has heard the high-flown expectations held out by emigration agents in the German villages, who knows the wretched condition of many of their peasantry, their hatred of compulsory military service, and the comparatively large sums from time to time remitted by people who, indigent at home, have become fairly prosperous in America, can for a moment doubt.

Now in Africa the German has a fair field. The syllogism is irrefutable. Nature abhors a vacuum; here is, so far as anything like civilisation is concerned, a vacuum; therefore, it must be filled. Why not by ourselves?

This unhappy, but irrefragable, argument has brought us into unpleasant relations with the Germans in more than one part of Africa; and the half-hearted, vacillating way, in which any disputes were treated under the late Government, led us, rearer than is generally known, to a real embroilment with Germany. Of course we had to eat humble pie, it was the sole diet of the Gladstone Administration; but the difficulty was avoided, and, with a Cabinet which knows its own mind, others are not likely to occur.

We propose to confine ourselves at present to one only of the tracts, where matters, as between the Germans and ourselves, have not gone altogether smoothly. We refer to the Eastern coast of Africa, and especially to Zanzibar.

Towards the close of the seventeenth century the Muscat Arabs, having driven the Persians from Oman to their own side of the Persian Gulf, gave their own chief the title of Sultan, or, to speak more correctly, elected him Imâm. Invited, in 1698, by the people of Zanzibar to help them in expelling the Portuguese, whose tyranny was insupportable, they did so, and assumed the government (only nominally, however, till 1807). Indeed, at one time there was a serious intention of making Zanzibar, which the Arabs call Zungbar, the capital instead of Muscat. Nor, sooth so say, can we wonder at the preference shown by the Arabs to the beautiful and fertile island over the extinct volcanic craters which (do not) adorn a considerable portion of Oman.

The fertility, which enchanted the Arabs, and which is by no means confined to the island itself, but is, to a great degree, shared by a large portion of the 1,100 miles of coast over which the dominion of the Zanzibar Ruler extends, did not fail to attract other settlers, among whom the natives of our Indian dominions occupy a prominent place, both as to their numbers and as to their commercial ability and success.

The aborigines, who, as the name Zanguebar (equivalent to Bar es Zenug, "the country of the Zenug," or blacks) signifies, are pure negroes, were much given to slave-dealing, from which traffic, indeed, a large portion of the Revenue of the State was formerly derived. It was no easy matter to obtain the formal abolition of this nefarious traffic, and the matter had to be approached cautiously. At first the traffic from the mainland to the island—a distance little more than that from Dover to Calais—was stopped, notwithstanding open threats of rebellion from influential Arab Sheikhs; but it was not until many years later that the Sultan, though owing to the British Government his practical freedom from dependence on Muscat, (excepting a nominal tribute), was brought to consent to the abolition of the "coast-wise" trade. Even this concession was only made, after Sir Bartle Frere had in vain endeavoured to obtain it by persuasion, in obedience to *force majeure*, in the shape of a British squadron.

It is, perhaps, hardly to be wondered at, that, after this, we were, for awhile, not much more popular at Zanzibar

than we should have been at Copenhagen after Nelson's bombardment of that city, and that the Sultan should have looked elsewhere for friends. Yet it is not wholly impossible that discreet representations might have led the Ruler to see that England's interests in Zanzibar are in almost every point of view, identical with his own. We have no aggressive inclinations, we wish to see the country prosperous; so does he. We desire to protect him from foreign aggression. He wishes to be thus protected.

And we hope that matters are gradually working round to a point when the Sultan may see where his true interests lie. It would seem that the Germans in Zanzibar, like the French in Madagascar, have been somewhat too high-handed; and a letter from Dr. Fischer, the German Consul at Zanzibar, which the *National Zeitung* publishes, and which is cited in the *Times* of the 13th (although probably somewhat overdrawn, and, as regards the slave trade, assuredly erroneous), seems to indicate that matters are less unsatisfactory as concerns British interests than seemed some months ago to be the case. Dr. Fischer writes, under date June 8:—

The political situation at Zanzibar has greatly changed since I was here last. Then Germany was well liked by the Sultan; now he hates it. It would have been easy for Gerard Rohlfs, on arrival in Zanzibar, to persuade the Sultan to place himself under German protection, since the acquisition of Usugara was then a secret. This is no longer the case, and the Sultan has thrown himself into the arms of the English. The English naval station for the prevention of the slave trade has been removed, and slaves are again imported, although the Sultan has bound himself to prohibit it. The prices of slaves have accordingly sunk. Dr. Kirk, the English Consul-General, who was formerly feared and hated, is now all powerful. The members of the German East African Company are all leaving the coast.

We hope and believe that the renewal and consolidation of our once preponderant influence at Zanzibar may safely be left in the hands of Sir John Kirk, who is understood to have long been aware of the danger of German encroachments on the East African coast. The words, "the acquisition of Usugara was then a secret," are very significant, and show that Russia is not the only country which works underhand against British interests. Forewarned, forearmed, and we have no doubt that Sir John will "keep his weather eye open," while, with the vastly improved relations between ourselves and Germany, which have prevailed since the fall of the late Teuton-hating Government, we may at least hope that "the Greatest Statesman in Europe" will not go out of his way to injure us at Zanzibar.

But in any case it is on the vigilance of our Representatives, and on his personal influence with the Sultan, that here, as at all Oriental Courts, reliance must mainly be placed.

TRANSLATION AND TRANSLITERATION.

WHEN, for the sins of mankind, they were condemned to speak different languages, the two chief difficulties which distress civilised folk were not realizable by the illiterate persons who were thus dispersed. These difficulties are translation and transliteration.

The vagaries of translators have been a mark for wits, and would-be wits, since translations began. And it must be admitted that translators, even of works of the most overwhelming importance, have given much occasion for hostile criticism. An unsophisticated individual might have supposed that threescore and ten learned Jews would have been able to give, in Greek, a correct rendering of the Hebrew Scriptures. Yet many a scholar will tell you that the Septuagint, the production of the threescore and ten, gives, in some passages, nothing of the kind. Much the same

may be said of the Vulgate, which, though supported by the powerful arm of the Church of Rome, and, therefore, still in use, frequently fails to reproduce what a Frenchman would call the *nuances* of even the Greek original.

The fact is, that there are in few languages many words which have *exactly* the same force (neither more nor less) as the corresponding word in another tongue. Take the English "figure," the French "figure," the Italian, or the Spanish, "figura," the German "Figur." Each word has the primary meaning much the same. But how much does it express beyond the primary meaning? In each language something wholly different. Words, if the expression may be used, overlap each other in different languages. Hence the difficulty—a great one, as all experienced translators know—of finding a precise equivalent for any given word.

With transliteration the case is even stronger. The human voice, from infancy to old age, is capable of producing all but an infinity of sounds. And the recognised pronunciation of the same word is perpetually varying. No one would now consider it a rhyme to say that the Queen

"Whom these realms obey,

Here sometimes counsel takes, and sometimes tea."

Yet Pope wrote this—and no man was more critical as to his rhymes—not 200 years ago.

This, among other reasons, makes transliteration, the exact rendering of sound, certainly not less difficult than translation, the precise reproduction of sense or meaning. As regards the latter, we fear that the difficulty will for ever remain unsolved. As regards the former, no canon can be absolutely perfect. But any rule is better than none, and we are really glad to see that the Geographical Society, a body sufficiently authoritative to command attention to its decisions, have issued a table of rules for the transliteration of foreign names, which we propose shortly to reprint when space may permit. Meanwhile our readers may rest in blissful security that, as regards Indian names, the spelling adopted by Dr. Hunter is not to be altered, whether they like it or not.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. Lee (Cov.), E. C. Walker, C. Lash, M. T. Beatts,

Madras Estab.—E. E. Spencer (Cov.).

Lombay Estab.—C. H. Candy.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. P. Bird (Cov.), three days' furlough and to return; G. E. Coles, six months s.c.

Bombay Estab.—N. A. Moor, six months s.c.; J. McL. Campbell (Cov.), 23 days furlough and 25 days extension of leave.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. Homfress, H. Mosley (Cov.), C. P. Bird (Cov.).

"BRING me one who says no, and I will punish him," was the angry remonstrance of a traveller in the far East to a servant who reported that the men would not budge an inch. But the attendant was equal to the occasion. "I can't," said he, "they all say they won't."

FANCY mixing dough with castor-oil. This was what Cameron's cook did when they were travelling in Equatorial Africa. But things are funny in that region. Those who indulge in snuff take it liquid, and prevent the precious fluid from running out of the nose by nippers placed on the latter appendage. What happens when the nippers are removed may be better imagined than described.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 13, Counsellor (s), Bombay; City of London (s), Calcutta; Leladon, Rangoon.—14, Clan Buchanan (s), Calcutta.—15, Armenia (s), Calcutta.—16, Nuddea (s), Calcutta.—18, Patna (s).—19, Professor (s), Calcutta; Daphne, Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—July 14, Assam (s), Trieste; Manella (s), Genoa.—17, Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool; Clan Forbes (s), Clyde.

CALCUTTA.—July 12, Chusan (s), London.—13, Roumania (s), Liverpool.—14, Duke of Argyll (s), Colombo.—15, Capella (s), Liverpool.—17, Karamania (s), Clyde.

MADRAS.—July 13, Lalpoora (s), London.—15, Clan Grant (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 14, Venetia (s), Calcutta; Lady Armstrong (s), Bombay; Unaurus, Bombay.—16, Star of Bengal, Calcutta.—17, Counsellor (s), Calcutta; Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Teheran*, from London, July 22; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 30; from Brindisi, Aug. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Sandford, Miss Cracknell, Mr. A. Houston, Mr. Davison, Mrs. Leach, Mr. J. Rodger, Miss Snowden. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Miss Waddington, Mr. A. Monies, Mr. and Mrs. Kensington, Major Jackson, Mr. Blyth, Mr. Hanna, Mr. W. B. Lafone, Mr. R. Sim, Mr. H. W. Lewis, Mr. W. J. Holland. *From Venice*: Rev. W. G. Peel.

For Suez: Major Belgrave, Capt. E. Grogan.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, July 29; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 6; from Brindisi, Aug. 10.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. Seconde, Dr. J. Welch.

For Malta: Master Ravenhill.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, July 29; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 6; from Brindisi, Aug. 10.

For Bombay: Mr. V. Bayley, Colonel and Mrs. O'Grady-Haly and two daughters, Lieut. C. H. Milne, Mrs. Morrison. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Birks. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. E. Frost, Lieut. Hodgson, Rev. J. H. Blunt, Mr. Bayne.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Hasted.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. Moseley.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Aug. 5; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Aug. 13; from Brindisi, Aug. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Drid, Mr. and Mrs. Cutter, Mr. R. H. Story, Mr. J. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. Howard, Miss L. Breach, Mrs. Cavell, son, and daughter, Mr. G. Shoebridge. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth, Mr. R. C. Barker.

For Suez: *From Venice*: Colonel Kingscote.

For Aden: *From Venice*: Capt. J. S. King.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Aug. 12; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Aug. 20; from Brindisi, Aug. 24.

For Madras: Rev. — Hill.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. C. Hoyle, Mr. G. McLaran.

For Bombay: Rev. — Lochée. *From Brindisi*: Major V. Phelps, Mr. Wood.

For Colombo: Major and Mrs. Clutterbuck and child.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Aug. 19; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Aug. 27; from Brindisi, Aug. 31.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. H. Miller. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. F. Springett, the Regent of Kohlapur, Mr. A. D. Wilkins.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 3; from Brindisi, Sept. 7.

For Port Said: Miss Evans, Miss Sapongi, Mrs. Sapongi, Mr. Evans and son.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 3; from Brindisi, Sept. 7.

For Calcutta: *From Venice*: Mr. Livesey.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Sept. 2; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Sept. 10; from Brindisi, Sept. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Hill, Mr. J. Scafton. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Primrose.

For Malta: Brigade-Surgeon Colahen.

S.s. *Indus*, from London, Sept. 9; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 17; from Brindisi, Sept. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Phipps Lincke, Mr. H. Harraden, Mr. W. Spink.

For Madras: Mr. E. Thurston.

For Bombay: Mr. W. S. Haig, Mr. B. Pyrke, Mrs. Brockman and two children. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Verner.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Sept. 24; from Brindisi, Sept. 28.

For Bombay: Colonel A. E. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Nother, Miss Taylor, Mr. A. Butter, Mr. W. Bull.

From Venice: Colonel and Miss Phillips, Mr. C. P. Bird, Mrs. Grierson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crawley, Mr. Cotton, Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Kilgour and child.

For Malta: Mrs. Wilkie, Miss Dealtrie.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Bombay: Dr. K. McLeod, Mrs. Meryweather. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Millett, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Conolly. *From Venice*: Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, Sir C. and Lady Petheram, Mr. Vining and two daughters, Mrs. Delins, Mrs. Eck, Mr. J. G. Rennie.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Billing, Mrs. Rattray, Mrs. Chandin, Mr. C. F. Worsley, Mr. and Mrs. Englebright.

For Madras: Mr. L. Duncan and child, Mrs. Drake-Brockman and two children, Miss Annesley.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail July 22.

For Calcutta: Miss Rutledge, Mr. and Mrs. Winston, Miss Sander-son.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Aug. 5.

For Calcutta: Miss Lancaster, Miss Mabel O'Brien, Mr. R. W. Percival, Mr. S. Hestrop.

For Colombo: Miss Wright, Miss Ada Wright.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nerbudda*, to sail Sept. 2.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Dangerfield, Mrs. S. C. and Miss Gordon.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *California*, from Liverpool, Aug. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. Armstrong and wife.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Teheran*, Capt. Nantes, July 14.

From Bombay: Mr. T. J. Pand, Mrs. Jeffreys and three children, Mr. F. P. Bryant, Major F. Carr, Mr. G. Seagale, Mr. W. Strange, Mr. Lightowler, Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy, M. Sherif Khan, Mr. C. Tracey, Mr. Jones.

From Aden: Messrs. W. Oakes, J. Woodhall, S. Morley, E. Dyer, F. Glue, J. Harvey.

For Malta: Mr. D. Robb, Viscount Grimstone, Mr. H. D. Bishop, Mr. Compton, Mr. Ibbs.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. De Horne, from London, July 8.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Coke, Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. Maclurean, Mr. W. G. Burton, Colonel Harkness, Mrs. and Miss Harkness, Miss Bell, Mr. A. Somjee.

For Malta: Mr. H. C. Scott, Lieut.-Colonel Rippon, Mrs. McCarthy and two children.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Venetia*, from London, July 15.

For Bombay: Lieut. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Jolly, Mr. A. Songee, Major Barrow, Rev. W. and Mrs. Wingate, Lieut. Brown.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. H. T. King.

For Madras: Mr. R. Callin.

For Malta: Mr. Baldoek and son, Mr. H. Walker, Mrs. J. Bear, Mr. and Mrs. Coward, Mr. and Mrs. Newman and two children.

For Aden: Surgeon Osborne, Paymaster C. Reid.

For Suez: Miss King, Mr. S. Phillips, Mr. E. H. Raynor.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, left Port Said for London, July 9.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Gilman, child and ayah, Mr. Blackie, four children and ayah, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Glass and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Porter and two children, Mr. Clark, Mr. Martin, Mr. E. P. Broad, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Wallace, two small children and nurse, Mr. Smith, Dr. Rudduck, Miss Martin.

From Madras: Mr. H. Carey, Mr. W. Cameron Giddes, Mr. G. Dunlop Watson, Mrs. Watson, infant and ayah, Mr. J. D. Bacon, Mr. W. Lauder, Mr. J. Bray.

From Colombo: Capt. and Mrs. Graham and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, nurse and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson and one child, Mrs. Soutar and three children, Miss Chambers, Miss Gordon, Mr. Lang, Mr. Davies.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. W. T. Webber, sailing on July 7.

For Venice: Mr. E. Ball, Mr. G. A. C. Laval.

For London: Mr. J. J. Dunsford.

For Brindisi: Mr. Wood.

By the s.s. *Ballarat*, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, sailing on July 14.

For London: Rev. A. and Mrs. Lewis.

For Brindisi: Mr. K. Deey Spedding, Mr. C. J. Bowdler Sparke, Lieut. M. Ewing, R.N., Mr. H. Horsh.

By the s.s. *Surat*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, sailing on July 21.

For Venice: Mr. J. T. Murrey.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 20.)

MAXWELL, Lieut. F. D., M.S.C., to be a supernumerary assistant commissioner in British Burma.

MARTELLI, Major N. C., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, is posted as political agent in Bhopawar.

MEADE, Captain M. J., political assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class, and is posted as superintendent of operations for the control of the Moghyas, from the date of assuming charge.

PATTERSON, Mr. A. B., having been appointed to officiate as commissioner of Northern India salt revenue during the absence of Mr. A. D. Carey, on furlough, received charge of the said appointment from Mr. R. J. Whitten on June 11.

MOLESWORTH, Mr. H. B., executive engineer, 4th grade, State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment, from April 25.

WILSON, Mr. A., officiating examiner of Provincial State Railway Accounts, N.W.P. and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as examiner of telegraph accounts, as a temporary arrangement.

LINDSAY—The services of Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, and engineer-in-chief, Bolan State Railway, are replaced at the disposal of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

VANSITTART, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, posted to the establishment under the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

KING, Mr. L. W., C.S., assistant commissioner of Ajmere, is appointed, until further orders, to be magistrate of both the districts of Ajmere and Merwara.

ROSE, Mr. G. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on Feb. 4.

PETERS, Lieut.-Colonel E. N., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is posted to Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

KUNNHARDT, Captain H. G., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, is posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

ROWLANDSON, Colonel G., is appointed to be assistant commission magistrate at Toungoo, and a magistrate of the 3rd class in the same district.

WHITE, Mr. H. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Henzada district.

FANSHAWE, Mr. J. C., inspector of police, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the deputy commissioner, Arakan Hill Tracts, from April 5.

WHITE, Mr. H. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Rangoon to the charge of the Myanaung sub-division, Henzada district.

FURLONGS.

MUNRO—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Colonel C. Munro, district superintendent of police, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

WOOD—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. T. W. Wood, district superintendent of police, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

SWINEY, Mr. J., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the forenoon of May 26.

DRESSNER, Lieut. C. J. B. H., squadron officer 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for 60 days from June 16th.

MILITARY.

KAYE—With reference to G.G.O., No. 300 of 1885, Lieut. J. L. Kaye, Berkshire Regiment, is posted to the Bengal S.C. instead of the Madras S.C.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel C. B. E. C.S.I., Madras General List, Infantry, to be colonel in the army from March 2.

HERBERT, Lieutenant C. B.S.C., to be captain, from June 13.

ADYE, Lieutenant A., B.S.C., to be captain, from June 13.

OZZARD, Lieutenant H. H., B.S.C., to be captain, from June 13.

COLLINS, Lieutenant G. A., B.S.C., to be captain, from June 13.

POLLOCK, Lieutenant J. A. H., B.S.C., to be captain, from June 13.

FASKEN, Lieutenant C. G. M., B.S.C., to be captain, from June 13.

PEYTON, Lieutenant L. S., B.S.C., to be captain, from June 13.

TERNAN, Lieutenant A. G. B., B.S.C., to be captain, from June 13.

JAMESON, Lieutenant W. H., B.S.C., to be captain, from June 13.

WOOLLEY, Lieutenant T. S. M., B.S.C., to be captain, from June 13.

FITZGERALD, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel A., General List, Infantry, Bengal Army, to be lieutenant-colonel, from June 16.

MARSHALL, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. S., General List, Infantry, Bengal Army, to be lieutenant-colonel, from June 16.

HIGGINSON, Major C. T. M., General List, Cavalry, Bengal Army, to be lieutenant-colonel, from June 16.

MAC-DOWALL—It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer from Feb. 17, in room of Colonel J. Harpur, Bombay Staff Corps, who succeeds to the colonel's allowance:—Brigade Surgeon J. F. Mac-Dowall, Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment.

FURLONGS.

RANSOM, Mr. H. S., assistant port officer, Rangoon, privilege leave for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

SMITH, Colonel O. L., B.S.C. (p.a.), for 182 days.

WALTER, Major C. J., B.S.C., wing commander and second in command 8th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 420 days.

CARR, Major F. S., general list, Infantry, squadron commander 5th Punjab Cavalry (m.c.), for one year.

PEARSON, Major A. J., R.A., assistant quarter-master-general (m.c.), for 182 days.

COLVIN, Lieut. J. R. C., B.S.C. (m.c.), for 172 days.

BIRCH, Surgeon-Major E. A., surgeon-superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta (m.c.), for one year.

STODDARD, Major C. H., B.S.C., wing commander 5th Bengal Infantry, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.), for 213 days.

LYONS, Surgeon-Major R. T., M.D., 17th Bengal Infantry, is granted furlough in India (m.c.), for 270 days.

HIGHT, Lieut. E. L., B.S.C., wing officer 1st Punjab Infantry, has been granted an extension of furlough without pay to the 20th April, 1885.

INGLISH, Major D. W. General List, Infantry, wing commander and second-in-command 15th Bengal Infantry, is granted leave in India (m.c.), for 180 days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, June 18.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MOCKLER-FERRYMAN, Lieut. A. F., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Captain J. A. Strachan, dated May 1.

WAY, Colonel G. A., 7th Bengal Infantry, Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating commandant, vice Worsley, on leave, from date of joining.

FIELD, Lieut. C. W., 29th Punjab Infantry, South Wales Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated May 27.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. F. J. B., South Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated May 30.

BULKLEY, Lieut. G. A., 40th Bengal Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment, 42nd Assam Light Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Vyvyan, promoted wing commander.

YATE, Captain W. G., 4th Bengal Cavalry, is detailed for temporary in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, dated June 13.

The following officers, lately employed in the Commissariat Department, are posted to the stations noted for general duty:—

EVANS, Colonel L. E., Bengal Infantry, Fort William.

McNAIR, Colonel E. J., Bengal Infantry, Fort William.

McNAIR, Colonel H. A., Bengal Infantry, Umballa.

CHAMBERS, Lieut.-Colonel W. E., B.S. Corps, Meerut.

CAPEL, Colonel A. W., Bengal Cavalry, Bareilly.

The candidate named below has been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standard:—

WILCOCKS, Rev. J. O. F., M.A., chaplain, Darjeeling, higher standard in Persian.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani on May 4:—

HAYNE, Major A. N., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.

LAWRENCE, Brevet Major R. C. B., 1st Dragoon Guards.

CLARKE, Captain H., R.E.

LUTHINGTON, Lieut. S., M.-3 R.A.

SMYTH, Lieut. V. S., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwick Regiment.

HILLIARD, Lieut. H. N., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwick Regiment.

BEALE, Lieut. H. Y., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment.

GRIFFIN, Lieut. F. G. G., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment.

JACKSON, Lieut. M. G., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment.

MONTAGU, Lieut. H., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment.

RYDER, Lieut. W. I., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment.

HUDSON, Lieut. W., 2nd Battalion North Yorkshire Regiment.

BROWNE, Lieut. G., 1st Battalion Border Regiment.

WATSON, Lieut. E. H., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.

LEICESTER, Lieut. P. F. F., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment.

WARREN, Lieut. P. B., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment.

DICKSON, Lieut. G. J., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.

FITTEEN, Lieut. G. W., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment.

BERRY, Lieut. R. M. de, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

BARROW, Lieut. G. de S., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.

NICHOLSON, Riding Master E. H., 3rd Dragoon Guards.

LAMBKIN, Surgeon F. J., Medical Staff.

DWYER, Veterinary Surgeon J. C., Army Veterinary Department.

ELLISON, Rev. W., chaplain, Jullundur.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are confirmed:

LYSTER—Rohilcund District Order, dated March 15, appointing Colonel H. H. Lyster, C.B., V.C., commandant 3rd Goorkhas, to assume command of the district, vice Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., on special duty, from 14th idem.

CAMPBELL—Mooltan Brigade Orders, dated March 14, appointing Colonel J. P., Campbell, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, to assume command of the brigade, vice Brigadier-General Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., V.C., proceeded to Rawal Pindi on court-martial duty from March 15.

BIRCH—Dated May 4, appointing Colonel A. J. C. Birch, commandant 25th Punjab Infantry, to assume command of the brigade, vice Brigadier-General Sir Hugh Gough, transferred to the Sialkot Brigade.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

CRUICKSHANK, Major J. H. R., Royal Engineers, on private affairs from June 10, until such time as his retirement is announced in the *London Gazette*, in extension of the leave granted to him in G.O.C.C., dated April 10.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BROMHEAD, Lieut.-Colonel Sir B. P., Bart, 2nd in command 40th Bengal Infantry, to be commandant 32nd Pioneers, vice Tucker, vacated, dated June 10.

STONEV, Major G. O., King's Own Borderers, is detailed for duty in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

The following officers are qualified for appointment on the regimental, general, and personal staff of the Army :—

BATTYE, Captain F. D., B.S.C.

GRAVES, Captain S. H. P., B.S.C.

PORTER, Captain A. R., B.S.C.

HARRIS, Captain W. O., B.S.C.

GASTRELL, Captain G. D. C., B.S.C.

MAISEY, Captain F. C., B.S.C.

MONTANARO, Captain A., B.S.C.

HOUGHTON, Captain J., B.S.C.

WHEELER, Captain C. S., B.S.C.

MANSELL, Captain W. G., B.S.C.

BUCKLAND, Captain P. A., B.S.C.

MACKENZIE, Captain T. H., Bombay S.C.

MONTEITH, Captain E. V. P., Bombay S.S.

WINGATE, Major T. O., Staff Corps, is transferred from the Umballa to the Saugor Division Military Works.

SHONE—On relief by Major Wingate, Captain W. T. Shone, R.E., is placed on special duty under the inspector-general of military works.

The undermentioned officer has qualified for employment in the transport branch of the Commissariat Department, under the provisions of Clause 78, Indian Army Circulars of 1883 :—

CAULFIELD, Lieut. A. N., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

HINDE, Major F. H., 22nd Punjab Infantry, to Murree, on private affairs, from April 30 to October 15, under the rules of 1868.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 24.)

GARBETT, Major C. H., deputy commissioner of Singhbhum, to act as deputy commissioner of Hazaribagh.

RENNY, Mr. R. H., assistant commissioner, Palamow, Lohardugga, to act as deputy commissioner, Singhbhum, during absence on deputation of Major C. H. Garbett.

AINSLIE, Mr. E. F., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Hazaribagh, is transferred to Lohardugga, and to have charge of the Palamow subdivision of that district during absence on deputation of Mr. R. H. Renny.

WILKINSON, Major A. R., district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade of district superintendents of police from May 1, 1885, during absence of Colonel H. E. Waller.

HOLMWOOD, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Patna, to be secretary to the District School Committee of Patna, vice Mr. G. A. Grierson.

MÜLLER, Mr. W. C., sub-divisional officer, Goalundo, to act as embarkation agent and superintendent of emigration of that station, in addition to his own duties, during absence of Dr. V. Richards, from the date he assumed charge of the office.

MANSON, Mr. C. F., sub-divisional officer, Kooshtea, to act as embarkation agent and superintendent of emigration of that station, in addition to his own duties, during absence of Dr. V. Richards.

BRANDER—The services of Surgeon E. S. Brander, officiating civil surgeon of Backergunge, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

HARRIS, Surgeon G. F. A., temporary second resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, is confirmed in that appointment.

FINLAYSON, Mr. J. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., is transferred from the Gunduck Division to the Buxar Division, which he joined on the 9th inst.

FURLOUGH.

GREAVES, Mr. R. H., officiating district and session judge of Chittagong, leave for three months, from July 11.

CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Colonel W., commandant, N.B. Rifles, leave for thirty days on urgent private affairs, from the date he may avail himself of it.

LYON, Mr. G. K., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Durbhungah, leave for three months, from the date he may be relieved by Mr. A. T. A. Shaw.

MARTIN, Dr. C. A., inspector of schools, Eastern Circle, Dacca, furlough for fifteen months, from Aug. 2.

SHARP, Mr. H. G., magistrate and collector, Maldah, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

LILLINGSTONE, Major E. G., deputy commissioner, Hazaribagh, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

MACGURE, Mr. H. F. J. T., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Jessore, leave for three months, from afternoon of May 11.

MONTRESOR, Mr. C. E. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Tirhoot State Railway, three months language leave, and three months' privilege leave in continuation from June 1.

HUMFRESS, Mr. G., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is granted by the Secretary of State a further extension of two months leave on medical certificate in continuation of the furlough granted Feb. 4, 1884.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, June 18.)

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. R. E., assistant commissioner, made over charge of the duties of superintendent of the Simla Jail to Mr. H. C. Cookson, assistant commissioner, on June 5.

MACKENZIE, Surgeon A. W., made over charge of the duties of superintendent of the Bannu Jail to Surgeon P. de H. Haig on June 6.

WACE, Lieut.-Colonel E. G., on return from special duty, resumed charge of the office of second financial commissioner on June 1, relieving Mr. H. E. Perkins, who reverted to commissioner and superintendent.

NISBET, Major R. P., C.I.E., on being relieved of his duties as officiating commissioner and superintendent of the Rawal Pindi Division, is appointed commissioner of the Rawal Pindi District, from June 4, vice Mr. R. Clarke, transferred.

CLARK, Mr. W. O., on return from Amritsar, is reappointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Lahore, vice Mr. Dane, from the above date.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. R. E., assistant commissioner, Simla, is appointed to officiate as junior secretary to the financial commissioner of the Punjab, vice Mr. J. A. Grant, from June 6.

HAIG, Rev. H., of the Cambridge Mission at Delhi, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of that station, vice Rev. H. W. Griffith, deputed to the Murree Gallis, from May 28.

GRIFFITH, Rev. H. W., chaplain of Delhi, is appointed chaplain to the troops stationed in the Gallis lying between Chunglagalli and Murree, from May 28.

NIXON—The privilege leave granted to Captain E. B. Nixon, district superintendent of police, Peshawar, is cancelled at that officer's request.

CLOSE—The appointment of Mr. A. H. Close to officiate as district superintendent of police, Peshawar, during the absence of Captain Nixon, is hereby cancelled.

FURLOUGH.

BIRD, Colonel G. C., commandant 1st Punjab Cavalry, is granted leave to Simla on private affairs, from June 20 to October 15.

CLOSE, Mr. A. H., assistant district superintendent of police, Peshawar, has obtained three months privilege leave, from June 15.

DANE, Mr. L. W., officiating deputy commissioner of Lahore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from June 12.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, June 20.)

With effect from June 17, the date on which Mr. R. T. H. Griffith retires from the service :—
WHITE, Mr. E., C.S., officiating director of public instruction, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to be confirmed in that appointment.

With effect from May 21, the date on which Mr. W. Young, civil and sessions judge, 2nd grade, vacated his appointment :—

LEEDS, Mr. R. J., civil and sessions judge, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be confirmed in that appointment.

HUDSON, Mr. W. H., officiating civil and sessions judge, 2nd grade, to be civil and sessions judge, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

BLENNERHASSETT, Mr. W., officiating civil and sessions judge, 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that appointment.

NEWBURY, Lieut.-Colonel F. M., officiating district judge, 2nd grade (Oudh), to be confirmed in that appointment.

GRIGG, Major E. E., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that appointment.

FERRAR, Mr. M. L., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be confirmed in that appointment, with effect from May 21.

CLEGHORN—The services of Surgeon-Major J. Cleghorn, civil surgeon, Allahabad, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

ENGLISH, Lieut. R. A., 2nd Punjab Volunteer Corps, to be lieut. in the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

MURPHY, Volunteer C., to be lieut. in the Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieut. N. C. McLeod, resigned.

DEANS, Lieut. R. R., of the Allahabad Troop, Light Horse, to be captain, vice Captain A. B. Patterson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

GORDON, Trooper J. D., to be lieutenant in the Allahabad Troop, Light Horse, vice Lieut. R. R. Deans, promoted.

POWELL, Mr. R. J., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Lucknow to the Rohilkhand Provincial Division.

FURLOUGH.

BATELL, Mr. S. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Cawnpore-Kalpi State Railway Division, is granted leave for twelve months on medical certificate, from May 19.

SPEEDING, Mr. R. D., magistrate and collector, Moradabad, privilege leave for two months and eighteen days, from July 12.

BULLOCK, Mr. F. S., officiating magistrate and collector of Jaunpur, privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, from July 15.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, June 20.)

MACGEORGE, Mr. H. J., deputy commissioner, Chanda, returned from the leave granted him, and assumed charge of the Chanda district, on the 11th current, from Mr. Lewis Gordon, deputy commissioner.

HENDERSON, Surgeon C., civil surgeon of Hoshangabad, is temporarily appointed to the visiting charge of Narsingpur district, in addition to his other duties.

FOX-STRANGWAYS, Mr. M. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the Jubbulpore district.

CHIRNSIDE, Mr. J. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, June 13.)

ROWLANDSON, Colonel G., is appointed to be assistant cantonment magistrate at Toungoo.

WHITE, Mr. H. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Henzada district.

MUNRO—Privilege leave is granted to Colonel C. A. Munro, district superintendent of police, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

WOOD—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. T. W. Wood, district superintendent of police, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following transfers are ordered :—

OLIVE, Mr. J. W., district superintendent of police, from Tavoy to the charge of the police of the Toungoo district.
SANBURY, Mr. W. A., assistant superintendent of police, from Akyab to the charge of the police of the Bassein District.
WHITE, Mr. H. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Rangoon to the charge of the Myanaung sub-division, Henzada District.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, June 12.)

PATTEN—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. G. A. Patten, assistant superintendent of police, from July 11, 1885, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.
CROUCH, Mr. C. B., district superintendent of police, Sibsagar, is transferred to Nowgong, and is placed in charge of the police in that district.
GRANT, Surgeon D. S. J., M.B., is appointed to officiate in medical charge of the Civil Station at Tezpur, the Lunatic Asylum, Immigration Depot, and Jail, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon R. N. Campbell, M.B., or until further orders.
CLIFT—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. H. W. Clift, executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal-Assam Railway, from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of the same.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 23.)

BRADLEY, Mr. H., C.S., is placed on special duty in the office of the commissioner of salt and abkari revenue from the date of his relief by Mr. Willock.
KERNAN, Mr. Justice, M.A., Q.C., to perform the duties of Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras from the date of Sir Charles Turner's departure from the Presidency.
CONINGHAM, Colonel H. E., superintendent of police, Tinnevely district, to be superintendent of police, Madura district.
KILGOUR, Lieut.-Colonel F., superintendent of police, to be superintendent of police, Tinnevely district.
WILKIESON, Mr. H. F., acting assistant superintendent of police, Malabar district (Malapuram), to act as assistant superintendent of police, Palghat, during the employment on other duty of Mr. H. D. Robinson.
WORSOP, Mr. M. G. A., assistant superintendent of police, Nellore district, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, North Arcot district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. A. P. Agar.
WEST, Mr. A. C. S., acting assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam district, to act as assistant superintendent of police, Nellore district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. M. G. A. Worsop.
The following posting is ordered :—
BODDY, Captain O., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, on return home from military duty, to the IV. Circle for charge of the B. Project division.

The following transfer is ordered as a temporary measure :—

WINTON, Mr. W. B. de, executive engineer, 3rd grade, from the office of the chief engineer for irrigation (Provincial Establishment) to the establishment of the Engineer-in-Chief, Madras State Railway Surveys (Imperial Establishment).

MILITARY.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, June 18.)

BODDY—The services of Captain O. V. Boddy, Royal Engineers, are replaced at the disposal of the P.W.D.
THORNEYCROFT, Lieut. A. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England, for duty at his regimental depot, in relief of Captain Browne.
ARBUTHNOT, Colonel G. A., Cavalry, who has vacated the command of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, is permitted to reside at Secunderabad in the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and will be available for any military duty, other than regimental, to which he may be posted.
TAYLOR, Lieut. W. R., U-1st R.A., is added to the list of officers detailed to attend the garrison class at Bangalore on June 15.
BRADSTREET, Lieut.-Colonel C. R., general list, Infantry, will, on promotion, do general duty under the orders of the general officer commanding Eastern District.
The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—
MANERA, Lieut. J. S. G., wing officer 7th Madras Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Rendle, transferred, dated May 29.
The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed probationers for the Madras Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officers (on probation) of the regiments specified against their respective names :—
FRANCE, Lieut. B. G., 2nd West India Regiment—3rd L.I.
JAMIESON, Lieut. E. W., 1st Battalion Berkshire Regiment—11th L.I.
KAYE, Lieut. J. L., 1st Battalion Berkshire Regiment—10th M.I.
BIRDWOOD, Lieut. G. C. McD., 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment—15th M.I.
MAINWARING, Lieut. C. V., 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—7th M.I.
BROOKE, Lieut. E. S., 15th Madras Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer (on probation), vice Bradstreet, promoted.
The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following postings :—
SHAW, Lieut. A. J., officiating wing officer (on probation) 11th Madras Infantry, to be attached to 9th Madras Infantry, until further orders.
KELAWALA, Surgeon M. J., Indian Medical Department, doing duty Eastern district, to do duty at Trichinopoly, under the orders of the deputy Surgeon-General, H.M.'s Forces, Bangalore Division and Ceded Districts.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 26.)

SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel W., is appointed to act as 2nd grade political agent in the Mahi Kantha during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Wodehouse, or until further orders.
NUTT, Lieut.-Colonel H. N., is appointed to act as 1st assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Phillips, or until further orders.
HANCOCK, Major G. E., is appointed to act as President of the Rajasthanik Court in Kathiawar during the absence of Colonel Watson, or until further orders.
FERNANDEZ, Mr. J. F., city magistrate at Ahmedabad, is appointed to act as cantonment magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Major Madden, or until further orders.
Government are pleased to make the following appointments :—
DE TATHAM, Surgeon-Major H., M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., to be civil surgeon, Nasik, but to act as civil surgeon and superintendent of the medical school, Hyderabad, as already ordered in Government Notification No. 2,156, dated July 10.

PETERS, Surgeon-Major C. T., M.B., to act as civil surgeon, Nasik, during the absence of Surgeon-Major De Tatham, or until further orders.
LINDSAY—The services of Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E. superintending engineer, first class, and engineer-in-chief, Bolan State Railway, are replaced at the disposal of the Southern Maratha Railway Company.

MILITARY.

TURNBULL—The whole of the furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, granted to Surgeon-Major P. S. Turnbull, M.D., I.M.D., is under Rules IX. and XV. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, and no part of it is under Rule XIV., clause 2, as therein notified.
PETERS—The services of Surgeon-Major C. T. Peters, M.D., I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment temporarily in the Civil Department.
ROBERTSON, Captain R. W. P., R.A., commandant No. 2 (Native) Mountain Battery, to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.
BERKLEY, Lieutenant J. E., G.I.P.R. Volunteer Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.
BATTY, Surgeon-Major R. H., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.
ALLEN, Sub-Conductor G. B., warrant officer, Ordnance Department, has been permitted to return to duty.
WALKER—The furlough to Europe for one year and fifteen days on private affairs granted to Capt. J. N. Walker, S.C., deputy assistant adjutant general, Quetta District, by General Order No. 45, dated Jan. 24, is cancelled.
LEASK, Lieut. J., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.
BROWN, Mr. Charles, is appointed to act as engineer surveyor to the Port of Bombay and member of the Board of Examiners for granting certificates of competency to ship surveyors and engineers, also in steam to masters and mates of the Mercantile Marine, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Seabrook, or until further orders.

FURLOUGH.

TWEMLOW—The furlough to Europe for one year and 110 days on private affairs granted to Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., executive engineer, Aden, by General Order No. 163, dated March 18, is cancelled.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, June 27.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

MILNE, Surgeon A., M.B., to officiate in medical charge of 1st Sind Horse during such time as Surgeon Street may be employed in the Civil Department, or until further orders.
NICHOLSON, Colonel M. H., General List, Infantry, to be second in command 27th N.I., vice Lieut.-Colonel Hogg, deceased.
SIMPSON, Captain R. S., S.C. (wing commander 30th N.I.), to be wing officer 21st N.I.
KELLY, Surgeon W., Medical Staff, is transferred from general duty, Presidency, to general duty, Sind Circle, travelling at the public expense.
With reference to G.O.C. No. 221 of the 19th inst., the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following postings in the Judge Advocate-General's Department :—
BALFE, Captain E., deputy judge advocate, to the Northern Circle.
PRIDEAUX, Major R. A., deputy judge advocate, to the Southern Circle.
HEATHCOTE—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to transfer Brigadier-General C. T. Heathcote, C.B., from the Nusseerabad Brigade to the Bombay District.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
LEWIS, Surgeon-Major H. A., I.M.S., to the Neilgherries for 182 days from date of departure, on medical certificate.
TWISS, Veterinary-Surgeon J. T., Army Veterinary Department, to remain in England from July 6 to Nov. 19, 1885, on medical certificate.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. B. B. D., 7th Dragoon Guards, to Poona and Secunderabad, from July 10 to Sept. 10, 1885, on private affairs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 98	to	100
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	99½	to	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½		
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	5 pr. ct.	740
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr. ct.	820
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr. ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	950
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,250
Apollo ...	400	10	310
Bellary ...	1,000	25	575
Bombay Cotton ...	125	4½	200
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600	710
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	160
East India ...	1,000	130	1,170
Fort ...	8,500	300	2,600
French ...	all	45	590
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	350
Manmar M. ...	all	45	265
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	160
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	500
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,270
Sind ...	750	50	690
Volkart ...	1,000	60	725

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	325
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	675
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	100
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ltd. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownagar Mills ...	100	—	321
Bombay United ...	1,000	30	915
Central India ...	500	25	700
Coorla Land and Mill ...	1,000	20	145
Coorla Mills ...	all	—	675
Dhru Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	740
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	590
Golan Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	150
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	800
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,080
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	425
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	440
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	690
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,010
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	840
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	825
Leopold ...	100	5	130
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,550
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	660
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,015
Mazagon ...	250	9	200
Morari Goudass ...	1,000	15	1,400
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	575
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	1,025
Oriental ...	625	15	520
Parrell ...	400	—	140
People of India ...	—	6½	175
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	120
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapur Mills ...	1,000	50	1,370
Soondardas ...	1,000	50	625
Southern India ...	500	20	580
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victori Mills ...	1,000	35	570
Western India ...	1,000	50	625

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	470
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	—	600
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	4,700
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	400

Kemp & Co. ...	175	400
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,120
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	715
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	330

CALCUTTA.—June 26.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	98	0	to
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 98	0	to	—	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	Nominal.	—	—	—	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	100	0	to	100	4
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	100	0	to	100	4
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	to	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1895) ...	Rs. 100	0	to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100	8	to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101	4	to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102	8	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103	0	to	—
5 of 1875 (1908) ...	100	0	to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	100	0	to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95	0	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	186 to 187
Bank of Bengal ...	500	825 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	97 to —
Rohilkund Kumamon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to —
Unconvenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 141 to 142
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 141 to 142
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 67 to 68
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,125 to 1,150
B. Bangurdd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 2 disct.
Do. Do. ferred B. Shares ...	£1 1 to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 200 to 270
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100 31 to 32
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 54 to 55
Burrakur Coal ...	100 135 to 137
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 120 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 73 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 83 to 84
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 95 to 97
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 30 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 190 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 20 to 21
Goosey Cotton Mills ...	200 175 to —
Gourepore ...	100 61 to 62
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 88 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100 51 to 52
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 100 to —
Kamrathbhaty Jute Mills ...	50 100 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 70 to —
Maree Brewery ...	100 125 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 98 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 83 to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100 70 to 62
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100 53 to 54
Riverside Press ...	90 65 to 66
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 245 to 247
Seabpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 35 to 36
Strand Bank Press ...	100 74 to 75
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 95 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 30 to —
Amluckie ...	100 95 to —
Areuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasan (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to 75
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 40 to 42
Do. contributory ...	80 27 to 28
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 165 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 82 to 83
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 68 to 67
Central Cachar ...	100 125 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 90 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 25 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 35 to —
Darjiling ...	100 110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 26 to 28
Dehra Doon ...	100 50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 98 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 38 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 37 to 38
Endogram ...	10 100 to —
Gidde (Darjiling) ...	100 74 to 75
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 25 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	73 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	50 to 51
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Kalacheria (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	par —
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kursong and Terai ...	—	to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to 72
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	30 to 32
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to —
Do. contributory ...	125	—
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutwanporo (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	42 to 45
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	50	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	88 to 89
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to 71
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	160 to 162
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—July 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	86 to 88
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101 to 102
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 102
4 India Enforced Paper ...	76½ to 77½
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	78½ to 79½
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	101 to 103
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	115 to 118
4 Do. ...	98 to 101
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	116 to 120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.Western, Lm. ...	6½	5½ to	6½
Bengal Central, Linn., Shs. ...	5	4 to	5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	142 to	146
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	22 to	23
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	22 to	23
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	23 to	24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Guar., 4 p.c. ...	—	118 to	122
Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	136 to	140
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	120 to	124
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	114 to	118
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	108 to	112
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	120 to	124
Rohika and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	32 to	4
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	118 to	122
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to	—
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	120 to	124
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to	—
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	19½ to	20
Do. do. ...	5	4½ to	5
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17 to	18
Do. Do. Do. ...	15	— to	—
West of India Port., Ltd. ...	20	18½ to	19

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 7th; Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, July 5th.

OUR first note shall express, what we are sure all our readers feel, a sincere wish for the long life and happiness of the BRIDE.

THE latest, news as regards the burning question of the Afghan frontier, continues unsatisfactory, and the political horizon looks black. The Russians have discovered that—so they say—there is a Zulfiar of the plains and a Zulfiar of the passes. The former it was, they tell us, that they “ceded” (his own territory, mind!) to the Ameer; if he wants the latter, he can only have it on condition of letting the Russian troops have the right of way over the passes. A nice way of giving with the left hand and taking with the right!

BUT it is notorious that it was solely on condition of entirely holding the flanking position of Zulfiar that the Ameer gave up Penjdeb, which we have guaranteed him.

THE Russian and pro-Russian Press on the Continent are angry (as we ought to be) at this protraction of the negotiations—though it is a well-devised trick on their part—and have put up the “official news-letter” (as the *Times* calls it), the Political Correspondence, to insert a letter, said to be written as though M. de Giers had dictated it, professing utter disbelief in Lord Salisbury’s sincerity.

THE Russians have procured from the Chinese the expulsion from Kashgar of Mr. Dalgleish (the agent of the Central Asian Trading Company). Let our Government note, that it will soon have to be settled, and finally settled, whether English or Russian influence is to predominate in China. We hope our readers will peruse Mr. Colquhoun’s remarks on the subject, quoted by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*.

REFERRING to some remarks which we deemed it right to make, not long since, on Kashmir, it will be seen of what great importance is the probable demise of the present Maha Rajah. It is of the first moment to have an experienced agent always in the Province.

It is proposed to hold military manoeuvres on a large scale next winter. Two armies, each 20,000 strong, will be concentrated at Umballa and Delhi respectively, and exercised between those places.

WE shall be truly sorry if so ripe and scientific a lawyer as Sir H. Maine should find himself too unwell to undertake the permanent Under-Secretaryship at the Home Office. It is a most important post, though one which has usually been filled rather with reference to personal considerations than to the paramount consideration of ensuring continuity of administration. Secretaries of State “may come, and they may go,” but permanent under-secretaries—well, don’t “go on for ever,” but—for a very long time; and are, in all matters of detail—is not life made up of details?—the real administrators. A man—nay, a statesman—like Sir H. Maine, would be the ideal Under-Secretary at the Home Office.

SOME weeks since we pointed out how entirely we had alienated Persia, and how easy it would have been to secure her friendship. It is better that she should gravitate to Germany than to Russia, though, perhaps, not so

very much better as might, at first sight, be supposed. Yet it is matter of grave importance to read that:—

Wearied of English and Russian intrigues, and convinced of France’s inability to help, the Shah has taken refuge under the all-embracing wings of the Imperial Chancellor. Persia’s main cause of alarm is the possibility that Russia may annex Afghanistan, and thus enclose the Shah’s territory on two sides. Prince Bismarck, however, has established an Embassy in Teheran, and this is tantamount, according to the writer, to an assurance of protection. Another guarantee is thus formed against the outbreak of war on the Afghan frontier, as this would infallibly involve Persian interests, which Germany wishes to protect. The Dictator of Europe would thus also appear to be Dictator in Asia; but it is matter for sincere congratulation that he makes his *début* in the interests of peace. The return which he looks for, on his notorious principle of *do ut des*, is an extension of Germany’s commercial relations with Persia.

Why should Persia ever have had an ally in Asia but ourselves?

It is said that we have to eat a peck of dirt during our lifetime, and we have assuredly often to sup full of horrors. But we do not remember having read a more terrible story than that of people who had to eat the soles of their own feet. Yet such is the account which the *Bombay Gazette* gives of the sufferings of the crew of a vessel shipwrecked some 300 miles from land.

SPECULATION appears rife as to the successor, in the very important office of Commander-in-Chief in India, to Sir Donald Stewart, who, it is said, will soon be appointed to the Council of India (thus filling one of the six or seven vacancies which will soon occur in that distinguished body). The Council loses some of their most experienced members. May the new blood be equal to the old!

As to the Commandership-in-Chief, we are glad to see the name of Sir F. Roberts prominently mentioned. The *Times* justly says:—

Sir F. Roberts is in every respect suited for such a command at such a moment. He is young, active, brimming over with soldierly ardour, and unsurpassed for knowledge of the Afghan question. His appointment would be in the highest degree popular with the army.

The other names mentioned at Calcutta are Lord Wolseley, General Hardinge (whose health is said not to be robust), and Sir H. Norman.

SOME weeks since we referred with pleasure to the offers of military and pecuniary assistance from the Native States of India. Forthwith we heard that Holkar had had been the first to offer aid, that the other Princes and Chiefs had only followed suit, and that even Holkar’s offer was not spontaneous, but had been more than prompted by Sir Lepel Griffin. We did not believe this at the time, but are none the less pleased to see (in the *Times*) the following authoritative *démenti* from Sir L. Griffin himself:—

“I had no conversation with the Maharajah on the subject of his loyal offer to Government of the troops and the resources of his State; indeed, this offer reached me by telegram, when I was visiting the Rajah of Rutlam at a distance from Indore. I have no reason to believe the Maharajah’s action was not altogether spontaneous. Of the great chiefs of Central India, Maharajah Holkar was not the first to offer his services. The first was the chivalrous Princess of Bhopal, who expressed her willingness to aid the Government with her troops either in the Soudan or on the North-West frontier. Her offer was also conveyed by telegraph when I was far distant in Rewah, and I have no doubt that it was as spontaneous and uninspired as that of Maharajah Holkar.”

WE are very glad to see it stated in the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* that the formation of an arsenal at Bellary has been, for some time past, advocated by competent authorities. We now hear that, through the influence of Sir F. Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief in Madras, measures are to be at once taken to establish it, the arsenal at Secunderabad being at the same time reduced to a second class one.

The *Lahore Civil and Military Gazette*, which is usually

practical in its remarks, has the following from Peshawur:—

Peshawur Fort is still littered with arms and ammunition on their way to Cabul, but, as one gazes on that enormous pile of cases, one reflects that charity ought to begin at home, and that those Martini Henry rifles might have been issued to our own native troops, and that Sniders would have been good enough for the tag-rag and bobtail, which the Ameer's army evidently are.

THE Government of Madras is in communication with the Government of India on the subject of the desirability of detailing a suitable ship of war to patrol the Coromandel coast, her headquarters being Madras, and Trincomalee being named as her station at seasons when bad weather is probable at Madras.

WE take the following from the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*. We have every reason to believe the statements it contains to be thoroughly well-founded:—

Russia is most active at this moment in her war preparations. It is entirely through our inactivity during the past winter months that she has been encouraged to be so. While the Volga was frozen, stores and troops of every kind had to be brought by rail to the Crimea, where they were shipped across the Black Sea, where it was in our power to stop them, to Poti. There they had to be transferred by rail to Baku, and reshipped to Krasnovodsk. At this latter place they had to be reloaded into small boats and taken across the bay to Michaelovitch, from whence they were forwarded by rail to Kizil Arvat. From the difficulty of these various transfers and retransfers, and as the lines of rail mentioned are only single, the collection of stores and men to the east of the Caspian progressed but slowly, and up to May we can confidently assert that Russia had not more than 20,000 men across the Caspian, and that these could only be supplied with difficulty, while the line of supply could have been cut by us at any time in the Black Sea. Now that the Volga is clear of ice, troops and stores are being loaded in barges at the three points where the railways abut on that river, and are taken direct to Krasnovodsk without any further trouble. Before the winter comes on again the Russians will have collected sufficient stores to last till the Volga is again open. We can no longer cut the communications of her army, and it is now that Russia, being able to concentrate all the troops and stores she requires, is again becoming aggressive.

THE effect of opium on the human frame has so often been discussed that it has passed into the list of the many subjects on which "doctors disagree." But the following, which we do not remember to have seen elsewhere, and which we take from the *Ceylon Times*, is suggestive. We know that opium temporarily suspends active exertion on the part of the recipient; but that it should also suspend decomposition is to us a novelty. A fact for the homœopathists!—

A writer on the late operations in Tonquin states that he noticed that the bodies of the Chinese killed did not decompose like those of the French. They simply became discoloured, remained almost intact, and, in a word, did not decay, but assumed the appearance of mummies. He suggests the inquiry whether this curious fact be due to the effects of opium smoking? Even the carrion birds, he says, neglected the bodies of the Chinese, with the exception of the eyes.

THE *Prokash* says, as regards the candidature for Parliament of the late Governor of Bombay:—

Sir James Ferguson is a politician of moderate views and good intentions; such men may well be expected to be of some use as members of Parliament. But if it is true that no one has any chance of gaining the ear of the House of Commons, who is not a good speaker—and Sir James unfortunately can hardly be ranked as one—we doubt if he will rise to any position of importance as a member of that body. Moreover, though he is impulsive, and, at times, nobly impulsive too, he is not what one might call a strong politician. But, for all that, a politician like him, who, though a party man, is free from the rancour of party spirit, deserves to succeed.

For ourselves we welcome any man, on whichever Parliamentary bench he may sit, who is free from "fads," and has some practical knowledge of Indian affairs.

MANY members of the Indian Services have distinguished themselves in researches in various departments of Natural History. Cantley and Falconer in paleontology,

Fayrer in ophiology, are known to all. But we doubt if any one has surpassed Mr. Allan Hume (himself, by the way, we believe, the son of a medical man). Such an ornithological collection as he has made seems to border on the fabulous. Fancy 62,000 specimens, besides any number of eggs! The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—

The value and extent of Mr. A. O. Hume's munificent gift to the British Museum is only now beginning to be realised. His collection of ornithological specimens amounts to 62,000 skins of all kinds; and it has cost Mr. Bowdler Sharpe, of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, more than three weeks of uninterrupted labour to pack and send it away. Even now the work is not at an end, for the collection of eggs—in itself no insignificant one—remains to be despatched. It is small wonder, then, that the gift should have been described by Mr. Sharpe himself as "the grandest collection of birds ever made." It represents the labour and learning of a lifetime.

The Geographical Society have, as mentioned in our last number, issued a system of orthography for native names of places, which we gladly subjoin:—

"Taking into consideration the present want of a system of geographical orthography, and the consequent confusion and variety that exist in the mode of spelling in English maps, the Council of the Royal Geographical Society have adopted the following rules for such geographical names as are not, in the countries to which they belong, written in the Roman character. These rules are identical with those adopted for the Admiralty charts, and will henceforth be used in all publications of the society.

"1. No change will be made in the orthography of foreign names in countries which use Roman letters; thus Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, &c., names will be spelt as by the respective nations.

"2. Neither will any change be made in the spelling of such names in languages which are not written in Roman characters, as have become, by long usage, familiar to English readers; thus, Calcutta, Cutch, Celebes, Mecca, &c., will be retained in their present form.

"3. The true sound of the word as locally pronounced will be taken as the basis of the spelling.

"4. An approximation, however, to the sound is alone aimed at. A system which would attempt to represent the more delicate inflections of sound and accent would be so complicated as only to defeat itself. Those who desire a more accurate pronunciation of the written name must learn it on the spot by a study of local accent and peculiarities.

"5. The broad features of the system are that vowels are pronounced as in Italian and consonants as in English.

"6. One accent only is used, the acute, to denote the syllable on which stress is laid. This is very important, as the sounds of many names are entirely altered by the misplacement of this 'stress.'

"7. Every letter is pronounced. When two vowels come together each one is sounded, though the result, when spoken quickly, is sometimes scarcely to be distinguished from a single sound, as in *ai, au, ei*.

"8. Indian names are accepted as spelt in Hunter's 'Gazetteer.'

"COTTON is King, Nigger is not; Dollar is not, Cotton is." Such was the commencement of the most celebrated leading article of modern times, and deservedly celebrated. This is plain speaking. Not the least like the *Times*, of which the Westminster boys were taught to say, very truly, that "*Articulus Ductor*" was "*Nec definitus, nec brevis, articulus*," which, being interpreted, may stand:—

An article not definite, nor brief,
To find out what it means is a relief.

Now, something of this ring of practically knowing what you mean to say, and saying it, we hope and believe we discern in Lord Salisbury's speeches as regards that all-important point, the Afghan frontier, how far we will safeguard it, and, by so doing, safeguard our own territory.

THE news brought by telegraph of the death of General Grant will excite many a reminiscence among those whose recollection goes back a few years. It will not be forgotten how a certain prominent Statesman declared, with the exact amount of accuracy usual in his political forecasts, that Jefferson Davis had created, not a state only, but a nation. Within two years the Confederacy was crushed, and by Grant. Anyone with the smallest foresight would have seen that the occasional running of a blockade in some half-dozen ports in the Southern States

could not compensate for the uninterrupted supply of all munitions of war to the Northern States. But some people "cannot see further than the doorway," as our Dorsetshire peasantry say.

THERE has always seemed to us something uncanny in filling a certain number of niches with a corresponding number of counterfeit presentments, whether painted or sculptured. The last niche but too truly indicates finality. The last Doge of Venice, the last Emperor of Germany (in the Kaisersaal, or Emperor's Hall, at Frankfort), and, unless memory fails us, the last Pope (Pio Nono) who wielded temporal sway, all filled the last place in the halls designed to commemorate a long line of sovereigns. Perhaps some such idea occurred to the *Jam-i-Jamshed* when it wrote, *à propos* of Sir R. Temple's statue at Bombay—

To fill up all the available niches in the Town Hall with costly statues is, we believe, not the proper way to keep alive the memory of those in whose honour the statues were made. Perhaps, in olden times, there was no better place available for these memorials, or it may be that in those days the Town Hall was a more frequented place than it appears to be now. As these statues are placed at present, they are by no means ornaments to the city, and the chances are that sooner or later Government will claim them as Government property, since they have been for a long time in a building which latterly Government have thought fit to call their own.

BUT we must differ from our contemporary as to the safety of these works of art (?). We think there is not one which any reasonable Government would care to claim as State property. They will be like Theseus (*Sedet, æternumque sedebit*), stick to their pedestals *en attendant* the impending New Zealander.

WE have all heard of the 'ologies. Now we seem to be having an irruption of the 'ries. We have heard of the Fisheries, the Healtheries, the Inventories, and, finally, up at Mussoorie, they have got the Doggeries; and a really good show of dogs they seem to have had. Wonderful to relate, the prize for ugliness was *not* carried off by a bulldog; to whom it went, reporter (of *Englishman*) sayeth not.

A LETTER from Colonel Prjvalsky, dated Feb. 10, quoted by the *Times of India*, mentions that he had, in eighteen months, accomplished two-thirds of his journey, having explored some 3,700 miles in the territory on the northern borders of Tibet. "We passed," he says, "the last autumn and winter in the western districts of Zaidam and in the north of Tibet, where we made several geographical discoveries. We arrived yesterday at Lob Nor, where we shall pass the whole of the month of February to observe the passage of birds. In the month of March we shall start for the tour of Kisia. We shall pass the summer on the mountains north of Tibet, and in the autumn return to Turkestan."

THE DEFENCES OF INDIA.—The *Times of India* says:—"So much interest has been recently excited in the naval armaments of the principal seaport towns in India, that perhaps it may interest some of our readers, who are not already behind the scenes, to learn that the Indian Government have for some time past been elaborating a system of torpedo defence. Specially selected officers of the Royal Engineers have been stationed at Calcutta, Rangoon, Bombay, and Kurrachee, with a competent staff of European non-commissioned officers and a company of native sappers and miners. 'Submarine mining and harbour defences' are specially entrusted to these officers, and their work supervised by the Inspector of Submarine Defences. The establishment, exclusive of the pay of the non-commissioned officers and men, amounts in Bengal to 29,320 rupees, in Madras to 20,830 rupees, and in Bombay to 22,120 rupees—yearly 72,270 rupees. The inspector is in constant communication with the Admiralty at home, and every new destructive engine of submarine warfare is critically examined and experimented upon. The department is in a thoroughly satisfactory state, and although, as might naturally be expected, we are not at liberty to state at what stage the defences have arrived, we may state that the defences are of the most efficient stamp."

Chit Chat.

WHAT is the greatest pleasure in life? "Johnny" Davis, of Burmese notoriety, says that, as far as his experience is concerned, he never enjoyed a greater treat than when he split a dacoit's back from the nape of the neck to the waist, *with one blow of his sword*; but then it is not given to every man either to have such a chance, or to be powerful enough to avail himself of it, even if the opportunity did present itself.

"WHEREVER there exists an educated native community there will be some among it who will be sensible of having lost a personal friend." Then Mr. A. S. Harrison, who, at the time of his death, was Principal of the Muir College, Allahabad, has not in vain "strutted on the stage of time."

On dit says that the Duchess of Connaught sent home from Bombay, in H.M.S. *Serapis*, a favourite cat, which her Royal Highness placed in charge of a sergeant of the Royal Artillery; but, alas! on the voyage this faithless and fickle animal presented the world with a litter of kittens. But now came a dilemma; the ship's authorities had power to discharge one cat—the mother. To include the babies was *ultra vires*—so a paper war ensued, with what result is not known to ordinary mortals. The story, if true, is illustrative of "red tape" and its dangers.

THE Chief Court of the Punjab has been setting society by the ears. In the first case a boy-husband of sixteen summers claimed marital rights over a woman, who, on attaining her majority, had married the lord of her choice. The Court restored her to the man chosen for her when both of them were infants. She chanced, too, to be a mother; so her son was thus ruled to be illegitimate, her husband was amenable to the law as having eloped with a married woman, while she herself had indulged in the innocent pastime of bigamy; and yet she had done nothing but marry a person she liked instead of handing herself over to an individual whom some one else liked for her! In the second case a young Muslim husband sued for the restitution of conjugal rights, as his wife had left him, pleading that since her marriage she had embraced Christianity. The Lower Court supported his claim; but, nothing daunted, the woman, at the instance of her missionary adviser, appealed to the High Court, who ruled that, according to Muhammadan law, the adoption of the Christian religion was an act of apostasy, and, *ipso facto*, annulled the marriage. So the pious Muslim lost his wife, plus the costs of trying to retain her, while the fickle pervert gained, it may be supposed, a spouse of the new religion which she had turned to such good account.

CEYLON was in raptures for a time. Buddha's tooth has been exhibited to a flock of admiring devotees. As over 100 priests were present on the occasion, doubtless, from a pious point of view, the ceremony must have been *very* interesting.

DR. T. BLANEY points out the necessity of doing something for the Hindu poor in the time of sickness. He states the case in forcible language:—"Nobody visits their poor in their sickness, and nobody cares for them. They lie panting and drowsy and helpless, in fevers, away from light and fresh air, and die when they ought to recover. If any one at all gives them help, it is neighbours who are as poor and ignorant as themselves, and as a consequence the help is not very useful: thus it is that the poor bear the burdens of the poor. Whatever the religion, this ought not to be. The religion of humanity is, or ought to be, sufficient to convince us that we have all of us a duty to discharge to suffering humanity, no matter who the sufferer may be." All honour to Dr. Blaney.

THE attempt made by Mr. J. C. Douglas to introduce Italian bees into India has been a complete success.

JUSTICE in India commits sad pranks. The fine imposed on a railway servant who was absent without leave was Rs.20 (£2), while a man who ran away with his neighbour's wife escaped scot free for Rs.50 (£5). Evidently wives are at a discount.

It is significant that nowadays in India whenever the villagers find a suspicious-looking stranger in their neighbourhood, they take him for a Russian spy.

"P-S-Y-C-H-E!" exclaimed an old salt, after vainly trying to decipher the name of a yacht at anchor. "Well, if that ain't the darndest way of spelling *fish* that I ever saw!"

WHAT a nice man the Emperor of Abyssinia must be! "He cuts off the noses of those who take snuff, and the lips of those who smoke. Cruel to a degree, he does not, however, take life. He cuts off the feet and hands of the people who offend him. He puts out their eyes by pouring hot tallow into their ears." This monster, forsooth, is a Christian monarch, professing to be guided by the most enlightened principles of religion and piety

"Comparisons are odorous," thus proclaimeth the poet. None the less, a good, honest pagan seems preferable to a drivelling sinner in the guise of a saint.

WHEN Burke, on the occasion of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, had exhausted the powers of vituperation, and emptied upon the head of the devoted statesman the phials of an Irishman's wrath, the great pro-Consul delivered himself of this pithy epigram:—

"Oft have I wondered that on Irish ground
No poisonous reptiles ever yet were found;
Revealed the secret stands of Nature's work,
She saved her venom to create a Burke."

A NEW insecticide has been discovered composed of the dried leaves of a plant, which is fatal to the lower forms of life.

WHAT are the signs and tokens of modesty? Blushing cheeks and downcast eyes proclaim what is England's answer to the inquiry. Not so the Soudanese, who *show their hands in their mouths* when for the first time they behold their dark shining frames in a looking-glass!

LORD DUFFERIN has made an innovation. Instead of giving one large dinner to, say, seventy people, he prefers three repasts with between twenty and thirty guests; and far preferable is the new arrangement.

NEGAPATAM has started a new sect known to fame as "Path-ruites" (from a Portuguese word signifying preacher), all of whom are preachers.

HERE is a quaint sign for a wine merchant's shop:—"Wine sold here, to gladden the heart of man, and very strong spirituous liquors of all kinds to make one as brave as Alexander the Conqueror. None need fear to drink.—Proverbs xxi. 7."

GORDON tells a charming story. Some years ago a man in high place was asked by a lady to recommend her son for an appointment. He promised to do his best; but being an honest man, in making application for the post for his *protégé*, he added that he did not think the youth worth much. In the hurry of the moment he placed this letter in the envelope addressed to the lady; the result being that the latter *never looked on* the offender again.

It is a singular coincidence that there should now be quartered at Dover the identical four officers of the Royal Artillery who, in 1855, when stationed there, took it into their heads to cross the Channel in an ordinary galley, which they duly did, arriving at Calais in about five hours. On their arrival the nephew of his uncle was perambulating the pier. The town was crowded, not a table at a restaurant—let alone a bed—to be had. The news of the arrival, in a galley, of four English madmen was, of course, conveyed to the Prefect, who did not know whether to consign the maniacs, and did not wish them to roam about the town all night, so he consulted "the highest authority," the Emperor, and the latter, a really kind man at heart—*teste* dear old Sir Francis Head—responded by giving the four wild Englishmen a good dinner and a share of his own apartments. Odd enough that the whirligig of time should have brought these four old comrades once more to the same station at the same moment!

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

CIVILISATION OF THE EASTERN IRANIANS IN ANCIENT TIMES.*

Amongst the many nationalities which bend the knee in submission to the Empress of India, none are more deserving of consideration than the Parsis, or followers of Zoroaster. Leaving their native land of Persia on account of their refusal to worship a God whom they knew not, or to do homage to a prophet whose teachings were alien to their thoughts and doctrines, they seem to have clung from generation to generation, to the religion of their ancestors, with a tenacity of purpose which can scarcely fail to excite sympathy and to occasion admiration; indeed, even now, after the lapse of centuries, they retain their creed in much of the primeval simplicity and purity which characterised the religion given to his followers by the founder of the faith. Doraboy Framjee's most interesting work has recently revealed the inner workings of the sect, and drawn aside the veil from their hidden life; Dr. Geiger, in the volume before us, seeks rather to picture the Parsis in the early days, when the "Avesta" still retained the freshness of youth, and the land which gave it birth had as yet escaped the bitterness of oppression.

The ideal standard of individual perfection, from a physical point of view, was, that the man should be tall in stature, slender in form, strong, able, clear-eyed, having small heels, long arms, and

handsome calves; while the woman should be conspicuous for beauty, elegance of figure, and symmetry of shape, having a slender waist and large full eyes; other feminine graces are light complexion, especially about the arms, small slender fingers, and a well-formed bosom. The aim of education was to make the child an able and useful member of the community; "piety in thought, word, and action" being the guiding star of the early Iranians; or the warrior taught his sons the handling of weapons and the use of the bow, the lance, and the sword; the peasant took his children out with him to the plough to scatter seed, or gather in corn; while the priest initiated his offspring into the mysteries of holiness, and taught them to reverence the Creator of Heaven and Earth. Thus time passed on, till youths and maidens were invested with the sacred string, a symbol that they were true, perfect citizens of the State, the men as such entitled to bear arms, to take part in the meetings and councils of the village community; the women in like manner assuming thereon a position in the family circle befitting their years and the "outward and visible sign" of majority with which they had been invested.

Amongst the Parsis, as indeed, with all Oriental nations, marriage is a duty incumbent upon the nation at large; but with them the wife ranks more as the equal of the husband than as his dependent. She is not his slave, but his companion, entitled to all his privileges, and sharing with him the direction and management of the household. Upon the man devolved the duty of labouring with his hands to procure daily food for the family, the wife's sphere of action being indoors attending to domestic wants and comforts. Whether the Iranians of old were restricted to one wife is open to doubt; and there seems a probability that, following in this matter, the instincts of the Eastern nations, they took when able to support them as many as their soul lusted after, though, as a matter of fact, it is equally the fact that pressure of circumstances and the struggle for daily bread forced the large majority of the nation to monogamy. Be this, however, as it may, the Avesta did not prohibit plurality of wives.

Daily life being, according to the tenets of Zoroaster, a conflict with the power of darkness, it behoveth every true believer to be "instant in prayer;" so on rising, washing, dressing, eating, sleeping, the protection of the Ruler of the Universe is invoked, and on special occasions special forms of supplication are employed, impurities must be removed, sins blotted out, bodies purified, and souls cleansed. The religion of the Parsis is essentially a religious faith, its votaries are no idle, slothful sensualists, but watchful, prayerful, devotees, always on the alert to deprecate evil, to supplicate good.

Death is regarded as a separation of the soul and body, though the final divorcement does not take place till three days and three nights have passed; when this interval has elapsed, the body falls a prey to the powers of evil, which send forth a demon known as "Druj-nasush" to take possession of the corpse. This terrible monster is typified by a fly, probably because that insect is always to be seen in the wake of death and corruption; but by a strange superstition a dog is supposed to have the power of scaring away the Evil Being; so it is customary amongst the Parsis to lead this latter animal towards a deceased member of the fraternity; this ceremony of the "Sagdid" completed, the corpse is placed on a "tower" till it resolves itself into its natural elements. Thus much for the body: as regards the soul, Dr. Geiger treats at some length the Eschatology of the Parsis.

On the beginning of the fourth day after death the gates of heaven are opened, and the soul passes over the Bridge which separates Paradise from the mundane sphere; here the Spirit of Justice stands, holding a pair of scales in his hands, ready to weigh good and evil deeds against each other; the balance decides the fate of the trembling expectant. The good pass on, and meet a fragrant breeze wafted from the regions of the blessed, while conscience takes the form of a charming maiden, who hastens to welcome the newly-arrived visitant. This done, the soul enters successively the place of "good thoughts," of "good words," and of "good works;" the fourth, or last stage, being the region of imperishable splendour, where the Creator of Heaven and Earth dwells throughout the endless ages of Eternity with the blessed Spirits of the Just. On the other hand, the wicked soul that has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting" passes towards the region of the condemned; on the way a foul wind coming from the north meets it, while conscience is embodied by an old hag. Then the portals of Hell are opened with its places of evil thoughts, evil words, and evil works; and lastly, there is Jahannam itself, peopled by demons, and furnished by the Prince of Hell with most foul and nauseous eatables, loathsome to the taste of men. The subject is full of interest, and it has been carefully and minutely treated by Dr. Geiger, whose work merits, and will doubtless receive, careful perusal by all those who wish to gain an intelligent knowledge of a sect, small in number, but endued with virtues which have made the name of Parsi synonymous with piety, beneficence, loyalty and honour. A work of praise is due to Darab Dastur Perhotan Saiyana, who has ably translated the German text into English, a task of no inconsiderable difficulty, considering that both these languages are, in his case, foreign tongues.

"Civilisation of the Eastern Iranians in Ancient Times."
By D. W. Geiger. Translated from the German by Darab Dastur Perhotan Saiyana, B.A. London: Henry Frowde. 1885.

KOPAL-KUNDALA, A TALE OF BENGALI LIFE.*

Forced by the waves of the Ganges sacred stream, the bodies of Nobokumar and Kopal-Kundala seemed, as it were, to proclaim once again the oft-repeated truth that in "Death they were not divided." What was the story of their lives?

In the time of the illustrious Akbar it chanced that a solitary wanderer who had left a pilgrim boat on the Ganges in search of firewood found himself alone in the midst of a pathless jungle. Bewildered and perplexed he suddenly came face to face with a maiden of surpassing beauty; but who was this unknown and incomprehensible enchantress? None other than a hapless captive in the hands of an ascetic residing in those parts for the purpose of making human sacrifices to the God whom he had been taught to worship. She herself, indeed, was awaiting her time at the blood-stained altar. But destiny had willed otherwise, and the romantic and accidental meeting of Kopal-Kundala and Nobokumar, led them to link their fates and flee for their lives. The two were now man and wife. When they emerged from the forest, and came to the scene of civilization, the faithful spouse engaged a "palki" (travelling litter) for his wife, but once again the finger of chance turned the current of life; the pair got separated in the darkness, and for a second time Nobokumar became a solitary wanderer. Restless and perplexed, he strayed in every direction, seeking traces of the missing "palki." His search was rewarded by the discovery not of the hapless Kopal-Kundala, but of a matron of no less surpassing beauty and loveliness, who had been robbed and plundered on the road. Gallantry and chivalry prompted him to succour her in her distress, so the two journeyed on till they reached a "rest home," where it happened, too, that the bride of his choice had preceded him. But Nobokumar was true to his queen, and the lady he had rescued, despite her unrivalled elegance, did not shake the fidelity of his love; they parted, she to resume her journey to the Upper Provinces of the north-west, he to continue his way to the land of his home in Bengal.

But the glance of his eyes had enamoured the fickle heart of the lady whom he had befriended: and amidst the gay and licentious pleasures of the luxurious city of Agra, when dallying with princes and toying with a king, her heart wandered to the humbler but more peaceful abode of the citizen of Bengal. Impulsive and headstrong, she suddenly resolved to quit the scenes of her triumphs, and bidding adieu to the monarch Jahangir, who, on the death of his father, had succeeded to the throne of the Moguls, she repaired with anxious steps to the village where Nobokumar resided, and taking up her abode in the neighbourhood, tried to win back a heart she had once possessed, proclaiming herself in due course to the astonished rustic as the *wife of his bosom*, whom he had in bygone years discarded for her faithlessness and misconduct. But in the interval a rival had sprung up in the person of the hateful and hated Kopal-Kundala. Henceforth the energies of the unprincipled Queen of Agra were centred in the death of her who stood between the wife and her husband; her plots, her titles, her wickedness, and the results and ends thereof, will excite interest and repay perusal.

The novel, in the shape of Mr. Phillips's most admirable translation, though essentially indicative of the Oriental school of thought, is by no means devoid of character, and a casual half-hour may be far worse spent than in reading the romantic history of Kopal-Kundala.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- JOHNSTON—June 28, at Dharwar, the wife of J. L. Johnston, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.
KEELAN—June 8, at 20, Canning-road, Allahabad, the wife of E. J. Keelan, Executive Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway, Rawal Pindi, of a son.
MACLEAN—June 7, at Multan, the wife of L. F. MacLean, of a daughter.
MARTIN—June 23, at Lakhibari, Dooars, the wife of R. F. Martin, Esq., of a son.
PEREIRA—June 21, at Nova Goa, Mrs. Joseph J. Pereira, photographer, of a son.
PRITCHARD—June 26, at 30, Northern Staff Lines, Poona, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Hurlock Pritchard, of a daughter, prematurely still-born.
PRIME—July 1, at Madras, the wife of G. Prime, Postal Department, of a daughter.
SKINNER—June 20, at Silcoorie, Cachar, the wife of Edward F. Skinner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- BRAEMER—BURTON—June 29, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. A. L. Onslow, Carl Rudolph Richard Braemer, to Harriette Helena (Etta) Burton, daughter of the late Charles William Burton, Esq., Chief Engineer, s.s. *Oder*.
WEST—OWEN—June 30, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, by the Rev. M. Lamert, M.A., Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. J. P. Ellwood,

Clement West, Resident Engineer, G.I.P.R., Sohagpore, to Florence Emma, eldest daughter of H. P. Owen, Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Nagpore Division.

DEATHS.

- BROWN—July 4, at "The Retreat," Bellasis-road, Byculla Elsie Dunbar, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brown, of Poona, aged 7 months.
LEECH—June 30, at the Scottish High School, Byculla, of gastritis, Mary Anne, the eldest surviving daughter of the late William Preston Leech, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Larchfield House, Kilkenny.
MURPHY—June 21, at Mussoorie, Thomas Murphy, Postal Department, son of the late Captain Barnaby Murphy (Bengal Army) Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, aged 66 years.
MACLEAN—June 18, at Multan, the infant daughter of L. F. MacLean.
RIORDAN—June 16, at Lucknow, Honorary Major and Deputy Commissary Patrick Riordan, late Barrack Master, Bengal Army (Retired List), aged 70 years.
TREVOR—June 29, at Darjeeling, Mabel Mary, wife of Colonel Salusbury T. Trevor, Royal Engineers, aged 43.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- BURNABY—July 18, at Liverpool, the wife of Captain Hugo B. Burnaby, R.N., of a daughter.
COOKE—July 15, at Portland, the wife of John B. Cooke, C.S., of a son.
EDMONDS—July 18, at Christchurch, the wife of Rev. W. J. Edmonds, C.M.S., of a daughter.
FARRANT—July 23, at Farnborough, the wife of Major Farrant, of a son.
FORBES—July 23, at Hatt, Cornwall, the wife of Charles H. B. Forbes, of Bombay, of a daughter.
HENSLEY—July 17, at Brighton, the wife of Fred. F. Hensley, P.W.D., India, of a daughter.
PLUMER—July 23, at Devonshire-place, the wife of Captain H. C. O. Plumer, of a daughter.
SCOTT—July 23, at Rodmersham, the wife of Sir F. S. Scott, Bart., R.N., of a son.
SPRY—July 23, at Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, the wife of Arthur Hume Spry, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- CAMERON—BELL—July 21, at Kensington, Nathaniel Price Cameron to Emily L. Ramsay, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Bell, Member of Council, Bombay.
JEFFERY—BEST—July 23, at St. Paul's, Leamington, Samuel Jeffery, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., and second son of the late Captain Samuel Jeffery, R.N., to Lydia Catherine, third daughter of the late Thomas Best, Esq., of Dod Oak, Shrawley, Worcestershire.
MAY—GOODE—July 22, at St. Pancras Church, Charles W. May, Navigating Lieutenant R.N., son of the late Rev. John May, of Hanwell, Middlesex, to Sophy, fourth daughter of Charles Horn, of Hitchin, and widow of Samuel Simpson Goode.
RODWELL—O'LEARY—July 22, at All Saints', Kensington Park, Charles Raymond Rodwell to Eileen Victoria Josephine, only child of Deputy Surgeon-General E. F. O'Leary, M.D., Army Medical Staff, retired.
ROSS—SMITH—July 22, at Edinburgh, Rev. David M. Ross, M.A., to Isabel, eldest daughter of G. Smith, LL.D., C.I.E., of Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

- BRADY—July 18, at Curragh Camp, Maziere Kyle Brady, Captain R.E., aged 36.
BROWN—July 17, at Stratford, S. Brown, of Southampton and Bombay, aged 53.
CHANDRA—July 18, Mary, beloved wife of R. C. Chandra, Surgeon-Major, Medical College, Calcutta.
EWART—July 19, at Clifton, Colonel R. S. Ewart, late Bengal Army, (retired).
FISHE—July 19, Colonel Nathaniel H. Fishe, late Madras H.A., aged 78.
HENNESSY—July 16, at Edinburgh, Minnie Louisa, beloved daughter of James Hennessy, of Bengal, aged 24.
HILL—July 19, at East Acton, Rosalie Beatrice Constance, youngest daughter of the late H. G. Hill, R.A., aged 11.
JAMES—July 18, at Maida-hill, William B. James, third son of Charles James, Major R.A., aged 76.
ROSS—July 22, at 10, Connaught-place, Mary Countess of Ross, aged 72.
TISDALL—July 16, at Malvern, John K. Tisdall, late Captain R.E., aged 46.
WEBBER—July 17, at Glyn-Dolerwen, near Swansea, from effects of typhoid fever, Felix Arthur Webber, R.N., midshipman, aged 19.

DARJEELING is in straits. There is but one hotel, and that is full to repletion. Here are supply and demand!

WHAT a thing it is to have a bad climate. In early historic times the people on the western coasts of Gaul—the present France—believed that their dead were carried by mariners over the sea to the foggy and gloomy *Britannia*.

* "Kopal-Kundala, a tale of Bengali Life." Translated from the Bengali by H. A. D. Phillips. London, Milner & Co., 1885.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1885.

THE ABOLITION OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

ONE of the inconveniences of a world-wide Empire is that, however you may employ troops of other races than your own, it is always needful to admix a certain leaven of your own soldiers. We had, during the period antecedent to the Indian mutinies of 1857, an average of some 70,000 English soldiers in India. We had also Native troops to the number of 230,000. This proportion of one to three or four was found to be insufficient when the pinch came, and most of our native troops rebelled. Of the European soldiers the most useful, some 5,000 or 6,000 in number, were men who served exclusively in India. The absurdity of the Queen's and John Company's recruiting sergeants bidding against one another in the same market, used to be an endless theme of ridicule for the—too often ridiculous—Press. Yet the evil was more apparent than real. Men had their choice of service in one vast country, or all over the globe. Variety pleases some, as little things are said to please little minds; though, what with the hills and the plains, there is diversity enough in India to satisfy any ordinary appetite. Yet, to transfer a regiment from Canada, where the thermometer is often many degrees below zero, to India, where the same indicator of temperature runs up nearly to half way to boiling point, scarcely seemed the height of wisdom. For this reason, among many others, that much maligned entity, "the wisdom of Parliament," went so far as to place under military discipline the European regiments of the company. Soldiers desire, no more than other folk, to be acclimatised half-a-dozen times, to serve one day near the Pole, and, soon after, under the Equator. But the European Regiments of the East India Company furnished a body of men thoroughly trustworthy and thoroughly inured to the climate. Let it never be forgotten how Neill, with his Madras Europeans, brought up in hot haste from their own Presidency, cleared, in the heat of summer, the 120 miles

from Howrah to Raneegunge in 115 minutes (by rail, of course), and were "the first in at the death" in the North-West. It was a feat which freshly-landed "Queen's Regiments" would hardly have attempted; and what the value of the presence, in the Upper Provinces, of that body of disciplined and acclimatised troops really was, can only be estimated, if one will try to conceive what the condition of affairs would have been, had they *not* been there.

"Superior wisdom" deemed it right to abolish separate recruiting of English soldiers for India. There is not an old Indian, not even those who have benefited by its institution, who will not acknowledge that the Staff Corps has been a needless and costly failure.

The same extravagant policy was pursued at sea as on land.

We had, in the Indian Navy, which had existed, in more or less complete form, since 1600, a fleet of twenty excellent vessels, besides eleven transports, all commanded by officers thoroughly acquainted with the littoral of the Red Sea, the East Coast of Africa, the Persian Gulf, and the whole coast line of Beloochistan and India, and manned by crews well used to the special work on which they would, in the ordinary course of service, be employed; work which, to officers and men fresh from England, would be wholly novel. Every portion of the seas washing these thousands of miles of coast had been repeatedly surveyed, though there are, perhaps, no seas in the world which, on account of the inconceivable number, and constantly varying height, of the coral reefs, it is at once more necessary and more difficult to survey satisfactorily.

Moreover, the Indian Navy undertook the police of the entire waters above mentioned. By systematic patrolling, piracy in the Red Sea and in the Persian Gulf was practically annihilated, and slave dealing, once so prevalent, efficiently checked. Moreover, the duty, to which we are bound by "solemn covenant" to provide for the naval peace of the Gulf, and protect the chiefs along its shore, was most efficiently performed; whereas, now, the chiefs, enjoying the same rights to protection, scarce see a ship of war in a year to show them on what they can rely in case of need. Not to say that the Indian Navy was the best of schools for the acquisition of that colloquial knowledge of Arabic which, in all exigencies of actual service, is infinitely more useful than a merely scholastic acquaintance, however accurate, with the grammar and inflexions of that difficult language.

The knowledge, acquired by experience, of the Oriental seas, was for a long time regarded as a kind of *peculium* of the Indian Navy; and, at a time when the Red Sea is traversed, by almost as many vessels as the British Channel, it is interesting to recall to mind that the first steamer, the *Hindustan*, sent out by the world-renowned Peninsular and Oriental Company, was commanded by a well-known captain (Moresby) of the Indian Navy. And for the best of reasons. There was no Suez Canal. The Red Sea and adjacent waters were not, as now, peopled by ships; and scarce any one but one but officers of the Indian Navy could safely navigate a steamer among the intricate passages, between the coral banks and shoals, which abound at every point.

Nor is independent professional testimony wanting, as will presently appear, to the singular efficiency and exceptional value of the Indian Navy.

One naturally asks why such a service was ever broken up? Sir James Elphinstone, when a Lord of the Treasury, has, perhaps, expressed as pithily as any one what has been lost by this stupid move, originating in a sort of vague, misdirected, idea of uniformity. We quote

from the Introduction to Low's "History of the Indian Navy:—

"I have taken," wrote Sir James, "the greatest interest in a service which had in a short time produced more men of varied ability as diplomatists, surveyors, navigators, and explorers, than any service of similar dimensions in the world; and I could only wonder at the fatuity of a Government in breaking up such an establishment."

An officer whose authority on naval matters will not be denied by any one, the present Lord Alcester, then Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, thus wrote in 1877:—

"No person regretted more than I did the abolition of this gallant service. In my opinion no greater mistake was ever made. It was a service which ranked among its officers some of the finest and best fellows I have ever met during a career of over forty-three years. . . . Their knowledge of Eastern languages, and of the countries in which they served so continuously, countries never or rarely visited at that time by my brother officers, was of the greatest possible service to us all."

The old Indian Navy has been abolished, some hundreds of thousands of pounds have been produced from "the sweat of the mild Hindoo" as the cost of its abolition, and the mischief is done. It is proverbially useless to "cry over spilt milk." But it is not useless to inquire whether, if we cannot altogether retrace our steps, we cannot in some measure repair the mischief occasioned by a stupid blunder. Whether the Suez Canal be, in case of war, blocked or not, it is clear that our own, as well as our enemy's, first objective point, would be Bombay. And, as a gallant admiral, perhaps the highest authority on the subject, wrote to us the other day, "the only remedy is a strong fleet *always* at Bombay, where several docks should exist."

How far this opinion, in which we fully concur, has been acted on, may be gathered from the subjoined extract from the *Bombay Gazette*:—

The East India Squadron does not at present contain one vessel capable of patrolling the high seas in time of war without the assured prospect of finding its destination in Davy Jones's locker or in an enemy's port. And barring two monitors of an obsolete type in Bombay, it has no vessel which would float for half an hour in the defence of our port before the *Vladimir Monomach* with its ten inches of armour, its six 9½-ton and twelve 4½-ton guns, or of the *Minon*, armour-cased seven inches thick, and carrying sixteen guns of the above sizes.

Nothing can be more condemnatory of the neglect invariably shown where Indian interests are concerned, and of the all but invariable plan of giving the Indian Secretaryship, like some sinecure, to the weakest member of the Cabinet.

It does not rest with us to do more than to point out that, considering the "wealth beyond the dreams of avarice" which our seaports in India contain, it is simply an act of fatuity to leave them practically open to an enemy's cruiser. A good many millions would have to be found for the ransom from bombardment of such commercial ports as Bombay, Kurrachee, and Rangoon. No mere expenditure of some £7,000 for all India on a "torpedo establishment" can be considered as more than what medical men call a placebo—something to keep the patient, that is, the Indian public, tolerably quiet, not to mention the moral effect throughout the country of a threatened bombardment of any one of even the smaller ports.

Not to speak of the Surveys which, with coral islands growing apace throughout the Indian seas, are, practically, almost in abeyance. What would be the outcry if a brand-new ironclad going out to India—if poor India ever saw such a thing—came to be lost on a coral reef which had grown up, since the last survey, years ago, sufficiently to sink her, and possibly half her crew?

We commend the entire subject, to which we propose to recur, to the earnest, and very early, attention of any Government which desires to do even-handed justice as between England and India.

OBITUARY.

THE death of General Ulysses Grant, the subduer of the Confederacy of the Southern States of America, and the President for two terms of four years of the United States, deserves, perhaps, more space than we can spare for a full notice of the event. We extract from the *United States Gazette* a few remarks on the earliest points in his career. He had lingered so long that some faint hopes were entertained in the States that he might ultimately recover. General Grant was one of the great military figures of the age, although posterity will hardly rank him as among the greatest generals. What was needed was resolution, determination, and will, and these General Grant possessed to a consummate extent. He recognised that the only plan to conquer the Confederates was to wear them down, and he set to work with his iron will to do so. He had unlimited resources at his back, practically unlimited forces, while the Confederates were almost bare of resources, cut off from the outside world, limited as to means. In such a contest the issue could not be doubtful, if the general in command of the superior forces had but the resolution to shrink from no expenditure of life to carry out his object, and was backed by men equally determined. Supported by Lincoln and his Cabinet, Grant set to work to wear out the Confederacy, and he succeeded; but the loss of life that the process entailed was something terrific. Grant had the power of inspiring not only his men, but the nation, with absolute confidence in him, and this is undoubtedly one of the highest and most useful attributes that a general can possess. Had he not possessed it, he could never have carried his campaign to a successful issue. No general was more simple in his tastes, more unaffected, or more modest. It is a pity that he accepted the Presidency, for he was assuredly no statesman. But, taken all in all, Grant was a great man—certainly one of the great men of his age.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Gen. G. W. Bishop, Inf., Surg.-Maj. P. Cullen, M.D., Maj. C. E. Hallett, S.C., Maj. G. R. J. Shakespeare, S.C., Lieut. C. A. R. Browne, R.E., Maj.-Gen. T. Wright, C.B., S.C., Maj. F. S. Carr, B. Inf., Surg.-Maj. J. Scully.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. T. R. Byng, S.C., Lieut. H. D'O. Keary, S.C., Lieut. W. H. Lowry, prob. for S.C., Col. Rowland Farrer, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. A. M. Phillips, S.C., Col. T. Kettlewell, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. G. F. Smith, F. B. Bryant, F. C. Berry, C.I.E. (Cov.), C. H. Brereton.

Bombay Estab.—H. C. Davidson, E. H. Hearn, H. F. Ommanney (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. R. H. Palmer, S.C., three months; Maj. A. B. Clare, B. Inf., six months; Maj. W. F. Trotter, S.C., four months. *Madras Estab.*—Lieut. Col. R. T. Chapman, S.C., three months; Capt. B. T. M. Gompertz, S.C., one year.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. Phayre (Cov.), one month's furlough; J. Douglas six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. K. McLeod.

Madras Estab.—Col. W. S. Hunt, S.C., Surg. W. F. Thomas, Col. H. M. S. Clarke, S.C., Surg. F. C. Reeves, Col. H. Preston, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. L. Biscoe, T. Jolly, W. A. Dangerfield, C. H. Vowell (Cov.), H. J. S. Cotton (Cov.), F. C. Anderson (Cov.), T. E. Curry, S. J. Kilby, R. W. Trafford (Cov.), C. P. Casperez (Cov.), P. W. Dangerfield, L. A. Light.

Madras Estab.—F. Hensley.

A LADY not long ago paid a visit to a Government department in this country charged with the care of letters; on her return she narrated to her astonished friends thus:—She had been to see some "general" whom she knew not. "The military officer" turned out to be the "Postmaster General."

"They cannot possibly make Lord Randolph Churchill Secretary of State for India," say the Indians, "it would never do to violate the maxim *ne puero gladium*." But it is done, and why not? His chief disqualification is that he knows where Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay are without reference to an expert.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—July 19, Joseph Ferrers (s), Calcutta ; Prins Alexander (s), Bombay.—20, Inchborva (s), Bombay ; Rewa (s), Calcutta.—21, Bokhara (s), Bombay ; Cathay (s), Calcutta ; Pendragon, Rangoon ; Tanjore, Rangoon.—22, Clan Mackenzie (s), Bombay ; Gulf of Akaba (s), Bombay ; Loodinia (s), Bombay.—23, Clan Mackintosh (s), Calcutta ; Mira (s), Calcutta.—25, City of Agra (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—July 20, Khedive (s), London ; Kerbela (s), London.—21, Indus (s), Colombo.—22, Medusa (s), Trieste ; Asia (s), Liverpool.—25, Lawada (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—July 19, Engineer (s), London.—21, Clan Grant (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—July 25, Clan Sinclair (s), Clyde ; Clan Macarthur (s), Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 19, Otway Tower (s), Kurrachee.—22, Bengore Head (s), Bombay ; Teheran (s), Bombay ; Victoria Cross, Calcutta.—23, Clan Cameron (s), Bombay ; Kepler (s), Bombay.—25, City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—July 20, Clan Ogilvie (s), Liverpool.—22, Teheran (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—July 19, Lalpoora (s), London.—20, Manora (s), London ; Clan Grant (s), Liverpool.—22, Duke of Argyll (s), London.—25, Capella (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, July 29 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 6 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 10.

For Bombay : Mr. V. Bayley, Colonel O'Grady-Haly, Lieut. C. H. Milne, Mrs. Morrison. *From Venice* : Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Birks. *From Brindisi* : Mr. C. E. Frost, Lieut. Hodgson, Rev. J. H. Blunt, Mr. Bayne.

For Port Said : Mr. and Mrs. Hasted.

For Suez : Bandmaster Hetherington, Broster, O'Brien, Francis, Godfrey, and Scott.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, July 29 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 6 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 10.

For Calcutta : Mr. F. Seconde, Dr. J. Welch, Mr. R. Moseley.

For Malta : Master Ravenhill.

For Madras : Conductor Lennon.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Aug. 5 ; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Aug. 13 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 17.

For Bombay : Mr. W. Drid, Mr. and Mrs. Cutter, Mr. R. H. Story, Mr. J. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. Howard, Miss L. Breach, Mrs. Cavell, son, and daughter, Mr. G. Shoebridge, Mr. T. Mankin, Surgeon F. A. Rogers, Mrs. Hogg and child, Lieut.-Colonel Ommamey, Colonel G. S. White. *From Brindisi* : Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth, Mr. R. C. Barker.

For Suez : *From Venice* : Colonel Kingscote.

For Aden : *From Venice* : Capt. J. S. King.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Aug. 12 ; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Aug. 20 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 24.

For Madras : Rev. — Hill.

For Calcutta : Mr. H. C. Hoyle, Mr. G. McLaran.

For Bombay : Rev. — Lochée. *From Brindisi* : Major V. Phelps, Mr. Wood, Mr. T. J. P. Jeffery, Capt. G. Adye.

For Colombo : Major and Mrs. Clutterbuck and child, Mr. T. W. Hall.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Aug. 19 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Aug. 27 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 31.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. C. C. Elliott. *From Venice* : Mr. and Mrs. H. Miller, Mr. Masters, Miss Masters, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Anderson. *From Brindisi* : Mr. R. F. Springett, the Regent of Kohlapur, Mr. A. D. Wilkins.

For Alexandria : *From Venice* : Lieut.-Colonel A. Haggard.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Aug. 26 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 3 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 7.

For Calcutta : Miss M. E. Romanes, Miss Nicholls. *From Venice* : Mr. Livesey.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Aug. 26 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 3 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 7.

For Port Said : Miss Evans, Miss Sapongi, Mrs. Sapongi, Mr. Evans and son.

For Bombay : Mr. James Milne. *From Venice* : Dr. A. S. Lethbridge. *From Brindisi* : Mr. E. H. Man, Mr. W. R. S. Jones, Mr. G. K. Wasey.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Sept. 2 ; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Sept. 10 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 14.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Hill, Mr. J. Scrafton, Mr. Raleigh, Mr. Howell. *From Brindisi* : Mr. Primrose.

For Malta : Brigade-Surgeon Colahan.

S.s. *Indus*, from London, Sept. 9 ; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Sept. 17 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 21.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Phipps Lincke, Mr. H. Harraden, Mr. W. Spink, Mr. Gapwell, Mrs. Rattray. *From Brindisi* : Mr. C. M. Casperiz.

For Madras : Mr. E. Thurston.

For Bombay : Mr. W. S. Haig, Mr. B. Pyrke, Mrs. Brockman and two children. *From Brindisi* : Mr. and Mrs. Verner.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 16 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Sept. 24 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 28.

For Bombay : Colonel A. E. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Douglas, Mr. A. Butter, Mr. W. Bull, Mrs. Marsh and child, Miss Greenfield, Miss Falconer, Miss Bolton. *From Venice* : Colonel and Miss Phillips, Mr. C. P. Bird, Mrs. Grierson, Mr. J. H. Thomson. *From Brindisi* : Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crawley, Mr. Cotton, Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Kilgour and child.

For Malta : Mrs. Wilkie, Miss Dealtrie.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Sept. 23 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Bombay : Dr. K. McLeod, Mrs. Meryweather, Mr. W. A. Baxter. *From Brindisi* : Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Millett, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Conolly. *From Venice* : Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, Sir C. and Lady Petheram, Mr. Vining and two daughters, Mrs. Delins, Mrs. Eck, Mr. J. G. Rennie.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Sept. 23 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Billing, Mrs. Chandin, Mr. C. F. Worsley, Mr. and Mrs. Englebright.

For Madras : Mr. L. Duncan and child, Mrs. Drake-Brockman and two children, Miss Annesley.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Aug. 5.

For Colombo : Mr. D. Butler Fellowes, Mr. E. Campbell.

For Madras : Colonel W. J. Hunt.

For Calcutta : Rev. E. C. Solomon.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, to sail Aug. 12.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Sowden and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Lalpoora*, to sail Sept. 16.

For Calcutta : Mrs. and Miss Gordon.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Sept. 30.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Shelley and child.

For Madras : Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Horsfall and child.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Donald Mackinnon

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, July 3.

From London : Mrs. Wright, two daughters and son, Lieuts. C. E. Lloyd, Ransom, Mardall, Knatchbull, H. L. Allan, G. C. Berdwood, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. J. W. Johnson, Lieut. M. B. Birdwood, Mr. Abdul Guffor, Mr. Thomas Pillow, Manuel de Suza, Mr. J. Everett.

From Venice : Mr. and Mrs. Vaxdon, Miss Stratford, Capt. Hamilton, Surgeon-Major Batty, Mr. R. Carevus.

From Brindisi : Mr. J. W. H. Willock, Colonel W. Hill, Mr. J. Franare, Lieut.-Colonel Rolland, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. J. E. Down, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. J. Finlay, Mr. Voight, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. G. Zander, Sirdar Thacker Sing and Sons, Mr. T. Thomson.

From Suez : Mrs. Fish, four children and one infant, Mr. Mgle.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. H. Weighell, July 21.

From Bombay : Capt. W. Newell, Colonel and Mrs. J. D. Hall, Surgeon A. H. Miller, Messrs. Measor, J. Robertson, Rivington, W. Mackenzie, R. Warner, Leith, G. Galpin and children, Polson, Tervet, Hawker, Slidel, J. Apps, G. Smith, Monk, Stephenson, Woodburne, C. T. Horner, Farley, Mrs. Apps and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Ablitt and child.

From Port Said : Miss Griffiths.

From Marseilles : Messrs. C. Wakefield, G. Dickinson.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Tanjore*, July 24.

From Bombay : Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. F. Thezza, Mr. F. Zaffiam, Mrs. Zaffiam and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Bliss, Miss Jessop, Master Jessop, Madame Nubar Pacha, Madame Tayrane Pacha, Surgeon-General O'Nial, Dr. Binet, Mr. S. D. Young, Mr. A. Leventhorpe, Mr. L. Beryl, Mr. J. Busted, Mr. R. E. Nelson, Surgeon-Major Davidson, Capt. H. Ransome, Mr. R. T. Keene, Mr. H. A. Stuart, Mr. G. Bruce, Mr. J. W. Darwood, Mr. R. R. Wallar, Mrs. Wallar and infant, Mr. J. B. Spooner, Mr. E. Ball, Mr. W. Grossman.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. E. M. Edmond, left Bombay, July 3.

For London : Mrs. Parsons, infant and nurse, Lieut. A. K. P. Bauden, R.N., Mr. W. I. Hubbard, Miss N. Needham, Mrs. Tweedie and maid.

For Brindisi : Major and Mrs. E. G. Lillingston, Mrs. Eggar.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. W. T. Webber, left Bombay July 7.

For London : Mr. J. J. Dunsford, Mr. Fred. Icely, Colonel R. A. Wanchope, Lieut. Milward, Mr. J. Clegg.

For Brindisi : Mr. Wood, Capt. H. Ransom, Mr. R. E. Nelson, Mr. H. A. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Walter and infant, Mr. Louis Bergl, Mr. G. B. Spooner, Mr. Bruce, Mr. John Bristed, Surgeon-Major James Davidson, Mr. A. Lenenthorne, Mr. Darwood.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 27.)

HEWETT, Mr. F. J. K., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from July 16, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

HAWKINS, Surgeon F. D. C., officiating medical officer, 13th Bengal Lancers, is deputed temporarily for duty under the orders of the engineer-in-chief, Sind-Perhin Railway.

CLEGHORN, Surgeon-Major J., M.D., civil surgeon, Allahabad, to act as surgeon-superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch.

BEVERLEY—H.M. has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. Beverley, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal from May 8.

BAIRD—The services of Major A. W. Baird, R.E., deputy superintendent, Survey of India Department, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce, from July 11 or earlier date.

MOSELEY—The services of J. E. P. Moseley, superintendent of levies in Beluchistan, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, from June 27.

DOBSON, Surgeon-Major A. F., M.B., officiating residency surgeon at Bangalore, is confirmed in that appointment from May 20, consequent on the seconding of Surgeon P. H. Benson, M.B., for service under the Mysore Government.

WADE, Lieut. J. M., R.E., is appointed to the Military Works Department as assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from June 5.

The following promotions are made in the establishment of the Barrack Department:—

INGLIS, Conductor J., from temporary barrack master, 1st class, to barrack master, 1st class, permanent.

COLEMAN, Sub-Conductor S. J., from temporary barrack master, 2nd class, to barrack master, 2nd class, permanent.

CAHILL, Conductor H., from barrack master, 2nd class, to barrack master, 1st class, temporary.

JOHNSTONE, Sub-Conductor T., from assistant barrack master to barrack master, 2nd class, temporary.

POPE, Mr. A. W. U., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is transferred from the establishment under the control of the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways.

KEENE, Mr. C. J., Class II. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is, on return from furlough, posted to the establishment under the control of the Government of Bengal.

MILLS—The transfer of Mr. J. C. Mills, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, from the establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways is cancelled.

HOME, Major F. J., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as chief engineer and joint secretary to that Government of Public Works Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Forbes, R.E., or until further orders.

CORBETT, Major F. V., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, vice Major F. J. Home, R.E.

SMALLMAN—The services of Mr. H. F. Smallman, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, are

placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

FURLONGS.

WATERHOUSE, Lieut.-Colonel J., assistant surveyor-general, in charge photo office, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 13th July next.

SPANKIE, Mr. G. T., reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court at Allahabad, has been granted six months' leave of absence from the 1st prox., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

CROMMELIN, Mr. C. A. R., Class IV. of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for three months in extension of the furlough previously granted him.

MILITARY.

DANDRIDGE, Brigadier-General E., Bengal S.C., to the divisional staff of the army, temporarily, vice Major-General T. Wright, C.B., proceeded on furlough, dated June 8.

NORMAN, Colonel F. B., C.B., Bengal S.C., to the brigade staff of the army, temporarily, with the rank of brigadier-general, vice Brigadier-General E. Dandridge, dated June 11.

URMSTON, Captain H. B., Bengal S.C., wing officer 6th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, from June 10.

PICOT, Lieut. H. P., Bengal S.C., wing officer 29th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, from April 17.

HANCOCK, Surgeon J. G., Punjab Frontier Force, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be medical officer, dated March 16.

FULLERTON, Captain J. C., Beluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be major-commandant, vice Major J. E. P. Mosley, who has resigned that appointment.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

LYNCH, Captain J. B., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for 184 days.

KELLY, Surgeon-Major J., M.D. (m.c.), for six months.

SAXON, Second Grade Apothecary S. (m.c.), for six months.

The following promotion is made in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

WILMER, Major J. R., to be lieutenant-colonel, from June 22.

ROBERTS, Lieutenant C. A., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on temporary half-pay, subject to Her Majesty's approval, dated April 19.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 1.)

CARNDOFF, Mr. H. W. C., assistant magistrate and collector, Hajepore, Mozufferpore, is vested with the powers of a collector.

GENNE, Mr. C. A. C., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Dehree, is appointed to act as sub-deputy opium agent, Shahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. F. Peppe, or until further orders.

BABTIE, Surgeon W., is appointed to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Dum Dum in addition to his other duties, vice Surgeon J. O. G. Sandiford.

The Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotion in the engineer establishment of the P.W., from Jan. 1:—

BEHRMANN, Mr. A. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.

TOOGOOD, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, Mahanuddy division, is granted privilege leave for three months.

NORMAN, Mr. M. J. J. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Balasore division, is appointed to be executive engineer of the Mahanuddy division, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. H. Toogood, or until further orders.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, June 27.)

KILVERT, Mr. F., deputy collector and extra assistant commissioner, Tarai, is appointed to officiate as superintendent of the Tarai district in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege of Mr. J. C. Macdonald.

HOSKINS, Mr. C. J. A., assistant district superintendent of police, Allahabad, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Mainpuri.

GRAY, Mr. P., junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W.P., on relief by Mr. J. P. Hewett, is posted to the Allahabad district, as assistant magistrate and collector.

From June 13, the date on which the services of Colonel O. L. Smith, deputy inspector-general of police, N.W.P. and Oudh, were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department:—

OLIVANT, Lieut.-Colonel A., district superintendent of police, 1st grade, to be deputy inspector-general of police, N.W.P. and Oudh.

RYVES, Local Lieut. T. J., district superintendent of police, from the old 2nd to the old 1st grade.

KNYVETT, Mr. R. E., district superintendent of police, from the old 3rd to the old 2nd grade.

COURT, Mr. F. W., district superintendent of police, from the old 4th to the old 3rd grade.

From June 1, the date on which Major F. E. Wiggins, district superintendent of police, old 3rd grade, proceeded on furlough:—

YEATMAN, Mr. C. E., district superintendent of police, old 4th grade, to officiate in the old 3rd grade.

DAVIS, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, old 5th grade, to officiate in the old 4th grade.

SPANKIE, Lieut. J. P. W., cantonment magistrate, is transferred from Jhansi to Cawnpore in the same capacity.

HOLMS, Mr. J. M., assistant magistrate, is transferred from Allahabad to Etawah.

RYVES, Lieut. T. J., local district superintendent of police, is transferred from Bahraich to Allahabad.

ALONE, Mr. B., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Allahabad to Agra.

SMITH—The services of Colonel O. L. Smith, deputy inspector-general of police, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, from June 13.

WHEELER—The services of Colonel F. Wheeler, cantonment magistrate, Cawnpore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, from June 13.

BAKER, Mr. F., superintendent, Dehra Dun, is placed in charge of the settlement operations in that district in addition to his other duties, from date of taking over charge from Mr. Ross.

FURLONGS.

MACPHERSON—The private leave granted to Mr. J. Macpherson, joint magistrate, Meerut, is hereby cancelled.

GARSTIN, Mr. N. A., district superintendent of police, Rai Bareilly, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

RUTLEDGE, Surgeon-Major E. B., civil surgeon, Jaunpur, is allowed privilege leave for three months from July 15.

HORSFORD, Lieut.-Colonel N. M. T., officiating deputy commissioner, Hardoi, has been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days from July 25.

SAUNDERS, Mr. A. L., assistant magistrate and collector, Etawah, has been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days from July 20.

BIRD, Mr. H. M., joint magistrate, Cawnpore, has been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days from July 18.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, June 25.)

WOOD, Major H. M. M., deputy commissioner, Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from June 12.

DANE, Mr. R. M., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Jullundur, from June 12, vice Major H. M. M. Wood, proceeded on privilege leave.

ROSS, Colonel A. G., second in command 1st Sikh Infantry, and officiating commandant 5th Punjab Infantry, to rejoin his regiment, the 1st Sikh Infantry, and to officiate as commandant, vice Colonel H. C. P. Rice, vacated.

STEWART, Colonel G., Queen's Own Corps of Guides, and officiating commandant 6th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry during the absence of Colonel C. E. Stewart.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 27.)

GORDON, Mr. L., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Seoni. Mr. Gordon assumed charge of the Seoni District from Mr. L. Carey, C.S., on the 16th current.

BROWN, Surgeon S. H., M.D., having reported his arrival from the furlough granted him, is temporarily posted to Betul as civil surgeon.

MEIKLEJOHN—On being relieved by Dr. Browne, Dr. Meiklejohn will proceed to Narsinghpur, to which district he is posted as civil surgeon.

CAREY, Mr. L., S.C., on being relieved of the office of deputy commissioner, Seoni, is transferred to Nagpur, and appointed to be registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court. Mr. Carey assumed charge of the office of registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, on the 24th current.

GARLAH, Mr. T., officiating district superintendent of police, Bhandara, on being relieved by Mr. Coles, will revert to his substantive appointment of police, 2nd grade, B division.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, June 20.)

MOLLY, Mr. E. H., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Salween district for such time as he may be in charge of the current duties of the deputy commissioner.

ARMSTRONG—A license to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in the province of British Burma has been issued to the Rev. W. F. Armstrong, of the American Baptist Mission, Moulmein.

The following promotions are ordered in the British Burma Commission, with effect from June 7:—

ADAMSON, Captain C. H. E., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.

RAIKES, Captain F. D., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

IRWIN, Mr. A. M. B., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

BATTEN, Mr. H. G., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to be assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

The following transfers are ordered:—

GATES, Mr. F. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, from the charge of the Myede sub-division of the Thayetmyo district to Rangoon.

EALLES, Mr. H. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, on being relieved by Mr. Gates from Rangoon to the charge of the Myede sub-division.

MOLLOY, Mr. E. H., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed temporarily to the current duties of the deputy commissioner of the Salween district, in addition to his other duties.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, June 24.)

ROLFE—The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. J. H. Rolfe of his commission as lieutenant in the Sibsaigar Mounted Rifles.

HILL—The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. C. Hill of his commission as lieutenant in the Lakhimpur Mounted Rifles.

KELLEHER—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. J. Kelleher, C.S., district and sessions judge of Sylhet, and sessions judge of Cachar, from July 10, or from the subsequent date upon which he may be relieved of his duties.

MADRAS.

—0—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 30.)

DAVIES, Mr. J. A., to act as district and sessions judge, Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. G. A. Parker, on other duty, or until further orders.

MOBERLY, Mr. H., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. P. W. Moore, on other duty, or until further orders.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned police officers to institute prosecutions under the Act for offences committed in their respective districts:—

AGAR, Mr. A. P., acting superintendent of police, Malabar district.

ROBINSON, Mr. H. D., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Nilgiris, Coimbatore district.

SULLIVAN, Mr. H. E., acting assistant superintendent of Madura District.

GADSDEN, Mr. E. H., assistant superintendent of police, Coimbatore District.

KERNAN—The Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan, M.A., Q.C., to officiate as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, from the date of Sir Charles Turner's retirement until some person has been appointed by H.M. to the office of chief justice of the same court and has entered on the discharge of the duties of such office.

CAVENDISH, Mr. E. L. F., acting assistant superintendent of police, Malabar, to officiate as superintendent of the district jail at Tanjore, sub pro tem., until further orders.

TYRREL, Mr. J., keeper of H.M.'s Penitentiary, Madras, to officiate as superintendent of the district jail at Palamcottah, sub pro tem., until further orders.

TURNER, Hon. Sir Charles, Kt., C.I.E., is permitted to resign the office of Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras from June 30.

UNDERWOOD, Lieut.-Colonel T. O., Staff Corps, to officiate, without prejudice to his military duties, as Government Agent, Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends until further orders.

EVANS—The services of Surgeon J. W. Evans, Nayar Brigade, Travancore, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from date of relief by Surgeon Keess.

MORANT, Lieut.-Colonel J. L. L., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to the charge of the II. Circle from date of Mr. J. W. Rundall's departure and until further orders.

The following transfer is ordered:—

CORMAC, Sub-Conductor J., temporary engineer, from the No. II. Tank Division, to the IV. Circle, for duty in the West Coast Division.

The following promotions are made from date of Mr. Rundall's departure on furlough:—

MONTGOMERIE, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E., to be superintending engineer, second class.

PENNYCUICK, Lieut.-Colonel, J., R.E., to be superintending engineer, third class.

MORANT, Lieut.-Colonel J. L. L., R.E., to be superintendent of works, temporary rank.

KERNAN—The Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan made and subscribed the statutory declaration and entered upon the execution of the duties of the office of Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, on June 24.

CLARK-KENNEDY—The Commissary-General has granted accumulative privilege leave of absence to Lieut. A. H. Clark-Kennedy, sub-assistant commissary-general, for ninety days from July 1, or date of departure.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

CLEMENTS, Lieut. C. H., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, dated May 12, 1884.

MAXWELL, Lieut. F. D., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, dated Sept. 10, 1883.

HAWKS, Lieut. T. B., 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, dated Dec. 24, 1883.

FURLOUGHES.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

MALTBY, Captain F. C., Staff Corps, wing officer 16th Regiment Madras Infantry (m.c.), 182 days from June 15.

The undermentioned warrant officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

SMITH, Sub-Conductor G., Ordnance Department, three months (m.c.).

XAVIER, First-grade Apothecary B. L., is transferred to the Retired Pension List of Rs. 100 per mensem, dated July 1.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officers to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval from the dates specified:—

CORNISH, Surgeon-General W. R., C.I.E., dated June 1.

LAMPEN, Colonel J., Staff Corps, dated March 29. JOSEPH, Deputy Surgeon-General J. M., M.D., is permitted to retire from the service from July 1, subject to H.M.'s approval, on a pension of £950 per annum.

EVANS—The services of Surgeon J. W. Evans are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C.in.-C.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, June 25.)

STEVENSON, Lieut.-Colonel E. M., Staff Corps, will do general duty under the orders of general officer commanding the Eastern district.

KAYE—So much of G.O.C.C. as refers to Lieut. J. L. Kaye, 1st Battalion Berkshire Regiment, is cancelled, that officer being transferred as a probationer to the Bengal Staff Corps.

TAYLOR—So much of G.O.C.C. as refers to Lieut. W. R. Taylor, is cancelled, that officer having been detailed for the garrison class at Bangalore.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

KELAWALLA, Surgeon M. J., 11th Regiment Madras Infantry, doing duty Eastern district, to the officiating medical charge, vice Surgeon Wilkis on other duty, is cancelled.

GODFREY, Lieut.-Colonel G., 28th Regiment Madras Infantry, General List, Infantry, to officiate as wing commander.

FURLOUGHES.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

ELLES, Brigadier-General W. K., C.B., A.D.C., Brigade Staff, commanding the Nagpore Force, privilege leave for sixty days from July 1.

SMALLEY, Lieut.-Colonel F., Infantry General List, for six months, from June 16.

MAXWELL, Lieut. F. D., officiating wing officer 10th Madras Infantry, from June 29, for sixty days, on private affairs.

TODD, Mr. A. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for two years from date of relief by Sub-Conductor J. Cormac, temporary engineer.

CAMPBELL, Captain D. McNeil, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is granted special examination leave for three months from July 22.

DUTY of every kind has in it the elements of pleasure, and, if we do not discover and appropriate them it is our own fault. If we study the principles of our life-work, dwell upon its details, and strive to perfect it as much as possible, we shall insensibly learn to love it, and feel no sacrifice for it a burden.

SYDNEY SMITH's recipe for cheerfulness is not to have one motive only in the day for living, but a number of little motives. A man who from the time he rises till bed-time conducts himself like a gentleman, who throws some little condescension into his manner to inferiors, and who is always contriving to soften the distance between himself and the poor and ignorant, is always improving his animal spirit and adding to his happiness.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.*(Bombay Government Gazette, July 2.)*

The following appointments in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay are cancelled:—
SPENCER, Mr. N., to act as chief judge.
WARDEN, Mr. J. L., to act as second judge.
BHASKER, Rao Bahadur Gunpatrao, to act as third judge.
MANEKJI, Khan Bahadur Kharsetji, to act as fourth judge.
BEATY, Mr. C. A. B., is appointed to be assistant district superintendent of police (on probation) in the Poona district.
BYTHELL, Lieut.-Colonel R., is appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Devlali; Lieutenant-Colonel Bythell is also appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class, within the limits of the military cantonment of Devlali.
HAMMICK, Mr. S., judicial assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.
BATTY, Mr. H., acting judge and sessions judge of Hyderabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.
DAVIDSON, Surgeon-Major J., M.A., M.B., C.M. (Aber), superintendent of Mahableshwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.
PROPERT—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Propert, C.S., to act as commander, C.S., during the absence of Mr. E. P. Robertson, C.S., on privilege leave.

MILITARY.

EDWARDES, Colonel S. DeB., S.C., Bombay Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe.
BENNETT, Lieut. E. A., Middlesex Regiment, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps.
LAMBERT, Captain G. N. R., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave for six months, from May 14.
BARNARD, Mr. R. C. H., Great Indian Peninsula Volunteer Corps, to be lieutenant.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. C. P., North Staffordshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Oct. 16, 1882, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.
PEAT, Major W. S., General List, Cavalry, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant-colonel, from June 27, subject to H.M.'s approval.
BRYANT, Major G. F., Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant-colonel, from June 27, subject to H.M.'s approval.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, July 3.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GARDINER, Lieut. H. L. R.A., 1st subaltern, to officiate as commandant No. 2 (Native) Mountain Battery, vice Robertson proceeded on sick leave.
HAMILTON, Lieut. C. de C., R.A., 2nd subaltern, to officiate as 1st subaltern.
RAWNSLEY, Lieut. C., R.A., 3rd subaltern, to officiate as 2nd subaltern.
GRIER, Lieut. H. D., R.A. to officiate as 3rd subaltern.
STOCK, Lieut.-Colonel H. J., S.C. (2nd in command 10th N.L.I.), officiating commandant to be 2nd in command 2nd N.I., vice Major Ryves, deceased. This cancels the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Comyn as notified in G.O.C. No. 263 of the 5th ultimo.
BARRY, Surgeon J. P., M.B., to officiate in medical charge during such time as Surgeon-Major

Peters may be employed in the Civil Depot, or until further orders.

MELLISS, Lieut. C. J., officiating wing officer (in charge of regimental transport at Karachi) to be wing officer 9th N.I. This cancels the appointment of Lieut. Melliss to the 1st N.I. as notified in G.O.C. No. 251 of May 29.

TIGHE, Lieut. M. J., 1st Battalion Leicester Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer 24th N.I., on probation, dated June 27.

ATKINS, Surgeon-Major H., I.M.S., is transferred from general duty, Mhow Circle, to general duty, Sind, travelling at the public expense.

DICKSON—With reference to G.O.C. No. 48 of January 30, it is notified that Captain C. J. Dickson, S.C., was attached to the 14th N.I. for the convenience of the public service, and that he was entitled to travel by rail and sea on duty at the public service.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., A.A.G., is transferred from the Northern to the Poona division.

CALDECOTT, Surgeon-Major R., I.M.S., in medical charge 2nd C.I. Horse and political agency, Goona, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on May 11.

NOEL—R.O. dated June 25, appointing Captain Hon. E. Noel interpreter to the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade with effect from the 11th ultimo, no other qualified officer being available.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

BANMANN, Lieut. C. E., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment, to Poona from July 3 to Oct. 2 on private affairs.

NEWHAM, Lieut. A. T. H., 10th N.I., S.C., to Bombay from July 1 to Nov. 1, to study the native languages.

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JULY, 1885.

Issued by Permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

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Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	160
East India ...	1,000	130	1,170
Fort ...	8,500	300	2,600
French ...	all	45	590
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	350
Manmar M. ...	all	45	265
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	160
Prince of Wales ...	500	160	500
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,270
Sind ...	750	50	690
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Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	325
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	80	675
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Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	100
Bellary S. & W. Co. (Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	—	321
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	915
Central India ...	500	25	700
Coorla Land and Mill ...	1,000	20	145
Coorla Mills ...	all	—	675
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	740
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	590
Golam Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	150	800
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	800
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,080
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	425
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	40	690
Jaffer Ali ...	500	30	1,010
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	840
Khandeish ...	1,000	40	825
Khatana Mackungee ...	1,000	100	139
Leopold ...	100	5	139
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,550
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	660
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,015
Mazagon ...	250	9	200
Morariji Goudlass ...	1,000	15	1,400
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	575
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	1,025
Oriental ...	625	15	520
Parell ...	400	—	140
People of India ...	—	6½	175
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	120
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,370
Soondardas ...	1,000	50	625
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Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
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CALCUTTA.—July 2.

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6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
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Bank of Bengal ...	500	82½ to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to
National of India ...	£12½	100 to 102
Rohilkhand Kumaon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	100	130 to 135
Aralcan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	p.r.
Asiatic Jute ...	—	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	67 to 68
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,150 to 1,175
B. Narayan Red Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.	2 disot.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	1 1½
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,900 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	260 to 270
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	31 to 32
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	54 to 55
Burrakur Coal ...	100	135 to 137
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	120 to 121
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	75 to 77
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	100 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	95 to 97
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	30 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	190 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	19 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	175 to
Gourey ...	100	62 to 63
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	86 to
Howrah Docking ...	100	110 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	51 to 52
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	106 to 107
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	110 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	70 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	125 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	98 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	80 to
New Beorhoom Coal ...	100	70 to 62
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to 61
Ranceganga Coal Association ...	100	53 to 54
Riverside Press ...	90	69 to 70
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to 247½
Seobpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	35 to 36
Strand Bank Press ...	100	74 to 75
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	95 to

TEA COMPANIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Amuckie ...	100	95 to
Arouttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to
Assam ...	£20	540 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to 75
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to 42
Do. contributory ...	80	27 to 28
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	165 to
Do. contributory ...	100	82 to 83
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	125 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	90 to
Choia Nagpore ...	100	65 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	25 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	35 to
Darjiling ...	100	110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	26 to 28
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	68 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100	100 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	40 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100	34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	32 to 43
Endogram ...	10	100 to
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	73 to 75
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	100 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	75 to	76
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	50 to	51
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to	—
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	—	—	—
Jheori Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	—	—
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to	—
Kangra Valley ...	100	—	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to	—
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	80 to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to	—
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to	—
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	—	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to	73
Loobah ...	100	120 to	—
Lower Assam ...	—	23 to	—
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	30 to	32
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	—	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to	—
Moran (Assam) ...	—	—	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	—	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	—	—
Do. contributory ...	125	—	—
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	—
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	—	liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	—	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	41 to	43
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to	—
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to	—
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	—	—
Sapakati ...	100	130 to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disot.	—
Seemah ...	—	—	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	90 to	—
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to	—
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to	—
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to	—
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to	—
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to	—
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	170 to	162
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to	25

LONDON.—July 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	PRICE.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	86 to 88
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101 to 102
4 Do. October 10, 1838 ...	101½ to 102
4 India Encased Paper ...	76½ to 77½
4½ Do. do. 1885 ...	76½ to 77½
4½ Do. do. 1893 ...	76½ to 77½
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	101 to 103
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	115 to 119
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	116 to 120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	—

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lim. ...	6½	5½ to 6½
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4 to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	142 to 146
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	22 to 23
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	22 to 23
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	23 to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	118 to 122
Great I. Pevin, guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	136 to 140
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	120 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	114 to 118
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	108 to 112
Oude & Rohilkund, Gua., 5 p.c. ...	100	120 to 124
Rohilka and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	8½ to 4
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua 5 p.c. ...	100	118 to 122
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	120 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	19½ to 20
Do. do. ...	5	4½ to 5
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17 to 18
Do. Do. Do. ...	15	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	18½ to 19

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 14th; Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, July 12th.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs, under date 2nd inst:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.—The latest authentic news received from Cabul presents but few features of interest. The Ameer is busily engaged in despatching troops to reinforce Herat and the north-west frontier, and in raising fresh regiments to fill the gaps left by their departure. It is also stated that he loses no opportunity of proclaiming the value which he sets upon the British alliance and his confidence in British help. The story of the revolt by Isa Khan, in Badakshan, which caused some excitement not long ago, has proved to be altogether false. Afghan Turkestan is quite peaceful.

It is stated that an enterprising Parsee firm at Peshawur has agreed, at the Ameer's request, to open a shop in Cabul.

The members of the Boundary Commission still occupy their former camp. Their health is good. The surveying operations are steadily continued. Although no official announcement on the subject has yet been made, the belief still grows that a large force will be despatched to Pishin, if not to Candahar, in the autumn. It is not unlikely that a strong body of troops will be quartered in the Pishin Valley before November. It is reported that General MacGregor will at once select a site for an intrenched camp.

OUR readers know the reasons which induce us to place so high a value on cordial friendship with Turkey. We pointed out, weeks ago, how we were slighting the Sultan by leaving our relations with him for months under the *Chargé d'Affaires*, and are not surprised that matters have improved even under a *pro tem*. British Minister. The sooner a permanent appointment is made the better:—

Political interest is now centred in the expected arrival of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. A better feeling towards England is discernible in official spheres, dating from the arrival and reception by the Sultan of Sir William White, the British Minister *pro tem*, and the accession to office of the Salisbury Ministry. The Turkish newspapers—all under a strict censorship—now openly discuss the advantages of a good understanding with the English Government, and remark that it is easier to attain that object now that the Gladstone Administration has fallen, which, under the influence of its leader, was fanatically hostile to the Turks.

AT Berlin, too, we are thought better of since the change of Government:—

The balance of opinion here seems to be that England's position in the Afghan question has been considerably strengthened within the last few days. Lord Salisbury's speech at the Mansion House, which the *Cologne Gazette* characterizes as a statesman-like confession of faith, is discussed in the daily Press with considerable favour. It is recognised that Lord Salisbury, at least, whatever may be said of the younger members of his Cabinet, is fully conscious of the responsibility and difficulty of the task which he has in hand. The news that the Ameer of Afghanistan has consented to the formation of a fortified British camp in the south part of his dominions is regarded as an eminently practical token of his real belief in the advantage of England's friendship. England has here, according to the *North German Gazette*, made an important and successful move in the game of chess with Russia, and one that increases the hope of peace.

REUTER reports from Simla, under date Aug. 3, a step which seems to us to be one decidedly in the right direction:—

The question of increasing the numerical strength of the Indian Native Army is receiving the special attention of the Government at the present time. The proposal which is being considered, and which is said to meet with the approval of the Government, is to add two companies to each battalion of infantry, and a squadron to each regiment of cavalry. It is understood that the difficulty between England and Russia in no way prompted the present consideration of this scheme, which has only come before the Government for discussion in the ordinary course.

THE Native papers are unusually devoid of interest. We must say that we agree, with the *Rast Goftar*, that some support, of course under due restrictions, might fairly have been accorded by Government to the proposed Bombay Exhibition. It is never worth while to disgust people for the sake of a trifle. Says the *Rast Goftar*:—

The work over which our whole city had gone into ecstasies about eighteen months ago, and for which all the well-known citizens of Bombay had guaranteed amounts beyond their means, the work on the strength of which rents had gone up, has been undone by the mere stroke of a pen in the shape of a Government Resolution. In refusing to give the necessary guarantee we think the Government have shown unnecessary timidity. It has been accepted from the beginning that the guarantors will have scarcely to pay anything. The result, therefore, is very painful. It is a black spot on the fair fame of Bombay. It does discredit to the commercial integrity of the city. It is a loss to the whole of India. The principal blame of this failure should be laid at the door of the London Exhibition, for which the Bombay Exhibition has been sacrificed.

It is most satisfactory to read in the *Bombay Gazette* that the reorganisation of the Sappers and Miners in India has been taken in hand by the military authorities. We are glad to read what follows:—

An up-country paper remarks that there is none of that presidential jealousy which is a drag upon most branches of the army. The Bengal Sappers viewed with marked admiration the splendid work done in the Khyber by their brothers from Madras; the detachment of Bombay Sappers at Maiwand made a heroic stand around the guns in that action and were killed almost to a man. Everywhere, in fact, of late years where our Indian Sappers have taken the field they have worked admirably, and when called upon to fight have displayed a bravery which has placed them in the first rank of combatants. It is stated that a new equipment will be given to the corps, and that generally their status will be improved.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Morning Post* writes from Vienna:—

The report that Russian troops are being massed before Zulfikar is not contradicted in Russian circles. A member of the Russian Embassy told me last night that no mystery was made at St. Petersburg of this, the measure having been taken in consequence of the constant arrival of Afghan troops in that direction.

THE Native papers still speak of Native volunteering. They do not seem to understand—nor do we—why all volunteering by Native gentlemen should, as a matter of course, be tabooed. On this subject we wrote fully, a few weeks ago, in an article which, we are glad to see, has obtained the approval of many of the Indian papers. Yet, as the Italians say, "*Su! Su! Coraggio!*" Hope on! What kind of a welcome did our own first volunteers meet with at the War Office? The political atmosphere was, if possible, blacker than at present. The strutting French Colonels—how suitably is the Gallic individual described by the cock (*Gallus*) from which he would almost seem to derive his name!—had sung their "*Cock-a-doodle-doo*," and were going to London with the *cœur léger* which induced their ridiculous cry "*A Berlin*," and ended in their losing two of their most fertile provinces.

WE are, to our deep regret, old enough to remember all this, and how long the funereal shade of official displeasure hung over volunteering, and all things thereto appertaining, in this country. Even now the self-devotion of our volunteer regiments has been ignored to such an extent, that some of them are not yet furnished with the best weapons; and that, as regards their discipline—more willing troops never existed, they only want encouragement—one of the foreign service papers thinks them quite as likely to be "smashed" in reality now as they were in the mythic "*Battle of Dorking*" some fifteen years ago.

YET they have gradually struggled—may we not say agonised?—into official recognition. And there is no reason why Native volunteers should not similarly come to the fore. We shall heartily welcome them. Surely, better to utilize for the benefit of the Empire the widespread military talents and enthusiasm which, as all history teaches, are latent—should we not rather say sup-

pressed?—in India, than to let them be developed, as in Ireland, in holes and corners, to our prejudice. Can any one suppose that the martial spirit of the Rohillas and Mahrattas was evanescent, and has vanished into thin air? Why not avail ourselves of it? *Esprit de corps*, once engendered, will work wonders.

THE fact is, as we are almost weary of repeating, that we, as a nation, do not, from a blindness which we hope is not "judicial," half utilise our resources. Take Suakin. Europeans and Indians are dying by hundreds. Did no one at the War Office—but, under the late Government the War Office was supposed to know nothing, see nothing, and do nothing—ever hear of such a thing as a West India Regiment?

AND why not have enlisted some Arabs? We know to our cost what splendid fellows they are, how they can fight, and that they will do anything for money.

SPEAKING of the "Battle of Dorking," we may refer to a little pamphlet called "Russia's Next Move towards India" (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.), which has just come into our hands, and which gives an imaginary account of a battle on the North-Western frontier of India. The Government are represented to have looked for an attack in flank on the railway station at Sibi. Not a bit of it. The Russians had avoided the Kojak, had taken a route scarcely known to the Intelligence Department, and had entered the Borai Valley to the north-east of Peshin!

THAT this route exists, that it has been often taken by invaders of India from the North-West, and that the Gbilzais—who surely ought to know somewhat about the matter—think it the easiest of all, is proved by official reports.

And whither does it lead? To a plateau of the size of Ireland, a "resting-place" 5,000 feet above sea level, with fine forests and pasture lands. No better route for an invader, now, as heretofore. Being within easy distance of our considerable cantonment at Quetta, and, therefore, of Sibi, where troops are broiling in what Sir W. Meredith (who knew Aden) said was the hottest place he had ever been in, why cannot this plateau be made available for troops which, when not actually required at Quetta, would be within call, and in a healthy climate? One of the recent numbers of "Letts's Popular Atlas," now in course of publication, gives an excellent delineation of the whole province, every mile of which may soon become an object of contention.

We read in the *Bombay Gazette* that, in order to provide for possible emergencies, much money "has been spent on Ordnance stores in England for India in addition to the outlay" in India itself. As regards these "Ordnance stores," will it be thought very rude to inquire whether they have been sent out? Some weeks back we suggested a return of the number of guns of large calibre asked for by the Government of India, and of guns delivered; and we still hope that, even in these last days of an expiring Parliament, this return may be insisted on, and made also to include all Ordnance stores. The Indian Governments are prohibited from catering for themselves except through the India Office; the latter never can get anything in reasonable, or, indeed, in any definite, time, through the War Office. And so the thing goes on. To take but one instance. We have reduced poor Madras to such a state of hopelessness that it positively is in ecstasy at the prospect—which may (or may not) be realised a few years hence—of obtaining *four* guns to defend the entire sea front! About as efficient a protection as putting a few pop-guns in front of Brighton! Poor Madrassesees! Hope on!

We hope that the Government in India is not going to follow a course which the present Government have proposed in England, and which we consider erroneous, and, in principle, vicious—namely, that of requiring seaports

to contribute to their own protection. Those who chance to live at, or near, the coast, pay the same taxes as those who live inland. Do these taxes represent the protection of the whole, or only of a part, of the country? We assuredly see no earthly reason why an inhabitant of Bombay should pay more than one who lives in Poona, any more than we can conceive a reasonable ground for an inhabitant of Hull being mulcted in a higher ratio than a denizen of York.

THE *Naval and Military Gazette* has begun an illustrated series of articles, which promises to be both interesting and instructive, on the Russian army. As yet, of course, only the fringe, so to speak, of the subject has been touched. But we have never seen anything so portentous as the picture (p. 113) of the Horse Guard with a huge spread-eagle surmounting his helmet. It reminds one of nothing so much as of the lady who was reported by the servant-maid to have appeared at a ball "with a turbot on her head, if you please, m'm, and a whale a'top of that."

THE Native Press are by no means at one on the subject of the late Sir S. Fitzgerald. Here are two opposite utterances:—

Sir Seymour was appointed Governor of Bombay at a very critical period—viz., when Bombay was suffering from the effects of share-mania folly. He was able partly to undo, by his strong will, the mischief which had been done through the weak policy of Sir Barde Frere's Government. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald did all that was expected of a strong-minded governor to mitigate the evil. He was rather a pleasure-loving governor, and though he did little good, he did no harm to the public that was under his charge.—*Bombay Samachar*.

When Sir Seymour Fitzgerald left the shores of India, general disappointment was expressed at his weak administration. He had not fulfilled the expectations formed of him. It was during his *régime* that the Gunesh Khind palace was built, of which due notice was taken in the Finance Committee, then sitting in London. During his governorship the Government House was one scene of continued gaities, balls, and dinner parties. We will do him the justice to say that the Native enjoyed a fair share of the hospitality. But, in short, he was a failure.—*Jam-i Jamshed*.

We quote from the *Englishman* a translation of one or two opinions on the probable influence on Indian affairs of the change of Government:—

The Conservatives objected to the manner in which Mr. Gladstone acted; therefore who can say that they will not act contrary to his policy? It is probable that, in the *régime* of the war-loving and proud Conservatives, a war with Russia will soon break out. We are rice-eating Bengalis; we are unable to judge the merits or demerits of a war between the British Lion and the Russian Bear; but we can understand that it will bring disaster upon disaster on ourselves. Therefore on the change of Ministry we are overpowered with fear.—*The Pravikar*.

If the administration of the Tories continue for some time, and Lord Randolph Churchill hold office, God alone knows what we shall do. Indeed, we have really become apprehensive on account of the accession of the Tory Government to Power, and their present policy with regard to India.—*The Sahachar*.

THE two subjoined extracts from Native papers give expression to views already enunciated by us:—

THE CENTRAL ASIAN CRISIS.—If the Amir be so far friendly to the English, why have the English engineers not been allowed to remain in Herat? The Amir says that, if they remain there, the people of Herat may do them injury. If it be true that the Amir has no control over his subjects, we cannot understand why he should be given money and guns as bribes. From his behaviour it appears that the generality of the people of Afghanistan are hostile to the English. When such is the case, we cannot understand why the English are anxious for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier.—*The Burdwan Sanjibani*.

NATIVE VOLUNTEERS.—Lord Dufferin will commit a great blunder if his lordship do not order the formation of separate volunteer corps for the Natives of India. The whole population will not be enlisted as volunteers. They are insane who say that the educated Natives of India (residents of towns) will turn hostile to the English rule if guns are entrusted to their hands. The educated Natives of India understand the benefits of English rule. Besides, they are few in number; and even if they turn hostile, the English will have no cause for apprehension. Only the other day an experienced Englishman, in an excellent article, explained the subject to Government. In spite of that, if Lord

Dufferin do not grant the prayers of the Natives of India, then will no one blame him?—The *Samacharchandrika*.

The *Morning Post* gives news which will be hailed by all who have passed a stifling night in the "Ditch." It says:—

The public, especially those interested in the passage to and from India, will be gratified to learn that the lighting of the Suez Canal during night is to be improved by the addition of four of Pintsch's patent gas buoys. These will show a red light, visible for ten miles, and only require charging with the compressed oil gas once in six weeks. The navigation of the canal at night will be greatly expedited by their introduction.

We hope so, indeed; the change will not have come before it was needed.

COLONEL STANTON'S discovery of petroleum at Khatun, in Beloochistan, may have far-reaching consequences. We must not forget that the Russian Transcaucasian Railway is all but entirely worked with engines consuming petroleum. We take this extract from the *Indian Daily News*:—

Colonel Stanton gives some particulars, in his last Railway Administration Report, of the experimental petroleum boring at Khatun, in the Beluchistan Agency. Operations were commenced in July last, and after some considerable difficulties had been overcome two veins of oil were struck at 28 feet and 36 feet depth, respectively. In March drilling was stopped, a pump improvised, and the oil tested. During the hour or more that the pumping continued the yield was a thick stream of oil over 6 inches in diameter. The next day pumping was continued for seven and a-half hours, with the result that about 2,000 gallons of oil were collected, with no appearance of its giving out. Further arrangements for additional borings, and to carry the drillings to a greater depth, in view to obtaining a lighter kind of oil, are in progress. Meanwhile, that obtained is being used in the boiler furnaces with very satisfactory results, and it is proposed to adapt some of the engines of the Sind-Peshin Railway for experiments with the oil as fuel.

THOSE who have even tolerable memories will not have forgotten Russia's discovery, after the Crimean war, of two Bolgrads, the possession of one of which—not the one contemplated by the Treaty of Paris—would have given her the entire control of the mouths of the Danube; and will remember how, when Lord Palmerston declared he would not hesitate to recommence the war, were this point not settled to his satisfaction, the bankrupt Empire "caved in." A Ministry, so many of whose members, however able, are still comparatively young, may profitably be reminded of this, à propos of the discovery of two Zulfikars. Russia will cave in again, if properly met.

It was said of old that Homer sometimes has his forty winks. Surely the same must be said of (our) Jupiter. Speaking of the excellent appointment of Sir F. Roberts to the post—of which the importance, at the present time, cannot be overrated, of commander-in-chief in India—"Jupiter" says that "Sir Donald Stewart entered the Bengal Staff Corps forty-five years ago." We need hardly trouble Macaulay's "schoolboy" to inform Jupiter that the Staff Corps did not come into existence till after the Mutiny.

THE (now confirmed) death of the Mahdi from so loathsome a disease as small-pox, the most revolting to the Mahomedans, will be a strong devil's advocate should it be proposed to consider him a member of the band of other than false prophets. His decease must materially affect the nature of our action, both political and military, in Southern Egypt. On this head the well-informed *Neue Free Presse* of Vienna writes:—

The Mahdi's death quenches all the fire in the Soudanese movement. Divested of its religious character, the movement loses its political significance and collapses to the proportions of a local event. A wild war among the tribes will next be witnessed in the Soudan, and the Mahdi's obscure successor, though he is the nephew of the deceased leader, and is endowed with the title of Khalif, will be fortunate if he escapes with his life out of the coming troubles. For England, and one may say for the world, the False Prophet's death is an unmixed good. England may now leave the Soudan to its fate, and the Soudanese question being thus disposed of, the settlement of the Egyptian question must certainly become much more easy.

Chit Chat.

PETERHOFF—we beg pardon, it is Peterhoff no longer—well, the Viceregal Lodge, is tumbling to pieces, and ere long the Queen's representative will not have "where to lay his head."

It is said that Mr. Slagg, M.P., is to be coached by Mr. A. O. Hume, as regards matters about which the former has lately been in the habit of writing, and not understanding, vide some ill-natured critics.

An elephant has "run away" in the Nizam's dominions. The troublesome creature trampled under foot in its flight three men and one woman, but was finally captured by a mahout, who jumped from the back of a passing elephant, and succeeded in bringing the truant to reason.

WHAT is the "Chuckler" community of Madras?

THE Parsis of Surat have offered thanks for the success of the British Cause and British Diplomacy against Russia. Where did they hear of these high-sounding results?

WHAT is a horse? An animal with four legs—one at each corner.

QUAINT English! Here it is:—A native of India, upon being questioned as to a new arrival in the way of children at her mistress's compound, explained that it was born "dead-less."

WHERE is wisdom to be found? Surely an Indian paper ought to know better than to say that Mr. Stanhope, now President of the Board of Trade, was *Political* Secretary at the India Office, whereas he was Under Secretary of State?

TEMPERANCE has found a new and powerful advocate in some parts of Madras in the shape of matrimony. Blushing maidens refuse to marry a man who drinks. "Wait till you're asked" is a crushing rejoinder to this mode of argument.

HOLLOWAY'S pills are a certain cure for "nervousness and want of energy." Rulers in high places of late years cannot have taken many boxes.

THE *Indian Agriculturist* prints an elaborate article on the "composition of milk." Is this necessary? Speaking for London a few words will describe the precious liquid—water, chalk, and a dash of the produce of the cow.

To kill seven tigers and five leopards in ten days is pretty fair sport. This achievement was performed by Mr. Holmes of Masuri.

AN advertiser wants to find "a gentleman with a clear head, a few hundreds, and time at his disposal." It might have been supposed that the first-named qualification would have been a fatal bar to further negotiations.

In the land of the Celestials people refrain to a large extent from wearing woollen garments, on the score of the insect pests which so freely abound.

THE naughty, miscondacted rupee, we are told, is not unlikely to behave itself better than of late years by becoming worth at least twopence more than at present. This is good news for paterfamilias in England.

THE Natives are learning to "demonstrate." In due time, no doubt, a class of demagogues will arise, and history will repeat itself.

THE Allahabad Municipality, in the plenitude of its wisdom, is up in arms, not against unsanitary arrangements, but against every little patch of maize found growing in anyone's garden. But why? What evil hath it done? Echo answers what?

LISTEN, O enthusiasts, and give ear, O Exeter Hall! "It is quite time that the advance was made, for it has long been patent to the world that the so-called opposition of Chinese statesmen to the importation of Indian opium was only a cover for their design of amassing wealth by taxing the Chinese poppy and smuggling the Indian drug." Just so; but what says the Anti-Opium Society to a fact which has been known to everyone but themselves for years past? Listen once again to the *Pioneer*. "One very exalted official, indeed, the possessor of many buttons, gained some few years ago much honour among the missionaries for the firm stand which he made against the 'iniquitous traffic.' He even went so far as to issue a proclamation to his troops against the 'degraded habit,' and when he was transferred from the government of one province to another, part of his personal

luggage consisted of four junks laden with smuggled opium, which he sold for much money in the new market." Verily, John Chinaman is shrewd, and the British public easily gulled, especially when religious zeal and intolerance come into play.

WHAT is "general debility" in a ship? The chief officer of the *Copeland Isle* describes it as a condition such that the chances are about even whether a voyage be accomplished in safety or whether the ship be lost with all hands.

"WE have drunk the cup of humiliation to the dregs, and if an attempt be made to replenish it we may strike it so rudely that it shall never be proffered again." Such is the description of the Afghan situation at the present moment penned by the *Pioneer* correspondent at Simla. This is a touch of patriotism which is refreshing.

EX-VICEEROYS are not in luck just now. Lord Ripon has *not* got a dukedom, and Lord Lytton is *not* in the Cabinet.

SIMLA has had a huge picnic. What a sight for the gods to behold the gallant Commander-in-Chief angling in the "bazaar fish-pond," or to witness veterans grown old in the public service having "three shies a penny" at Aunt Sally! Yet these and like frivolities brought no less than £270 to the charity for whose benefit the bazaar was held.

FIFTY inches of rain in two days. Would that the Khasi Hills of Assam would send us a little of their superfluous liquor.

LUCKNOW has produced a lad who has one head and two bodies. This *lusus nature* is being exhibited in the town.

Special pleading seems the order of the day. On a recent occasion a murderer at Cuddapah was asked why he had committed the crime? He replied that the deceased woman was a miser, and he thought *he could put her money to better use than she did*.

When the Waziri campaign came to an end hostages were demanded for the good behaviour of their brethren. One of these recently died; whereupon, so well had he been treated, that the *whole tribe* applied for the vacancy.

The postage on a daily newspaper in India is about one shilling, while in England it is one halfpenny. Observe the result. The two hundred and fifty millions of people in Hindustan received a trifle nearer sixteen million papers through the Post Office, while in Great Britain thirty-five millions read three hundred and eighty millions.

THIS is how they do things in China. The extract is from the *Japan Weekly Mail*:—"The unfortunate ex-detective, Tsao Si-yung, in whose behalf the foreign residents of Shanghai laboured, last year, with, perhaps, more vigour than discretion, has been brought back from Soochow to Shanghai. His state is described by the *North China Daily News* as most lamentable. 'According to accounts which we have heard from those who have seen him,' says that journal, 'he shows terrible signs of the sufferings he has undergone. One of his wrists has been broken in the torture; and at present his wrists and legs are chained together, while his hands are kept extended from his face by a piece of bamboo fastened at one end to his wrists and at the other to a chain round his neck. This bamboo is only removed while the wretched prisoner is taking his meals, for which his tormentors allow him only a few brief minutes, hurrying him all the time and demanding money from him in return for any slight relief from his sufferings which they may allow him. Si-yung stoutly denies ever having signed the confession to get which he has been tortured, stating that his hand was seized, his thumb dipped by main force into the ink, and then placed at the foot of the confession, this being taken as a signature. He says his gaolers have told him that he is to be kept for two years imprisoned in Shanghai, and is then to be sent back to Soochow. Verily are Chinese officials more savage than the beasts.' The unhappy man may have a stout heart, but we should think that by this time he is beginning to pray for deliverance from his friends."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

ACROSS AFRICA.*

In the year of grace 1875 a band of ten weary and footsore travellers dragged their half-dead bodies into the settlement of Katumbela, on the west coast of Africa. The party consisted of five Natives and one European, the latter in such a state of disease that he was unable to speak or swallow, his body being covered with blotches in various shades of purple, blue, black,

* "Across Africa," by V. L. Cameron, C.B., D.C.L., Commander R.N., Great Medallist, Royal Geographical Society. London: George Philips and Son. 1885.

and green, while the rest of his skin was deadly white. The hero was the intrepid Cameron, the first European who had ever succeeded in crossing tropical Africa from east to west. Leaving him in the hands of a kindly French doctor, who looked to the suffering patriot's wants and needs, let us take a glance at the adventurous journey.

The party, consisting of Captain Cameron, Dr. Dillon, Lieut. Murphy, Mr. Moffat, a nephew of the celebrated missionary of that name, and a medley of attendants, some Arabs, some Natives of the place, numbering in all about 500 souls, started from the coast on the 28th of March, 1873. The difficulties and hardships which they encountered even thus early on their journey may be gathered from the fact, that two months had barely elapsed ere the remains of the youthful Moffat were consigned to their last resting-place beneath a tall palm-tree; thus another martyr was added to the list of those who sacrificed their lives to the toils of African discovery. Sad in heart at this unfortunate mishap, the little band of Europeans proceeded on their way, but only themselves to fall ill from the fatal fever which had carried off one of their number. So ill, indeed, that when a letter from the well-known Jacob Wainwright, announcing the death of Livingstone, met them as they plodded along, both Cameron and Dillon were too weak in body, too confused in intellect, to understand the purport of the missive, or to realize who it was that had been gathered to his ancestors. Of the two thus struck down, one, Dr. Dillon, lingered on for a while, but on the 18th of November, in a delirium of fever, he shot himself through the brain, and was buried in the wild inhospitality of Central Africa. The party of four could now number but two, and their exploration had barely commenced.

One of the peculiarities of these regions now met the view of the travellers for the first time—the floating islands which abound in the large rivers. These masses vary in thickness and stability from year to year. They owe their origin to the rushes growing in the bed of the river impeding the course of floating *débris*, and causing it to accumulate and form soil for vegetation. Plants quickly spring up and flourish, and, interlacing their roots, a compact mass is the result. These islands grow for about six years, after which they begin to decay, finally disappearing after an interval of about five years. But to describe the adventures of the travellers, or to picture the varied scenes which met their eyes is needless. Suffice it to say, that all the chiefs were rapacious, unprincipled, hard drinkers, and *filthy dirty*; the women ugly, repulsive, and, for the most part, intolerably licentious; while to crown all, the travellers' attendants were idle, careless, and dishonest. They neglected their work, they did the most unheard of things, such as using their muskets as boathooks, and they robbed their masters of everything upon which they could lay their hands. Still the party progressed—but the four had dwindled to one. Murphy having retraced his steps, too ill to proceed, Cameron was left alone in the huge expanse of Central Africa. Stop; there was one other traveller, the faithful Leo, a noble dog, which had accompanied his master in all the fatigues of his tropical journey. But death was rapacious. Even this poor creature was destined to perish, having been bitten by a snake. The loss dealt a heavy blow to the poor lonesome wanderer, who, however, nothing daunted, with the characteristic pluck of an Englishman, journeyed on and on. But what horrors he was destined to endure; to say nothing of the miserable and sickening spectacle of slave-gangs being driven to the coast which met his eye at every turn. In some places he lived amongst cannibals, but cannibals so brutish, that they even ate *diseased* people; at other times he stayed with tribes so dead to decency, that when a woman dies her husband has to sleep one whole week with her loathsome, half-rotten, and putrefying corpse, and this in a tropical climate. Nay, more, Cameron himself had no *soap* for a whole year, and when he had achieved his adventurous task his woollen shirt was so rotten that it tumbled to pieces as he took it off his shoulders! The state of his body has already been described. *But he had succeeded!* and what does he tell us? His own words shall speak for themselves. "Africa is bleeding out her life-blood at every pore. A rich country, requiring only labour to render it one of the greatest producers in the world, is having its population—already far too scanty for its needs—daily depleted by the slave trade and internecine war. . . . And should England, with her mills working half time, and with distress in the manufacturing districts, neglect the opportunity of opening a market which would give employment to thousands of the working classes, it will ever remain an inexplicable enigma. Let us hope that the Anglo-Indian race will allow no other nation to outstrip it in the efforts to rescue thousands, nay, millions, of fellow creatures from the misery and degradation which must, otherwise infallibly fall to their lot."

Such is Central Africa; such Cameron's journey; such the prospect. The book is sure to be read with avidity; it appeals to the *interests* of the nation, and its author, modest as is his record of his efforts as a pioneer of civilization, will be esteemed as an indomitable, enterprising traveller, worthy of the good old times when England's venturesome sons opened out pastures new to their expectant comrades at home in this "right little, tight little island."

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- BAYLEY—July 8th, the wife of Charles Stuart Bayley, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
 ELSON—July 5, at 71, Diamond Harbour-road, Kidderpore, Calcutta, the wife of S. R. Elson, of a son.
 HAMILTON—June 6, at 20, Argyll-road, Kensington, London, the wife of Mr. T. F. Hamilton, of Calcutta, of a son.
 MILLER—July 3, at Landour, the wife of Mr. H. Miller, Military Works, of a son.
 MEARES—July 2, at Calcutta, the wife of H. P. Meares, of a daughter.
 MCGREERY—June 26, at Chaubuttia, the wife of Surgeon B. T. McGreery, Medical Staff, of a son.
 RONALDSON—July 5, at Pantheon-road, Egmore, the wife of E. H. Ronaldson, of a son.
 WATSON—July 4, at Jubbulpore, C.P., the wife of T. T. Watson, G.I.P. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- MAHER—SANDEMAN—July 8, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, William Patrick Maher, to Julia Dyer, eldest daughter of the late Douglas Sandeman, H.M.'s Bengal Pilot Service.
 WOOD—NYSS—July 1, at St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. S. B. Taylor, Arthur Whiffen Wood to Sophia Julia Fyss.

DEATHS.

- ALSTON—July 3, at Calcutta, of malarial fever, James Alston, of Chundeecherra Tea Estate, Luskpore Sylhet, aged 24 years.
 BOYCE—June 27, at Mussoorie, Mr. Frederick Ramsay Boyce, of Derah Dun, formerly Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, aged 62 years.
 HARVER—July 7, at Bazaar Gate-street, Fort, Hormusjee Sorabjee Harver, aged 62 years.
 KYTE—July 7, at Poona, Diana Grace, wife of Mr. Solomon Albert Kyte, Inspector of Police, Poona.
 MCGREERY—June 28, at Chaubuttia, Arthur, youngest son of Surgeon B. T. McGreery, Medical Staff, aged 2 days.
 TULLOCH—July 2, at Landour (Hills north of Deyrah), Hector St. John Tulloch, youngest son of Major Hector Tulloch, Royal Engineers.
 WARD—July 8th, at Secunderabad, of cholera, Jane Honor, the wife of Conductor Edward A. Ward, Commissariat Department.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- CROUDACE—July 22, at Lytham, the wife of Charles H. Croudace, Executive Engineer P.W.D., of twins, girl and boy.
 SPRY—July 23, at Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, the wife of Arthur Hume Spry, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.
 TEMPLER—July 24, at Southside, Harrow, the wife of John H. Templer, of Colombo, of a son.
 WILSON—July 24, at Seaview, Isle of Wight, the wife of Major F. A. Wilson, B.S.C., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- D'ALTERA—KING—July 24, at St Peter's, Eaton-square, James Johnson D'Altera, Brigade-Surgeon A.M.S., retired, to Alice Rudolphine, youngest daughter of the late John King.
 HEYLAND—FOX—July 28, at Branksome, Bournemouth, Captain J. R. K. L. Heyland, R.A., to Mary Beatrice, second daughter of D. M. Fox, Esq., M.Inst. and C.E.
 MOSLEY—KEELER—July 15, at Succasunna, New Jersey, U.S.A., Herbert Mosley, Bengal C.S., to Ellen Rand, daughter of the late General M. Keeler, U.S.A.
 WILLIAMS—COLDEN—July 28, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Percy Frederick, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Benjamin Williams, of India, to Emma Maria, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Halsted Cobden.
 YOUNG—CARLYON—July 24, at Morningside, Edinburgh, Henry M'Leod Young, Captain Inniskilling Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Colonel K. Young, C.B., B.S.C., to Julia Winstanley, youngest daughter of the Rev. P. Carlyon, of Unsbeck.

DEATHS.

- ANDERTON—July 28, at Blackpool, Captain J. A. Anderton, late B.N.I., aged 62.
 BARNETT—July 24, at Eastbourne, Deputy Surgeon-General Oliver Barnett, C.I.E., A.M.D.
 BARTLETT—July 26, at Exmouth, Major-General H. T. Bartlett, retired, Lieut.-Colonel Bengal Staff Corps, aged 61.
 CHAPMAN—July 26, at Westbourne Park, Frederick Chapman, formerly of Bombay, aged 69.
 EWART—July 19, at Clifton, Colonel R. S. Ewart, retired, of H.M.'s Bengal Army.
 FENWICK—July 19, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, George H. Fenwick, son of the late Major B. Fenwick, R.A., aged 74.
 MILES—July 26, at Sarraat Hall, Herts, Major-General C. W. Miles, late B.S.C., aged 62.
 PIERSON—July 25, at Lee, Henry Cornelius Pierson, late of the India Office, aged 65.

OBITUARY.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* records, in terms of well-merited eulogium, the services of the well-known Padre Whiting (whose death occurred the other day), than whom there could have been no better Chaplain-General. It says:—"The death of the Rev. W. J. Whiting, M.A., aged 76, at Clifton, recalls to memory his meritorious services. Mr. Whiting went to India in 1841, and acted as military chaplain at different stations till December, 1848. He was then about to return to England on leave; but finding that the army was assembled for the second Sikh war without the presence of a single chaplain, he at once volunteered to accompany the troops. After Ramnuggur, at great personal risk, he recovered the body of Colonel Havelock, 14th L.D. During the battle of Chillianwallah, when a crowd of terrified camp-followers was on the point of trampling on the wounded of the 24th Regiment, this energetic minister seized a long bamboo, and wielded it so effectually as to divert the stream of fugitives. After that battle, he obtained a strong escort, and went with them to find and bury the bodies of the killed. In this he was so successful that only four of his slain countrymen were left without Christian burial—men of the 29th Regiment, who were killed so far in advance that their bodies could not be recovered without a fresh struggle with the Sikhs. He held three services every Sunday, and at one of them no less than 257 officers took the Sacrament. He collected more than £1,100 for the widows and orphans, and for comforts for the wounded. After Goojerat, he raised a considerable sum, with which he relieved the sufferings of the wounded Sikhs. Of his multifarious services more might be said, but the above will suffice to show that "Padre Whiting" evinced extraordinary courage, energy, and devotion. He received the grateful acknowledgments, "in terms of the highest approbation," of the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Court of Directors, the war medal, and nothing more. Since Mr. Whiting retired on a pension in 1855, he devoted much of his time to scientific studies, and he occasionally officiated in some of the neighbouring churches.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Col. E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E., Surg.-Maj. R. C. Chandra.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. John Jackson, S.C., Capt. F. C. Maltby, S.C. Lieut. A. B. Shute, R.A.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. W. P. Robertson, R.A., Col. R. R. Wallace, S.C., Col. J. D. Hall, S.C., Col. S. de B. Edwardes, C.B., Inf., Capt. H. B. Ternan, S.C., Lieut. C. E. Mahon, S.C.

CIVIL.

- Bengal Estab.*—J. L. Denniston (Cov.), F. Hodges, J. Clark, T. Moore.
Madras Estab.—A. T. Pringle.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. B. Evers, M.D., twenty-five days; Surg. C. W. S. Deakin, three months; Lieut. T. S. M. Woolley, S.C., three months; Surg.-Maj. A. H. Williams, two months.
Madras Estab.—Col. H. M. S. Clarke, S.C., fourteen days.

CIVIL.

- Bengal Estab.*—T. Benson (Cov.), four months' furlough; J. A. Innes, two months' furlough; R. M. Waller (Cov.), one month s.c.; C. A. K. Crommelin, one month s.c. and to return; C. F. Kreiser, six months s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. Geo. Henderson, M.D., Surg.-Maj. G. G. MacLaren, M.D., Col. A. E. Campbell, S.C., Lieut.-Col. L. J. Grey, C.S.I., S.C.
Madras Estab.—Col. G. A. Strover, S.C., Maj. E. J. Gunthorpe, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. P. Kennedy, S.C.

CIVIL.

- Bengal Estab.*—C. F. Elliott, F. B. Mulock (Cov.), O. R. G. McWilliam (Cov.), G. R. K. Meares, Capt. H. P. Leigh, B.S.C.
Madras Estab.—W. H. Wilson, C. H. B. Burlton, H. S. Taylor.

INDIA is in alarm. Italian bees have been imported with remarkable success into the snug shores of the East; but will the bees be "uncanny" enough to lay up a store of honey, seeing that they can find flowers all the year round? How, too, are the poor creatures to hibernate, seeing that there is no winter? The wax, also, might take it into its head to melt in the very hot weather.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1885.

HERAT AND THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

RUSSIA'S delay in concluding any "arrangement" as to the question of demarcating the Western Afghan boundary is very suspicious. But it is of a piece with the whole of the proceedings of the Tsar's Government. We were to send a Commissioner to "delimitate" the Frontier, there to be met by a Russian colleague of equal rank. We, acting honourably, sent the best man we had. An officer was nominated on the Russian side with strict orders to be too ill to "show up." Then it was proposed to the late effete Government here, that the Frontier should be "demarcated," not "delimited" (what may be the difference?), in London. It might as well have been delimited or demarcated at the North Pole. Our Government, or those who represented it, were avowedly ignorant of the district respecting which the negotiations were going on. And they were confronted by M. Lessar, who had just come from the country, and knew every mile of it. And no fool was Lessar. M. Giers, a man of Hebrew origin, and who, like the late Lord Beaconsfield, is a good judge of men, confessed that he had been agreeably disappointed in Lessar. "I thought," said he (alluding to M. de Staal's imperfect knowledge of English), "that I had sent to London a mere dictionary, but I find I have despatched thither a really clever diplomatist."

Yet our Government were in such a hurry to get out of the difficulty in which, but for their own flaccidity, they need never have been placed, that, though knowing that Mr. Condie Stephen and Sir P. Lumsden, both possessing equal local knowledge with Lessar, were actually on the road to London, they made an absolute surrender of their own and their ally's interest in return for an agreement, the real meaning of which they did not know. In fact, to use a homely phrase, they "bought a pig in a poke."

Thus we were, as usual, outwitted in diplomacy, just as

we were outgeneralled by a lot of half-naked barbarians in the Soudan.

Now we are told that M. Lessar is to meet Sir Joseph Ridgeway, Sir Peter's successor. We don't believe one word of this, and it is instructive to see that it is not for a moment thought probable at St. Petersburg. The fact is, that Russia has not the slightest intention of sending out a commissioner. If Komaroff, or, more probably, Alikhanoff, act in accordance with their secret, by violating their ostensible orders, and by occupying strategic positions, who so distressed as the Russian Government? It is a system of hypocrisy throughout.

It is an old saying—we believe as old as the time of Theseus—that nothing happens without a cause. And the cause of all this evasion and pettifoggish equivocation on the part of Russia is simply her desire to beat England in what has been justly called the race to Herat.

What Herat is, has been so often, and so forcibly, stated, that it may seem almost superfluous to reiterate, in however condensed a form, what Colonel Malleon has so well urged in his book, "Herat, the Garden and Granary of Central Asia," yet it may not be wholly out of place to recall attention to a few facts respecting it.

"Herat," said Colonel Malleon, "is called the gate of India, because through it, and through it alone, the valleys can be entered which lead to the only vulnerable part of India. Those valleys, running nearly north and south, are protected to the east by inaccessible ranges, to the west by impracticable deserts." Alas, no longer impracticable. Whilst a British army held Herat, an invasion of India would be impossible. "The possession of Herat by Russia means the possession of the one line by which India can be invaded. . . . Place an army there and nothing need be brought from Europe."

The province, even under the present régime, produces, annually, according to Sir Charles Macgregor, no less than 22,000 tons of wheat; wine and oil are abundant. Verily a land flowing with milk and honey.

However, an army is not only food for powder, but also a consumer of powder unlimited. Once get Herat, and the materials even of this shall not be wanting; nor shall lead. "The mines," we read, "supply lead, iron, sulphur; the surface of many parts is laden with saltpetre; the willow and the poplar, which make the best charcoal, abound."

An empty sack cannot stand on its own bottom. An army, far from its base, can stand on nothing, so to speak. Here you have a base for an army of 100,000 men, ready made by nature. What would be the feeling in India were a Russian army of a tenth of that number, established at Herat?

Irrespective of the marvellous fertility of the province, its position is unrivalled. With the exception of the easily defensible northern passes, it commands, as above shown, every Russian approach to India. It blocks the direct approach through Kandahar, and flanks every other.

No wonder, then, that it has been a bone of contention from time immemorial, that Turkomans, Uzbeks, Persians, have repeatedly occupied the lovely and fertile valley, only to be as often ejected by more powerful aspirants to its possession. Our own Government, under Lord Palmerston, considered its occupation by Afghanistan of such overwhelming importance as to justify a war with Persia, then, not for the first time, acting as the cat's-paw of Russia.

We have been led to advert to this subject, partly on account of its extreme importance, partly, too, because a rumour, which we can hardly believe, has for some time been afloat, that our Government do not contemplate sup-

porting the Ameer in the possession of Herat, as, having guaranteed the integrity of his dominions, we are, by every consideration of honour, bound to do.

Of honour! yes, and of expediency. We pointed out some weeks since how Persia has been thrown by us, so to speak, into the arms of Russia. And an extract, published in another column, from a too much neglected book of Baker Pasha, will show what would be thought in that country were we to abandon to a hostile Power a city regarded throughout Asia—rightly or wrongly—with an almost superstitious veneration. "The man who has Herat has everything" is the summing up of the universal opinion of the East. Any reader of the last few numbers of the *Voice of India*, which fairly enough summarises the opinions of the Indian journals, will easily satisfy himself on this point.

"L'audace, encore l'audace, et toujours l'audace," said Napoleon. Firmness, again firmness, and yet again firmness, is the one thing wanting to encounter Russian pretensions, to prick the bladder, and make the bombast and bluster of a rotten and bankrupt empire collapse. Firmness has been wanting this five years past. May we see a little of it in the present Government!

THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD.

"Never prophesy except you know" is a trite enough aphorism; but there are times when it is safe to prophesy from what we know. As a peculiar instance of the fulfilment of such a prophesy, from known facts, we offer the following extract from "Clouds in the East," a work published ten years ago, and written by the then Colonel Valentine Baker, of the 10th Hussars, as the narrative of a journey on leave, in the autumn of 1873, along the north-eastern frontier of Persia. It is, indeed, curious how every warning of Colonel Baker's host has come exactly true. Each development of Russian aggression has been followed by the consequences he pointed out as inevitable nearly twelve years ago. With this word of introduction, we submit the two conversations to our readers. They purport to be conversations held by Colonel Baker with Alayar Khan, the Persian Governor of Mohamedabad, near Askabad. A message from England, forwarded through the Legation at Teheran, compelled Colonel Baker to turn back and make the best of his way home. It will not be forgotten that, in the same way, a disgraceful subservience to the Russians caused the recall from Khiva of the late Colonel Burnaby when engaged in unmasking the "civilising" progress of Russia.

"We hear," observed he (Alayar), "that England is no longer the power she used to be: that you have got great riches and think of nothing else; but that you never fight now."

"If we do not fight," I explained, "it is not from any loss of power; but we have sufficient territory, and, instead of trying to conquer more, we are endeavouring, by means of railways, roads, and general improvements, to make the most of the great empire reigned over by Her Majesty."

"But if you are so strong," he rejoined, "and if you can still fight, why did you the other day pay tribute to America?"

To explain the *Alabama* indemnity to a fighting Khoord chief, through Shaab (Colonel Baker's Persian attendant) as interpreter, was no easy matter. Still, I did my best, and ended by saying that we lived on an island, and were so strong at sea, that we had nothing to fear from anyone.

"But India is not an island," he remarked. "Do you intend to give that up to the Russians without fighting? Perhaps the Russians will not take tribute."

"The Russians are a long way off," I interposed; "and as you know there are great steppes between, difficult to march over."

"Yes," was the reply; "ten years ago the Russians were a long way off this place, but where are they now? They are at Samarkand, they have taken Khokand, and Bokhara is really theirs whenever they like to take it. Then we heard that England had told them they must not take Khiva; but they took it. Now they are on the Oxus. They have been to Kizil Arvat, at the foot of these very mountains, and burnt it. Soon they will come to Merv; and two or three years after that they will be at Herat. Do you think all the people you have conquered in Hindostan will be as quiet as they are now when Russia is at Herat? And how can you prevent her?" he asked. "Your fleet cannot come to Herat. Of what use will it be to you when you have to fight with Russia for India?"

I told him of the immense population of the British Empire, and of our great wealth, which would have its effect if a struggle ever came.

"But you have no army," he urged; "at least so we hear. It is said that where you have one man Russia has six. How can one man stand against six? And if you really have great riches and plenty of men, why have you no army?"

I found we were getting on to difficult ground, and endeavoured to use the views of the extreme school of optimists; but although these may pacify John Bull, the Khoord chieftain knew too much of the East to be misled by cloudy phrases, and I had to divert the conversation to other topics.

On the next day the Persian Governor reverted to the old topic once more.

"It is of no use talking of Persia, Afghanistan, and Bokhara," he proceeded; "there are only two real Powers in Asia—England and Russia; and in the course of time all the others will become vassals of one or the other. You talk to me of Afghanistan as an independent State. You will never get the people of Central Asia to believe it. We know full well that Shere Ali must be more or less the vassal of England or of Russia. Do you suppose we are so ignorant of the value of Herat? Whatever you may say or think, *there is not a bazaar in Hindustan that would not believe your rule had departed if that city fell into Russian hands.* You have told me of all your great wealth, that you have a population nearly three times as great as that of Russia, but most of these people must be in Hindustan; and suppose they turned against you, *as undoubtedly they would do if Russia were at Herat?* No, I believe in your riches, but not in your men. You acknowledge that Russia has a much larger army. Whilst she is far away from you that does not matter; but she is coming nearer and nearer—so fast, indeed, that it will soon be a question of life and death in India. Your safety consists in keeping her a long way off. Instead of that, however, you are letting her advance at a prodigious rate, and in a few years you will pay the penalty; but it will then be too late. See how far she has advanced in the last ten years. Ten years more will bring her to your frontier, and do you believe that your people will remain quiet in Hindustan when she is there? No! you will have constant intrigues and constant wars! I believe you govern very well—everyone says so, much better than the Russians—and you try to do real good to the people you have conquered. But you have conquered them, and they will wish for change. They may repent of it afterwards, but that will not prevent them turning against you at the time."

I spoke of Afghanistan as a barrier that might prevent any near approach.

He laughed at the idea. "Do you believe that the Afghans could stand for one moment against the Russians?" he asked. "Why ten thousand Russians could march from Kizil Arvat to Candahar. No; we have no chance against them now. Things have changed. We cannot stand against your new guns, and we have no training. English troops might stop the Russians, but not Afghans. Besides," he continued, "do you suppose all the Afghans would be with you? They will do anything for money. You would pay them, and so would Russia. One-half, therefore, would be for you, and one-half for her; but that is not of much importance. They could not stand against either the one or the other. But"—he was emphatic here—"how do you expect to prevent Russia from taking Herat when once she is at Merv? Are you going to send English troops to Herat?"

"There is no present idea of anything of the kind," I said, "and Russia is not yet at Merv."

"But she will be, and that soon," he urged, "if you do not prevent her. You talk of an Afghan frontier; but where is that frontier? Sometimes it is here, sometimes it is there; it depends upon the rulers at Herat or Cabul. The Moorghab river runs from Afghanistan to Merv. You know well that in this country, where there is water, troops can move. The banks of the Moorghab are fertile. How near to Herat, along this river, do you intend Russia to advance and settle?"

Utterly nonplussed, I took refuge in Mr. Grant Duff's theory that it would be a long time before all this happened.

"Yes," he replied, "but it will happen, and you will have to fight when it is too late; whereas if you were to act now it would never happen."

I am afraid I did not come well out of the controversy; he met theories with facts.

For a commentary on the above we can only refer our readers to established facts; above all, to the fact that Russian troops in force stand within ten days' easy march of Herat. The hand-writing on the wall was plain enough ten years ago, yet we would not see it!

CALCUTTA has a small-pox epidemic, the deaths during May having exceeded those during any similar period in the last ten years.

WE have received the half-yearly issue for July of the "India Army and Civil Service List," published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., which is distinguished by its usual accuracy, and is invaluable, for purposes of references, to every one—is not their name legion?—who is personally, or by proxy in the shape of relations, connected with the Indian Services.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 26, Clan Graham (s), Bombay.—27, Clyde (s), Bombay.—28, Avocet (s), Calcutta.—30, City of Carthage (s), Bombay.—Aug. 3, Hydaspes (s), Calcutta; Bretton Hall (s), Bombay; Inchlonga (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—July 25, Lawada (s), London.—27, Malwa (s), London; Clan Macdonald (s), Liverpool; Lilburn Tower (s); Swiftsure (s), Newport; Longhirst (s), Cardiff.—Aug. 3, Verona (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—July 27, Falls of Clyde, Liverpool.—28, Aladdin, Swansea.—29, Siam (s), London; Clan Macarthur (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—July 28, Siam (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 25, Akaba (s), Bombay; Tenasserim (s), Rangoon.—29, Cathay (s), Bombay; Bokhara (s), Calcutta.—30, Peshawur (s), Bombay.—Aug. 1, Walden Abbey, Calcutta.—2, Alvah (s), Madras.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 1, Clan Forbes (s), Liverpool.
CALCUTTA.—July 27, Roumania (s), London; "W. D. Walleit," the Channel.—29, Lalpoora (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Aug. 5; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Aug. 13; from Brindisi, Aug. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Drid, Mr. and Mrs. Cutter, Mr. R. H. Story, Mr. J. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. Howard, Miss L. Breach, Mrs. Cavell, son, and daughter, Mr. G. Shoebridge, Mr. T. Mankin, Surgeon F. A. Rogers, Mrs. Hogg and child, Lieut.-Colonel Ommamey, Colonel G. S. White, Mrs. Corder and child, Mr. Ives. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth, Mr. R. C. Barker, Mr. T. Witham.

For Suez: *From Venice*: Colonel Kingscote.

For Aden: Sub-Com. A. Lawson. *From Venice*: Capt. J. S. King.

For Malta: Mrs. Felgate.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Aug. 12; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Aug. 20; from Brindisi, Aug. 24.

For Madras: Rev. — Hill.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. C. Hoyle, Mr. G. McLaran.

For Bombay: Rev. — Lochée, Mr. W. F. Parker. *From Brindisi*: Major V. Phelps, Mr. Wood, Mr. T. J. P. Jeffery, Capt. G. Adye.

For Colombo: Major and Mrs. Clutterbuck and child, Mr. T. W. Hall.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Aug. 19; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Aug. 27; from Brindisi, Aug. 31.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. C. C. Elliott. *From Venice*: Mr. Masters, Miss Masters, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Anderson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. F. Springett, the Regent of Kohlapur, Mr. A. D. Wilkins, Mr. Miller.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Lieut.-Colonel A. Haggard.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 3; from Brindisi, Sept. 7.

For Calcutta: Miss M. F. Romanes, Miss Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. H. Findon and two children, Miss T. Farr. *From Venice*: Mr. Livesey.

For Madras: Mrs. F. Penny.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 3; from Brindisi, Sept. 7.

For Port Said: Miss Evans, Miss Sapongi, Mrs. Sapongi, Mr. Evans and son.

For Bombay: Mr. James Milne, Mr. G. Carter. *From Venice*: Dr. A. S. Lethbridge. *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. H. Man, Mr. W. R. S. Jones, Mr. G. K. Wasey, Major and Mrs. Lillingston, Mr. H. W. Lewis.

For Malta: Lieut.-Colonel Graham.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Sept. 2; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Sept. 10; from Brindisi, Sept. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Hill, Mr. J. Sraffton, Mr. Raleigh, Mr. Howell, Mrs. Prid, Miss Whitehead, Mr. C. Moore, Mr. James Cables. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Primrose, Colonel H. M. Stanley Clarke, Mr. F. N. Wright, Mr. H. J. London.

For Malta: Brigade-Surgeon Colahan.

S.s. *Indus*, from London, Sept. 9; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Sept. 17; from Brindisi, Sept. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Phipps Lincke, Mr. H. Harraden, Mr. W. Spink, Mr. Gapwell, Mrs. Rattray. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. M. Casperiz.

For Madras: Mr. E. Thurston.

For Bombay: Mr. W. S. Haig, Mr. B. Pyrke, Mrs. Brockman and two children, Deputy Surgeon-General Dallas and Mrs. Dallas. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Verner.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Sept. 24; from Brindisi, Sept. 28.

For Bombay: Colonel A. E. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Douglas, Mr. A. Butter, Mr. W. Bull, Mrs. Marsh and child, Miss Greenfield, Miss Falconer, Miss Bolton. *From Venice*: Colonel and Miss Phillips, Mr. C. P. Bird, Mrs. Grierson, Mr. J. H. Thomson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crawley, Mr. Cotton, Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Kilgour and child.

For Malta: Mrs. Wilkie, Miss Dealtrie.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Bombay: Dr. K. McLeod, Mrs. Meryweather, Mr. W. A. Baxter. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Millett, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Conolly, Mr. J. M. Lintock, Mr. Woodman. *From Venice*: Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, Sir C. and Lady Petheram, Mr. Vining and two daughters, Mr. J. G. Rennie, Mr. C. P. Casperiz and friend.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Billing, Mrs. Chandin, Mr. C. F. Worsley, Mr. and Mrs. Englebright, Mrs. Oldham and child, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Mr. Phelps, jun., Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. A. C. Tute. *From Venice*: Mrs. Eck, Mrs. Delias.

For Madras: Mr. L. Duncan and child, Mrs. Drake-Brockman and two children, Miss Annesley.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Aug. 5.

For Colombo: Mr. O. Butler Fellowes, Mr. E. Campbell, Miss Deighton, Mrs. Perman and child, Surgeon-Major E. M. D. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Masters Moorhead.

For Madras: Colonel W. J. Hunt.

For Malta: Surgeon Tidbury.

For Calcutta: Rev. E. C. Solomon, Mrs. Rice, Mr. J. J. Leslie.

For Suez: Lieut. T. Douglas Pennan.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, to sail Aug. 12.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Sowden and infant, Mr. H. K. Beauchamp.

For Colombo: Capt. G. A. and Mrs. Phipps and child.

For Malta: Mr. J. G. Whistler.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Dangerfield.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, from Liverpool, Aug. 15.

For Madras: Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Goslin, Mr. W. C. Haynes.

For Calcutta: Rev. G. T. Carruthers.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, from Liverpool, Oct. 10.

For Madras: Mrs. Duncan and child, Miss Cooper.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Aug. 1.

From Bombay: Mr. Thornycroft, Mr. A. C. Dutt, Mr. H. L. Harrison, Mr. T. D. Le Souche, Mr. Mumford, Mr. A. R. Wilson, Mr. Beatty, Mr. Bushby, Mr. M. Harvey, Mr. H. Horst, Mr. C. C. Dutt, Colonel C. A. Munro, Mr. G. Andy, Colonel Trevor, Mr. A. N. Macdonnell, Mr. E. S. Caw, Mr. H. W. Roden, Rev. J. W. Cassels, Mr. S. W. Edgley, Mr. R. B. Sharpe, Major W. Le Breton, Mr. M. Prashkammer, Lieut. M. Ewing, Mr. R. D. Spedding, Mr. D. Gosling, Major R. V. Riddell, Mr. M. Henoit.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. Hassel, from London, July 29.

For Bombay: Mr. V. Bayley, Lieut. A. H. Milne, Rev. L. Bartlett, Mr. Lightowles.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Hasted.

For Suez: Bandmaster Hetherington, Broster, O'Brien, Francis, Godfrey, Mrs. Costigan.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. Weighell, from London, July 29.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. Moseley.

For Malta: Master Kirton.

For Madras: Conductor Lennon, Dr. Tweed, Dr. O. W. Jones.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mongolia*, Capt. Fraser, from Venice, July 30.

For Bombay: Rev. W. G. Peel, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. A. McCallum, Mr. Ashburner. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Miss Waddington, Mr. A. Monies, Mr. and Mrs. Kensington, Major F. H. Jackson, Mr. Blyth, Mr. F. B. Hanna, Mr. Lafone, Mr. Sim, Mr. W. J. Holland, Mr. Norfor.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, from Liverpool, Aug. 1.

For Colombo: Mrs. R. John.

For Madras: Miss Black, Mr. W. R. Wapshaw.

For Calcutta: Dr. Peter Campbell McNiven.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Surat*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, sailing on July 21.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. J. Murray, Mrs. E. L. Saunders, Mr. Francis, Mr. J. Tweedie, Mr. J. A. Gaminie, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, Mr. W. S. Wakefield, Capt. E. Lewis, Mr. J. Blandford, Mrs. Mathews, Colonel Fitz Hugh.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Sealy and two children, Mrs. Keen, infant and ayah.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, Mr. J. C. Shepherd, Mr. H. W. Myhill.

By the s.s. *Indus*, Capt. W. E. Breeze, sailing on July 28.

For London: The Hon. Sir W. Comer Petheram, Mrs. Walter Colvin, Mr. Charles H. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Thomson, child and ayah.

For Brindisi: Lieut. C. H. M. T. Horsford, Mr. Thomas Wood, Mrs. J. McKee, Hon. Justice Straight and Mrs. Straight, Mr. W. T. Guthrie.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 4.)

ORR—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. E. Orr as acting consular agent for the United States of America at Bassein, during the absence of Mr. W. W. G. Beatson.

MACFADYEN—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. P. Macfadyen as acting consul for Sweden and Norway at Madras.

STEEDE, Surgeon-Major H. E., having returned from furlough on private affairs, resumed the duties of charge of assay master, Calcutta Mint, from Surgeon-Major J. Scully, on June 25.

HOLMES, Mr. H. B., traffic candidate, is promoted to Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, from April 6.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

PRIESTLY, Lieut. H. W., East Surrey Regiment, wing officer 44th Bengal Infantry, July 5, 1882.

LOW, Lieut. G. R., South Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer 44th Bengal Infantry, May 22, 1883.

The following appointments have been made on the personal staff of H.E. the C. in C. in India:—

COMBE, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel B. A., 10th Hussars, to be military secretary, dated Jan. 31, 1885.

TURNER, Lieut. J. B., Bengal S.C., to be aide-de-camp, vice Lieut. D. W. Stewart, Gordon Highlanders, who has rejoined his regiment, dated March 15.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Commissioner, N.W.P. and Oudh:—

LARPERT, Major Sir G. A. de H., Bart., Connaught Rangers, to be aide-de camp, dated Feb. 1.

The undermentioned officers are appointed sub-assistant commissaries-general, 2nd class, on probation, and will rank as follows:—

WILLIAMS, Lieut. A. B. C., Bengal S.C., wing officer 33rd Bengal Infantry.

JEHSON, Lieut. W. C., Bengal S.C., wing officer 29th Bengal Infantry.

NEDHAM, Lieut. R. B., Madras S.C., wing officer 25th Madras N.I.

PHILIPS, Lieut. A. L., Bengal S.C., wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry.

SCOTT, Surgeon J. M.B., Madras Medical Service, to be medical officer 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, dated June 8.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

GARBETT, Major C. H., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated June 27.

GREEN, Major and Brevet Colonel J. H., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated July 1.

YOUNG, Captain G. F., to be major, dated June 30.

STUART, Lieut. C. J. L., to be captain, dated June 27.

YOUNG, Lieut. J. H., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, from April 20, vice Major T. L. Lewis, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, deceased.

RIND, Major A. T. S. A., deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (seconded), to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class

HUNT, Major H. V., deputy-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be deputy-assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

HAWKES, Captain H. M. P., sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be deputy-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

BOND, Lieutenant W. J. H., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

From April 24, vice Colonel H. J. Barton deputy-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, retired:—

BADCOCK, Colonel A. R., C.B., assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be deputy commissary-general.

BUNBURY, Lieut.-Colonel W. R., assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

HOBDAV, Major T. F., deputy-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, second class.

KEIGHLEY, Captain C. M., deputy-assistant commissary-general, second class, to be deputy-assistant commissary-general, second class.

MARRETT, Captain H. R., sub-assistant commissary-general, first class (seconded), to be deputy-assistant commissary-general, second class.

FITZGERALD, Captain C. M., sub-assistant commissary-general, first class, to be deputy-assistant commissary-general, second class.

LUCAS, Lieut. C. C. St. B., sub-assistant commissary-general, second class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, first class, from June 12, vice Colonel N. R. Burlton, deputy-commissary-general, retired.

The following officers are promoted to the grades specified from June 20:—

Deputy - assistant commissaries - general, 1st class, to be assistant commissaries-general, second class:—

HALLET—**BURLTON-BURLTON**—Major C. E. Hallet and Major J. R. Burlton-Bennet to complete establishment.

Deputy assistant commissaries-general, second class, to be assistant commissaries-general, third class:—

WYLLIE, Major R. J. H., vice Major Hallet, promoted.

YALDWYN, Captain A. G., vice Major Burlton-Bennet, promoted.

SANDYS—**WINGATE**—Captain E. C. C. Sandys and Captain G. Wingate (sub pro tem.) to complete establishment.

Sub-assistant commissaries-general, first class, to be assistant commissaries-general, fourth class:—

LYONS-MONTGOMERY, Lieut. H. F., vice Major Wyllie, promoted.

MANSFIELD, Lieut. H., vice Captain Yaldwyn, promoted.

RENNICK, Captain E. F. J. de C., vice Captain Sandys, promoted.

RYLAND, Captain H. G., vice Captain Wingate, promoted.

PEILE—**YEILDING**—Lieut. S. C. F. Peile (sub pro tem.) and Lieut. W. R. Yeilding (sub pro tem.) to complete establishment.

Sub-assistant commissaries - general, second class, to be sub-assistant commissaries-general, first class:—

Foss, Lieut. K. M., vice Lieut. Lyons-Montgomery, promoted.

CARRUTHERS, Lieut. G. A., vice Lieut. Mansfield, promoted.

WHARRY, Lieut. H., vice Capt. Rennick, promoted.

SMITH, Lieut. J. G., vice Capt. Ryland, promoted.

CRACROFT—**JAMES**—Lieut. B. W. Cracroft (sub pro tem.) and Lieut. H. James (sub pro tem.).

FURLOUGHS.

MONTAGUE, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is granted leave for fifteen months, from the 1st July, 1885.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

BROWN, Lieut. C. A. R., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, temporarily attached to Accounts Branch, Public Works Department, Punjab (m.c.), for 182 days.

SCULLY, Surg.-Major J., deputy assay master, Bombay Mint, officiating assay master, Calcutta Mint (m.c.), for 182 days.

MOLONEY, Surg. T., M.D., 3rd Sikh Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

BARBEIRO, First Grade Apothecary E. M., is granted furlough in India (m.c.) for one year and 302 days, from June 13, 1884.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, July 1.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HUNTER, Surgeon C. B., 18th Bengal Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major G. Griffith, ordered to Suakin.

GRIFFITHS, Surgeon G. S., 1st Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, from May 19, 1884.

WHISTLER, Lieutenant A. E., 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, wing officer, to be adjutant.

STRICKLAND, Lieut. W. A., wing officer, to be quartermaster.

STAINFORTH, Lieut. L. C. H., wing officer 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be quartermaster.

COOK, Major J., wing commander 14th Sikhs, to be second in command, vice Wauchope, retired, and to continue seconded for service on the Staff, dated July 1.

SAWYER, Captain H. A., wing commander 14th Sikhs, to be second in command, sub pro tem., vice Cook, dated July 1.

JAMIESON, Captain C. J., wing officer 14th Sikhs, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Sawyer, dated July 1.

CROWTHER, Lieut. R. T., wing officer 23rd Pioneers, to be adjutant, vice Jones, vacated on promotion to captain.

GURDON, Lieut. P. R. T., supernumerary on the establishment 14th Sikhs, to be wing officer, on probation, 26th Punjab Infantry, vice Capt. Graves, seconded on appointment as district superintendent of police at Port Blair.

STEVENS, Lieut. M., Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation 38th Bengal Infantry, dated June 14.

WAY, Colonel G. A., Bengal Staff Corps, is detailed for temporary duty in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

PURDY, Major R., R.A., is directed to proceed from Allahabad to England, and join O Battery 1st Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

WEBBER, Major R. T., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

MAXWELL, Captain C., Military Works Department, Royal Engineers, doing duty officer Bengal Sappers and Miners, whose services are hereby placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Military Works, is posted to the Peshawar division.

HART, Captain H. H., Royal Engineers, on return to India, is posted to the Rawal Pindi division, Military Works.

The undermentioned officers, on return from service in Egypt, are posted as follows:—

CATHER, Captain T. P., Royal Engineers, to the Unballa division, Military Works, as a temporary arrangement.

TANNER, Lieut. J. A., R.E., to the Meerut command, Military Works.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. G., R.E., to the Rawal Pindi command, Military Works.

LEAROYD, Lieut. C. D., R.E., to the Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works.

HEWSON, Captain J. J., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Belgaum and rejoin G Battery, 2nd Brigade R.A., for duty.

JOHNSON, Lieut. A. G., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Deesa, and rejoin A Battery, 2nd Brigade R.A., for duty.

The following order is confirmed:—

MARTER—Meerut Division Order, dated May 21, appointing Brigadier-General R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C., commanding Agra Brigade, to command the division, vice Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, on leave.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

FITZROY, Major and Brevet Colonel P., for three months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

SHAW, Colonel C. R., Bengal Staff Corps, to Chumparun, on private affairs, from June 13 to Dec. 10.

WHITE, Capt. F. P. L., 5th Bengal Cavalry, to Quetta and Bombay, on private affairs, from June 15 to Oct. 15.

GORDON, Lieut. S. D., 19th Bengal Lancers, to

hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, from July 15 to Oct. 15.
CROFTS, Surg. A. M., Indian Medical Service, to Murree, Simla and Mussoorie, on private affairs, for four months.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, June 27.)

In the Departmental examination of junior officers the following officers passed in the subjects named :—

TWOMEY, Mr. D. H. R., C.S., assistant commissioner with credit, Burmese, lower standard.
PARSONS, Lieut. J. H., B.S.C., assistant commissioner, Burmese, lower standard.
SLADE, Mr. H., assistant conservator of forests, Burmese, lower standard.
BUCHANAN, Mr. E. M., probationer, Forest Department, Burmese, lower standard.
PARSONS, Lieut. J. H., B.S.C., assistant commissioner, with credit, law, higher standard.,
TWOMEY, Mr. D. H. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, lower standard.
CHOLMELEY, Mr. N. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, lower standard.
NOYCE, Mr. W. F., revenue (including treasury), Myook, higher standard.

The following officers passed in Treasury, but will have to appear again for examination in Revenue :—

PARSONS, Lieut. J. H., B.S.C., assistant commissioner, higher standard.
MURRAY, Mr. J., assistant conservator of forests, forest department examination in law and land revenue.

HAYES—The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. A. R. Hayes, teacher of mathematics in the Rangoon College, is commuted to leave on medical certificate for six months from Feb. 11.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, July 4.)

The undermentioned officers serving in the Central Provinces have passed the prescribed departmental examination :—

CRADDOCK, Mr. R. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, by the higher standard in Criminal Law and Procedure.
MACLEAN, Mr. N., assistant district superintendent of police, by the police standard.
SPENCE, Mr. H., assistant district superintendent of police, by the police standard.
HALLETT, Mr. H., assistant district superintendent of police, by the police standard.
DUFF, Mr. G. J., assistant district superintendent of police, by the police standard.
CRADDOCK, Mr. R. H., C.S., assistant commissioner in Hindi, with credit.
DUFF, Mr. G. J., assistant district superintendent of police, in Hindi.
NETHERSOLE, Mr. W. S.C., settlement officer with credit, in Marathi.
SKIPTON, Mr. H. P., assistant superintendent of police, in Marathi.
PLAYFAIR, Mr. H. A., assistant district superintendent of police, in Marathi.
CRADDOCK, Mr. R. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, in Urdu.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 7.)

SELL, Rev. E., B.D., secretary Church Missionary Society, to act as Persian and Hindustani translator to Government during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Baynes on leave.

CARDEW, Mr. A. G., B.A., to act as assistant secretary to Government, Judicial and Legislative Departments, during the absence of Mr. Stuart on leave.

WYNNE, Mr. S. H., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of the district, South Arcot, during the employment of Mr. Weld on other duty.

O'FARRELL, Mr. H. H., to act as head assistant collector and magistrate of the district, South Arcot.

HANDLEY, Mr. J. W., M.A., barrister-at-law, to officiate as a judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, during the employment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan as acting chief justice.

BRANSON, Mr. J. H. S., barrister-at-law, to be Crown Prosecutor and Public Prosecutor for the town of Madras, vice Mr. H. J. Tarrant, deceased.

SCHARLIEB, Mr. W. M., barrister-at-law, to act as chief judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, during the employment of Mr. Handley on other duty.

WEBSTER—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to reappoint the Hon. E. F. Webster, Chief Secretary to Government, to be an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

MILITARY.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

NEWILL, Captain J. H., to be major, dated July 4.

FORTUNE, Mr. J., to be captain Madras Volunteer Guards, Mounted Company.

BOYSON, Hon. Mr. J. A., to be lieut. Madras Volunteer Guards, Mounted Company.

MACCARTIE, Mr. C. F., C.S., to be Lieut. Madras Volunteer Guards, Mounted Guards.

NANNEX, Surgeon-Major L. C., South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be honorary surgeon.

FURLOUGHS.

MACCARTIE, Mr. C. F., acting sub-secretary, Board of Revenue, three months' privilege leave, from August 7.

STUART, Mr. H. A., acting assistant secretary to Government, privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, from July 3.

SEARLE, Colonel A. T., Staff Corps, superintendent and agent for army clothing, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from July 5 or date of departure—Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Orchard, Staff Corps, performing the duties of the appointment on the former officer's responsibility.

HAWKES, Captain G., Staff Corps, adjutant Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is granted privilege leave of absence for ninety days, from August 8.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

SHUTE, Lieutenant A. B., R.A., Commandant No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent (m.c.), for 182 days.

(*Head-Quarters, Ootacamund*, July 2.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

TIGHE, Lieutenant M. A., 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, supernumerary on the establishment of the 7th Madras Infantry, to be squadron officer (on probation).

VANSAGNEW, Lieutenant J., 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, supernumerary on the establishment of the 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, to be squadron officer (on probation).

GREEN, Lieutenant G. E. T., R.A., 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, to be officiating wing officer (on probation), and with the sanction of Government a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated June 8.

MANDUIT, Lieut. F. R. M. C. De R., 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, 2nd West Indian Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer (on probation).

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

TENNANT, Lieut. C. C., 1st Madras (Pioneers), wing officer (on probation) 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be attached to the regiment, from date of relief from temporary employment in the Commissariat Department.

JAMESON, Brig.-Surg. J., M.D., medical staff, in medical charge of European Female General Hospital, Bangalore, to be senior medical officer of the station hospital, Bellary.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

CHAPPLE, Deputy Surg.-Gen., R.A., Eastern dist., sixty days' privilege leave, from June 30.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 9.)

MOSLEY, Captain, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The following appointments are made :—

LITTLE, Mr. F. A., to be captain Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, Mounted Rifles.

SYMONS, Mr. J. L., to be lieutenant Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, Mounted Rifles.

NICHOLSON, Mr. B., to be lieutenant Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, Mounted Rifles.

The following promotions are ordered in the Transport Branch, Commissariat Department, in consequence of the retirement of Colonel C. M. Griffith, deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to have effect from June 10 :—

FRANCIS, Captain G. F., deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem., is confirmed in that grade.

FRANCIS, Lieut. J. C., sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem., is confirmed as sub-assistant commissary-general, first class.

WICKHAM, Lieut. W. J. R., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem., is confirmed as sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, July 10.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

AYERST, Lieut. W., 2nd N.I. Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 4th N. I., on probation, dated June 27.

JERVIS, Surgeon H. P., in medical charge 12th N.I., to the medical charge 7th N.I., vice Surgeon MacGregor, removed.

WARD, Surgeon-Major E. C. R., Medical Staff, Purandhar Sanitarium, to the medical charge of the Sanitarium, vice Surgeon-Major Hare.

BARROUGHS, Captain C. A. R., 1st South Lancers Regiment, Deolali Department, to be adjutant, vice Captain S. Moore, Manchester Regiment, with effect from Aug. 20.

Under instruction from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following changes affecting Royal Artillery officers in this command have taken place :—

CARGILL, Major S., 61 Western division, has been placed on retired list.

PARLEY, Major G. C. H., 5-1 Southern India division, has been appointed to H.B., H.R.A.

FOOTE, Captain F. O. B., N-B, has been promoted major, and posted to the 5-1 Southern India division.

BINGHAM, Captain E. G. H., 8-1 (Heavy), Central Provinces division, has been promoted major, and is to be struck off the strength.

SINCLAIR, Captain F. E., has been posted 8-1 (Heavy) C.P. division.

WESTERN, Captain C. M., E-I, has been promoted major, and posted to 6-1 Western division and will join it.

FIXCOTT, Lieut. J. L., has been promoted captain from the second list, and posted to E.I. R.A.

UNDERWOOD, Lieut. W. J., 8-1 (Heavy) C.P. division, has been placed on the second list for service with the Punjab Force.

RAWNSLEY, Lieut. C., A-1, has been placed on the second list for service with the Bombay Native Artillery.

CHRROL, Lieut. A. S., E-1, has been placed on the second list.

GROVER, Lieut. W. M., 3-0 C. P. Division, has been posted to A-4, R.A.

FLOOD, Lieut. H. H., 5-1 Division, has been transferred to R-2.

JAMES—The posting of Lieut. W. R. W. James to A-4 in G.O.C. No. 248 of May 2 last is cancelled.

SKIPTON, Captain C., R.A., has been appointed adjutant, Aden Brigade.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 98½	to
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100	to
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	99½	to
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Ra.		Ra.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	5 pr.ct.	740
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	830
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	580

EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	950
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,250
Apollo ...	400	10	310
Bellary ...	1,000	25	575
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	200
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600	710
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	160
East India ...	1,000	130	1,170
Fort ...	8,500	300	2,600
French ...	all	45	590
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangaum ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	80	350
Manmar M. ...	all	45	265
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	160
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	500
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,270
Sind ...	750	50	690
Volkart ...	1,000	60	725

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ammedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	325
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	675
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	100
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	321	—
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	915
Central India ...	500	25	700
Coorla Land and Mill ...	1,000	20	145
Coorla Mills ...	all	—	675
Ibun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	740
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	590
Golam Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	150	150
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	800
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,080
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	425
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	440
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	690
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,010
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	840
Khatoo Mackenzie ...	1,000	40	825
Leopold ...	100	5	139
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,550
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	660
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,015
Mazagon ...	250	9	200
Murari Goculdass ...	1,000	15	1,400
Nalgam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	575
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	1,025
Oriental ...	625	15	520
Parall ...	400	—	140
People of India ...	—	6½	175
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	120
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,370
Soondardas ...	1,000	50	625
Southern India ...	500	20	580
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	570
Western India ...	1,000	50	625

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	150-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	470
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	—	106
Bombay Burnham Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	4,700
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	400

Kemp & Co. ...	175	400
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Teacher and Co. ...	all	1,120
Thacker and Co. ...	all	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	715
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	330

CALCUTTA.—July 10.

P.C. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Ra. 99 4 to 99 5
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	98 12
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	101 0 to
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	100 0 to
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Ra. 100 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	100 0 to —
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	100 0 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	125 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	82½ to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	100 to 102
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 130 to 135
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Ra. 5 p.p.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 67 to 68
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,150 to 1,175
B. Baragund Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 2 disct.
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1 1 1½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 260 to .270
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100 31 to 32
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 54 to 55
Burakur Coal ...	100 135 to 137
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 120 to 121
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 73 to 77
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 80 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 95 to 97
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 30 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 190 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 19 to —
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200 175 to —
Gouropore ...	100 62 to 63
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 86 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100 51 to 52
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 106 to 107
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 110 to —
Lending and Shipping ...	100 70 to —
Murrey Brewery ...	100 125 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 98 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100 80 to —
New Beerbhoni Coal ...	100 70 to 62
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to £1
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100 53 to 54
Riverside Press ...	90 69 to 70
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 245 to 247½
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 35 to 36
Strand Bank Press ...	100 74 to 75
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 95 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicab (Assam) ...	100 30 to —
Amuckie ...	100 95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to 75
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 40 to 42
Do. contributory ...	80 27 to 28
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 165 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 82 to 83
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200 125 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 90 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 25 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 35 to —
Darjiling ...	100 110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 26 to 28
Dehra Doon ...	100 50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 98 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 40 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 42 to 43
Endogram ...	10 100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 73 to 75
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 25 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	75	to	76
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100	to	—
Hoolingorie (Assam) ...	100	50	to	51
Indian Terai ...	500	550	to	—
Jollalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	—	to	—
Jheori Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40	to	—
Kangra Valley ...	100	—	par	—
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50	to	—
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	30	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	125	to	—
Do. contributory ...	200	100	to	—
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50	to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	72	to	73
Loobah ...	100	120	to	—
Lower Assam ...	—	—	to	—
Luckinpoore (Assam) ...	£10	60	to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	30	to	32
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35	to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	25	to	—
Moran (Assam) ...	—	—	to	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80	to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	71	to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory ...	125	—	to	—
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	to	—
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	14	liquidation	—
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	150	to	—
Nutwanpoore (Cachar) ...	—	—	to	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	41	to	43
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	75	to	—
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60	to	—
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	100	130	to	—
Sapakati ...	56	10	disct.	—
Seemah ...	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murnah ...	100	90	to	—
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	72	to	—
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85	to	—
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85	to	—
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	40	to	—
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	100	to	—
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	170	to	162
Upper Assam ...	£10	15	to	25

LONDON.—August 4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	85½ to 86½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1951 ...	101 to 101½
Do. October 10, 1888 ...	102½ to 103
4 India Enforced Paper ...	75 to 76
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	77 to 78
4 Do. 1884-8 ...	103 to 105
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	101 to 103
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	102 to 104
4 Do. ...	115 to 118
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	99 to 101
4 Do. ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 102 to 106
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100 115 to 117
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 102 to 104
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100 — to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	6½	5½	to	6½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4	to	5
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	143	to	145
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	21	to	22½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	21½	to	22½
Do. Ann. B 2½ per ann. (less 4) ...	—	23	to	24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	120	to	122
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	137	to	140
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	121	to	123

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

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CIVIL.

Adams, Surg. C., Bikaner, 12 mos., Nov. 21, '84.
Aikman, R. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 8 m., Apr. 30, '85.
Aitken, G. C., Berars Educational, 24 mos., April 1, '84.
Allen, C. F. E., Burma Judl., 24 mos., March 6, 1884.
Alexander, R. D., B.C., N.W.P., Rev. 30 mos., May 11, '83.
Alexander, E. J., Bengal P.W.D., 15 mos., July 20, '84.
Alexander, N. S., B. Cov., Commr. Ben., 13 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Anceff, J., Bengal Pilot, 13 mos., March, '85.
Anderson, J. A., Cov., Punj. Commr., 20 m., April 15, '84.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 9 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Anderson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., Apr. 15, '85.

Baden-Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 24 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Barrett, A., Bom. Educational, 24 mos., May 7, '84.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 12 mos., April 24, '85.
Barrow, W. F., P.W.D., Accounts, 15 mos., Sept. 4, '84.
Barnardo, G. C. F., P.W.D., N.W.P., 21 m., April 1, '84.
Barnes, H. C., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 3, '84.
Barstow, H. C., B.C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 19 m., Apr. 3, '85.
Bayly, G. H., Mysore, P.W.D., 11 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Beauchcroft, F. P., Ben. Cov., Punj. Commr., 7 m., Apr. 3, '85.
Beighton, T. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7 m., Apr. 3, '85.
Bell, J. R., N.W.P., P.W.D., 15 mos., July 22, '84.
Bellasis, E. S., Punj. P.W.D., 18 mos., April 24, '84.
Benson, T., Bn. Cov., N.W.P. R. & G. 22 mos., May 21, '84.
Berry, F. C., C. I. E., Ben. Cov., Political Dept., 18 m., June 2, '85.
Best, J. W., Mad. Cov., Madras Judl., 8 mos., May 1, '85.
Betts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 25, '85.
Beresford, P. N. W. Provs., P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Best, K. T., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Bickerton, C. H. C., Railway Dept., 7 mos., April 17, '85.
Biddulph, C. E., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., Mar. 17, '85.
Bird, W. L., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 17, '84.
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 2, '85.
Boxwell, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 2, '85.
Boys, H. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 1, '85.
Brace, L. J. K., Bot. Gardens, Calcutta, 6 m., Apr. 30, '85.
Bradshaw, J., Madras Educl., 6 mos., May 5, '85.
Brenner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '85.
Brereton, H. B., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 8 m., Apr. 10, '85.
Brereton, C. H., Bom., 6 mos., May 1, '85.
Brind, M. J., Telegraph Dept., 17 mos., May 16, 1884.
Broome, L. N., Punj. P.W.D., 10 mos., April 4, '85.
Brown, F. L., P.W.D., Accounts, 19 mos., Mar. 28, '84.
Brown, J. S., India Ralls, 15 mos., Mar. 23, '85.
Bucke, G. A., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 23, '85.
Buckland, C. E., Ben. Cov., Supt. Stamps, 11 m., Mar. 22, '85.
Bullock, F. D. O., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 20 m., M. 8, '84.
Burn, G., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., April 15, '84.
Burn, R. N., P.W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., April 26, '85.
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J. R. E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.
Burlton, C. H. B., P.W.D., Madras, 20 mos., Mar. 6, '84.
Butterworth, T. H., Indian Marine, 15 mos., May 1, '84.

Calton, J. E., Punj. P.W.D., 12 m., May 1, '85.
Cameron, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 m., Apr. 24, '85.
Campbell, A. C., Assam Commr., 6 mos., May 8, '85.
Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24 mos., May 12, '84.
Campbell, J. McC., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. 17 m., May 16, '84.
Campbell, H. F., Opium Dept., 6 mos., Mar. 22, '85.
Candy, C. H., Bom. Educl., 8 mos., May 2, '85.
Cardow, C. E., State Railways, 28 mos., Aug. 7, 1883.
Cardozo, H. O., Madras Rev. Survey, 2 mos., April 24, '85.
Carless, G. P., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 16, '84.
Carne, C. M. C., Punj. Educl., 8 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 39 mos., Aug. 22, 1882.
Casper, C. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., Apr. 24, '85.
Channing, F. C., Bn. Cov., Punj. Commr., 20 m., M. 29, '84.
Chapman, R. C., Finl. Dept., 9 mos.
Chatfield, K. M., Bombay Educl., 8 mos., Mar. 23, '85.
Christie, J., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Clay, A. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '85.
Cobb, Surgeon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Cooke, H. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 3, '85.
Coldstream, W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Commr., 12 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 36 mos., April 1, 1883.
Comins, Surg. D. W. D., Ben. Medical, 18 m., Apr. 25, '84.
Cotgrave, G. W., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 18, '84.
Cowley, F. W. R., Bn. Cov., Ben. Judl., 23 m., Mar. 28, '84.
Cox, J. H. M., Madras Settlement, 14 m., April 1, '84.
Croft, A. W., Bengal Educational, 13 mos., Mar. 8, '85.
Crommelin, C. A. R., Railway Dept., 16 mos., July 15, '84.
Croschwaite, R. G., Bu. Cov., C. I. Provs. Judl., 10 m., Apr. 17, '85.
Crump, C. J., Bn. Cov., N.W.P. R. & G., 15 m., Jly. 5, '84.
Cumming, C. I. B., Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
Curley, J., Public Works Dept.

Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 42 mos., May 7, 1882.
Davidson, H. C., Bom. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., June 11, '85.
Deas, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. O., Stationery, 8 m., Mr. 1, '85.
Dempster, J., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Dennistoun, J. L., B.C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 17 m., June 2, '85.
Dinwiddie, R., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '84.
Donaldson, P., Bengal Jails, 12 m., Mar. 28, '85.
Douglas, F. M. S., Bengal P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 22, '85.
Douglas, J., P.W.D., India, 24 mos., April 4, 1884.
Douglass, W. K., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., May 1, '85.
Doutt, G., Bo. Cov., Bom. Judl., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '84.
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.
Drysdale, T., Cent. Prov. Judl., 18 mos., May 1, '85.
Dumergue, J. W., Mad. Cov., 12 mos.
Duncan, G., Madras Educl., 12 mos.
Dunsterville, J. H. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Feb. 6, '85.

Egerton, R. W., State Railways, 12 mos., Jan. 15, '85.
Elliot, J., Ben. Educl., 21 mos., Dec. 12, '84.
Elliot, A., Bengal Opium, 18 mos., May 8, 1884.
Elliot, F. C., Ben., P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 22, '85.
Elliot, C. A., Ben. Cov., 12 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Elphinstone, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Apr. 3, '85.

Elston, J., Burma, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
English, T., P.W.D., 15 months, Sept. 10, '84.
Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 25, 1884.

Fedden, F., Geological Survey, 23 mos., Nov. 22, '84.
Fendall, J. L., Postal Dept., 12 m., Mar. 15, '85.
Ferguson, Dr. J., Punj. Jails, 12 mos., Aug. 24, '84.
Fiddian, J. P., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., 21 mos., Mar. 14, '84.
Fisher, C. A., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Dec. 14, '84.
Foster, G. H., Cen. Provs. Forests, 12 mos., April 5, '85.
Fransji, J. D., Bom. Customs, 29 mos., April 13, 1884.
Fraser, R. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.

Gael, C. E., India, P.W.D., 20 mos., July 24, '84.
Garrard, A. S., India, P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 27, '85.
Geidt, B. G., Ben. Cov., Assam Commr., 20 mos., Mar. 16, '85.
Gibson, H. W., Oudh Commr., 6 mos., May 1, '85.
Gnerson, G. A., Bn. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., Apr. 30, '85.
Goderer, G. E., Burma Commr., 9 mos., March 31, '85.
Goodricke, C. M., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., May 1, '84.
Goodricke, G. M., B. Customs, 18 mos., May 20, 1884.
Gouldsbury, C. E., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Oct. 28, '83.
Grant, A., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Grey, P., India Railways, 18 mos., May 23, 1884.
Greathed, C., Bom. Forests, 18 mos., May 20, 1884.
Grimwood, F. St. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Commr., 20 m., Mar. 26, '85.
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 m., Mar. 16, '85.
Gupta, K. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., May 15, '85.

Hallett, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., Mar. 8, '85.
Hamilton, W. R., Bo. Rev. & Gen.
Handley, J. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 16 mos., Mar. 3, '85.
Happell, W. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 7 m., Apr. 24, '85.
Harding, F. H., Bn. Cov., Bn. R. & G., 20 m., M. 25, '84.
Harris, G., Cent. India, P.W.D.
Harris, R. L., Bn. Cov., Punj. Commr., 21 m., April 4, '84.
Hare, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., April 16, 1884.
Hart, J. H. E., P.W.D., Bom., 21 mos., March 7, 1884.
Hardwick, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '84.
Hayes, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 26, '85.
Hearn, E. H., Bom. Rev. Survey, 14 mos., June 11, '85.
Hennessy, S. H., Cent. Prov. Commr., 9 mos., April 17, '85.
Henvey, F., Ben. Cov., Commr. Berars, 10 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Hewson, F. T., Ben. Cov., Punj. Commr., 18 m., May 1, '84.
Hill, F. J. H., Bombay Salt, 12 mos., April 13, '85.
Hodges, E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., April 18, '85.
Hodson, R. G., Burma Educl., 15 mos., Jan. 12, '85.
Hogg, F. R., Ben. Cov., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 22, '84.
Hollis, L. W., Railway Dept., 6 mos., April 19, '85.
Holmes, H., Bombay Police, 12 mos., April 10, '85.
Homan, E. N., Railway Dept., 15 mos., Nov. 15, '84.
Homan, T. H., Punj. Commr., 12 mos., Nov. 15, '84.
Hooper, E. D. M., Madras Forests, 24 mos., Mar. 6, '84.
Horsfall, T. M., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., 20 m., Mar. 6, '84.
Holderness, T. W., Ben. Cov., Ind. Rev. & Ag., 12 m., Apr. 1, '85.
Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Commr., 6 mos., May 1, '85.
Hunter, D. H., Punj. Police, 12 m., Mar. 15, '85.

Jacka, C., Bom. Dockyard, 24 mos., April 3, 1884.
Jacob, H. P., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Jardine, J. A., Bo. Cov., Burma Judl., 17 mos., May 1, '84.
Jarvis, A. A. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '85.
Johns, E. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos., Feb. 2, '85.
Joyce, A., P.W.D., Mad., 18 mos., May 6, 1884.
Jones, W. B., C.S.I., Bn. C., Cf. Cm., C.P., to Oct. 30, '85.

Kane, M. V., Bombay Educational, 24 mos., Mar. 27, '85.
Keene, H. G. H., Financial Dept., 20 mos., Feb. 20, '84.
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educl., 22 mos., Feb. 18, 1884.
Kilby, S. J., Ben. Customs, 18 mos., May 7, 1884.
King, S. B., Bn. Cov., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., May 2, '85.
Kingston, W. A., Madras Salt, 8 mos., April 24, '85.
Kough, C., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 18, '85.
Kreiser, C. F., P.W.D., Punj., 21 mos., Aug. 24, 1884.

Elliott, C. F., Punj. Forests, 12 mos., March 20, 1884.
Ellison, T. E., B.C., C.P.C. Commr., Rev. & Gen., 6 m., Mar. 13, '85.
Fisher, F. H., Bn. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 24 m., Aug. 14, '83.
Fuchs, E., Ben. Forests, 24 mos., May 15, 1883.
Gordon, R., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 4, '83.
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Feb. 20, '83.
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 18 months.
Hensley, F., P.W.D., Accounts, 20 mos., April 16, 1884.
Hobson, G. de C., Opium Dept., 15 mos., July 15, 1884.
Humfress, G., P.W.D., Ben., 20 mos., Feb. 10, 1884.

Innes, H. D., Opium Dept., 6 mos., March 24, '85.
Innes, J. A., N.W.P. Police, 6 mos., April 1, '85.
Israel, Syed M.,

Lambe, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Apr. 1, '85.
Lee, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 14, '85.
Leigh, Capt. H. P., Punj. Commr., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '84.
Lepper, T., Ben., P.W.D., 18 mos., March 30, '84.
Le Quesne, W. H., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., Mar. 2, '85.
Leslie, M., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 22 mos., April 1, 1884.
Lewis, W. C., Madras, P.W.D., 23 mos., Feb. 7, '85.
Light, L. A., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 1, '84.
List, G. H., India, P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 25, '84.
Little, T. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., May 26, '85.
Livesey, J. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., Apr. 5, '85.
Lloyd, E. T., Bn. Cov., Ben. R. & G., 18 m., Sept. 11, '84.
Louis, J., High Court, Bengal, 12 mos., Nov. 6, '84.
Luard, P. J., Opium Dept., 12 mos., March 24, '85.
Lyall, C. J., Bn. Cov., S. to G., Assam, 18 m., My. 15, '84.
Lyall, J. B., Ben. Cov., Resident, &c., Mysore, 9 months.

Macaulay, C. P. S., Ben. Cov., Sec. Govt. Ben., 6 m., May 15, '85.
Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 m., Nov. 3, '85.
MacHutchin, J. C., Madras Survey, 15 mos., Oct. 1, '84.
Mackay, D. L. M., Bn. Cov., Br. Commr., 24 m., Nov. 24, '83.
Mackenzie, M. D., Sind Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Jan. 29, '85.
Mackintosh, W. J. B., Post Office, 18 mos., May 8, 1884.
Maclean, J. S., B.C., B.R., N.W.P., 15 m., Jly. 12, '84.
Maclean, P. G., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 10, '84.
Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., May 22, '85.
Macrae, Surg. R., Bengal Medical, 18 mos., Nov. 28, '84.
Manisty, G., Bn. Cov., Bn. R. & G., 21 mos., Ju. 17, '84.
Manne, H. C., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 26, 1884.
Mardon, F. J., Ben. Judl., 7 mos., April 22, '85.
Martin, E. J., Ben., P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Martin, J. W., Ben. Educl., 30 mos., Dec. 12, 1883.
Martin, J. W., P.W.D., Madras, 18 mos., May 27, 1884.

Marriott, C. R., Cv. Bn. R. & G., 15 mos., August 1, '84.
Masters, J., Bn. Police, 20 m., April 15, '85.
Meares, G. R., Bn. Police, 9 mos., April 12, '85.
Meiklejohn, D. O., B. Cv., Cent. Provs. Commr., 15 m., Nov. 15, '84.
Mellor, C. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 7 m., Apr. 2, '85.
Melville, W. B., Telegraph Dept., 23 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
McGill, J., Survey Dept., 23 mos., Nov. 8, '83.
McGregor, W., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Sept. 22, '84.
McDowell, E. H., Bombay Mint, 15 mos., Sept. 8, '84.
McEwen, R. S., Bn. Judl., 13 mos., Oct. 31, '84.
McKillop, R., Postal Dept., 6 m., Mar. 23, '85.
Millett, A. F., Bom. Commr., N.W.P. Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 24, '85.
Midwinter, Burma Commr., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Mitchell, W. R., Burma Ralls.

Millie, W., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 21, '84.
Milsom, B. P., C. F., P.W.D., 18 mos., June 24, 1884.
M. Williams, Ben. Cov., Assam Commr., 44 mos., Mar. 1, '82.
Moffat, E., Hyderabad Police, 12 mos., April 5, '85.
Monro, A., Madras Educl., 6 mos., April 21, '85.
Moorehead, Surg. J. I., M. D., B. Civil, 18 m., Apr. 18, '84.
Moberley, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 17 mos., Oct. 4, '84.
Mories, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Commr., 30 mos., April 26, '83.
Moscardi, E. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., Feb. 12, '85.
Moss, J., Mad. Educl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '84.
Moss, M. A., Bom. Educl., 6 mos., April 1, '85.
Muir-Mackenzie, J. W. P., Bo. C., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 30 m., May 1, '85.
Mulock, F. D., Cov., 18 mos., May 1, '84.
Munro, H. B., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.

Newton, W. G., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 21 m., Mar. 20, '85.

Obbard, R., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Commr., 10 m., Apr. 3, '85.
O'Brien, E., Ben. Cov., Punj. Commr., 12 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
O'Donoghue, Burma Police, 12 mos., May 3, '85.
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punj. Medical, 12 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Oldham, A. J., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., April 5, '85.
Oliphant, H. L., Bn. Cov., Bn. Judl., 20 m., April 6, '84.
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 24 m., Mar. 27, '85.
Omanney, H. T., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., Mar. 17, '85.
Orr, J. W., Bombay High Court, 11 mos., Mar. 13, '85.
Owen, W. S., Bo. Rev. Survey, 6 mos.
Oxenham, R. G., Bo. Educl., 9 mos., Feb. 1, '85.

Pascoe, T. C., St., Marine Survey, 12 mos., Dec. 20, '84.
Peacock, Surgeon J. C. H., Bom. Medl., 12 m., May 15, '85.
Pears, Capt. T. C., B.S.C.
Pearson, C., Punj. Educational, 19 mos., July 20, '84.
Peterson, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 9 mos., Feb. 20, '85.
Peterson, H. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 m., Mar. 30, '84.
Pickard, J. N., Burma Forests, 12 mos., April 4, '85.
Pitchee, R. H., Ben. Cov., B. Burma Commr., 9 m., Mar. 22, '85.
Pitchee, E., Bo., P.W.D., 18 mos., Feb. 20, '85.
Place, G. W., Cav. Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., July 5, '84.
Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., Apr. 20, '84.
Phayre, R., Ben. Cov., Burma Commr., 19 m., Mar. 25, '85.
Porteous, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 20 m., Mar. 11, '85.
Price, P. L. H., Punj. P.W.D., 36 mos., Nov. 24, '82.
Pritchard, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Customs, 9 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Pruce, G., P. W. D. Accounts, 12 mos., Dec. 20, '84.

Rattray, M., Railway Dept., 19 mos., Apr. 10, '84.
Reynolds, C. H., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '85.
Rhind, R. H., P.W.D. Ben., 18 mos., April 19, '85.
Rigby, V., State Railways, 20 mos., Apr. 11, '84.
Rivaz, G. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Commr., 7 m., Mar. 27, '85.
Roberts, T., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 31, '85.
Robertson, F. E., Indi. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 28, '85.
Rose, E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. R. & G., 18 mos., Apr. 4, '84.
Ross, G. B., Indian Marine, 24 mos., May 4, '84.
Rostan, J. B., India, Rev. & Ag., 12 m., Mar. 28, '85.
Rule, E., Finl. Dept., 8 mos., April 30, '85.
Rundall, C., Madras Salt, 12 mos., April 17, '85.
Russell, A. S., Madras, P.W.D., 12 mos., May 5, '85.
Russell, S., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Rust, R., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., Mar. 31, '85.

Scott, P. G., Salt Department, 18 mos., June 1, '84.
Scott, R., Rev. and Gen. N.W.P., 24 mos., April 11, '84.
Seabrook, A. W., Bombay Port, 12 mos., May 9, '85.
Sells, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 18 m., Apr. 1, '85.
Sewell, R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 14 m., May 1, '85.
Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 12 mos., May 2, '85.
Sills, F., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 15, '85.
Sinkinson, E. J. (Bn. Cov.) Finl. Dept., 19 mos., Apr. 15, '84.
Smith, C. M., P.W.D., Madras, 15 mos., Jan. 27, '84.
Smith, Dr. S., Bombay Medl., 6 mos., May 15, '85.
Smith, G. F. N., Madras, 9 mos.
Smyth, J. W., Cov., Punj. Commr., 17 mos., May 2, '84.
Spencer, E. E., Mad. Cov., 12 mos., April 9, '85.
Stack, W. G., Ben. Cov., Punj. Commr., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '84.
Steedman, C. B., Cov., Punj. Commr., 20 mos., May 2, '84.
Steel, C. D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., Apr. 12, '85.
Steel, H. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Commr., 6 mos., May 1, '85.
Stevens, W., Punj. P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 19, '85.
Stokes, H. E., Mad. Cov., Sec. to Govt., 12 mos., Apr. 8, '85.
Stretzell, G. W., Bengal Forests, 21 mos., May 8, '84.

Taylor, H. S., P.W.D., Madras, 24 mos., May 27, '84.
Temple, Capt. R. C., B.S.C. Punj. Judl., 24 m., May 6, '85.
Thompson, H. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 25, '85.
Thomson, R. K. B., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 8, '85.
Thorburn, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Oct. 26, '83.
Thornhill, J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Thornton, W. G., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 6, '84.
Tickell, C., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Tomes, Surg. A., Civil Surg., Bengal, 20 m., Mar. 18, '85.
Trafford, R. W., Cov., Punj. Judl., 10 m., Jan. 15, '85.
Turner, E., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Sept. 25, '84.
Tupp, A. C., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Tyrrell, W., Ben. Cov., Jd. H. Ct., N.W.P., 12 mos., Mar. '84.

Vernon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 20 mos., Mar. 9, '84.
Verdannes, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Vincent, C., Madras P.W.D., 20 m., May 9, '84.
Vincent, F. D. A., Madras Forests.
Vining, C. E., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 9, '84.
Wace, A. A., Rev. and Gen., Bengal, 19 mos., April 6, '84.
Walch, G. T., Madras P.W.D., 20 mos., April 20, '85.
Waller, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., Apr. 20, '84.
Watts, G. K., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 24 mos., Mar. 14, '84.
Welsh, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos.
Westland, J., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., 15 m., Apr. 15, '85.
Whaley, P., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., June 5, '84.
Whish, C. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., Apr. 24, '85.

Wight, J. K., Bn. Cav., Assam Comr., 18 mos., Aug. 20, '84.
 Wilkinson, F. H., Cov., Mad. Judd., 13½ mos.,
 Williams, J. C., B.C., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 32½ mos., Feb. 15, '85
 Willson, J., Assam Educl., 12 ms., Mar. 16, '85.
 Wilson, J. H. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 15, '85
 Wilson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 ms., Mar. 22, '85.
 Wilson, W. H., Madras Educational, 20 mos., Mar. 28, '84.
 Wilson, J., Cov., Punjab Commr., 19 mos., May 2, '84.
 Wood, C. A. H., Postal Dept., 12 ms., Mar. 28, '85.
 Woodridge, H. W., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., April 15, '84.
 Worstley, C. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 5½ ms., May 15, '8
 Wright, J. M., P.W.D., Punjab, 20 mos., Feb. 12, '84.
 Wright, R. E., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
 Wyatt, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 15 mos., July 15, '84.

Young, W., B. Cov., N.W. Provs. Judd., 12 mos., Nov. 21, '8
 Young, W. M., Bn. Cov., Sec. to Gov., Pun., 24 mos., Feb. 1,

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Armstrong, Rev. W. F., 18 mos., March 30, '84, B.
 Barrow, Rev. K. E., 24 ms., March 7, '84, B.
 Baynham, Rev. A. W., Bo., 24 mos., Jan 18, '85.
 Brown-Brunneson, Rev. J., 18 mos., May 25, '84,
 Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 20 ms., Feb. 15, '84, B.
 Deedes, Rev. Brook, 24 ms., April 4, '84, B.
 Elwes, Rev. W. W., Mad., 12 mos., Mar. 24, '85.
 Forbes, Rev. J. F., Bo., 12 mos., March 13, '85.
 Greig, Rev. T. H., 24 ms., April 1, '84, Bo.
 Hobart, Rev. W. H., Mad., 6 mos., Mar. 25, '85.
 Leeming, Rev. W., 24 ms., March 1, '84, M.
 Lochée, Rev. A. C., 12 mos., Sept. 9, '84, Bo.
 Lys, Rev. F. G., Mad., 22 mos., Mar. 25, '85.
 Pearson, Rev. A. C., 20 ms., March 20, '84, B.
 Rawson, T. J., 12 mos., Oct. 26, '84, Ben.
 Stead, Ven. S., 21 mos., Sept. 1, '84, Bo.
 Taylor, J. H., 30 mos., Dec. 3, '84, Ben.
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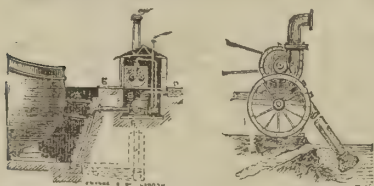
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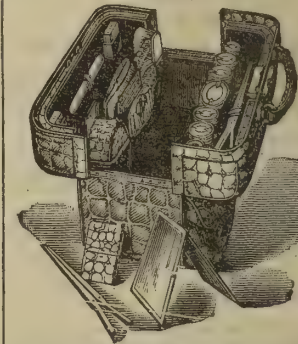
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

Our advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, July 21st; Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, July 19th.

NOTHING of a definite character regarding the Afghan frontier question has, according to the Calcutta Correspondent of the *Times*, occurred during the last few days. *Va sans dire* that the Russians are strengthening—probably rendering impregnable—the splendid strategical position which they were allowed, despite the “solemn covenant,” to occupy at Penjdeh and Ak Tepe.

A STRAW, probably thrown up to see which way the wind blows, and assuredly not thrown up for the first time, is the sudden discovery, alleged to have been made, in the teeth of all historical experience, that Herat may just as well be given up to Russia, if we are, *en revanche*, permitted—permitted, forsooth!—to occupy Candahar.

THAT is to say, that Russia may at leisure mass at Herat an army of 150,000 men, entirely supported—as we showed in a recent article—both as to provisions and ammunition, by the produce of the Herat valley, mask Candahar, if held by us, with some 50,000 men, and march the remaining 100,000, plus Turkoman cavalry innumerable, and Afghans ditto, on to the plains of India, previously encountering fortresses which they, confident in their numbers, might turn—the passes are simply countless—or practically ignore.

Is this what our Government are prepared to face? We have some confidence in a Government which seems to have put its foot down, and to have resolved that England shall not be flouted. But the persistent repetition of the rumour, that we do not insist in holding Herat “in person or by proxy,” looks very ugly.

THE *St. James's Gazette* opportunely reminds us of an utterance of Lord Napier of Magdala, written in 1880, which it is well worth while to recall at the present moment. The late Government burked it, probably because it is the strongest condemnation which could be passed on their do-nothing “policy” :—

If the Russians in Central Asia are a reality; if they have possessed themselves of Bokhara, Samarcand, and Tashkend; if they are about to occupy Merv, of which they make no secret; if they have an easy road to Herat, which is a fact well known, and a fortress there before them, in a fertile country held by a people without unity and without leaders, who that regards Russian progress can doubt that, if we are timid, apathetic, or consenting, a few years will see them in possession of a fortress which, in their hands, will be rendered impregnable, and will command the road to India with a facility for aggression which may be measured by Ayooob Khan's rapid march to Candahar.

WE do not, however, suppose that a Cabinet composed of gentlemen will utterly damn our reputation throughout the East for fair dealing—if, indeed, we have any left, Dinkur Rao long since said that the word good-faith had no place in the English vocabulary—by abandoning the Ameer's claim to a place which—putting wholly aside its importance to ourselves—we have solemnly guaranteed to him.

WHY have we no efficient representative, no matter under what official title—call him Shaitan if you will, only have one—in Balkh? Can we suppose that the Russians do not know every brick of every house in Balkh, and every rock in the Bamian passes? How can we watch, or counteract, their intrigues, at a distance of some hundreds of miles? But John Bull likes his beer, and beer is a rather soporific beverage.

AND why not open our eyes, if it be not too late, to the fact that the Turcomans might, in case of need, make themselves exceedingly unpleasant neighbours to the Russians? India, as we have already said, swarms with Russian intrigues. Cannot we do a *tu quoque*? Hitherto the allegiance of the tribes has had but one suitor, the Russians. Why not (acting on the one true principle of dealing with an Oriental as you would with a woman) offer them another? They might not object. As Ovid says :—

Quæ dant, quæque negant, gaudent tamen esse rogatæ.

Those who give, and those who don't,
Like the chance of saying, “I won't.”

Give the tribes the chance; put things in train for raising them in the Russian rear if needful.

X THOUGH the probability of cholera reaching England this year be remote, the subjoined remedy, which is so simple that it is the more likely to be efficacious, and which we do not remember to have seen before, may be useful to those who live in places likely to be visited by the plague. “Mem Sahib” writes to the *Englishman* :—

One of your correspondents spoke of dilute sulphuric acid being a cure for cholera. The remedy is simple enough, but unfortunately not always at hand when wanted; so, for the benefit of those who have to send a distance for it, I name a remedy which may be found in nearly every household in India. Though simple, it is not sweet and nice, being the juice of *raw onions*. The dose is half a wine glass every two or three hours, according to the severity of the case. I have treated several cases within the last month or two, and have been very successful in curing them; the mustard plaister, &c., has never been needed. The easiest way to obtain the juice is to rub down a few onions, and strain them through a piece of muslin. This any servant can do. X

WE rejoice that the new Government have resolved, not a moment too soon, to recognise the necessity of giving our Indian troops the Martini-Henry instead of the all but obsolete Snider.

The latter is no kind of a match for the Berdan, with which efficient weapon the Russian troops are armed. Under a Government which is not composed of manufacturers and jobbers, we had hoped that our soldiers may have cartridges which can be fired without jamming, swords which will cut, and bayonets which will penetrate. And we give no small credit to the *Army and Navy Gazette* for its help in obtaining the boon.

THE same paper calls attention to a danger which has been too much overlooked. The Staff Corps is a pleasant nest enough; once in it, a man usually can, if he be fairly able, and fairly fortunate, feather it comfortably enough. But it has, on the whole, been a costly failure; and to recruit it at the expense of the efficiency of the regiments on which, in the last resort, our hold of India depends, would be one more costly still. Men lose their *esprit de corps*, in fact cease, except in name, to belong to their regiment at all, when once transferred to this notable outcome of administrative incapacity. We gladly give our contemporary's remarks in his own words, hoping the Government may read, mark, and inwardly digest :—

We have frequent complaints of the extent to which regiments are depleted of their subaltern officers in India, owing to their transfer to the Staff Corps. Some regiments, indeed, from the above cause and other incidental circumstances, are reduced to half-a-dozen doing-duty subaltern officers. Now, we cannot help considering this a most undesirable state of things, and one for which no really valid reason can possibly be assigned. Nor can it be urged that, though the British regiments are thus reduced, we have completed the deficiencies in our Native corps. Unfortunately such is not the case, for many of them are still short of junior officers, especially the infantry. It being clearly understood that British corps have to furnish the whole of the officers for the Indian Army, it is a mistake to allow the present system to continue, as it is prejudicial to both European and Native corps, and, in time of a war lasting for any lengthened period, the evils of the system would be most difficult to remedy. Here, again, it is a mere matter of expense. There is no difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of officers. A petty saving is effected, and the detriment to the Service is over-

looked. When will the authorities awake to the fact that Indian military inefficiency cannot be allowed with safety to drag on in the good old style of pre-Russian proximity days?

WE are sorry for the individuals who may have been anxious to get home, but we don't think that anyone will dispute the wisdom of the resolution to continue the restrictions on leave, at least partially. The Simla correspondent of the *Englishman*, speaking apparently with official knowledge, says, under date July 2:—

Reports which appear to be current in various quarters that the restrictions under which military leave is now available have been or are about to be removed are without foundation. It should be known once for all that there is no intention of removing these restrictions until the negotiations with Russia have yielded some definite result from which reasonable probability can be gathered of a peaceful solution of the present difficulties.

THE same correspondent informs us that—

Mr. Blanford's theory regarding the effect on the Monsoon of the heavy and late fall of snow on the inner Himalayas appears so far, to be borne out by the course of the present rains. Currents of north-westerly wind, which this snowfall is supposed to affect, still continue in Northern India, and have caused the usual Monsoon rain in that quarter to be a good deal below the average. The only other part of India, where the Monsoon up to date is defective, is Behar.

OUR old and excellent friend, the *Planters' Gazette*, has come out in a new face, or, rather, a new cover; and is, like Bottom, "translated." During the three-and-a-quarter years of its existence it has been a mine of wealth for all who wished to be informed on planting matters, and we wish it all success in its new garb.

WE are glad to see in this paper the score of a cricket match played, of all places in the world, at Yokohama. As one side beat the other by 341 to 41, it is clear that they were not "match"-ed. Such is the imitative faculty of the Japanese, that we should be by no means surprised to see in a few seasons the announcement of a match, Japan v. England. We only hope the Japanese will not have unearthed a demon bowler!

EVERY day seems to bring confirmation of our forebodings as to Persia's attitude since we have thrown her into the arms of any Power rather than ourselves. The ostentatious use made by Russia of Persian territory, as though it were her own, for military movements, surprised no one who was behind the scenes; but appalled those who, looking at the map, could judge what must be its consequences. And here is a little straw, which shows the value of our diplomacy, and the weight it carries, in Persia. Fancy having to knuckle under to France, of all Powers, in Persia, of all countries, in the world! Is it impossible either to clothe our present Envoy with the divinity that ought to hedge the Representative of a Sovereign, or to find a substitute who will clothe himself with it?

A semi-official journal, *Echo de Perse*, recently made its appearance in Teheran, written in French. The English Minister is said to have endeavoured to prevent its publication, or to have it published in English. The French Minister warmly supported the innocent journal, and his Majesty the Shah paid no attention to the objects of the representative of England. Another *Bosphore Egyptien* in Persia!

"The Russians," says the *Sangbad Provakar*, as quoted by the *Englishman*, are now at the gate of India:—

A question has arisen among Englishmen as to where the key of India is, and where Russian aggression may be checked. The key of India is in no other place than in India. If the Government dispense even-handed justice, introduce a better system of administration, and adhere to the proclamation of Her Majesty, then if thousands of Russians advance they will not be able to occupy a bit of land in India. If two hundred millions of Indian subjects be attached to the Government, then, if ten lakhs of Russian troops advance, they will not be successful. The key of India is in the hands of its people, who have shown from the very beginning that they will not make it over to Russia so long as there is life in them. The Government, therefore, ought to satisfy the just claims of those loyal subjects.

THE *Times* correspondent, telegraphing from Meshed, informs us that the Russians have caused much excitement at Merv, "apparently on account of outrages committed on the women." Can anyone forget Stepniak's narrative of the outraging of a girl (who was probably accused of Nihilism for this very purpose) in the Troubetzkoi *ravelin*? And her being poisoned, lest she should divulge the treatment to which she had been subjected? Can anyone, who has ever read it, forget the story of the ladies of noble birth who, being sent as political offenders to Siberia, had to disfigure themselves, by lacerating their own faces, in order not to expose themselves to the filthy "attentions" of the verminy Cossack escort? Never mind; Russia is "Holy." And we shall have her exceptional "holiness" proclaimed, and all these abominations defended, ere long, in an electoral campaign. All the same, we are pleased that she should have outraged the tenderest feelings of the Turkomans. A competent man, even at Teheran, might find grist for his mill in such a matter. How the Meshed Consul has allowed himself to be flouted we all know. To speak plainly, the ordinary masher is worse than useless. It is *strong* men who are wanted in Persia, men who can grasp an opportunity. No one is more fitful in his humours than the average oriental ruler, be he Sultan, Shah, Nawab, or Rujah. There used to be a song, of which one line ran:—

"Take me while I'm in the humour;
And that's just now."

This is exactly what our representatives in the East ought to do. They should be "all things to all men, instant in season and out of season."

THE correspondent of the *Pioneer* with the Boundary Commission mentions some curious contrivances to relieve life in Meshed of some of its irksomeness: "Taking a bird's-eye view of the city one sees nothing but mud walls and trees, with perhaps a tall *badgir* or wind tower standing out conspicuously here and there. These *badgirs* are a great godsend in the summer. Some days ago I was taking a look at a handsome mansion (in the garden opposite the telegraph office) which was being prepared for the reception of the Commander-in-Chief here. I found that the wind from the *badgirs* was carried down into cellars below the ground-floor and then disseminated through the house by gratings in the floor of each room and passage. The advantage of this arrangement is that the air which, when it enters the *badgir*, is, in summer, warm, becomes cooled in its passage through the cellars, and is distributed cool through the house. One of the most admirable arrangements in a Persian house is the central tank. This is generally situated in a lofty dark chamber, and is often five or six feet below the level of the surrounding rooms. Its floor is of cool stone, or in the houses of the wealthy and noble of white marble. Around this in the hot weather the sybaritic Persian sits (when he does not feel disposed for the society of the inmates of his *andarun*, Anglice harem), drinks wine, arrack, or sherbet, tea or coffee, as the spirit moveth him, and smokes the ever-circling *kalian*. Fie, oh Persian! How canst thou drink "the red wine sparkling in the cup," arrack, &c.?

WE thoroughly concur in these remarks, which we quote from a Service contemporary:—

The Government of India is about to propose a measure for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. Such a change would be of enormous importance to India, where great portions of the population are held in thralldom by the money-lenders. It is for us, however, only to examine the question in its bearings as regards members of the Service. In this respect no one conversant with India can doubt that the benefit to officers by such a change of law would be immense. One of the curses of India is the facility with which young officers can borrow money. Their temptations to extravagance upon first arriving in the country are large. There is a bungalow to be furnished, horses to be bought, a share to be taken in the amusements and festivities of the station; for all this money is required, and the new comer finds that, so far from there being any difficulty in obtaining it, it is absolutely pressed upon him. The interest, of course, is heavy, but he flatters himself that when the initial expenses have been met he will have no difficulty in paying the interest regularly, and the sum borrowed in course

of time, out of his pay. He soon finds out his mistake. Then come fresh loans, until at last he becomes hopelessly enmeshed in the grasp of the money-lenders. The lives of thousands of young officers in India have been embittered and ruined by the first fatal facility of borrowing money. Hundreds have been forced to sell out of the Service and retire. With the abolition of imprisonment for debt all this would come to an end. The threat of imprisonment is the one security upon which the money-lender relies; deprive him of this, and he will no longer press his loans upon newly-arrived officers, and the latter will no longer be tempted into habits of extravagance which sooner or later must entail ruin or disgrace.

WE are very sorry to see that the Government are inclined, when they take over the Sind-Punjab-Delhi line, to send "to the right-about" many of its most experienced officers, merely, as it would seem, because these are the most highly paid. We think this a capital mistake. If there be any line in India in which the efficiency derived from experience is a *sine qua non*, it is the line which runs, in a degree, parallel with the West and North-West frontier, and which connects its most important Cis-Indus posts. The saving to be effected may represent a few annual thousands, the loss of efficiency may entail the loss, in a couple of weeks, of twice as many lakhs. Was anything ever so unpractical? Is it too late to reconsider the matter?

Chit Chat.

BOMBAY is a fine city, few are finer; but would it not add to the comfort of the populace were footpaths placed in the streets? Owing to their absence the task of progressing in safety and comfort is difficult alike to pedestrian and equestrian.

It is perhaps not generally known that pumice stone is the product of a volcano. Quite recently the sea-beach of Colombo, in Ceylon, was strewn with this article of commerce consequent upon the activity of the Malayan "fire mountains."

THIS is how servants manage matters in India. Nubli Buksh cannot think of standing in the way of his "bhai," so as junior *he* goes. Ali Buksh pleads, that as senior he could not remain when his younger companion had resigned—so *he* goes. The cook, being engaged by Nubli Buksh, cannot stop in a service which his patron had quitted—so *he* goes. The dishwasher must follow, as a matter of etiquette, the fortunes of his master the cook—so *he* goes. Thus the house is cleared out because one servant quarrels with his master. Mysterious, indeed, are the ways of servanthood, in all climes and in all places!

A DORSETSHIRE ostler has joined the spelling reformers. One of his bills was as follows:—

afortheos ...	...	...	...	3d.
clininosansha ...	...	...	...	4d.
brininimomeagin ...	...	...	...	6d.
Total ...	...	...	...	1s. 1d.

That is to say—"ay for the 'oss, cleanin' 'oss an' shay, and bringin' 'im 'ome again.

WHERE is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals? Have they agents in India? If so, might it not be worth while considering whether riding a horse to death is not an offence which is punishable under the Penal Code? If not, it ought to be.

INDIA has been described by a masher as a "dooced good place to wear one's old clothes out in, don't you know." Perhaps the satirist had in his mind's-eye (if he had a mind at all) the shocking bad hats which of late have graced the capital of the Paishwas.

To see two hundred "dandies" crowded into a place large enough to hold twenty, must have been a sight for the gods. Forsooth, Masuri is an honoured city!

COLERIDGE spoke, long ago, of "that barbarous vocable, *talented*," saying we might as well use *skillinged* and *tenpenced*. What would he say to the introduction into the language of new (and more than barbarous) words, as a *proof of loyalty*? Says an Indian contemporary:—"The spontaneous outburst of loyalty in the Native press will have one good effect—in enlarging the English language. For satisfactory abuse of Russia a Delhi paper finds existing epithets all too few, and addresses the Moscowites as, among other things, 'fallow-brains,' 'gabies,' 'job

bernowls,' 'pumps,' 'squatters,' 'ualators,' 'wreakers,' 'yellers,' and 'zokels.' 'Jobbernowls' is a good word." We thought that with—

"O frabjous day! Culloo, Cullay!
He chortled in his joy!"

the English language had (as we have been so often told that the Russian Empire has) "reached its utmost legitimate limits of expansion." We are so sorry we were wrong. Lewis Carroll must look to his laurels. And, horrid thought! five years hence we must re-inaugurate spelling-bees, and have a new edition of Nuttall, to fix the spelling of all the new words! We think (subject to correction) that "Jobbernowls" is rightly spelt. Fortunately the orthography of the immortal Jabberwocks and Jubjubs has been for ever settled.

JUST fancy a British officer, in these days of examinations for every conceivable thing, being so crassly ignorant as to inquire whether any officer of the Indian contingent spoke English! One is tempted to ask, with the Americans, "Where was he raised?" "It reminds us," says an Indian paper, "of a little episode in the life of a lady, the wife of a gallant general, who, on being told by her husband's aide-de camp that he had been over to the — Mess to see the English papers, remarked, 'What, do Native messes take in English papers?' This was the last straw; the aide-de-camp resigned."

WE were speaking the other day of the different double meanings, in different languages, of the same word. Goodness knows that in English they are odd enough. Frenchman speaks:—"I am going to leave my hotel. I paid my bill yesterday, and I said to the landlord: 'Do I owe anything else?' He said: 'You are square.' 'What am I?' He said, again: 'You are square.' 'That's strange,' said I. 'I lived so long I never knew I was square before.' Then, as I was going away, he shook me by the hand, saying: 'I hope you'll be round soon.' I said: 'I thought you said I was square. Now you hope I'll be round soon.' He laughed and said: 'When I tell you you'll be round, I mean you won't be long.' I did not know how many forms he wished me to assume; however, I was glad he did not call me flat."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

SUAKIN, 1885. A SKETCH OF THE CAMPAIGN OF THIS YEAR.*

The author of this extremely interesting volume frankly avows that it was written on a sick-bed; and, in ordinary circumstances, (as, for instance, in the case of a mere book of travels), we might have been inclined to suppose that the writer's illness had, to some extent, given an unduly sombre colouring to his book, which, however, we are bound to say, seems (as it professes) to be a mere statement of actual facts. Viewed in this light, and accepting the accuracy of "the officer's" assertions, we can hardly imagine revelations more damatory to those concerned in the administration of the Army, and the management of the Suakin Expedition, nor any more ominous, or more replete with warnings to the powers that be, as to the chances of our troops if opposed to an European foe.

From the first few pages, almost to the end of the volume, we find nothing but "damnable iteration" of mismanagement.

Clear it is that, the Soudan Expedition having once been undertaken, and its object once announced to the world—especially to the Asiatic world, that object, the relief of Gordon, if alive, and the obtaining possession of Khartoum in any case should have been carried out *coite que coite*. It was emphatically a case in which Ovid's well-known line, written with reference to a very different kind of enterprise,

"Aut non tentaris, aut perforce."

(Either carry it through, or let it atone).

was applicable.

But though, owing to carelessness, or to utter ignorance of what prestige means, the late Government inconceivably damaged our reputation throughout the East by their doings in Egypt, it is not our present object to enter on political questions. We are rather concerned to point out the many respects in which the organization of our European forces has wholly failed to stand the test of active service in a hot climate; reminding our readers that all our deficiencies have assuredly been, long since, recorded by the Staff of every War Office in Europe, and vastly exaggerated in every Durbar in Asia.

Our space limits us to few quotations, but, unfortunately, "a little goes a long way" in this case.

To begin with, we were habitually out-generalled by the Arabs. No one who has read the daily journals with anything like attention can doubt this; but, should he want proof of the fact, let him carefully read Chapter 7 of this book, with especial advertence to pp. 158-160, which, though we do not profess to

* "Suakin, 1885. A Sketch of the Campaign of this Year." By an Officer who was there. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co, London: 1885.

undertake to criticise military operations, we should think worth the perusal of any reader.

But one thing does deserve the attention of every Englishman. It is the scandalous way in which our soldiers are armed. Every newspaper has had letters on this subject, and it has been more than hinted that, if the habitual jamming of the cartridges were inevitable, the uselessness of the bayonets and the swords might not have been a standing reproach to the War Office, had not several members of the late Ministry been representatives of the centres of the iron trade.

Without in any way necessarily endorsing such imputations, we think it but right to lay before our readers the fearful results which this neglect of the safety of our men has brought about. To send a man into action, and to withhold from him the best weapons you can possibly procure, is thinly-disguised murder. And a nation which pays so many millions yearly for its Army and Navy would most certainly not grudge the not very considerable sum, which would represent the difference between the sending a perfectly, and an indifferently, equipped army into the field.

The subject is so important, that we make no apology for quoting our author's remarks on it in his own words. Be it remembered that, as an instructor of musketry, he speaks with something more than average knowledge:—

"First in importance is the clogging of the Martini-Henry rifles. Years ago every instructor of musketry was asked to send in a report on the way they worked. The common fault found with them was, that a rifle was often rendered momentarily useless on account of inability to extract the cartridge-case after firing. . . . With regard to the cartridge itself, fault was found with its construction, but we were informed that the cartridge was only experimental, and would be replaced by a better one later on. . . . The clumsy built-up and bottle-shaped cartridge has been in use ever since, and no other has ever been supplied. More than this, a price is given per thousand for the empty cases returned into store, which are refilled, and the error continued *ad infinitum*. This cartridge," the author adds, "has lost us many valuable lives, and the ammunition is, moreover, of various sizes—not to say that the soldiers *were to cut up the bullets of their cartridges into four pieces* while awaiting a supply of slugs or buckshot from England!" In fact, no blunder was left out which it was possible to make.

Nor are things better as regards the bayonet. "Why are our soldiers," exclaims the author, in righteous indignation, "armed with a weapon which, when put to the test, simply doubles up like so much soft metal? . . . All bayonets and swords should be called in, and a fresh issue made of weapons each of which has been put through a severe test. Surely it is time some notice was taken of a crying evil which may land us in a terrible plight when we become engaged in a European war." Time, indeed!

The provisions seem to have been no better than the arms. "The disease most prevalent was dysentery. I put this down almost entirely to the want of fresh meat, which might so easily have been sent out from Suakin. The salt (tinned) beef was principally the cause of it; and why the army was ever supplied with such uneatable stuff is wonderful, indeed. I knew many cases where men actually threw their rations away, rather than run the risk of increasing their thirst by putting such stuff in their mouths . . . and turned from it with loathing and disgust." The author was told, by an eminent medical man, "that the force in the zaribas was bordering on scurvy; that dysentery might have been almost entirely avoided had fresh meat been sent out twice a week." And this while "fresh meat," in the shape of cattle without number, was "eating its head off" some six miles away (p. 221). Nor does the water seem to have been even drinkable. An amusing story is told (p. 218) of an officer who did not think it even fit to wash in, and bought a bottle of soda-water at the fabulous price of ten shillings to perform his ablutions. An officer, whose letter will be seen in last Saturday week's *Standard*, characterizes the distilled water, which might have been supposed to be pure, as simply putrid.

The author's tribute of praise to the medical staff (p. 155) is, we are sure, well deserved, and his appreciation of the value of war correspondents (p. 115) has much pleased us.

We are glad, too, to see the high estimate he has formed of the Indian troops. The account he gives of their equipment (in some respects, as regards cavalry, superior to that of the Europeans), and of their behaviour in action (which is too well known to need praise), is pleasant reading.

The well-known fight at the zariba, the scandalous want of the most ordinary military precautions, which led to a massacre of the beasts of burden, and well-nigh entailed the annihilation of the entire force, and the sickening scene after the slaughter, are graphically described (p. 200). It would seem to have been a species of amusement for the commanders of our troops to take out the men (always losing a good many on the way) to build up zaribas, and then to destroy them.

A good deal is said about the navvies, and the author's remarks on the subject seem pertinent and just.

We assuredly do not see why, when the Duke of Sutherland offered to make the Suakin-Berber Railway himself on a guarantee

of 4 per cent. from the Egyptian Government, a contract for it was ever put out at all. But, once undertaken, it is surely clear that it should have been carried out by the navvies of the contracting firm, and not by the soldiery. Yet more than once we read, that the soldiers did a very large share of the work. Fancy (p. 101) a navy receiving twelve shillings a day, about double a lieutenant's pay! Not to say that (p. 102) the best work was done by Indian coolies on probably a few annas a day. As too usually is the case with labourers of all kinds in England, there was no "heart" in the work of these navvies; "none of that cheery self-sacrifice and readiness to work, of which we saw so many instances among our own men," says the author.

We have dwelt longer on this book than is our wont, because we think the disclosures and exposures of mismanagement, both at home and on the spot, deserve public attention, the whole expedition having apparently been designed on the principle of lavish expenditure in pounds, and ruinous economy in pence.

We thank the author for his book, but he need not have written anonymously. No man, least of all an officer, need be otherwise than proud of bringing to light one of the longest and most costly series of blunders on record.

AMBUSHES AND SURPRISES.*

The title of this work exactly denotes its character. It is, so far as we can see, an accurate, and, indeed, a picturesque, record of some of the most remarkable instances of what are, perhaps, among the most exciting events in history. The Abbé de Saint Réal, in that admirable introduction to the "*Conjuration des Espagnoles contre Venise*," which, like the work itself, is at once one of the glories of French literature, and a despair to translators, says, that no enterprises of mankind are so noteworthy as conspiracies. We are inclined, to a certain point, to agree with the worthy Abbé. Nothing is so certain as the unforeseen, even if be but in the development of a conspiracy. But for sensational episodes, commend us to "*Ambushes and Surprises*."

Colonel Malleon bids us revel in these. He has selected instances ranging from the time of Hannibal to that of the Indian Mutiny.

Space forbids us to follow our indefatigable author through the lifelike delineation of the various incidents detailed in his work. Our concern is, of course, primarily with matters affecting India; but we think that perhaps one of the best essays in the book, and one which most shows the intuitive insight of a competent military man, is that on the operations before and after the defeat of the Roman General Varus, in the year A.D. 9, by the united German tribes under Arminius. (The death of Hermann—Arminius—is erroneously given at p. 95 as 29 B.C. instead of A.D.) For this essay the materials are so incomplete, and in some points so contradictory, that the success of the author in giving a vivid picture of the entire series of operations is the more to be commended.

Leaving the excellent account of the Roman disaster at Trasimene, which Colonel Malleon has—as, in order of date he was bound to do, placed first in the book—the interesting, though, perhaps, somewhat mythic, tale of Roland at Roncevalles, and the story, so well known, of the "surprise" at Inkerman, we must turn our faces further eastward. Let us remark, on our way, through the longest and somewhat "spun out" essay (Kerkoporta) in the book, that Myriandri (p. 207) would not signify 1,000, but 10,000, men. And that in the same essay (p. 210) we are given "Meshed" instead of "Meshach," as the name of the second of the three Hebrews whom Nebuchadnezzar cast into the "burning fiery furnace." The story of Kerkoporta is simply that of a postern gate carelessly left open during the final assault of the Turks on Constantinople in 1453; and, not being the result of any strategic movement, but simply that of an accident which might at any time occur, scarcely comes under the head of surprises designedly arranged to ensure the speedier discomfiture of the foe.

We next arrive before Arrah in the height of the Mutiny in 1857. Tayler, "Patna Tayler," had, for the moment, prevented all effective action on the part of the Wahabees, the Puritans of Islam, and the most inveterate enemies of the British Raj, by the simple measure of imprisoning their leaders. General Lloyd had, from unwillingness to accept the responsibility of disarming the three Native Regiments at Dinapore in the absence of positive orders (which, says Colonel Malleon, the Government of India were too lacking in prescience and firmness to venture on issuing), paltered with the emergency, and, after a scarcely half-hearted attempt at pursuit, had allowed their escape in the direction of Arrah (or, as folk now call it, A'rah), twenty-five miles distant. To relieve the fifteen Europeans about to be besieged there in a half-fortified house, was obviously a primary duty. Lloyd, bewildered by the imminence of the danger at Patna, wanted (p. 391) to give up the enterprise because the steamer conveying the relieving troops grounded; but was dissuaded by

* "*Ambushes and Surprises*." Being a description of some of the most famous instances of the leading into ambush and the surprise of armies from the time of Hannibal to the period of the Indian Mutiny. With a portrait of General Lord Mark Kerr, K.C.B. By Colonel G. B. Malleon, C.S.I. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1885.

Taylor, who seems never to have lost his head in this crisis. The officer in command, Dunbar, appears to have marched on without a semblance of precaution, even when presenting his flank to a mango-grove whence mischief might have been looked for. Suddenly assailed by a deadly fire on the flank and in front, after losing many officers, including their commander, Dunbar, and men, and taking refuge till daylight in an empty tank, the force commenced its retreat; which soon, as might have been expected from troops pounded all night by an invisible foe, degenerated into a stampede. They were saved from utter destruction by lack of ammunition on the part of the enemy, and the scene at the place of embarkation was simply disgraceful (p. 393). (The subsequent relief of Arrah, with even fewer troops, by Sir Vincent Eyre, partaking, as it did, neither of the nature of an ambush, nor of that of a surprise, as glorious as the preceding failure was the reverse, does not come within the scope of Colonel Malleon's present work.)

It is a relief to turn from this deplorable scene, so discreditable to our arms, to the successful march made by Lord Mark Kerr, in circumstances of very exceptional difficulty, from Benares to the relief of Azingurh, which, says Colonel Malleon, "stands out as the only instance in history in which an army, surprised by an enemy lying in ambush for it, succeeded in defeating the surprisers" (p. 403). Lord Mark Kerr, to whom the work is dedicated—deserves, and obtained, the very highest credit for his admirable management both before and after the conflict. But it seems to us that his "fine powers of observation" were exerted to the best advantage, and just foiled the enemy's attempt to effect a complete "surprise," which might have been fatal to the force, as it assuredly would have been if by an unsuspected attack, like that of the Arals the other day, they had got in any force among the carts and bullocks of the baggage train. Was it not Lord Mark's highest desert that he "spotted" and averted the enemy's assault in force by delivering one himself? It is, however, with diffidence that we express any opinion on a matter of this nature.

Among the most interesting chapters to the professed military man will probably be those narrating the operations in Germany and Switzerland (chaps. 5, 7 and 8); the last, dealing with strategical movements in a country so well-known as Switzerland, would be intelligible to some, even without the aid of the very clear map contained in the chapter itself.

The whole book, to which considerations of space forbid our referring at greater length, is replete with interest, and is the work, it is needless to say, of one who is not only an enthusiast for his profession, but a profound student of, and a most accomplished writer on, all matters concerning it.

HIGH-CLASS COOKERY RECIPES.*

We need scarcely tell our readers with what diffidence we venture even to express approbation—for the expression of approbation implies knowledge vastly superior to that possessed by the person approved, and would, therefore, in the present case, be presumptuous on our part—of the work before us, which, indeed, seems to be a Soyer, plus a Francatelli, *in excelsis*. There is a story of an excitable French cook, who blew out his brains because his master had inflicted on him the indignity of putting salt into a soup which he had pronounced perfect. We think we can guarantee Mrs. Clarke's pupils, provided they carefully read the instructions given them, and—as a certain vulgar "Jack-in-Office" (of course a Radical), once said to no less distinguished a man than Sir Joseph Hooker, of Kew—"govern themselves accordingly," against any necessity of the kind. What surprises us is, not the excellence of the dishes—of which, having tried not a few of the less complicated ones, we can only speak approvingly—but the terrible number of ingredients required to arrive at a definite result. For oyster soup, fourteen; for plum-pudding (dear old dish), fifteen; for chicken fricassee and poivrade sauce, sixteen each; and, to cap all, aspic jelly, which appears as an item in four recipes, actually requires twenty-three ingredients!

Indian readers will be chiefly interested in those dishes which are never wanting on the table of an old Indian. Curry powder in England is tolerable, but where can one get the fresh *mehta*, the freshly-pounded herbs, which every Indian thinks the real essence of a good curry? Nevertheless, there are really good recipes, as we can aver from experience, both for clear mulligatawny (p. 19), and for "Bengal" curry (p. 62), though many would like a little more heat in each. However, Mrs. Clarke has not (as she well might have done) specified which curry powder and paste she is in the habit of using; with what powder she loads her gun.

A second edition may be improved by the correction of a few slips of the pen which have escaped notice when the proofs were examined. *Œufs farcie* (p. 107–111) for farcis, for instance.

We may, on the whole, congratulate the Training School for Cookery, and Mrs. Clarke, as its representative, on having pro-

duced a work, the simplicity and clearness of which will introduce, at least partially, into many a middle-class house the style of cuisine hitherto confined to those who, like the celebrated reading party, pay their cook three times what they pay their tutor.

NATIONAL REVIEW.*

This is a very interesting number. It opens with a paper entitled "Gordon or Gladstone?" which could not be other than a scathing denunciation of a Government which could send to a post of danger, with the deliberate intention of sacrificing him to Parliamentary "expediency," the country's greatest and best—because most self-sacrificing—hero. This strongly but well-written paper is alone enough to excite universal interest. Mr. Keble's "Tory Ministers" deals, on the present occasion, with the conduct of Sir R. Peel, and is closely and well argued throughout. Perhaps the article which will, to the majority of readers, convey the greatest amount of information absolutely new to them is that about the cultivation (or rather non-cultivation) of tobacco in Ireland. That a product which will yield in comparatively untried hands £100 a-year on half an acre (see p. 766) should be absolutely prohibited may well cause astonishment. The excuse was the difficulty of collecting the duty on its growth by excise on the spot rather than by customs on entering the country; a difficulty felt neither in France nor Germany, and, probably, purely imaginary.

In this, as in all other matters affecting Ireland, our legislation has been a see-saw. Permitted up to 1661, the cultivation of tobacco was then prohibited. On the revolt of the American Colonies it was again allowed. In 1832 again practically prohibited; all these changes, ruinous to the small proprietor, being (let it be noted) made, not even for the alleged benefit of the country—for the "exhausting effects" on the soil, of the growth of tobacco, are but a transparent pretext for adopting a foregone conclusion—but to suit the convenience of the English exchequer. Can we wonder if we are looked on as "aliens" in Ireland?

We owe that poor country a debt, for years of uncertain administration, a huge debt of reparation. How can anyone prosper, who knows not what disabling statute may be passed at any moment? We lay especial stress on the uncertainty, the want of finality, which has lamentably characterised our dealings with Ireland. We well remember the late Lord Lawrence saying that it was better to do the wrong thing, and *stick to it*, than to be perpetually hovering between one thing and the other.

If, instead of indulging in fancy notions, we had pursued a consistent policy in Ireland, even a harsh one, we much mislike if matters would not be different now. As Mr. Staples most justly remarks (p. 769), we are using against the Irish farmer "the very worst form of protection, since *foreigners* are protected in sending to Ireland a plant largely used there which might otherwise be produced in the country." Here is one undoubted Irish grievance which can be removed. We hope the present Government will not hesitate to remove it.

SUMMER TOURS IN SCOTLAND.†

A useful little book for tourists, containing litho-photos of some beautiful scenery on which the pleasure-seeker is enabled to feast his eyes whilst traversing the rivers and bays in this most romantic country. To glance at the contents of the book is enough to make one long for a trip in the *Columba* up the lakes and rivers of Scotland. The steamers are fitted up more luxuriously than many hotels. Bath-rooms, salt-water baths, shampooing and hair-cutting establishments, cloak-room, bookstall, and fruit shops are to be found. Moreover, all post-office business is transacted on board.

"A Landsman," writing to a contemporary, says:—"When the tourist is at Glasgow he finds himself in the midst of no end of attractions and inducements to go further. David MacBrayne's delightful summer tours to the Highlands by the "Royal Route," in magnificent and superbly-fitted steamers, present all the charms of variety, both as to locality and length of trip, and every year they are increasingly patronised. One of the finest steamers of the fleet—the celebrated *Columba*—passed us as we entered the Clyde, a veritable floating palace, accommodating two thousand passengers, and attaining a speed of twenty-two miles an hour. The *Grenadier*, which has just been put on the service, is an equally magnificent vessel. The departure of these, and other fine steamers, from the Broomielaw is, of itself, a sight well worth seeing. Then there are the circular tours, with the lochs and the mountains, and the Trossachs immortalised by Sir Walter Scott—all presenting irresistible charms, and almost compelling a resolve to take one route or the other."

To those who have yet to make the acquaintance of the Kyles, Loch Fyne, the Crinan Canal, and that wonderland which stretches to the north and west of Crinan, our advice is, make their acquaintance at the earliest opportunity, and during the current holiday season if possible.

* "High-Class Cookery Recipes, as taught in the National Training School for Cookery, South Kensington." Prepared by Mrs. Charles Clarke, Lady Superintendent. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1885.

* National Review, for August. 1885. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

† "Summer Tours in Scotland—Glasgow to the Highlands, by David MacBrayne's Steamers."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1885.

INDIAN REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1884-5.

IN ordinary circumstances we should think an apology due to our readers for introducing the subject of Indian Finance during the dog-days, for it is apt to be dry, consumedly dry. There can, however, be no doubt of its urgency, and Lord Randolph Churchill's singularly able speech in explanation of the Indian Budget will have awakened attention to the importance of the subject in quarters where it has never as yet elicited but a yawn.

As is well known, the usual statement contains, besides the forecast of revenue and expenditure for the current year, the actual results of the financial administration of two years ago, and the "revised estimates"—usually approximately what will be the result—of that of the preceding year; and the importance of the utmost accuracy need not be insisted on.

Taking the Revenue of India in round numbers at seventy millions, we find, two years ago, a surplus of £1,387,000; in the ensuing year, on the other hand, a deficit of more than a million, caused by a falling-off of revenue by £568,000, and an increased expenditure of £161,000, the deficiency in revenue being attributed by Lord R. Churchill to the effects of that wave of depression in trade, which would seem pretty impartially to have affected nearly every part of the world.

In the present year, wars, and rumours of wars, have seriously shaken the stability of the calculations made by the Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer; to an extent, indeed, even greater than, as it seems to us, should have been the case; for while the actual military expenditure entailed by the Russian advance is put at £2,600,000, the Budget is out by nearly £5,000,000. Now, as the Budget was submitted in March, when that advance was perfectly well known (and it may be as well to recall that in that very month Komaroff's attack on the Afghans took place), surely adequate provision should have been made for contingencies almost as probable as they have proved possible? The Budget, in fact, whispered "Peace, peace,"

where there was no peace. And surely some explanation is needed, why the revenue from Railways was put half-a-million too low?

These subjects, which undoubtedly demand elucidation, did not, as much as could have been wished, fix the attention of the Committee, for Lord R. Churchill delivered an acrimonious attack on the shortsighted policy of unpreparedness of Lord Ripon's Government, an attack which, however well deserved, was out of place in a Budget speech, and had the effect of instantly evoking that partisan spirit so much to be deplored when Parliament deals with Indian subjects, and of reducing the rest of the discussion to a mere bandying of personalities.

As regards the great extra outlay caused by the war, the sum, above mentioned, of some two and a-half millions has been expended in equipping two army corps; and Lord R. Churchill was well within his rights in pointing out how large a proportion (nearly one-half, said the speaker) of this great expenditure might have been saved, but for the wanton abandonment, in a fit of puerile and vindictive petulance, of the Quetta Railway, not to speak of the 'considerable loss of life, together with an amount of hardship and suffering to man and beast which it is impossible to estimate,' the necessity for which the existence of this most useful line would have wholly obviated.

The arming of the Native troops with the Martini-Henry, the rendering impregnable, so far as human ingenuity can do it, our vast frontier, and the adequate protection, by torpedoes, or otherwise, of our coasts and harbours, are matters on which few thinking men can have any difference of opinion; the general feeling will be one of great regret that they were not adopted far sooner, and of hope that they may even now be in time to serve their purpose. Yet, if ordnance to the tune of £450,000 has only now been ordered in England, it is strictly germane to the matter in hand to inquire when these, as well as the Martini-Henry rifles, are likely to be delivered.

Lord Randolph's anticipation, that, for the present, if not in all time to come, we must prepare annually to expend £2,000,000 more than at present for military charges, is not a pleasant one; but plainly to state it, and to justify it on the ground of necessity, is a course at least manly and straightforward, and which ought to show cavillers, of whom there have been not a few, that we have in Lord Randolph Churchill a man not afraid to look an undoubted danger in the face, and to tell us that he is doing so.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. G. F. J. Graham, Lieut. H. Trevor.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. G. Alban.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—S. G. Batten.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. D. H. Robertson, two months; Capt. S. B. Beatson, three months.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Blowers, three months; Surg. J. W. Clarkson, fourteen days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—M. Leslie, four months' furlough; H. G. H. Keene, s.c. two months.
Madras Estab.—W. S. Haig, s.c. two months.
Bombay Estab.—P. G. Scott, s.c. one month.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Depy. Surg.-Gen. Johnston Ferguson, Maj. J. G. Stone, R.A., Lieut.-Col. William Barrow.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. J. W. Clarkson.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. H. Hooman, F. L. Brown, J. Deas (Cov.), C. F. Worsley (Cov.), A. L. Clay (Cov.), G. M. Goodricke.

OBITUARY.

THE death of Viscount Halifax, better known as Sir Charles Wood, successively Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Secretary of State for India, removes from the scene of politics a typical Whig. To the readers of this journal he will best be known as having been Secretary of State for India at the time when the Indian Army was "transmogrified" and the Indian Navy abolished, the former in many respects a doubtful, and in all a costly, change, the latter an undeniable blunder. Lord Halifax possessed great industry, perseverance, and power of work. People used to call him, very unfairly however, a Whig hack; and Disraeli once spoke of him as a man who was absent from no Ministry. Nor was this by any means surprising. He was too useful to be left out, and, as has truly been remarked, was one of the "working bees" of the Whig hive. But a statesman he hardly was. He was an opportunist, too much inclined to deal with each case *pro re nata*. As Secretary for India such a tendency had far-reaching, and perhaps not exclusively beneficial, results. On the whole, however, his administration at the India Office was at the time considered, by most people, to have been a success. The *Times* thus quotes its own article of 1866, on the occasion of Sir Charles's resignation, from ill-health, of the Indian Secretaryship:—"As a monument of his ability, industry, and judgment Sir Charles Wood may fairly point to his six years' administration of India, during a period of transition and unexampled difficulty at home and abroad. He found everything in disorder, and had everything to reconstruct. He had to recast the whole judicial system of India, to create for her a paper currency, to superintend the remodelling of her taxation and the reorganisation of her finances. He had to develop a railway system; and last, and most difficult of all, to carry through the Herculean labour of amalgamating the Queen's armies. If it has been impossible to do justice to every individual, we believe that, upon the whole, the Indian army has been a gainer under the change." And that his services in effecting the reorganisation of the Indian Army were highly appreciated by Her Majesty, the following extract from Sir T. Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," sufficiently shows. Sir C. Wood had written to say that the scheme had been approved by the Council of India and the War Office, and might now be considered ripe for the Queen's sanction. The Prince replies under date Jan. 9, 1861:—"The Queen wishes me to express to you how much she appreciates the patience, judgment, and good temper with which you have brought to its conclusion, under so many difficulties, a settlement of the Indian Army question, which is so entirely satisfactory to her and in accordance with the dignity and prerogative of the Crown, as well as conducive to the safety of the Empire." With this extract, expressing the approval of his services by the highest authority, we take leave of him whom India always knew as Sir Charles Wood. May the earth lie light on his ashes.

THE Calcutta correspondent of a contemporary thus—and very justly—alludes to the death of the Maharajah of Travancore:—"It is not too much to say, with an Indian newspaper, that this event is a loss only less grave to the Indian Empire than to the particular State which he governed. Since he ascended the throne, five years ago, the late Maharajah has been known as the most enlightened and the most learned of native Princes. He wrote and spoke English with ease, was well versed in several Indian vernacular languages, and was an accomplished Sanscrit scholar. He had travelled over a great part of India, and wherever he went he made himself thoroughly well acquainted with everything worth of notice. As a youth he had the advantage of training under Sir Madhava Rao, the ablest of modern Native statesmen, and the first man to start Travancore on that path of progress which it has followed with so much success. The Maharajah was a firm friend of the British Government, and under his rule Travancore continued to advance in prosperity, and well deserved the epithet often applied to it—the model native State of India. The succession, according to the peculiar law in force in Travancore, goes in the female line. The Sovereign is succeeded, not by his son, but by his uterine brother, if he have any, and, failing brothers, then by sister's son or sister's daughter's son.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HUGHES—Aug. 3, at Southsea, the wife of Lieut. S. Hughes, R.N., of a daughter.

LEACH—Aug. 2, at Fairfield, the wife of Colonel E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E., of a son.

RAINIER—Aug. 3, at Fareham, the wife of Commander J. H. Rainier, R.N., of a daughter.

TURLEY—Aug. 3, the wife of Rev. E. M. Turley, of Pontesbury, Third Portion, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DUMAS—MINCHIN—Aug. 5, at St. Marylebone, Henry J. F., eldest son of Henry J. P. Dumas, to Alice Mary, second daughter of James J. Minchin, late M.C.S.

ELLIS—DANVERS—Aug. 5, in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, Edmund Henry Ellis to Dorothea Hilda, daughter of Juland Danvers, of Lexham-gardens, South Kensington.

GODFREY—SOMEREN—Aug. 1, at Redhill, Captain M. J. Godfrey, D.A.C.G., to Laura Edith, fifth daughter of Surgeon-General Van Someren, I.M.D., retired.

HETLEY—HARRISON—Aug. 4, at Upper Norwood, Dr. H. Hetley to Lilian Josepha, third daughter of Edward F. Harrison, C.S.I., B.S.C.

KERR—HUTCHINSON—Aug. 5, at Blackheath, Sylvester R. Kerr to Mary Isabel, third daughter of Major-General C. S. Hutchinson, R.E.

RUTHERFORD-ELLIOT—JOHNSON—Aug. 5, at Plumstead, James Greig Rutherford-Elliot (formerly James Bogie), only son of W. Bogie, H.E.I.C.S., to Elizabeth Judith, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. T. Johnson, of Oxford.

WARD—JENKINS—July 28 at Fulham, Thomas G. Ward, of Wandsworth, to Caroline E. M., eldest daughter of the late Major T. Jenkins, M.N.I.

DEATHS.

ALBEMARLE—July 31, the Countess of Albemarle, aged 80.

HUDDEN—July 31, George F. Hudden, third son of the late William Hudden, H.E.I.C.S., aged 64.

JACKSON—Aug. 1, at Forfar, Frances Erskine, youngest surviving child of Deputy Surgeon-General J. B. Jackson, I.M.D., aged 9.

LEE-WARNER—July 10, at Thorpland Hall, Fakenham, Norfolk, the Rev. H. James, Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral, aged 83.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE—July 9, at Ongole, the wife of C. J. M. Blake, Salt Department, of a son.

DUNPHY—July 15, at Madras, the wife of J. O. Dunphy, of a son.

FERRIER—July 10, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain Ferrier, West Yorkshire Regiment, Station Staff Officer, of a son.

NIXON—July 8, at Murree, the wife of J. E. Nixon, 18th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

PARSICK—July 11, at Fair View, Murree, the wife of Mr. H. Parsick, Pleader, High Court, of a daughter.

RICKARDS—July 10, at Ellangowan, Murree, the wife of Captain C. H. Rickards, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

WATSON—July 12, at Kolhapur, the wife of Colonel J. W. Watson, Acting Political Agent, Kolhapur, and S. M. Country, of a son.

WEIR—July 19, at Bombay, the wife of Robert Weir, Agra Bank, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—BANKS—July 8, at Cocanada, John Nathaniel Atkinson to Constance Banks.

HALLIDAY—FORBES—June 29, at Dumkah, Sonthal-Pergunnahs, by the Rev. T. F. Cole, Mr. William Frederick Halliday, to Lilian Hope, eldest daughter of Mr. Lestock Reid Forbes, Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal-Pergunnahs, and granddaughter of the late John Alexander Forbes, of the Bombay Civil Service.

HEYTER—MANSFIELD—July 13, at Christ Church, Byculia, Robert Heyter, eldest son of the late David Heyter, Esq., A.M.D., to Laura Jane, eldest daughter of the late William Mansfield, Esq.

LORIMER—DE QUADROS—July 15, at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon, by the very Rev. Father M. Bocham, S.J., William Jones Henry Lorimer, youngest son of the late Robert Lorimer, Esq., of Old Cunnock, Ayreshire, Scotland, to Henrietta, third daughter of Sir Michael R. De Quadros, Kt., C.O.C.

THURLEY—ALLEN—July 8, at Christ Church, Mount-road, Madras, by the Rev. R. B. Feast, R. Manley Thurley, of the Salt and Abkari Revenue, to Florence Louisa (Flo) second daughter of the late R. Allen, of Madras.

DEATHS.

BRACKENBURY—July 13, at Kurrachee, of typhoid fever, Lieutenant Charles Herbert Brackenbury, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, aged 22 years.

JARDINE—July 17, at Malabar Hill, Beryl, the infant daughter of James Jardine, Barrister-at-Law.

MACKENZIE—July 6, at Karachi, of cholera, Captain D. G. Mackenzie, 2nd Sind Horse, aged 36 years.

MACRAE—July 11, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, Surgeon-Major William Macrae, I.M.D., aged 44 years.

MORGAN—July 3, at Cherat, Mary Josephine, the wife of Mr. F. K. Morgan, and daughter of the late Captain Carroll.

SWINBURNE—July 10, at Ferozepore, of enteric fever, Anthony Swinburne, Lieutenant, the East Lancashire Regiment, aged 22 years.

THOMPSON—July 11, at Hosur, Salem District, of heart disease, G. A. Stanley Thompson, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, aged 31.

WADIA—July 19, at Borah Bazaar-street, Fort, Dadabhoj Pestonjee Wadia, aged 85.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 5, Hydaspes (s), Calcutta; Discoverer (s), Bombay; Cadzow Forest, Rangoon; Industrie, Rangoon; Coromandel (s), Calcutta; Governor (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 3, Golden Horn, Newport.—4, Asia (s), Kurrachee.—5, Rome (s), Colombo; Kangra (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 3, Clan Sinclair (s), Liverpool.—4, Vega (s), Liverpool.—5, City of Canterbury (s), Clyde.

MADRAS.—Aug. 4, Sutlej (s), London; Lalpoora (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 4, Woodburn, Calcutta.—5, Comorand (s), Calcutta; Boyne, Calcutta; Rohilla (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 3, Clan Grant (s), London.—5, Karamania (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Aug. 12; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Aug. 20; from Brindisi, Aug. 24.

For Madras: Rev. — Hill.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. C. Hoyle, Mr. G. McLaran, Baboo S. P. Chatterjee.

For Bombay: Rev. — Lochée, Mr. W. F. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hillier, Dr. G. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Mr. W. Rowe. From *Brindisi*: Major V. Phelps, Mr. Wood, Mr. T. J. P. Jeffery, Capt. G. A. dyce.

For Colombo: Major and Mrs. Clutterbuck and child, Mr. T. W. Hall.

For Malta: Quartermaster F. Lane, Mr. Lane and child, Schoolmaster and Mrs. Whittle and two children, Mr. T. Abela.

For Suez: Major W. W. James.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Aug. 19; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Aug. 27; from Brindisi, Aug. 31.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. C. C. Elliott, Mrs. O'Grady Haly, two Misses Haly, Miss Sinclair, Mr. W. Strange, Mr. P. Harrison. From *Venice*: Mr. Masters, Miss Masters, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Anderson. From *Brindisi*: Mr. R. F. Springett, the Regent of Kohlapur, Mr. A. D. Wilkins, Mr. Miller, Mr. J. Kirby.

For Alexandria: From *Venice*: Lieut.-Colonel A. Haggard. From *Brindisi*: Mr. Sullivan and friend.

For Malta: Mr. H. Conquest.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 3; from Brindisi, Sept. 7.

For Calcutta: Miss M. E. Romanes, Miss Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. H. Findon and two children, Miss T. Farr, Mrs. W. L. Allen and child, Dr. Holman. From *Venice*: Mr. Livesey, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ernst.

For Madras: Mrs. F. Penny.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 3; from Brindisi, Sept. 7.

For Port Said: Miss Evans, Miss Sapongi, Mrs. Sapongi, Mr. Evans and son.

For Bombay: Mr. James Milne, Mr. G. Carter, Miss C. Freeman. From *Venice*: Dr. A. S. Lethbridge. From *Brindisi*: Mr. E. H. Man, Mr. W. R. S. Jones, Mr. G. K. Wasey, Major and Mrs. Lillingston, Mr. H. W. Lewis, Capt. Ransom, Colonel H. C. Menzies.

For Malta: Lieut.-Colonel Graham.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Sept. 2; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Sept. 10; from Brindisi, Sept. 14.

For Bombay: Mrs. Hill, Mr. Raleigh, Mr. Howell, Mrs. Prid, Miss Whitehead, Mr. C. Moore, Mr. James Cables, Mr. H. Cale, Mr. J. Luoney, Mr. Primrose. From *Brindisi*: Colonel H. M. Stanley Clarke, Mr. F. N. Wright, Mr. H. J. London, Mr. J. W. H. Sandell, Mr. W. F. Chrystal, Surgeon-Major J. Davidson, Major J. G. Stone, Colonel C. A. Munro, Mr. A. R. Bulman.

For Malta: Brigade-Surgeon Colahan.

S.s. *Indus*, from London, Sept. 9; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Sept. 17; from Brindisi, Sept. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Phipps Lincke, Mr. H. Harraden, Mr. W. Spink, Mr. Gapwell, Mrs. Rattray, Mr. C. Little, Mrs. Meadows and two children.

For Madras: Mr. E. Thurston.

For Bombay: Mr. W. S. Haig, Mr. B. Pyrke, Mrs. Brockman and two children, Deputy Surgeon-General Dallas and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. R. E. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Keene, Mr. W. Bell. From *Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Verner, Mr. J. Bristed, Miss Bristed, Mr. R. T. and Mrs. Keene, Mr. A. Leventhorpe.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Reeves.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Sept. 24; from Brindisi, Sept. 28.

For Bombay: Colonel A. E. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Douglas, Mr. A. Butter, Mr. W. Bull, Mrs. Marsh and child, Miss Greenfield, Miss Falconer, Miss Bolton, Mr. Wyatt. From *Venice*: Colonel and Miss Phillips, Mr. C. P. Bird, Mrs. Grierson, Mr. J. H. Thomson. From *Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crawley, Mr. Cotton, Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Kilgour and child, Colonel Lindsay, Mr. S. W. Edgerley.

For Malta: Mrs. Wilkie, Miss Dealtrie.

For Alexandria: From *Brindisi*: Mr. Wilson.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice Oct. 1 from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Bombay: Dr. K. McLeod, Mrs. Meryweather, Mr. H. Friedheim. From *Brindisi*: Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Millett, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Conolly, Mr. J. M. Lintock, Mr. Woodman, Mr. E. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Bushby, Mr. T. D. La Touche, Mr. H. L. Harrison, Mr. Gammi. From *Venice*: Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, Sir C. and Lady Petheram, Mr. Vining and two daughters, Mr. J. G. Rennie, Mr. C. P. Casperiz and friend.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Billing, Mr. C. F. Worsley, Mr. and Mrs. Englebright, Mrs. Oldham and child, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Mr. Phelps, jun., Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. A. C. Tute, Miss Springett, Mr. J. W. Dougherty, Mr. J. H. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. C. McLean. From *Venice*: Mrs. Eck, Mrs. Delias. From *Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson.

For Madras: Mr. L. Duncan and child, Mrs. Drake-Brockman and two children, Miss Annesley, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and two children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, to sail Aug. 12.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Sowden and infant, Mr. H. K. Beauchamp.

For Colombo: Capt. G. A. and Mrs. Phipps and child.

For Malta: Mr. J. G. Whistler.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Dangerfield.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nerbudda*, to sail Sept. 2.

For Madras: Rev. J. E. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Pauline Root.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Lalpoora*, to sail Sept. 16.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Gordon.

For Madras: Major V. E. Fisher.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Sept. 30.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Shelley and child.

For Madras: Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Horsfall and child, Capt. and Mrs. Greenaway and two children, Mrs. V. E. Fisher.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Donald Mackinnon.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Oct. 14.

For Madras: Miss, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Rev. H. A. Williams.

For Calcutta: Miss Cooke.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Khedive*, Capt. Loggan, July 20.

From London: Mr. J. M. Vinal, Mr. C. J. Bond, Mr. A. H. Macaulay, Mr. Twiss, Mr. Sepp, Mr. W. Thorburn, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Bannerman, Mr. D. Lowie, Mr. Williams, Mr. Jones, Mr. Walton, Mr. Gilchrist, Major Newton, Lieuts. G. Hudson, J. Berry, D. Stewart, A. R. Ditmas, W. J. Vincent, J. Ffrench, F. Elliott, W. Nelson W. Mercer, H. Gibbon, A. Faulkner, F. M. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Keene.

From Venice: Mr. Kidd, Mr. Britain.

From Brindisi: Mr. S. W. Sweet, Mr. H. F. Frost, Mr. C. A. Smith, Mr. James Hope, Capt. T. C. Bland, Lieut. Melville, Mr. Wood, Mr. Wilcox.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, left Bombay, July 21.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Sealy and two children, Mrs. Keen, infant and ayah, Dr. J. S. Brooke, Mr. J. T. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Merivale and infant, Colonel J. N. Crealock, Mr. James Whitehead, Major Purdy.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. T. Murray, Mr. E. L. Saunders, Mr. Francis, Mr. J. Tweedie, Mr. J. A. Gammie, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, Mr. W. S. Wakefield, Capt. E. Lewis, Mr. J. Blandford, Mrs. Mathews, Colonel Fitz Hugh, C.B., Mr. A. G. Hobart Hampdon, Colonel R. Home, Mr. H. Hamey, Mr. J. Nicholson, Mr. H. R. Greaves, Miss Florence Brady, Mr. Manragordact, Mr. A. Morse, Mr. J. Kelleher, Mr. A. Christie.

For Venice: Capt. G. K. Scott Moneriff, Mr. Kirby.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, Mr. J. C. Shepherd, Mr. H. W. Myhill, Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Mr. M. McHutchin, Dr. J. O. Henderson, Mr. E. Greaves, Mr. J. Rawson, Capt. H. E. Baker, Mr. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Dibble.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. Barratt, from London, Aug. 5.

For Bombay: Mr. R. Storey, Surgeon F. A. Rogers, Colonel Ommaney, Mrs. Hogg and two children, Mr. E. L. Ives, Mr. James, Mr. J. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. Howard, Miss L. Breach, Mrs. R. A. Cavelle and two children, Mr. G. Shoebridge, Mr. F. Mankin, Mrs. Corder and child, Mr. Faria.

For Aden: Mr. W. Wright, Sub-Com. A. Lawson.

For Port Said: Mrs. Cavanagh.

For Malta: Mrs. Felgate, Surgeon and Mrs. Moore, Private Moffat, Mr. Farrington, Marquis Cassar Desain.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Indus*, Capt. W. E. Breeze, sailing on July 28.

For London: The Hon. Sir W. Comer Petheram, Mrs. Walter Colvin, Mr. Charles H. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Thomson, child and ayah, Mr. J. L. Barlow, Mr. Charles H. Croudall.

For Brindisi: Lieut. C. H. N. M. T. Horsford, Mr. Thomas Wood, Hon. Justice Straight and Mrs. Straight, Mrs. J. McKee, Mr. W. T. Guthrie, Mr. A. L. Thomson.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 11.)

LITTLE—The services of Surgeon S. Little, M.D., medical officer, Punjab, Northern State Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

GRANT—The services of Surgeon D. St. J. D. Grant, which were placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of Assam for employment with the North-Eastern Frontier Survey Party during the cold season of 1884-85, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

WOODTHORPE—The services of Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., deputy superintendent, Survey of India Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department from May 25.

MACKENZIE, Lieut.-Colonel K. J. L., deputy commissioner of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner of the 1st class, from May 12, during the absence on furlough of Lieut.-Colonel H. C. A. Szczepanski.

FITZGERALD, Lieut.-Colonel J., deputy commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the 2nd class, from June 10, vice Lieut.-Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie, who has been appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the 1st class.

The following changes are made in the Graded List of the Political Department:—

BURNE, Major J., political assistant of the 2nd class, officiated as a political agent of the 3rd class, from May 25 to June 30.

BURNE—Consequent on the appointment of Major J. Burne, political assistant of the 2nd class, and officiating political agent of the 3rd class, to be wing commander and second in command of the Bhopal battalion, from July 1:—

NEWELL, Captain J. H., political assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class.

EVANS-GORDON, Lieutenant W. E., political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem., to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class.

LOYD, Captain E., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, to be a political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem.

COLVIN, Mr. E. G., political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., to officiate as political assistant of the 2nd class.

RAMSAY, Captain H. L., political assistant of the 3rd class, to be a political assistant of the 2nd class, but to continue to be a political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem.

MACIVOR, Captain I., to be a political assistant of the 3rd class, but to continue to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain M. J. Meade to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class from July 1:—

MELVILLE, Lieut. P. J., from officiating political assistant of the 1st class to political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

LITSTER, Mr. D. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed as personal assistant to superintending engineer, Central India, from June 19.

SPODDARD, Mr. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate out of India, from June 20, on which date Mr. F. M. Scott, assistant engineer, 1st grade, assumed charge of Indore division.

CHICHELE-PLOWDEN, Mr. T. J., C.S., took over charge of the office of commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, from Colonel W. Twedie, C.S.I., on June 26.

MANN, Mr. H., honorary assistant engineer, first

grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, from April 11.

POPE, Mr. A. W. U., Class III. of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

LINCKE, Mr. J. E. P., executive engineer, second grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Bolan Railway.

INNES, Mr. W., Class II. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, was transferred from the Eastern Bengal to the Punjab Northern State Railway, from March 9.

MCCUDDEN, Mr. E. G. J., executive engineer, third grade, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the Bolan State Railway.

MILITARY.

BLOOD—The appointment of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. Blood, R.E., to the Military Works Department, is as a supernumerary executive engineer, 5th grade.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment from Jan. 1:—

ARNOTT, Captain, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 1st grade.

DUPERIER, Captain H. W., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 2nd grade.

DAVIDSON, Captain G., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade.

BROWNE, Lieut. C. A. R., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

The following sub pro tem. promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, from Jan. 1:—

FINNIS, Captain H., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade.

OLDFIELD, Lieut. F. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

The following temporary promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department:—

DICKIE, Lieut. J. E., R.E., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from March 6.

DAY, Captain J. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from March 9.

APPLETON, Lieut. H., R.E., temporary executive engineer, 1st grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from April 25.

PEEL, Lieutenant F., R.E., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from April 30.

JEROME, Captain H. J. W., R.E., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from May 2.

PORTER, Captain G. M., R.E., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from May 9.

MEIN, Captain A. L., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from May 21.

MOLESWORTH, Mr. G. L., C.I.E., consulting engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, is granted six months' special leave from Aug. 7.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions, from April 30:—

GREGEEN, Mr. A. C., superintending engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to chief engineer, 3rd class.

BUYERS, Mr. J. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, to superintending engineer, 3rd grade.

O'CALLAGAN, Mr. F. L., C.I.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Sind-Sagar State Railway to the Bolan Railway, and appointed engineer-in-chief of the latter line.

UPCOTT, Mr. F. R., executive engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is appointed to act as engineer-in-chief of the Sind-Sagar Railway, vice Mr. O'Callaghan, from June 17.

CARTER, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave for three months, without pay, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him.

LAMBERT, Mr. H., engineer-in-chief, Bellary-Kistna State Railway, is, in addition to his own

duties, appointed to the charge of the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway, until further orders.

RICE, Mr. G. S. E., traffic candidate, is promoted to Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway, Traffic Department, from April 1.

BRETHERTON, Lieut. G. H., Bengal Irish Regiment, wing officer (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Feb. 15, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

THACKERAY, Colonel E. T., V.C., R.E., commandant Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners (m.c.), for one year.

SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Captain G. K., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department (m.c.), for one year.

DOBBIE, Lieutenant H. H., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 30th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

CHANDRA, Surgeon-Major R. C., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and ex-officio second physician of the College Hospital, medical inspector of emigrants (m.c.), for one year.

SHAKESPEAR, Major G. R. J., Bengal S.C., assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.) from Suakin for one year.

HARRISON, Lieut. E. B., Bengal S.C., wing officer 2nd Sikh Infantry, on probation, is permitted to proceed to England (m.c.).

KEMP, First Class Veterinary-Surgeon W. H., Army Remount Department, is granted leave within Indian limits (p.a.) for 89 days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, July 2.)

With the sanction of Government the following appointments have been made:—

DUN, Capt. E. W., 38th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as paid attaché from April 26, vice Capt. Fenton.

FENTON, Capt. A. B., to officiate as assistant quartermaster-general from May 28, vice Capt. Maitland, with Afghan Boundary Commission.

WHEELER, Lieutenant O. E., paid attaché, to officiate as deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, in addition to his duties as paid attaché, from May 28, vice Captain Fenton.

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

BELEY, Captain C. H., 25th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch, vice Captain Barrow, on special duty, dated June 20.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

WARREN, Lieutenant R. P., 9th Bengal Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment 43rd Assam Light Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Weller, promoted wing commander.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

SMITH, Capt. C. H., Somersetshire Light Infantry, to be paymaster Army Pay Department, dated Oct. 13. Capt. Smith is posted as paymaster to the 2nd Battalion Somersetshire.

PLANT, Capt. W. A., R.A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to Barrackpore, and rejoin O Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, for duty.

IND, Capt. H. W., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to Rawal Pindi, and rejoin K Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, for duty.

DEWAR, Capt. D. E., R.A., is directed to proceed from Cawnpore to Morar, and rejoin K Battery 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, for duty.

BLACKETT, Captain E. U., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Cawnpore, and rejoin G Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., for duty.

LESLIE, Lieut. J. H. R.A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to Mooltan, and rejoin B Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., for duty.

FULLER, Lieut. R. W., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Morar, and rejoin K Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A., for duty.

HAGGARD, Lieut. J., R.A., is directed to proceed

from Umballa to Barrackpore, and rejoin O Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A., for duty.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani on June 1 :—

HAMILTON, Lieut.-Colonel G. J., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles.

MACGEORGE, Major W. H., 6th Dragoon Guards.

BENSON, Captain H. W., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

RICHARDS, Lieut. E. W., G-1 R.A.

BEEVOR, Lieut. C. N., R.E.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. G. T., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.

ELLIOT, Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment.

VANRENE, Lieut. A. J. H., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles.

MOORE, Lieut. G. V., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles.

GORMAN, Lieut. W. H., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

HUMPHREYS, Lieut. C. V., 1st Battalion Riding Regiment.

GODWIN-AUSTEN, Lieut. R. A., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.

BROWNING, Lieut. F. A., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

PRIN, Surgeon D., Indian Medical Service.

CHAPMAN, Bandmaster W., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

GLEESON, Colour-Sergeant T., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

KING, Private D., 2nd R.W. Survey Regiment.

McDOWELL, Private J., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are confirmed :—

CHAMBERS—Sirhind Division Order, dated June 4, appointing Colonel B. B. Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps, to assume command of the division, vice Major-General T. Wright, C.B., proceeded to Europe on medical certificate, from June 5.

BAKER—Presidency District Order, dated June 2, appointing Colonel T. N. Baker, commandant 2nd Bengal L.I., to assume command of the district, vice Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkin-son, C.B., appointed to the temporary command of the Meerut division.

WORSLEY—Peshawar District Order, dated June 6, appointing Colonel R. Worsley, commanding 13th Bengal Infantry, to assume command of the district, vice Brigadier General Dandridge, appointed to the temporary command of the Sirhind division.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

BEAVER, Lieut. G. C. G., Lincolnshire Regiment (wing officer on probation 4th Bengal Infantry), to Lucknow for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

ROSS, Lieut.-Colonel C., 10th Bengal Lancers (Bengal Staff Corps), to Naini Tal, on private affairs, from July 2 to Oct. 15.

HANDCOCK, Captain R. G., 39th Bengal Infantry (Bengal Staff Corps), to Murree and Dalhousie, on private affairs, from July 13 to Oct. 12.

(July 10.)

WALKER—The Horse Guards having notified that Brigadier-General G. F. Walker, half-pay, commanding Gwalior District, will be placed on retired pay, from July 1, he is permitted to proceed to England on and after that date.

MARTER, Brigadier-General R. J. C., aide-de-camp, half-pay, is transferred from the command of the Agra Brigade to that of the Gwalior District, vice Walker, retired.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

GAISFORD, Lieut. R. B., to be adjutant 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, vice Lieut. S. F. Chichester, appointed adjutant of the 4th (Militia) Battalion of the Regiment, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

STEELE, Lieut. St. G. L., squadron officer, to be adjutant 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

CHAMBERS, Lieut.-Colonel W. E., Staff Corps, to officiate as second in command 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, vice Waterfield, appointed commandant 45th Sikhs.

ROBERTSON—Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards, War Office, that Major H. M. Robertson, N Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, would be placed on half-pay from 13th March, 1885, on completion of seven years' service as regimental major, that officer

was permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

GLENE, Captain E., Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Chakrata sub-division to the charge of the Bolan division, Military Works, vice Captain E. H. Cameron, Royal Engineers, deceased.

TANNER, Lieut. J. A., Royal Engineers, is posted to the charge of the Chakrata sub-division.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of captain :—

PELLEY, Lieut. H. G., Royal Artillery.

MINTER, Lieut. J. S., Royal Artillery.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. H. de T., Royal Artillery.

The following orders are confirmed :—

HARVEY, Lieut. H. G., Royal Engineers, from the Sibi to the Quetta division, Military Works.

MEIN, Captain A. L., Royal Engineers, from the Sibi to the Quetta division, Military Works.

LUTYNS, Captain J. G., Royal Engineers, from the Quetta to the Frontier Road division, Military Works.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

CHAMBERS, Colonel B. R., Bengal Staff Corps (doing general duty at Umballa), to Simla, on private affairs, from July 20 to Oct. 15.

RYND, Colonel P. C., Bengal Staff Corps (doing duty at Jullundur), to Dalhousie, on private affairs, from July 3, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to Oct. 15.

EVANS, Colonel L. E., Bengal Infantry, on private affairs in India, from July 5 to Oct. 15.

TULLOCH, Major J. M., General List Infantry (doing general duty at Umballa), to Naini Tal, on private affairs, from July 1 to Oct. 15.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 8.)

The undermentioned officers are appointed to act in the 1st grade of District and Session Judges, from the dates mentioned opposite their respective names :—

KIRKWOOD, Mr. T. M., from April 11.

CAMPBELL, Mr. F. J. G., from April 17.

GORDON, Mr. H. W., from May 11.

SAMUELS—Lieut.-Colonel W. L., officiating deputy commissioner, Lohardugga, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of deputy commissioners, from April 24.

TREVOR, Colonel S. T., R.E., chief engineer and secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 13th inst., or subsequent date.

The Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence, on privilege leave, of Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E., secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department :—

MCNEILE, Lieut.-Colonel J. M., R.E., chief engineer and joint secretary, to officiate as chief engineer and secretary.

PARKER, Mr. W. H., superintending engineer, first class, and engineer-in-chief of the Benares Cuttack Railway Surveys, to officiate as joint secretary.

FURLONGHS.

ANLEY, Mr. G. A. D., superintending engineer, Class II, sub pro tem., is granted privilege leave for three months, from 13th inst., or subsequent date.

BEDFORD, Mr. C. A. S., officiating deputy commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for three months from Aug. 13.

COMINS, Surgeon D. W. D., civil surgeon of Jessore, is allowed furlough for six months, in extension of the furlough granted to him under the order of Dec. 24.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, July 3.)

On the report of the Central Examination Committee, the officiating Chief Commissioner directs the publication, for general information, of the result of the half-yearly examination of assistant commissioners, extra assistant-commissioners, and others, held on May 4 and following days.

HENDERSON, Captain P. E., higher standard in accounts.

LYON, Mr. P. C., higher standard in general law with books, and lower standard in Bengali and general law without books.

GAIT, Mr. E., from Assamese, Bengali, general law with books, general law without books, accounts.

CAMPBELL, Mr. T. J., assistant conservator of forests, is granted privilege leave of absence, for three months, from July 13, or subsequent date.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, July 9.)

BENNETT, Surgeon-Major J., civil surgeon of Rawalpindi, is appointed medical officer to his Excellency the Maharajah of Patiala, in succession to Surgeon-Major A. Skeen, deceased, from such date as he may assume the duties of the appointment.

HEWETT, Captain W. S., is appointed to officiate as a cantonment magistrate in the Punjab, and posted to Rawalpindi, from June 17, vice Colonel A. Stewart, transferred to Jullundur.

KENNEDY, Mr. T. J., officiating settlement officer, Northern Umballa Settlement, is appointed to officiate temporarily as deputy commissioner of Umballa, in addition to his other duties, from June 27, vice Mr. A. R. Bulman, proceeded on leave.

STEWART, Colonel A., cantonment magistrate, is transferred from Rawalpindi to Jullundur, where he assumed charge of his duties on June 29, relieving Mr. C. M. Burton.

DEANE, Captain H. A., B.S.C., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, is posted to the Peshawar District and placed in charge of the Yusafzai Sub-division.

WAKEFIELD, Mr. H. E. A., extra assistant commissioner, Rohtak, is appointed to the charge of the Kasauli sub-division of the Simla District, with effect from the forenoon of July 6, vice Mr. J. R. Drummond, transferred.

HEWETT, Captain W. S., assistant cantonment magistrate, is appointed a magistrate of the second class within the limits of the Rawalpindi cantonment.

STEWART, Colonel A., cantonment magistrate, is appointed a magistrate of the first class within the limits of the cantonment of Jullundur.

DEANE, Captain H. A., assistant commissioner, in charge of the Yusafzai sub-division of the Peshawar District, is appointed a magistrate of the second class in the Peshawar District.

WAKEFIELD, Mr. H. E. A., extra assistant commissioner, Kasauli, is appointed a magistrate of the first class within the limits of the military cantonments of Kasauli, Dagshai, Subathu, and Solon.

BROWN, Mr. C., personal assistant to the inspector-general of police, has obtained furlough to England for six months, from July 15.

GOLDNEY, Mr. W. G., district superintendent of police, in charge of the general branch of the central police office, is appointed to officiate as personal assistant to the inspector-general of police during the absence on leave of Mr. C. Brown.

Regimental order, dated June 20, making the following temporary appointments in the 1st Punjab Cavalry, vice Colonel G. C. Bird, commandant, proceeded on general leave :—

ATKINSON, Colonel J. R. B., 2nd in command, to assume command of the regiment.

SHEPHERD, Major T., 2nd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command.

HERVEY, Major H. de la M., 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander.

CUNINGHAME, Major D. S., squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, in addition to his other duties as squadron officer.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 11.)

NETHERSOLE, Mr., C.S., settlement officer, 3rd grade, Sambalpur, is appointed to officiate as settlement officer, 2nd grade, from May 6.

MARRIOTT, Mr. A., district superintendent of police, Narsingpur, is appointed to the executive charge of the jail of the Narsingpur district, from May 24.

MATHIAS, Colonel H. V., district superintendent of police, returned from the privilege leave granted him, and assumed charge of the Wardha district police from Mr. H. P. Skipton, officiat-

ing district superintendent of police, on the 5th current.
 PRIEST, Mr. H. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, on being relieved of the office of deputy commissioner, Seoni, was appointed to officiate as political agent at Bhowanipatna, during the absence on furlough of Mr. F. C. Berry, C.S., C.I.E., political agent.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, June 27.)

The following alterations in rank are ordered in the Forest Department, consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. J. N. Pickard, deputy conservator of forests, with effect from April 4 :—

WARD, Mr. H. B., assistant conservator, 1st (officiating deputy conservator, 4th) grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 3rd grade.

Consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. J. Adamson, deputy conservator of forests, with effect from April 29 :—

PALMER, Mr. C. W., deputy conservator, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, to be deputy conservator, 3rd grade.

WARD, Mr. H. B., assistant conservator, 1st (officiating deputy conservator, 3rd) grade, to be deputy conservator, 4th grade, but to continue to officiate as deputy conservator, 3rd grade.

LANG, Colonel A. M., R.E., chief engineer, 3rd class, on transfer to the N.W. Provinces, made over charge of his duties as chief engineer and secretary to the chief commissioner, British Burma, Public Works Department, to Mr. H. F. White, superintending engineer, 3rd class.

DONNAN, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporarily attached to the Burma State Railways, is re-transferred to the provincial establishment, and posted to the Rangoon division.

BILLINGS, Mr. H. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, temporarily attached to the Burma State Railways, is re-transferred to the provincial establishment, and posted to the Tavoy division.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 17.)

ARUNDEL, Mr. A. T., acting district and sessions judge, South Canara, two years' furlough from August 1.

NELSON, Mr. J. H., district and sessions judge, Chingleput, furlough for one year from August 15.

HAMMICK, Mr. M., to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district of South Canara, but to continue to act as under-secretary to Government Revenue Department; to have effect from the date on which Mr. E. E. Spencer proceeded on furlough.

FARMER, Mr. H. R., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Trichinopoly, during Mr. Sowell's absence on leave, or until further orders.

WINTERBOTHAM, Mr. H. M., to act as district and sessions judge, South Canara, during the absence of Mr. Arundel on leave, or until further orders.

MOORE, Mr. L., to act as district and sessions judge, North Malabar, during the absence of Mr. Austin on leave, or until further orders.

THORBURN, Mr. W. M., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of the district, Tinnevely, during the employment of Mr. H. M. Winterbotham on other duty, or until further orders.

ROSS, Mr. H. T., to act as sub-secretary to the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. C. F. MacCartie on leave, or until further orders.

HYDE, Surgeon-Major H., civil surgeon, Tinnevely, to act as civil surgeon, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Nanney, on leave, or until further orders.

WILKINS, Surgeon T. J. H., to act as civil surgeon and superintendent of jail, Bellary, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Archdall on leave to Europe, or until further orders.

GRIMES, Mr. G. D., superintendent, Central Jail, Cannanore, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

MILLER, Mr. P. S., assistant superintendent of police, Kistna District, for three months and seven days' leave, on medical certificate.

SULLIVAN, Mr. H. E., acting assistant superintendent of police, Madura District, to be assistant superintendent.

BARTLETT, Mr. W. H., first assistant master attendant, privilege leave for three months.

PHIPPS, Mr. G. A., port officer, Tuticorin, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

HAY, Mr. C. V. D., inspector in the Salt Department, is appointed to act as assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, and is posted to the Chicacole Division during the absence of Mr. B. McMaster.

The following promotions are made from July 1 :—

LARMINE, Mr. J. C., to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, permanent.

BELL, Mr. J. M., to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, substantive pro tem.

VINCENT, Mr. C., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.

GARRETT, Mr. A. H., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, substantive pro tem.

TAYLOR, Mr. H. S., to be executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent.

RUSSELL, Mr. A. S., to be executive engineer, 4th grade, substantive pro tem.

MILITARY.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, July 9.)

RANT, Captain W. J., to be interpreter 12th Royal Lancers, vice Lieutenant Ensor, relieved, dated June 12.

GRANT, Lieutenant C. J. W., wing officer 5th Madras Infantry (on probation), to be attached to 28th Madras Infantry, till further orders.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

LOUDON, Lieutenant F. A., Staff Corps, wing officer 25th Madras Infantry, forty-seven days, from July 2, to Madras and Nilgiris, on private affairs.

NEWLAND, Surgeon A. G. E., Indian Medical Department, from July 15 to October 15, to Madras, on private affairs.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 17.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

RYAN, Mr. P., barrister-at-law, to act as presidency magistrate in the place of Mr. Dosabhoj Framji, C.S.I., during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

ALCOCK, Mr. J., is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge of Shikarpore during the absence of Mr. Hammick, or until further orders.

FERNANDEZ, Mr. J. F., deputy collector and city magistrate, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

MILITARY.

BYTHELL—The services of Lieut.-Colonel R. Bythell, B.S.C., are placed at the disposal of Government in the judicial department.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

BRETTON, Major W. I. Le, S.C., Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B.S.C. :—

WILSON, Lieut. A., 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, officiating wing officer 13th Regiment N.I., from March 3, 1883.

LUCKHARDT, Colonel W., C.B., to officiate as assistant commissary general for transport, vice Lieut.-Colonel Wooldridge.

AYERST, Lieut. W., 2nd Battalion North Stafford Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the B.S.C.

TIGHE, Lieut. M. J., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the B.S.C.

PRIOR, Captain A. W., 2nd Battalion North Stafford Regiment, to be adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain A. H. Atkinson, resigned.

BATTY, Lieut. H., is permitted to resign his commission in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

CLEMENT, Sub-Assistant Apothecary W. A., Subordinate Medical Department, has been allowed to resign the service from June 2.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, July 17.)

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

GREIG, Major P. H., General List Infantry (wing commander, 14th N.I.) officiating second in command 7th N.I., to be second in command 10th Regiment N.L.I., vice Lieut.-Colonel Stock, appointed second in command 2nd N.I., and will continue to officiate as second in command 7th N.I. until further orders.

RANSOM, Lieut. J. M., Royal Marine Light Infantry, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer 12th Regiment N.I., on probation, dated July 14.

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. G. C. McD., 1st Battalion North Stafford Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated July 15.

LOWDELL, Surgeon C. G. W., to the medical charge 20th Regiment N.I., vice Surgeon-Major De Tatham, transferred to the Civil Department.

KEMBALL, Lieut. C. A., wing officer and quartermaster (officiating adjutant), to be wing officer and adjutant 21st N.I., vice Captain Bayley, who has vacated the appointment on promotion.

WILSON, Lieut. A., S.C., officiating wing officer 13th N.I., to be wing officer 25th Regiment Native Light Infantry.

KNATCHBULL, Lieut. G. W., 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated July 13.

BULKELEY, Mr. H. T., wing commander (second in command 29th N.I.), to be second in command 30th Regiment N.I., vice Colonel Nicolson, appointed second in command 27th N.I., and will remain with the 29th N.I. as officiating second in command until further orders.

POTTINGER, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel B. H., R.A., has been appointed to do duty with the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar. He is directed to proceed to that station.

BATTISCOMBE, Lieut.-Colonel E. G., R.A., has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Northern Division.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

JONES, Major (Lieut.-Colonel) H. J., 2nd European Regiment, is permitted to remain at Mount Abu from July 18 to Oct. 17, 1885, on private affairs.

FLEETWOOD, Major T. P., 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, from July 1 to Oct. 15, 1885, on private affairs.

MILWARD, Lieut. F. D., Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion, to England, for six months on medical certificate.

CARNEY, Lieut. R. W. E., aide-de-camp to Major-General H. H. James, commanding Northern Division, to Lucknow, for one month from date of departure, on private affairs.

ADAMS, Major E. W., C Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A., from June 16 to Dec. 15, to England, on medical certificate.

WATSON, Captain (Brevet-Major) S., Worcester Regiment, 1st Battalion, to Poona, from May 28 to Nov. 20, on private affairs.

PRESTON, Surgeon-Major A. F., to Poona, from Aug. 4 to Oct. 2, on private affairs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100	to
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	—	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91	to
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	5 pr.ct.	Rs. 750
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	880
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	620
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	118
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	—	—
National Bank of India	412½	5 pr.ct.	102

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	970
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,350
Alpolo ...	400	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	555
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	195
Brent's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600	750
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	155
East India ...	1,000	130	1,200
Fort ...	8,500	300	2,550
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangum ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	80	355
Manmar M. ...	all	45	205
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	160
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	500
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,275
Sind ...	750	50	705
Volkart ...	1,000	60	760

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	325
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	665
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	465
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	101
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	—	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	100	—	321
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	900
Central India ...	500	25	675
Coorla Land and Mill ...	1,000	20	650
Coorla Mills ...	all	—	140
Dhum Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	745
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	600
Golan Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	120	770
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	770
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Jyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,070
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	410
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	440
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	690
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	985
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	825
Khatia Mackungee ...	1,000	40	858
Leopold ...	100	5	138
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,490
Mahalaxmee ...	1,000	35	650
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,085
Mazagon ...	250	9	195
Moraji Goculdass ...	1,000	15	1,850
Nalgam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	575
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	970
Oriental ...	625	15	495
Parrell ...	400	—	130
People of India ...	500	30	170
Prince of Wales ...	1,000	40	1,300
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,340
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	600
Son-lordas ...	500	20	580
Southern India ...	—	—	—
Southern Mahratta ...	1,000	35	550
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	50	605
Western India ...	1,000	—	—

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con-	solidated Stock ... 218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
R. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	186-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	470
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	800	106
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	4,400
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Kanchi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	101
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	500	395

Kemp & Co. ...	175	345
Mechanics' Bldg. Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,090
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	695
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	340

CALCUTTA.—July 17.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 8 to	
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	Nominal
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	100 0 to	
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	100 0 to	
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1895) ...	Rs. 100 0 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to	—
6 of 1867 (1889) ...	102 3 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1905) ...	100 0 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1908) ...	100 0 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	102 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	817½ to 820
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to
National of India ...	£12½	105 to 102
Rohilkund Kumson ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to
Unconvenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	125 to 130
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	—
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	67 to 68
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,175 to 1,200
B. Barnagundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.	2 disc.
Do. D-ferred B. Shares ...	£1	1 1½
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,900 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	290 to 270
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	33 to 34
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	55 to 56
Burrakur Coal ...	100	145 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	120 to 121
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	75 to 77
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	100 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	95 to 96
Danbar Cotton Mills ...	100	30 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	180 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	22 to 23
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	175 to
Gourepore ...	100	72 to 73
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	85 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	53 to
India General Steam Navigation	100	104 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	110 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	70 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	125 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	98 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	80 to
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100	70 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to 61
Raneengunge Coal Association ...	100	53 to 51
Riverside Press ...	90	74 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to 217½
Seebpore Jute Manufactory ...	100	36 to 37
Strand Bank Press ...	100	84 to 85
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	97 to

TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	30 to
Amuluckie ...	100	95 to
Arenutipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to
Assam ...	£20	640 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	78 to 80
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	35 to 36
Do. contributory ...	89	22 to 23
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	165 to
Do. contributory ...	100	82 to 83
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	125 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	90 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	25 to
Coocheella (Cachar) ...	100	35 to
Darjiling ...	100	100 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	27 to 28
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100	100 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	43 to 44
Eastern Cachar ...	100	34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	44 to
Endogrum ...	10	100 to
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to 76
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	100 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	79 to 80
Hoolmarce (Assam) ...	100	100 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	55 to
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to
Jellalpure (Cachar) ...	—	to
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to 41
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	115 to 129
Do. contributory ...	200	96 to 97
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to 76
Loobah ...	100	120 to
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	30 to 31
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to
Do. contributory ...	125	to
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to
Nutvanpore (Cachar) ...	—	to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	41 to 43
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	to
Sapakati ...	100	130 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disc.
Seemah ...	—	to
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	92 to 93
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to
Tundarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	172 to 162
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—August 11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	8½ to 86½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101 to 101½
4 Do. October 10, 1838 ...	102½ to 103
4 India Enfranch Paper ...	75 to 76
4½ Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893 ...	77 to 78
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	101 to 103
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	115 to 118
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4½ Straits Settlements Government	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	115 to 117
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 104
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	6½	5½ to 6½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4 to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	114 to 115½
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	21 to 22½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	23½ to 24
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	23½ to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gwa., 4 p.c. ...	—	120 to 122
Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	137 to 140
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	113 to 115
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	107 to 109
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	121 to 123
Rohika and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4 to 4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	117½ to 118
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	121½ to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	19½ to 197½
Do. do. ...	5	4 to 4½
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17½ to 18
Do. Do. Do. ...	15	to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	17½ to 18

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, July 28th; Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, July 26th.

INTELLIGENCE from Calcutta to the 16th inst. is published in the usual weekly telegram of the *Times* Calcutta correspondent, which appears to-day, and from which we take the following items:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

All the news which has come from Afghanistan lately seems to show, that the Ameer's visit to Rawul Pindi, and his decoration with the Star of India have had a most satisfactory effect on his mind and have greatly increased his prestige among his subjects. It is said that he speaks openly in the Durbar of the good order and contentment which he observed in India, and of the military strength displayed at Rawul Pindi. The ceremonies with which he celebrated the receipt of the Queen's Firman conferring the Star of India appears to have inspired an idea of the value of the British alliance such as never was held before.

It is reported that the Ameer's son will take command of the garrison at Herat, which will consist of 12,000 men. The defence is progressing rapidly, and, as all accounts point to the conclusion that a Russian attack would be the signal for the neighbouring tribesmen to rally round the Ameer's standard, it seems likely that General Komaroff, if bent on an attempt upon Herat, will find its capture no easy matter.

The rumour was current here for some days last week that the Russians had occupied the Zulfikar Pass in force. Had it been true it would probably have been confirmed by this time. Lord Salisbury's declaration on the subject of Zulfikar has given general satisfaction. There is no difference of opinion in India that, however great might be the advantage from a purely military point of view of awaiting the attack at Candahar, we are bound in honour to maintain the integrity of the Ameer's dominions and not to consent to surrender any point to which he attaches value.

The telegraphed summary of the Queen's Speech is so condensed as to convey little information; but it is reassuring in so far as it indicates that the Ministry have hopeful prospects of peace, and are fully alive to the necessity of putting the frontier defences on a proper footing.

Among other rumours from Central Asia, is one that the Czar has written to the Ameer of Bokhara asking leave to construct a railway through Bokhara to the Oxus. The Ameer, after consulting the counsellors and merchants, replied that, although his people had agreed to a telegraph being made through Bokhara, they objected to a railway, as likely to interfere with the profits of their trade. Thereupon the Czar again wrote pressing for a sanction to the line, and also for a grant of land for a cantonment on the banks of the Oxus. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that Russia may be preparing to force a quarrel on Bokhara with the view of taking over the country altogether. It is, adds the correspondent, an open secret that a somewhat sweeping measure of army reform is under the Viceroy's consideration, and will shortly be laid before the Secretary of State. He mentions certain details, but under the proviso that nothing is officially known. Pending definite information, we confine ourselves to saying that they all point in the right direction, that of a considerable increase of the available force.

THE Queen's Speech on the occasion of the Prorogation of Parliament contained the following reference to India:—

I am taking the necessary steps to place the North-Western frontier of my Indian Empire in a condition of adequate defence, in the absence of which the prosperity and tranquillity of my Indian subjects are liable from time to time to be interrupted and disturbed.

LORD R. CHURCHILL had, in reply to questions, previously stated that the Afghan Boundary Commission had done, and were still doing, good and useful work, that he could not consider the dispute about Zulfikar "trivial," as suggested in the question, and that the Government "are not altogether without some confidence that before long

they may be fortunate enough to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the boundary question, which has not yet been decided upon."

THIS intimation confirms a Reuter's telegram, according to which the Russian Government have made proposals "to which the assent of the British Government appears certain":—

"ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday Morning.—The reference to the Afghan frontier question in the Queen's Speech yesterday, a summary of which has been telegraphed here, has created a favourable impression, and is interpreted as showing a desire on the part of England for an early and friendly settlement."

IN reply to another question Lord Randolph said that the question of arming the forces of the Native princes with the Martini-Henry rifle had not as yet come up for the consideration of the Government.

THE two following items of intelligence have reached the *Times* from Reuter's agency:—

One squadron of the 4th Madras Cavalry, the 8th and 20th Madras Infantry, and the B Company of the Madras Sappers have been ordered to prepare to proceed to Suakin in October next to relieve the native troops now stationed there.

It is believed that the Secretary of State for India has favourably received the urgent recommendation of the Indian Government that the posts of commanders-in-chief of the Bombay and Madras Armies should be abolished, and that in place of the present sub-divisions the entire Indian army should be composed of four Army Corps as was recommended by the Army Commissioner.

WE much regret to learn, on the same authority, that "shocks of earthquake are again being felt in Kashmir."

THE Persian papers learn that the Amir of Afghanistan will shortly undertake a journey through the whole of his country, and will meet at Balkh his father-in-law, the Khan of Bokhara, who is friendly with Russia. Russia has commenced negotiations with Persia for a strategical railway to Zaricin, *via* Rescht, whence Persia intends constructing a line to Teheran.

THE Native papers are still busying themselves with the change of Ministry, and speculating on its effects on India. Here are a few extracts:—

THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

On the accession of the Tory Government to office, we see that the hopes of Anglo-Indians have been raised, and that the Anglo-Indian newspapers have become enthusiastic. We have reasons to entertain apprehension, but the political situation in India has changed, and within the last few years popular opinion in India has become doubly stronger. It is not in the power of the Tory Government to oppose the hopes and aspirations of 240 millions of Indians.—*The Nababibhakar*.

The policy of England is such that we cannot depend upon the merits or demerits of individuals for our advantage or disadvantage. When Mr. Gladstone opposed Lord Beaconsfield we found him one thing; but when he became Prime Minister we found him another thing. Of the hopes which Mr. Gladstone gave us almost none has been fulfilled. The Arms Act, which he condemned, has not been repealed. So long as we do not make ourselves strong, our miseries will not cease. The people of England administer the country according to their policy. The interests of India are opposed to their interests. Therefore, so long as the people of India are not able to influence the administration of this country as the people of England do that of their country there is no hope of remedying our grievances.—*The Ananda Bazar Patrika*.

AN INDIAN PARLIAMENT.

It is true that the name "Conservative" has become unpleasant to us; but, if it be carefully considered, we think we may expect a great deal from the Conservatives. In fact, the Liberals and Conservatives are alike to us. Not one of them has up to this time turned his eyes towards India, and there is no possibility of their doing so in future. They are busy with their own interests. So long as the administrative system of India is not changed, so long as we cannot secure a national Parliament, we cannot expect anything in particular for our benefit from the English Ministry.—*The Shomaya*.

LORD SALISBURY.

We hope that Lord Salisbury will from this time try to govern this vast empire with even-handed justice. It is a remarkable

trait in the character of the English nation that so long as they do not take up any work they criticise it in many ways; but when the business is entrusted to them their minds are changed. In the *regime* of Lord Lytton, when the Arms Act was passed, Mr. Gladstone, then an outsider, condemned the measure in many ways, and abused the Conservatives. In the course of time he became premier, but he did not repeal that Act. As, from the example set by this great man, it appears that the English are one thing out of office and another in, we hope that, when Lord Salisbury has become the premier, he will administer the country calmly and considerately, and give up the hostile feelings he entertained before.—*The Someprokash*.

We have already more than once expressed our views as to the expediency of affording an outlet for the superabundant martial inclinations of the Native population, and are not surprised that the *Someprokash* urges on the new Indian Secretary the admission of Native gentlemen to the army. The question of raising the age of admission to the Civil Service, besides being a very open one, sinks into insignificance besides the other. The *Someprokash* writes:—

Lord Randolph Churchill has been appointed Secretary of State for India. People may say many things against him. We say that his lordship will be able to immortalise his name if he can do one thing,—raise the age of the candidates for the Civil Service examination, and also grant us the privilege of entering the army. He will then secure imperishable fame, and 200 millions of Indians will not shrink from honouring him heartily.

His Lordship's predecessors have failed, one and all, to please the *Hindoo Patriot*, which paper, in a leading article, expressing gratification at Lord Randolph Churchill's appointment as Secretary of State for India, says:—

Lord Randolph Churchill cannot do worse than any of his three predecessors. We have every hope that he will be an improvement on Lord Cranbrook with his "dittoing" dispositions, on Lord Hartington with his supreme *insouciance*, and on Lord Kimberley with his disgusting and pitiable emptiness.

THE construction of the telegraph line between Moulmein and the Siam frontier at Myawaddi, a distance of seventy-five miles, to join the proposed Siamese line from Bangkok to Raheng, is expected to be finished before the end of the dry season of 1886. The line from Tavoy to Bangkok is now in working order.

It is not surprising to hear that the difficulties of the French in Madagascar are increasing instead of diminishing:—

Admiral Miot has, we read, sent home pressing requests for reinforcements to enable him to check the enemy. When the mail left three companies of troops were surrounded in the Fort of Majunga, where 12,000 Hovas were attacking them. The fort was completely cut off from communication with the Fleet, and it was considered more than probable that the garrison would be forced to surrender. As this is the first time that the Hovas have descended from their mountains to attack the French in the plains, it is evident that they are gaining confidence from the long inaction and weakness of the French troops. The latter were said to be suffering heavily from disease. The reinforcement of 4,000 men which is about to leave France for Madagascar will relieve the pressure, but it will certainly not suffice for anything like operations of an important character. The Annamites have unconsciously rendered the Hovas a signal service. The rising at Hué has completely changed the situation, and what with the Black Flags in Tonquin and the hostile population in Annam, the French commanders in the East are more likely to demand fresh reinforcements than to be in a position to spare any of their troops for Madagascar or other enterprises.

THE "Fars" informs us as follows: the news, as far as it goes, is favourable, but doubtless contains not a little "gup":—

"The Ameer of Afghanistan," we are told, "has resolved not to renovate and enlarge his palace as he had intended. The sum which would have been thus spent is to be devoted to military purposes. In Herat new infantry barracks for 2,000 men and three ammunition depôts are to be built. In Maimana two redoubts, and in Sirpul a new fort with a revolving platform are to be erected. A council is held every week, at the close of which a courier is always sent to the Viceroy at Simla. Lord Dufferin is said to be now virtually supreme in Afghanistan, and recently lampoons were affixed on several of the mosques, in which the people were ordered to pray for the Ameer Dufar, that is Lord

Dufferin, and for the Vice-Ameer Abdur Rahman. One of these lampoons was even delivered to the Ameer, folded up and addressed as though it were a petition, when he went to the mosque. The Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan military forces has been appointed Inspector-General of Fortifications, and his former office will, it is believed, be no longer kept up."

MOST of the Calcutta papers contain telegraphic accounts from all parts of Bengal of the ravages caused by the earthquake of the 14th of July, and these telegrams, says one paper, "continue to pour in." The earthquake seems to have been very widely felt. Its area must have been very great, for, says the *Statesman*, the whole of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa have suffered to some extent."

"THE City of Palaces had, it would seem, a very narrow escape from the fate of Lisbon in 1755." On the morning of the 14th ult. a heavy trembling was felt throughout the city, followed by several shocks of earthquake, in which the Chowringhee palaces were rocking to and fro, as if at sea.

THE wave seems to have come from the North, the shocks being sensibly felt at Darjeeling, 7,500 feet above sea-level, but in their chief intensity on the plains, immediately below the hills; at Nattore, Serajgunge, and other places, masonry buildings were overthrown, and many persons buried in the ruins.

THE (overland) *Englishman* devotes several pages to the reports of the event which have reached it from all quarters.

Cbit Chat.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Ceylon Observer* writes that a Mr. Crabbe "is working at triangulation near"—wait a bit—"Vavuniyanavilankulam," and that he finds the job a tough one. So should we. We doubt if we should ever get to the end—not of the triangulation—but of the name of the place. Commend us to Madagascar after this. Malagasy names do not, as a rule, exceed fifteen letters, but this unpronounceable place rejoices (can one rejoice in such a thing?) in nineteen letters. Nineteen twenty-sixths of the alphabet!

BUT this is almost as good, as regards the name, that is, not as concerns the poor individual, whom we would gladly have seen immortal:—"The Maharaja of Tiruvadamaruthoor, a small state in the Madras Presidency, died on the 9th May."

WE have been told that a German once produced a combination word of 150 letters. We don't believe it; we think even a German lamp would have paled, and even a German pipe have gone out—if that be possible—before the subjoined appalling title, which the *Pioneer* has disinterred from among late Bombay publications. Surely it beats all the above! The work is called *Shrimanmadhavanripandhanavarnanamatmakapadyaratnamala*, and is a lament over the brief reign and untimely death of the Peshwa Madho Rao I. The title will be enough for most people!

THE commander of one of Her Majesty's vessels was, not five years ago, going the rounds on Sunday, when he chanced to look into a locker or bunker, and found poor puss established comfortably there with some new-born kittens. He turned round to the first lieutenant and said, in a most indignant tone, "Mr. — this ought not to have occurred without my previous knowledge and sanction!"

THE Nizam must be a very pleasant visitor—to tradesmen. The other day he went into a shop at Ootacamund, and simply cleared it out at one stroke. Among other things fifty fans were sent, upon the spot, to the Zenana at Harewood, and, lest there should not be enough hands to keep them all going at once, the Prime Minister has ordered up his harem, too. Thirteen ladies—pretty well to begin with—were the batch whose arrival had, thus far, been announced. Fancy the babble—let us rather say the Babel—of tongues!

BABUDOM again! One of the "ten little Babus" must have been to some "eschool" where they taught—

He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day!

But not at Rori Gorge, eh, Babu? The Lahore paper writes:—

The following telegram has kindly been placed at our disposal, as deserving of immortality. It was addressed to a distinguished officer of the Royal Engineers, from Rori Gorge, by "all the Babus, Sind and Peshin Railway," and there is no question whatever as to its authenticity:—"All railway Babus assembled. To stay here is instantaneous death. What can Babu give in exchange for his soul. In anticipation of sanction we all leave to-night." And they went, too!

ALAS! for the departed glory of the Rupee, commemorated in the following funeral dirge!

MY INDIAN LOVES.

Still art thou beautiful! Upon thy face
Affection's eye can trace
Its former grace;
And still the rapt beholder cannot fail
Its olden charm to hail
About thy tail!

Still dost thou bear thine universal rule
O'er cloister, camp, and school,
O'er sage and fool;
And as, when first thine empire did begin,
Men labour, strive, and sin,
Thee still to win!

But not the same as thou were wont to be,
Though true my love for thee,
Art thou to me!

Why hast thou fallen from that "two-and-three,"
That filled my heart with glee,
So low, Rupee?

And here is another "Indian Love," in the form of an ode to a cheroot, evidently from the same pen:—

Come, let me set my lips to thine,
And taste of bliss,
And draw thy breath to mix with mine
In one long kiss!

That fragrant breath that scents the air,
And fill's the room,
And sheds about my beard and hair
Its sweet perfume!

Come, let my soft caressing touch
About thee stay,
And o'er the form I love so much
Still idly stray!

That rounded form, so smooth and straight,
So firm and slight,
'Tis but a touch to lift thy weight
So dainty light!

Some scorn thine Eastern birth, and charms
Of dusky hue—
I ween the spark thy bosom warms
Is hot and true
As any 'neath a fairer skin
In western clime—
So we will never heed their din,
My Trichy Prime!—(*Bombay Gazette*).

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MEMOIR OF GENERAL JOHN BRIGGS, OF THE MADRAS ARMY.*

When we tell our readers that John Briggs was in India from the age of sixteen to that of fifty, that he frequently occupied positions of a higher grade than men of the rank he at the time held usually obtain, that he was a constant advocate of Native rights, and that he may be said to have enforced them almost to his death at the age of ninety, it will be felt that a few lines will not be wasted in recalling his career.

Major Evans Bell, whose political opinions on Indian affairs are well known, has markedly shown his sympathy with his hero, perhaps, we think, a little unduly extolling him. His attack of what Macaulay called the "Jes Boswelliana," has, however, been of a mild kind, nothing acute.

Briggs had the great good fortune to be placed, early in his career, on the staff of Sir John Malcolm, one of the old class of Indian diplomatists, who did not domineer over, because they sympathised with, and, therefore, were thoroughly *en rapport* with, the Courts, whether of Shahs, Sultans, Nawabs, or Rajahs, to whom they were accredited. Nothing has damaged us more in the East than the want of men who are not devoid of sympathy.

* "Memoir of General John Briggs, of the Madras Army." With comments on some of his words and work. By Major Evans Bell. Chatto and Windus. 1885.

There could, as Sir John Kaye's "Life of Malcolm" sufficiently shows, have been no better school than an Attachéship to Malcolm's Persian Embassy, to wean a man from European prejudices, and to give him an insight into, and a sympathy with, the "inner life" of the East. And no one will deny that John Briggs profited to the utmost by his schooling on Sir John's Staff.

It was not until 1815 that Briggs entered on his duties in a post which was to lead him, by rapid steps, to the position practically equivalent to that of Governor of a Province—we mean the post of Assistant to the Resident at Poona, the great Mountstuart Elphinstone, with whom his relations were most cordial to the close of Elphinstone's life. The interviews preliminary to the warlike operations precipitated by the Peshwa, Bajee Rao, in 1817, are well, but at great length, detailed by the then Captain Briggs. It was Mr. Elphinstone's practice to cause some of his Assistants to attend each Conference, and, directly on its termination, to write down the conversation from memory; a comparison of the notes ensuring accuracy. Elphinstone, besides being half a soldier—he had served two campaigns (Assaye and Argaum, 1803-4) with Sir A. Wellesley, and had been at his side in every action and siege—was the best of diplomatists; and his information was so good that Bajee Rao once pettishly complained that Elphinstone knew every dish which was served at his table (p. 49).

Passing over the incidents of the campaign—in which Briggs seem to have done well—we come to his nomination, at its close, in May, 1818, to be, to all intents and purposes, Ruler of Khandesh, his conduct in which post seems to us one of the illustrations of his life, as manifesting his especial power, as an administrator, of evolving order out of chaos.

After a contest or two with his former military superior, now politically his subordinate, on prize questions, and the successful siege of some minor, but almost inaccessible, strongholds, war ceased in August, 1819, and the work of pacification of lawless tribes, in a difficult country, abounding in natural fortresses, was now to begin. The whole of chap. 4 (pp. 75-89) contains interesting, though somewhat long, extracts from Briggs's letters, showing the difficulty of the task set before him, and the firm, yet conciliatory way in which he performed it. We read in p. 78 that, even when quiet had been fairly restored by blockading, as far as could be done, the passes in the Satpura hills, and cutting off the supplies of the marauding Bheels, at the same time offering their chiefs pensions, and allowances for a certain number of men, the work was far from complete. Some would not settle down, but from time to time "broke out" in their old style. They were called in to answer for their misconduct, "and if (says Briggs) they held aloof, I always found a reward of one or two hundred rupees sufficient to induce the Bheels of another district to bring in the accused, who, if convicted—provided there had been no bloodshed in the case—was astonished by the brief term of imprisonment to which I sentenced him." Under the previous *régime* he would have been put to death, probably by torture.

It is in Khandesh, and in Sattara, in both which Provinces he worked comparatively single-handed, that we see Briggs at his best. He went to Sattara as Resident early in 1823, and remained there till his furlough to England in 1827. As his stay in Khandesh had strengthened his sympathy with the people, so did his residence at Sattara confirm him in his sentiments in favour of the Native Princes. He seems to have read, as by a kind of intuition, the feelings of both, and to have penetrated the "Put yourself in his place," which is the first mystery of his craft to be acquired by every political officer worthy of the name.

While in England (where he nearly experienced the delights of English law in having his things seized for some one else's debts), and, later on, in France, he prepared for the press his really great work on the Land-tax of India. Our readers are aware what a complicated and difficult subject this is, and will probably be grateful to us for not inflicting on them any disquisition on it. But that Briggs grasped it in its entirety with unrivalled clearness, the reputation of his work, and the concurrence in his conclusions of all the best officers and independent students of the subject matter, sufficiently prove.

After being much fêted in England, and having received, even before his return to India, the offer of the Persian Embassy, which, after all, was given to another, Briggs would seem, on arrival at Madras, to have been unemployed for some months; the reason of this is hardly brought out as clearly as might be. He occupied his leisure in travelling on his own account, with especial reference to making further investigations into the Land-tax. A long-expected crisis in Mysore came sooner than was anticipated; the Governor-General told the Maharajah in plain language that he was unfit to govern, and handed over the administration to what may literally be called a dual Contrôl: a Commission of two officers, the senior (Colonel Briggs) nominated by himself, the junior by the Government of Madras.

That this was a risky experiment is beyond a doubt; to appoint two Commissioners with co-ordinate and co-extensive powers can rarely be wise, and here it signally failed. Whatever Briggs's abilities—and that they were exceptionally great this book amply proves—the faculty of working on equal terms with one equal,

or nearly so, in rank and power to himself, does not seem to have been among them. This was clearly the opinion of the Court of Directors, none the less clearly, because delicately, expressed (p. 211). During the whole period of two years for which he served in Mysore, he was perpetually in hot water with his brother Commissioner and with the Government of Madras. Lord William Bentinck, then Governor-General, appears to have supported him as far as possible, and administered, more than once, a severe snub to the Government of Madras (then under Mr. S. R. Lushington). But even with this support, Briggs failed to conciliate, or even to work on anything like satisfactory terms with either of his successive colleagues. "Authority, to be efficient, must be single," tersely remarked the Governor of Madras. But the "single" authority was to be the Dewan, plus either of the Commissioners who might chance to agree with him. Such an arrangement would be ludicrous on the stage, but, when applied to the administration of a large province, one can only be amazed that it could ever have been seriously contemplated.

After more than once tendering his resignation, it was accepted, and Briggs entered on his last sphere of Indian duty as Resident at Nagpoor. His period of service there was uneventful, though useful; but is noteworthy, at this date, chiefly for a letter (pp. 223—sq.) addressed by him to Lord Clare, then Governor of Bombay, which contains lucidly, but not concisely—Briggs seems not to have possessed the gift of compression—as admirable a summary of our duties towards Native States as we remember to have seen, and one which might with advantage be placed in the hands of any Indian officer on his first entering on a political career.

The General's health obliged him to resign the Nagpoor Residency in 1835; and, after having, from motives which will readily be appreciated (p. 232), refused the proffered divisional command of the troops in Mysore, he finally quitted the shores of India.

His life in England is aptly described by Major Bell. "From the day that Briggs was relieved from official trammels, and took up his abode in England, he made be said to have gone into opposition against the Government of India." Whatever the subject, Sattara, Hyderabad, Mysore, under discussion in the then Court of Proprietors, so long as a Native State was concerned, there was to be seen the old General's vigorous form, confuting and denouncing. His sympathies were very strong, and usually on the right side. Though latterly too feeble to take an active part in discussion, he never discontinued his correspondence, some of which is of very high interest. In particular we would call attention to a letter (p. 255) from his old friend and colleague, Captain Grant, afterwards Grant-Duff, on the causes of the Indian Mutiny of 1857. His opinion of the average Native Christian (p. 257) may be perused with much benefit by the modern missionary-mongers.

The work contains some amusing incidents, incidents not only amusing, but instructive. Here is a scene which might have been a warning to our rulers in 1857. Yet the question was not about the biting of a cartridge, but the form of a turban. The Deputy Adjutant-General at Hyderabad (Deccan) was, it would seem, like the late Sir G. Brown, a specialist in regimental dress, and what follows was simply an incident in the so-called Vellore Mutiny, which was hatched, as is well known, by Tippoo's sons, and was by no means confined to Vellore.

On accosting a young soldier, "always remarkable for his gentle and affectionate demeanour," the latter said, "Sir, it is of no use calling it a turban; it is a European soldier's hat, and neither I, nor any man in the regiment, would wear it. We would sooner die." On consulting a Native officer of great experience, who had previously served with him, Briggs got but cold comfort. "It was a plot," so said this Native commissioned officer, who had worn this objectionable headdress throughout the previous day without a word being said against it, though many looked askance at it; "but," added he, "take my advice, break up this force, and send the battalions to different stations, where there is a European regiment, and you may then place on our heads any European *utensil* you think becoming."

We have above hinted our opinion on the manner in which Major Evans Bell has acquitted himself of his self-imposed task. He has executed his work with a strong prepossession in favour of his hero, but with the skill of a practised writer, and we can promise all, who do not for the first time read a work bearing on the abstruse questions of Indian policy, both interest and profit from its perusal.

CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTIONS.*

In one of his pleasant notes Sir Walter Scott tells us that his (real, or supposed) ancestor, the mighty wizard, Michael Scott, was once compelled, for his sins, to find constant employment for a demon, who shall be nameless. To "split Eildon hills in three," to "bridle the Tweed with a curb of stone," these were barely a good night's work for the fiend; who was at last subdued by being put to "the hopeless and endless task of making ropes out of sea-sand."

* "Central Asian Questions." Essays on Afghanistan, China, and Central Asia. By Demetrius C. Boulger. With Portrait and Maps. T. F. Unwin, 1885.

Now, as a rule, the task set to the reviewer, when he has to take up a series of essays, written at different times, and contributed to different periodicals, to gather the various threads (for, even when, as in the present case, the papers deal, on the whole, with one great subject, collateral matters are inevitably introduced), and to show what may be called the "motivo" of the whole, is little less difficult than that which the great enchanter set to his demon. We are thankful to Mr. Boulger that, by a chronological arrangement of the subject-matter of his various essays, and, yet more, by the consistent vein of thought and purpose which pervades them throughout, we have here something better than sea-sand wherewith "to twist us a twine."

In this most interesting and valuable collection—interesting to the reader, valuable as a work of reference—Mr. Boulger covers the entire Eastern question, as between Russia, Persia, and Afghanistan on the West of India, and between Russia and China on the East. For the present we propose to confine our attention to the former, as the more immediately pressing; without, however, in any way underrating the really stupendous importance of the latter, to which we hope very shortly to refer.

The volume begins with an Essay on "Russia's Empire in Central Asia, in which its gradual expansion is clearly traced, and which is, in fact, the motivo of the Essays which will at present come under our notice. This paper, contributed to the *Times* some two years ago, seems to us especially valuable as a concise, historical, *résumé* of the Central Asian position up to that date. No one can read it without observing the stress which the writer lays, and most justly lays, on the purely artificial, and, therefore, temporary, nature of the Russian frontier. "Except," says the author, "in the mountain boundary with the Chinese Empire in the East, and for a short distance of the course of the Oxus in the West, it is an irregular and arbitrary line, rather than a well-defined and natural barrier. It is, therefore, in its nature one that is not calculated to prove permanent. . . . It is only too evident that the existing limits of Russian authority are nothing more than temporary." We thoroughly agree with Mr. Boulger that these limits are not, and were never meant to be, anything but temporary; remembering, too, the two Bolgrads after the Crimean war, the two Sarakhs, and, now again, the two Zulfikars. But we think that it was an error to consider the Oxus, or any part of it, as a "defined frontier." We do not, since, by crossing the Halys, the king of old "destroyed," as the oracle had foretold, "a great kingdom"—his own—remember many instances in which a river has permanently formed a satisfactory boundary against an aggressive state.

One remark in this Essay, though it may be thought a truism, deserves especial attention from our statesmen. "The lines of communication and the means of locomotion are of prime interest and importance in the case of a foreign dominion established at a great distance from the centre of the Empire. Russia enjoys the inestimable advantage of having her communications altogether within her power. There is none to dispute, or in any way to hinder, her right of way." We are not on a par with Russia until we shake ourselves free of the Suez Canal. Our communications, in the present state of affairs are, except round the Cape, not "altogether within our power," and even round the Cape only by permanently maintaining ships built for the purpose. By a combination of railway traffic on the Transcasian line, and of the Oxus navigation up to Charjui, where the Russians have a naval station, regarding which (p. 15) more accurate information is highly desirable, the White Tsar can move troops without leaving "his own grounds" as surely as the Dukes of Argyll and Sutherland can go on their own land nearly from one end to the other of their respective counties. Nor is this any new idea. The very next Essay, on "Peter the Great and Russia's policy," shows us the energetic Peter, prescient as usual, and possessing "unusually accurate geographical information for the time." Pointing to the trans-Caspian mountains, he said to one of his officers—who had proposed a fanciful scheme for sending goods by the Siberian water-system into the Pacific, and thence by ship to India:—"Have you ever been in the Gulf of Astrabad? You must know, then, that those mountains extend to Astrabad, and that from there to Balkh and Badakshan with pack camels is only a twelve days' journey, and on that road to India no one can interfere with us."

Nor does it seem, judging from our author's next Essay on "England's Policy towards Afghanistan," that the successor of Peter—we don't mean the Pope, but the Tsar—need fear much interference, for we are told (p. 49): "Lord Lawrence himself admitted that the Afghans have always joined, and will always in the future join, any army which, with reasonable prospect of success, advances on the Indus with the intention of invading India." Cold comfort this after the many lakhs which have from time to time found their way to Kabul!

Mr. Boulger reviews the history of our policy towards Afghanistan with a severity little short of merciless, and yet not unduly severe. It is difficult to speak in sufficiently harsh terms of the shift—or shiftless—"policy" pursued for many years past; and, sooth to say, by Governments of both parties. Especially was this uncertain, groping—if we may use the phrase—attitude visible during the intestine warfare in Afghanistan

which followed the death of Dost Mahomed. The *mot d'ordre* was non-interference. People forgot that.

"Tua res agitur paries quum proximus ardet,"

that you can't safely let your neighbour's house be aflame, and sit still, smoking your cigarette as usual. As Mr. Boulger very sensibly puts it:—"A sympathetic mood towards the difficulties of an Afghan Ruler, during the years of warfare, would have facilitated the arrival of that day when British influence must be supreme South of the Hindoo Koosh; and that would have been the case whether we pinned our faith to the person of Shere Ali or one of his brothers. *All that was necessary was that we should be consistent to our word and our declarations.* But we were true neither to Shere Ali, nor to Afzul, nor yet to Azim. We fluttered helplessly from one side to the other, and our responsible Statesmen showed neither common sense nor foresight." What was the result? Lewis Pelly, than whom no better selection could have been made, was nominated to confer with Noor Mahomed Shah, the adviser and representative of Shere Ali, who had been recognised by us as Ameer. The negotiations "proved abortive, *Shere Ali still distrusted us.* The promises from Taskkent were more specious, and apparently more attractive. *Shere Ali thought they were also more to be depended on.*" To such a pass had vacillation and uncertain action brought us.

The close of this paper, and the whole of the next, as well as all No. 6 (written before the Russian seizure of Merv), are devoted to the consideration of the propriety of holding Kandahar. "Our statesmen," said the author, in 1879, "have to remember that all their policy will have been in vain, that the sacrifices of men and money, of Indian treasure, too precious to be wasted, will have been utterly useless, if the terms of peace (with Afghanistan) which we shall exact do not, in addition to rectifying a frontier, prepare the way for an easy occupation of Herat, whenever Russia's aggressiveness may render that step necessary." Mr. Boulger quotes Sir H. Rawlinson, "the only man who, as Ferrier says, came out of our Afghan blunders with credit," as enforcing the necessity of taking up an unshakable position in Afghanistan; "in securing this position," he adds, "Kandahar is the first measure. That town is the keystone of the arch."

We now approach an Essay, of which our author is, he says, "exceptionally proud, because its forecasts have been so accurately fulfilled." We give Mr. Boulger all credit for his prevision, and can only deplore the fact that it should have been so exactly verified by events. We allude to the paper, "Merv, What Next?"

In both this, and a previous essay, on "Herat and the Turko-mans," Mr. Boulger considers the line of conduct to be pursued by our Government. He rightly enough observes that we must, in the first instance, act through the Ameer, who "is in our pay, has accepted our rupees . . . his personal predilections will not blind him as to the chances of the policy on which he may be secretly bent; and an Afghan is as little likely to be swayed by gratitude to a former host as by the weakness of a Government which supplies him with money without asking for anything in return. . . It is above all things imperative that there shall be no longer room for doubt on this subject. Abdurrahman *must* be either on our side or against us. We cannot permit him to fill his coffers with Indian rupees in order that, when the hour of peril comes, he may quietly attach himself to the side of Russia. . The Government may have to make an unpleasant discovery on the subject of the Ameer's sentiments; but, if they only ascertain beyond dispute what is the fact, they will, at all events, have eliminated some doubtful quantities from the problem."

One more very necessary warning, very well expressed, and we have done: "The greatest peril with which we shall ever have to deal is a false sense of security, whether in the strength of our position in India, or in the efficacy of our arrangements with the Native Princes who hold the border States and Provinces on our North-West Frontier."

With these quotations, enforcing sentiments which we have often expressed, we take, for the present, our leave of Mr. Boulger. With his remarks on the important part which the seemingly—but only seemingly—somnolent China is likely to play, in the not distant future, in our conflict with Russia—her enemy as well as our own—we must deal in a future issue. The work is a veritable mine of information on all "Central Asian Questions," and as such we can cordially and conscientiously commend it.

At length there is some hope for England! Islam is actually going to have a temple in London. Deen, Deen! As a contemporary observed, a little while since:—

"We don't want to fight
But, by Jingo, if we do—
We've protestant and catholic,
Turk, infidel, and Jew,
We've God and 'Mammon,' Allah,
Buddha, Brahma, and Vishnu,
We've collared all the deities,
So what can Russia do?"

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ADENWALLA—July 24, the wife of Mr. Hormusjee Coswasjee Adenwalla, of a son.
DRIVER—July 20, at Ranchee, the wife of W. H. P. Driver, of a son.
FORBES—July 23, at Hatt Cornwall, the wife of Charles N. B. Forbes, of a daughter.
HYDE-CATES—July 21, at Kolhapur, the wife of Lieutenant G. E. Hyde-Cates, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
KITCHIN—July 22, at 10, Middleton-street, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Kitchin, Cathedral Chaplain, of a daughter.
SPILSBURY—July 22, at Colaba, the wife of Captain E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CANDY-VANHEYTHUYSEN—July 22nd, at Calcutta, Captain James Molesworth Candy, 14th Bombay Native Infantry, to Amy Mildred, daughter of Colonel H. R. M. VanHeythuysen, late Commissary-General, Bombay Army.
JACKSON-PIFFARD—July 20th, at Calcutta, the Rev. Charles Walter Jackson to Emily, widow of the late Charles Piffard, Esq.
YATE-DACRES—June 20, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Venerable Archdeacon Matthew, M.A., Chaplain, William Gordon Yate, Captain 4th Bengal Cavalry, to Julia, second daughter of the late Thomas Dacres.

DEATHS.

NICHOL—July 16, at Quetta, of cholera, George Henry Nichol, P.W.D., aged 31 years.
SHROFF—July 27, at 8, Mody-street, Fort, Merwanjee Hormusjee Shroff, late Head Inspector, H.M.'s Customs, and father of Mr. K. M. Shroff.
WARDIN—July 27, at Fort, Hormusjee Framjee Wardin, aged 49 years.
WALTERS—July 25, at Byculla, Richard Walters, Head Master, B.E.S.'s Schools.
WADIA—July 26, at her husband's residence, 6, Parsee Bazaar-street, Soonabai, the wife of Mr. Lowjee Cursetjee Merwanjee Wadia, aged 46.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CROIX—Aug. 8, at Sunnyside, Hastings-terrace, Jersey, the wife of P. C. de Ste. Croix, of a son.
DAVIS—Aug. 8, at Hitchin, Herts, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Arthur H. Davis, of a son.
HARVEY—Aug. 10, at 49, Sloane-street, Belgravia, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Harvey, Egyptian Gendarmerie, of a son.
STILL—Aug. 3, at Tauranza, Victoria-grove, Southsea, the wife of Willoughby Still, Lieut. Royal Navy (H.M.S. *Asia*), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURMANN-ALEXANDER—Aug. 6, at Witley Church, Surrey, Robert Burmann, of Arlington House, Brighton, to Leonora Kate, second daughter of the late Francis James Alexander, Bengal Civil Service.
FETHERSTONHAUGH-WHITNEY-CAULFIELD—Aug. 5, at Street Church, county Westmeath, H. E. W. Fetherstonhaugh-Whitney (late 60th Rifles), and of Newpass, county Westmeath, youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Fetherston, Bart., to Alice Marion Caroline (May), eldest daughter of Colonel Robert Caulfield, Colamber Manor, Edgeworthstown, retired list, Madras Cavalry.
FINNIMORE-HUGHES—Aug. 12, at St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Rev. Arthur K. Finnimore, elder son of the late Thomas A. Finnimore, Esq., of Mauritus, to Mary Elizabeth, elder daughter of the late David Edwin Hughes, of Stricktenning, Herefordshire.
GRANET-CHAPMAN—Aug. 11, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Roehampton, Edward John Granet, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Evelyn Pulcherre, daughter of D. Ward Chapman, Esq., late of Barn-Elms, Surrey.
MARCHANT-CLAYDEN—Aug. 12, at St. Stephen's Church, Walthamstow, Walter, fifth son of Frederick Marchant, of Groby, near Leicester, to Matilda, third daughter of the late John and Mary Anne Clayden, of Waltham Abbey.

DEATHS.

ALLAN—Aug. 5, in London, suddenly, Colonel Grant Allan, late commanding 12th Regiment M.N.I.
COFFIN—Aug. 8, at 25, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, Henrietta, widow of the late Major-General Gny Carlton Coffin, R.A., in her 88th year.
COPESTAKE—Aug. 2, at Southsea, Janet, relict of the late Thomas Copestake, of London, aged 83.
HOUGH—Aug. 9, at 1, Maida-vale, Mary Anne, widow of Captain Henry Hough, Royal Artillery, aged 85.
JACKSON—July 19, at Camden-town, Private Matthias Jackson, aged 70.
YOUNG—Aug. 9, at South Parade, Bath, of consumption, Campbell Louis, eldest son of the late Major Campbell William Shotton Young, of the Madras Corps, aged 28.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1885.

ADEN.

WHAT Indian civilian or officer is there, who has not seen with a sensation akin to joy on his homeward, and with a decidedly different feeling on his outward, voyage, the burnt-up crater of Aden? Its motley inhabitants notwithstanding, the place is certainly not lively even on a first visit, though ladies fresh from England commonly find a good deal to gaze at. As a rule, if on your way home, you are burning to get the earliest glimpse of the dear ones; if on your way out, every day for which you are not drawing allowances is a day lost. Thus it comes to pass that every hour passed in coaling at Aden is grudged, and the place, like Mumbo Jumbo in "Tom Cringle," anathematised "very particularly."

And yet the unpopular place is, at present, and, so long as the semblance even of traffic through the Suez Canal be maintained, will always be, one of inestimable value, the loss of which would hit us harder than that of many a fertile district in India. We have always advocated a constant state of preparation for a compulsory return to the Cape route to India. We think the necessity of reverting to it not at all unlikely to occur. Yet by no means is it to be dissembled that, at present, the Canal and the Red Sea are *the* route to India, and that, on this route, Aden is, after passing Suez, incomparably the most important point.

In all probability, not one in a hundred of those who pass it have ever given a moment to the thought, what the occupation of this position is to the communication between us and India, and how easily it could be rendered valueless. It is the westernmost of the coaling stations in the Indian seas, and the loss of its enormous coal stores would cripple, not only the mail steamers, but our entire East India squadron, who would, in the absence of coal, have to make the best of their way under sail, possibly against adverse winds, Eastward to the nearest place where they could replenish their bunkers, being meanwhile useless against an enemy's squadron.

And this is by no means an improbable contingency. The extreme inflammability of coal which is exposed throughout the day to a tropical sun is notorious; and that, shortly before the actual declaration of war, a Russian or French steamer could, by firing a few petroleum shells, set the whole store in an inextinguishable blaze, no reasonable being can doubt.

When first taken by the late Captain Haines in 1839, Aden was an important station of the then Indian Navy, which used to patrol the coasts of the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. Its capture may be remembered as being the first annexation of territory in the reign of Her present Majesty. And this circumstance brought it for the first time to the notice of the average Briton. But its exceptionally favourable position had not escaped the ancient strategists and colonists. Whether or not it be the Eden mentioned in Ezekiel, there can be little, if any, doubt that it corresponds with the Adana where Constantius, in the first half of the fourth century, established a Christian mission, and which formed an *entrepôt* between the provinces of the Roman Empire and the East. And its importance in those times may be inferred from the innumerable reservoirs for water, which alone betoken the existence of a larger population than the 20,000 shown by the census, and beyond which Dr. Hunter anticipates no considerable increase.

Nor were the Turks behindhand in recognising the importance of its unique position. They held it for about a century, and, on their expulsion, it again passed into the hands of the native rulers. But the place was too important to remain in the possession of barbarians, and it was not long ere attempts were made to seize it. Unsuccessfully, however; and it was not until 1839 that, as above said, its Arab rulers were compelled finally to relinquish their sway.

But British commercial instincts ought to recognise that it is not merely as a fortress, commanding the narrowest part of the Red Sea, that Aden is valuable to us. It is a commercial port of very great importance. During the thirty-six years of British rule, the population, at first 6,000, more than trebled itself, and the trade rose from £100,000 per annum to four-and-a-quarter millions. "Aden," says Dr. Hunter, "now forms not only the great seat of the Arabian trade with Africa, but an *entrepôt* and place of transshipment for an ever-increasing European and Asiatic commerce."

Aden appears to have received somewhat stepmotherly treatment at the hands of the Indian Government. As the *Bombay Gazette* justly enough observes:—

The attitude of the Indian Government has not hitherto been in all respects as favourable to the commercial community in Aden and interested in Aden had a right to expect it to be. When early in last year the necessity was urged upon them of deepening the inner harbour, so that vessels of large draught might enter at all states of the tide, they answered that the subject was of little interest to the Indian Marine, inasmuch as the largest vessel in that service can enter the harbour at ordinary tides.

Can anything well be more absurd, or more shortsighted, than to delay for an hour deepening a harbour which may in time of need have to shelter vessels of more than twice the size of those of the Indian Marine? And this, too, at a time when the Services are suggesting (as will be seen by an extract from the *United Service Gazette* in our "Notes") that the passage to India might be shortened by several days were the rate of speed increased by employing vessels of greater size and horse-power than those of the P. and O. Company.

Nor can it be pleaded that the port is in any way using a claim to sue *in formâ pauperis*. At the present moment there is a balance in hand of about two lakhs, and the

annual surplus is now about 80,000 rupees. There is every reason, therefore, for the belief, that the cost of the proposed improvement could be met without any addition to the existing shipping dues. It is difficult to indicate any ground of objection which the Government of India can take, either to the early constitution of a Port Trust for Aden, or to the early commencement of the works which are so urgently needed.

Here, then, is a port, naturally strong—being in part protected by the walls of the crater in which it is situate—occupying a position of quite exceptional importance, susceptible of a great extension, for which funds are already, to a considerable extent, in hand (and what could be easier than for the Government to advance the balance required on the security of the 80,000 rupees of annual surplus revenue from the port?), and already an important *entrepôt*.

What are we doing to protect this most valuable possession? *Absolutely nothing*. Dr. Hunter, indeed, although telling us that Aden is “not only the great seat of the Arabian trade with Africa, but an *entrepôt* and place of transshipment for an ever-increasing European and Asiatic commerce,” assures us, with true official optimism, and with unconscious irony, that “the fortifications of Aden are now of a character commensurate with the importance of the place.” They could not at this present moment resist a second-rate ironclad, possessing heavy metal. A landing might, it is true, be prevented by the troops, though even this is doubtful. But it would be *Troja fuit*: the place would have ceased to exist.

It is true, that the War Secretary, early last month, enumerated measures for the defence of our coaling stations (thus, by the way, contradicting Dr. Hunter as to the value of present defences). But a crisis may come at any moment, and it is well recognised that months, if not years, must elapse before the Moncrieff guns, which, it is understood, are to form a prominent feature in the scheme of defence, can be supplied and properly mounted.

One would naturally look to the Navy for the protection of our ports and coaling stations, pending the completion of the needful fortifications. But it is no secret that there are not in Eastern waters half-a-dozen really seaworthy men-of-war (and even these, be it remembered, cannot be ubiquitous), to resist the Russian fleet, said to number twenty-seven sail, but of the composition of which we know as little as we do of the Russian movements west or north of Afghanistan; and which twenty-seven can obviously be utilised for attacking, or holding to ransom, more places than our six can defend.

But Aden is our present objective point; and, if anything we have said should in any way accelerate the arrival of the day when adequate fortifications shall defend an adequately deepened and enlarged harbour, we shall feel that we have not spoken wholly in vain.

THE *Times* mentions that a bust of Babu Pearichand Mittra has been placed for exhibition in one of the Committee-rooms at the India Office. The sculptor is, as usual, not an Englishman. Why are these commissions so invariably given to anyone rather than the countrymen of Chantrey and Flaxman? Again, why do not natives try their hand at something of the kind? They are unrivalled for lightness of hand and delicacy of touch. Fancy an English jeweller telling by touch alone the difference between equal weights of fifteen and eighteen carat gold? Yet we know that natives do exactly this same thing all over India, and every day of the week. A native sculptor of any merit would, from mere *esprit de pays*, have more commissions than he could execute.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. E. A. Birch, M.D., Major C. J. Walter, Surg. T. Moloney, M.D., Col. O. L. Smith, Lieut. H. H. Dobbie.
Madras Estab.—Surg. Maj. H. M. G. Archdall.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. A. C. Thompson.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. T. Dodsworth, J. Dixon.
Madras Estab.—R. C. Chapman.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Hony. Capt. R. G. Davies, 3 mos.
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. C. Sargeant, 2 mos.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. P. Kennedy, 7 days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. D'O. Bullock, Cov., 15 days' furl.; J. C. Williams, Cov., 3½ mos. s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. B. Evers, M.D., Capt. James Butler, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Parker, Major F. A. Wilson, Surg. F. R. Swaine, M.B., Col. A. N. Phillips, Depy. Surg.-Gen. A. M. Dallas, Capt. H. P. Leach, R.E.
Madras Estab.—Col. A. J. Howes.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. J. Alexander, H. G. Cooke, Cov.

THIS might have been expected. Have “the authorities” no sense left? or have they never had any? The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—

When preparations for war were being made, and transport animals were being purchased in large numbers, during March and April, two or three well-known horse-dealers of the Punjab made extensive purchases, and supplied a great many ponies to the committee at Rawul Pindi. When, however, these preparations ceased, the dealers found their occupation suddenly gone. They accordingly represented to the authorities that owing to Mr. Gladstone's sudden change of policy, a large number of animals had been left on their hands, with which they did not know what to do, and they considered it a hardship that in consequence of their disinterested services to the State in supplying transport animals during a critical period, they should now be allowed to be sufferers. As the complaint seemed a reasonable one, the dealers were offered Rs. 10,000 as compensation for their losses; but even this not being accepted as satisfactory, the military authorities were directed to buy up, at the usual prices, the 159 animals which were said to be still unsold. The dealers have accordingly been called upon to produce their ponies before the purchasing committee, and it is said that the men are now straining every nerve to find the requisite number.

TEA CULTIVATION IN THE PUNJAB.—Steady progress continues to be reported in this industry. In 1883 there were 1,894 tea gardens in existence, showing a slight advance upon the previous year. Out of the total number of gardens, only 44 are European plantations, the remainder being worked and owned by natives. The total area under cultivation is returned as 9,056 acres, of which 5,708 acres and 2,256 acres represent the area under mature and immature plants respectively, and 1,092 acres the area taken up for planting but not yet planted out. In 1883 the total outturn of tea was 1,300,000lb., of which 984,405lb. was black tea and 315,605lb. green. Of the total outturn, 899,957lb. was the yield of the European plantations and 400,053lb. that of the native gardens. Compared with 1882 there was an increase in the outturn of 81,491lb. The increase was due to the European gardens, and occurred chiefly in the manufacture of black tea. The average yield per acre of mature plants was 209lb. to 257lb. per acre on European plantations and 147lb. on native gardens. The cost of cultivation per acre was Rs. 64 4a. for European gardens, and Rs. 27 9a. for native, while the cost of manufacture per pound was 4 annas and 3 annas respectively. The area under mature plants has been enlarged during the past year, but that under immature plants is stationary. The yield in black tea was much larger, while that of green tea was less. On the whole, the quantity given forth to the market exceeded the outturn for 1882 by nearly 100,000lb. The seasons were favourable and the difficulty in disposing of the produce was sensibly diminished.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 9, Inventor (s), Kurrachee; Marie Bhan, Calcutta.—11, Glanpadern (s), Rangoon.—12, Clan Macgregor (s), Calcutta; Efflefechan, Calcutta.—13, Allie (s), Bombay; Silhet, Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Aug. 10, Gwalior (s), London; Khiva (s), Colombo; Clan Monroe (s), Liverpool.—12, Lady Armstrong (s), Cardiff; Darlington (s), Rangoon.—14, Sheikh (s), Liverpool.
CALCUTTA.—Aug. 10, British Nation, Liverpool.—11, St. Monan, London; Baron Colonsay, London.—12, City of Cambridge (s), Clyde.—13, Clan Macpherson (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 11, Janson, Calcutta.—12, Clan Graham (s), Bombay.—13, Clyde (s), Bombay; Jason (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Aug. 10, Clan Macdonald (s), Liverpool; 10, Silembria (s), Antwerp.—12, Bangalore (s), Hong Kong.
MADRAS.—10, Clan Grant (s), London.—14, Manora (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Aug. 19; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Aug. 27; from Brindisi, Aug. 31.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. C. C. Elliott, Mrs. O'Grady Haly, two Misses Haly, Miss Sinclair, Mr. W. Strange, Mr. P. Harrison, Mr. D. Talbot, Mr. F. Lowe, Mr. Mathews. From Venice: Mr. Masters, Miss Masters, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Anderson. From Brindisi: Mr. R. F. Springett, the Regent of Kohlapur, Mr. A. D. Wilkins, Mr. Miller, Mr. J. Kirby, Mr. L. W. Dane.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Lieut.-Colonel A. Haggard. From Brindisi: Mr. Sullivan and friend.

For Suez: General Freemantle, Lieut. C. Frederick.

For Malta: Mr. H. Conquest, Mr. A. McLachlan.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 3; from Brindisi, Sept. 7.

For Calcutta: Miss M. E. Romanes, Miss Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. H. Findon and two children, Miss T. Farr, Mrs. W. L. Allen and child, Dr. Holman, Mr. Christie, Mr. Hawkes, Mr. J. Brooks, Mrs. Presswell and four children, Mrs. Taylor. From Venice: Mr. Livesey, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ernst.

For Madras: Mrs. F. Penny.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 3; from Brindisi, Sept. 7.

For Port Said: Miss Evans, Miss Sapongi, Mrs. Sapongi, Mr. Evans and son.

For Bombay: Mr. James Milne, Mr. G. Carter, Miss C. Freeman. From Venice: Dr. A. S. Lethbridge. From Brindisi: Mr. E. H. Man, Mr. W. R. S. Jones, Mr. G. K. Wasey, Major and Mrs. Lillingston, Mr. H. W. Lewis, Capt. Ransom, Colonel H. C. Menzies, Mr. W. K. D. Bignell, Mr. Caranger, Mr. E. Sawyer.

For Malta: Lieut.-Colonel Graham.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Sept. 2; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Sept. 10; from Brindisi, Sept. 14.

For Bombay: Mrs. Hill, Mr. Raleigh, Mr. Howell, Mrs. Prid, Miss Whitehead, Mr. C. Moore, Mr. James Cables, Mr. H. Cale, Mr. J. Luoney, Mr. Primrose, Mr. E. Rose, Colonel Rogers, V.C. From Brindisi: Colonel H. Stanley Clarke, Mr. F. N. Wright, Mr. H. J. London, Mr. J. W. H. Sandell, Mr. W. F. Chrystal, Surgeon-Major J. Davidson, Major J. G. Stone, Colonel C. A. Munro, Mr. A. R. Bulman, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Spedding.

For Malta: Brigade-Surgeon Colahen.

For Suez: Mrs. M. Graham.

S.s. *Indus*, from London, Sept. 9; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Sept. 17; from Brindisi, Sept. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Phipps Lincke, Mr. H. Harraden, Mr. W. Spink, Mr. Gapwell, Mrs. Rattray, Mr. C. Little, Mrs. Meadows and two children, Mr. C. Little.

For Madras: Mr. E. Thurston.

For Bombay: Mr. W. S. Haig, Mr. B. Pyrke, Mrs. Brockman and two children, Deputy Surgeon-General Dallas and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. R. E. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Keene, Mr. W. Bell. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Verner, Mr. J. Bristed, Miss Bristed, Mr. R. T. and Mrs. Keene, Mr. A. Leventhorpe, Mr. W. Duthoit, Mr. Spooner, Mr. T. Beattie.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Reeves.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Sept. 24; from Brindisi, Sept. 28.

For Bombay: Colonel A. E. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Douglas, Mr. A. Butter, Mr. W. Bull, Mrs. Marsh and child, Miss Greenfield, Miss Falconer, Miss Bolton, Mr. Wyatt. From Venice: Colonel and Miss Phillips, Mr. C. P. Bird, Mrs. Grierson, Mr. J. H. Thomson. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crawley, Mr. Cotton, Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Kilgour and child, Colonel Lindsay, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Mr. Lawrie and child, Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, Mr. R. M. Waller.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. Wilson.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Bombay: Dr. K. McLeod, Mrs. Meryweather, Mr. H. Friedheim. From Brindisi: Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Millett, Surgeon

Major and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Conolly, Mr. J. M. Lintock, Mr. Woodman, Mr. E. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Bushby, Mr. T. D. La Touche, Mr. H. L. Harrison, Mr. Gammi, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bruce and child, Colonel Trevor, Mr. G. Anley, Major Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Murray, Mr. C. H. Hill, Mrs. Bulman and child, Miss Bulman. From Venice: Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, Sir C. and Lady Petheram, Mr. Vining and two daughters, Mr. J. G. Rennie, Mr. C. P. Casperiz and friend, Major and Mrs. Gunthorpe.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Billing, Mr. C. F. Worsley, Mr. and Mrs. Englebright, Mrs. Oldham and child, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Mr. Phelps, jun., Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. A. C. Tute, Miss Springett, Mr. J. W. Dougherty, Mr. J. H. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. C. McLean. From Venice: Mrs. Eck, Mrs. Delias. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson.

For Madras: Mr. L. Duncan and child, Mrs. Drake-Brockman and two children, Miss Annesley, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and two children.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Sept. 30; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Oct. 8; from Brindisi, Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. N. Brown, Mr. J. C. Eckersley, Mrs. E. Miller and child, Miss Dick, Mrs. Gunning-Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Clay and two children, Lieut. C. Roberts, Mrs. V. Tonnochy, Miss Baggally, Mrs. Notter, Miss Taylor, Miss Gray, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Thuillier, Miss Ross, Mrs. W. Jacob, Colonel H. A. Hamond, Miss Huntley, Mrs. Reynolds and child, Mrs. F. W. Collis, Mr. H. Lewis, Mrs. A. Elliott, Mrs. Groves and two children, Mrs. H. B. Warden and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ashhurst. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, Dr. Duffin, Mrs. Martin and child. From Brindisi: Mr. W. Craik, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. J. G. Mengent, Mr. H. M. Plowden, Dr. and Mrs. Kernot, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. R. F. Young, Mr. C. Adeane, Hon. H. G. H. Jolliffe, Miss Rooke, Messrs. W. L. Thomas, J. P. Thomas, C. F. Elliott, Mr. F. H. Price, Mr. McWilliam.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Misses Hoare, Rev. J. W. O. Hollward, Mr. H. P. Todd. From Brindisi: Colonel Kelly.

For Calcutta: Miss G. Muir.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Clermont.

For Malta: Miss Besant, Mrs. Edwards and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nerbudda*, to sail Sept. 2.

For Madras: Rev. J. E. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Pauline Root, Mrs. Evans, Mr. D. S. Herrick.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. MacBean.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Sept. 16.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Gordon, Surgeon F. R. and Mrs. Swaine and child.

For Madras: Major V. C. Fisher.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Sept. 30.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Shelley and child, Miss Tredoux. For Madras: Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Horstall and child, Capt. and Mrs. Greenaway and two children, Mrs. V. E. Fisher, Mrs. Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Munro and children.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Donald Mackinnon, Mrs. Brownfield and infant, Miss Macdonald, Capt. Liddiard.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, to sail Sept. 12.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. Orchard, Mr. I. W. Tayler, Mr. J. Keith Sims, two infants and nurse, Mr. W. N. Duncan, Mr. H. Reuss, Mrs. Oatts, Miss Jones, Miss Oatts, Mr. and Mrs. R. Phayre, Mrs. McCabe.

For Colombo: Mr. James Moir, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Andreae, Mrs. Rutherford and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Strachan.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *California*, from Liverpool, Aug. 22.

For Bombay: Colonel Preston, Mr. H. B. Smith, Mr. G. K. Remington, Mrs. Hamilton and two children, Mr. Armstrong and wife, Miss Pendergast, Miss Corkery, Mrs. H. Paterson, three children and servant.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Ballarat*, Capt. Tonlin, Aug. 10

From Bombay: Mr. W. Leslie, Mr. Younghusband, Dr. J. Maloney, Mrs. Blackburn, Capt. Dawson, Mr. E. Minors, Mr. Mitchell, Rev. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. N. A. Garstin, Lieut. Dobbie, Colonel Woolridge, Mrs. Hogg, Major Heaviesides, General Walker, Mr. W. E. Hartt and child, Mr. R. B. Sharpe, Mr. A. O. Hume, Messrs. Bennet, Phipps, Wilson, Holloway, R. Shamta, Rosie, Eveline, D. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt and child.

From Aden: Mrs. E. M. Hunter, five distressed seamen.

From Suez: Staff-Surgeon D. B. Drew, R.N., Colonel Grant, Mrs. Grant, Mr. W. G. Barnes.

From Port Said: Miss E. Kley, Sergeant-Major Towther.

From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Royle, Master Royle, Sir J. Gordon, Colonel Buller, Mr. and Mrs. Collins and children, Lady Strickland.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Mongolia*, Aug. 14.

From Bombay: Mr. G. Newman, Capt. E. Ellis, Mr. T. Muspratt, Mr. W. H. M. Hare, Dr. Gardner, Mr. W. Drew, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Straight, Mr. Justice Lynell, Mr. Walter Colvin, Mr. D. Bannerjee, Lieut.-Colonel Horsford, Mr. G. Gahajan, Mr. J. Guthrie, Mr. J. McKee, Sir Comer Petheram, Mr. G. H. Hill, Mr. P. S. Henderson, Mr. J. J. Jellicoe, Mr. W. Hoey, Mr. Wood, Mr. C. H. Croudaee, Mr. and Mrs. Cartuso, Capt. Malcaby, Mr. Davies, Lieut.-Colonel Richards, Mr. Sevright.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 15.)

MACDONNELL, Mr. A. P., secretary to the Government in the General and Revenue Departments is allowed leave for three months, from 13th inst.

HORSFORD, Mr. R. T., is appointed a lieutenant of the Decca Volunteer Rifles, Mounted Company, vice Mr. R. S. Glover, resigned.

BRETT, Mr. C. M. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as district and session judge of Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. H. Greaves. This cancels the order of 22nd June last, appointing Mr. F. F. Handley to act as district and session judge of Chittagong.

BIRCH, Mr. H. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Monghyr, is transferred temporarily to Darjeeling, and posted to the sudder station of that district.

BARNARD, Mr. A. B., assistant superintendent of police in charge of the Gurjat Mehals Police, Cuttack, is appointed to have charge of the district police, Balasore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. W. S. Cox, from date on which he joined his appointment.

HANDLEY, Mr. F. F., first inspector of Registration Office, is allowed leave for two months and thirteen days, from date he availed himself of it.

HILL, Mr. S. C., professor in the Dacca College, is appointed to act as inspector of schools of the Eastern Circle during the absence, on leave, of Dr. C. A. Martin.

BELLET, Mr. G., inspector of schools, Rajshaye Circle, is appointed to act in 1st class of the Bengal Educational Service, from March 8, vice Mr. C. H. Tawney, appointed to act as Director of Public Instruction.

GILLILAND, Mr. J. H., Professor, Engineering College, Howrah, is appointed to act until further orders, in Class III. of the Bengal Educational Service, from March 15, vice Mr. J. Wilson, on furlough.

CAMPBELL, Mr. H. F., sub-deputy opium agent, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on March 21.

HOWEY, Mr. W. H. T., an assistant sub-deputy opium agent, attached to the Benares Agency, is allowed leave for three months, from 10th inst.

MCCONNELL, Surgeon-Major J. F. P., civil surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, during the absence, on furlough, of Dr. R. C. Chandra. Dr. R. McConnell is also appointed to act as Medical Inspector of Emigrants "Inland and Colonial Emigration," from date on which he took charge of those duties.

PURVES, Surgeon-Major H. B., civil surgeon of Burdwan, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major J. F. P. McConnell.

BARKER, Dr. R. A., civil medical officer, Serampore, is appointed to have temporary medical charge of the civil station of Burdwan.

PRAIN, Surgeon D., whose services have been temporarily placed by the Government of India at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, is appointed to act as curator of the Herbarium attached to the Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. L. J. K. Brace, from the 21st inst.

TRUNON, Mr. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Rungpore, is appointed to act as a justice of the peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

MILLETT, Mr. H., barrister-at-law, chief judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is allowed

leave for three months, from Aug. 14 next, or subsequent date.

ROBERTS, Mr. L. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, divisional superintendent of works, Burdwan Division, is granted privilege leave for two months and 28 days from Aug. 1, or subsequent date.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment:—

MONCKTON, Mr. M. J., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.; April 1.

CLEGHORN, Mr. J. P., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.; April 1.

July 18.

RUSSELL—The services of Surgeon E. G. Russell, M.B., are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MUKERJI, Surgeon U. N., Indian Medical Service, is deputed temporarily for duty under the orders of the engineer-in-chief, Sind-Pishin Railway.

HAVELOCK—The services of Mr. G. B. Havelock, assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from August 1.

FLEMING, Lieutenant J. M., B.S.C., 4th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to be an assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, on probation, from the 3rd inst.

The following temporary promotions were made in the Berar Commission from May 11, vice Mr. R. D. Hare, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut.-Colonel J. Fitzgerald, or until further orders:—

NICHOLETTS, Mr. H. S., assistant commissioner of the 1st class, to officiate as a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class.

THOMPSON, Lieut.-Colonel R. S., assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as an assistant commissioner of the 1st class.

The following temporary appointments were made in the Bhopal Battalion, from June 13, vice Colonel J. D. Hall, retired, and pending the arrival of Colonel J. Miller and Major J. Burne:—

RANSFORD, Major C., wing officer, to officiate as commandant.

MASTERS, Captain E. S., wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander and 2nd in command.

WATSON, Lieut. P. A., officiating wing officer, to officiate as adjutant.

The following sub pro tem. appointments are made from April 24, 1884, to Feb. 2, 1885, inclusive, owing to the absence of Mr. J. W. Alexander, Principal of the Residency College at Indore, on furlough:—

MATHER, Mr. J., superintendent of the Rajkumar College in Bundelcund, to be principal of the Residency College at Indore.

MITCHELL, Mr. A., head master of the Kamthi Zilla School in the Central Provinces, to be superintendent of the Rajkumar College in Bundelcund.

RIDDELL, Major R. V., R.E., having been granted privilege leave for three months, and Major A. W. Baird, R.E., having been appointed to officiate for him, Major Riddell made over and Major Baird received charge of the office of Mint Master, Calcutta, on July 10.

McKEE, Mr. J., superintendent of forests, Rewah State, is granted privilege leave for three months, from July 25.

WATSON, Lieut. P. A., wing officer Bhopal Battalion, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from July 10.

MILLER, Colonel J., assumed command of the Bhopal Battalion on the 20th idem.

BERKELEY, Colonel J. C., made over charge of the current duties of the Bundelkhand Political Agency to Lieut. C. J. B. H. Dressner, officiating cantonment magistrate, Nowgong, on May 14.

DRESSNER, Lieut. C. J. B. H., officiating cantonment magistrate, Nowgong, gave over charge of the current duties of the Bundelkhand Political Agency to Major R. G. E. Dalrymple on May 15.

ROBERTSON, Captain D., assumed charge of the office of political agent in Bundelkhand from Major R. G. E. Dalrymple on May 18.

WINCKLER, Mr. G. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for nine months, from April 24, in lieu of the furlough for one year already notified.

COPPIN, Mr. R. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is granted three months' privilege leave.

BROWN, Mr. J. S., executive engineer, sub pro tem., is granted furlough for eighteen months, from April 29.

WYATT—The furlough for twelve months granted to Mr. J. C. Wyatt, assistant engineer, 1st grade, British Burma, has been commuted by the Secretary of State to furlough, on medical certificate, for fifteen months.

HOME—The services of Colonel R. Home, C.I.E., R.E., chief engineer and joint secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Irrigation Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Government from July 14.

MAYNE—The services of Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E., chief engineer, 1st class, and secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, from July 16.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions, from July 17:—

TREVOR, Colonel S. T., R.E., from chief engineer, 2nd class, to chief engineer, 1st class, permanent.

LANG, Colonel A. M., R.E., from chief engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem., to chief engineer, 2nd class, permanent.

BROWNE, Colonel C. M., R.E., from superintending engineer, 1st class, to chief engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

The following appointments and transfers are ordered in the interest of the public service:—

LANG, Colonel A. M., R.E., officiating chief engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, in the P.W. Department, to North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as chief engineer and secretary to that Government in the P.W. Department.

SMYTH, Lieut.-Colonel R. G., R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, and secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad in the Public Works Department, to British Burma, as officiating chief engineer and secretary to the chief commissioner in the Public Works Department, with temporary rank as chief engineer, 3rd class.

GLASS, Mr. J. G. H., executive engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, to Hyderabad, as officiating superintending engineer and secretary to the Resident in the Public Works Department, with temporary rank as superintending engineer, 3rd class.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the classes of superintending engineers from the dates specified:—

BROWNE, Colonel J. C. B., C.S.I., R.E., from superintending engineer, 2nd class, to superintending engineer, 1st class, from April 30.

STOREY, Colonel H. F., from superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem., to superintending engineer, 2nd class, from April 30.

BOWDEN, Lieutenant-Colonel T. F., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem., to superintending engineer, 2nd class, from May 14.

SOWERBY Mr. C., honorary assistant examiner in the office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam, is appointed to officiate as joint auditor and examiner of accounts, Assam Railways and Trading Company, with the temporary rank of deputy examiner, 2nd grade.

NIGHTINGALE, Mr. W. H., executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as a superintending engineer in Bengal, from July 13, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. A. D. Anley, or until further orders.

The following officiating promotions are made in the Indian Telegraph Department from July 1, 1885:—

BRIGGS, Mr. J. A., from superintendent 4th grade, to superintendent 3rd grade.

PHILIPS, Mr. W., from assistant superintendent 1st grade, to superintendent 4th grade.

MILITARY.

YOUNG, Major G. F., deputy-assistant quarter-master-general, vice Colonel H. B. Hanna, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

RIDGEWAY, Captain R. K., V.C., Bengal S.C., wing commander and second in command 44th Bengal Infantry, to be deputy-assistant quarter-master-general, from June 23.

RICHARDSON, Lieut. W. St. J., Bombay S.C., wing officer and adjutant 43rd Bombay N.I., to be assistant military accountant, on probation, from June 23.

ELLISTON, Major E. C., sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 1st class (on furlough), to be assistant commissary-general for transport, 4th class.

NEDHAM, Captain E. M., sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 1st class.

WILLCOCKS, Captain J., Leinster Regiment, officiating sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, is confirmed in that appointment.

With effect from July 9, vice Major L. T. Bishop, assistant commissary-general for transport, 4th class, who has resigned that appointment :—

BRYAN, Lieut. T. W. G., R.A., to be officiating 2nd subaltern, No. 3 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, vice Lieut. F. T. Cole, R.A., on furlough, dated April 28.

ROSS, Colonel A. G., wing commander and 2nd in command 1st Sikh Infantry, to be commandant, vice Colonel H. C. P. Rice, who has vacated that appointment.

MACKINNON, Lieut.-Colonel C. K., wing commander and 2nd in command 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander and 2nd in command 1st Sikh Infantry, vice Colonel Ross.

TURNER, Major A. H., wing commander 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Mackinnon, from May 11.

LESLIE, Lieut. T. D., Royal Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 3rd Infantry, on probation, from June 24.

FURLOUGHES.

FREEMAN, Lieut.-Colonel F. P. W., 4th Bengal Cavalry, to Simla, on private affairs, from July 13 to August 14.

TAYLOR, Major A. FitzW., 16th Lucknow Regiment, to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra, on medical certificate, for four months.

BROWNE, Major W. H., 18th Bengal Infantry, to Simla, on private affairs, from July 15 to October 15.

HERBERT, Lieut. L. N., 22nd Punjab Infantry, to hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, from July 15 to October 15.

RANKING, Surgeon G. S. A., M.D., Indian Medical Service, to Bombay, on private affairs, from August 1, 1885, to January 31, 1886.

SPENCER, Surgeon D. B., in India, on medical certificate, for four months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, July 25.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following postings :—

DANDRIDGE, Brigadier-General E., to the Sirhind Division, temporarily.

NORMAN, Brigadier-General F. B., C.B., to the Peshawar district, temporarily.

GLEIG, Major C. F., to be interpreter 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, vice Lieutenant R. P. Grove, proceeded to England, there being no fully qualified subaltern available, dated March 21.

SHORE, Surgeon R., M.D., 10th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon A. M. Crofts, granted leave.

MEDLEY, Lieut. E. J., supernumerary on the establishment 7th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer 14th Bengal Lancers, vice Lieut. Roberts, placed on temporary half pay.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

REID, Surgeon-Major A. S., to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major F. Parsons, permitted to retire from the service.

PRESSEY, Lieut. A. J., Suffolk Regiment a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer 4th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated June 26.

REID, Surgeon-Major R., to the permanent medical charge of the 8th Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major A. S. Reid.

CONCICAO, Surgeon P. de, to the officiating medical charge of the 8th Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major R. Reid, on furlough.

MACLAREN, Surgeon J. F., to the officiating medical charge of the 17th Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon G. A. Emerson, appointed to the charge of No. 1 Field Hospital, Indian Contingent, Suakim Field Force.

WATERFIELD, Lieut.-Colonel H. G., second in command 2nd Bengal L.I., to be commandant 45th Sikhs, vice Armstrong, deceased, dated July 8.

BRUCE, Lieut. A. F., Royal Irish Rifles, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be wing officer on probation, dated July 1.

FURLOUGHES.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

McMAHON, Lieut. A. H., 2nd Liverpool Regiment, to Rawalpindi, on private affairs, from May 12 to July 13.

HENNESSY, Major D. C., 10th Bengal Infantry (General List Infantry), to Serampore, on medical certificate, from May 2 to July 3.

LYSTER, Lieut. A. W., 3rd Goorkhas, to Meerut, on private affairs, from Jan. 10 to March 16.

FREEMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. W., 4th Bengal Cavalry, B.S.C., to Simla, on private affairs, from July 13 to August 14.

TAYLOR, Major A. FitzW., 16th Lucknow Regiment, S.C., to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra, on medical certificate, for four months, from date of availing himself of it.

BROWNE, Major W. H., 18th Bengal Infantry, B.S.C., to Simla, on private affairs, from July 15 to October 15. The first two months will be on full staff pay, under Subsidiary Rule III.

HERBERT, Lieut. L. N., 22nd Punjab Infantry (officiating wing officer, on probation), to hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, from July 15 to Oct. 15. The first two months will be on full staff pay, under Subsidiary Rule III.

RANKING, Surgeon G. S. A., M.D. (in medical charge 5th Bengal Cavalry), to Bombay, on private affairs, from August 1, 1885, to Jan. 31, 1886.

SPENCER, Surgeon D. B., in India, on medical certificate, for four months.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 22.)

RISLEY, Mr. H. H., is appointed to act as secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and General Department during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, from July 11.

DUKE, Mr. F. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Beerbhoom, is vested with the powers of a deputy collector.

TOWERS, Mr. R. M., officiating district and sessions judge, Midnapore, is promoted to the 1st grade of district and sessions judges, from May 8, vice the Hon. H. Beverley.

BEIGHTON, Mr. T. D., joint magistrate and deputy collector, on furlough, is appointed to be a district and sessions judge of the 2nd grade, from May 8, vice Mr. R. M. Towers.

BOLTON, Mr. C. W., under-secretary to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 1st grade, from May 8, vice Mr. T. D. Beighton. Mr. Bolton will continue to act as magistrate and collector of Gya until further orders.

BAKER, Mr. E. N., officiating under-secretary to the Government of Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment, from May 8, vice Mr. C. W. Bolton.

WALSH, Mr. E. H. C., assistant magistrate and collector, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of deputy collector.

PITTAR, Mr. C. W. E., assistant magistrate and collector, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a deputy collector.

DOUGLAS, Mr. S. J., officiating joint-magistrate and deputy collector, is posted temporarily to the sudder station of the 24-Pergunnahs District.

GARRETT, Mr. C. B., additional district and sessions judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Mozufferpore during the absence of Mr. A. C. Brett.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions and reversions in the Engineer Establishment :—

CONNAN, Mr. W., from executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 2nd grade, from July 1, reversion.

MASON, Mr. A. H., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from July 13, temporary rank.

FINNIMORE, Mr. B. K., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from July 13, temporary rank.

CHABREL, Mr. M. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is transferred from the Benares-Cuttack-Pooree Railway Surveys to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

FURLOUGHES.

CROUDACE, Mr. C. H., executive engineer 1st grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted six months' furlough, with the necessary subsidiary leave, from July 15.

BRETT, Mr. A. C., district and sessions judge, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for three months, from Aug. 14.

COCKERELL, Mr. H. A., C.S.I., member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed leave for twenty-six days, from Aug. 19.

WYER, Mr. F., magistrate and collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, from Aug. 14.

WACE, Mr. A. A., C.S., has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for four months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 11.)

CLARKE, Mr. H. S. S., to officiate as an assistant district superintendent of police from March 28, and to be posted to the Jhansi District.

PORTER, Mr. F. W., joint magistrate, 1st grade, on return from furlough, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Allahabad.

ANNESLEY, Major R., cantonment magistrate, Benares, is transferred to Bareilly, in the same capacity.

ASHTON, Mr. A. H., assistant engineer, Rohilkhand Division, Provincial Works, is appointed to the charge of the Kumaun District, Local Works, vice Mr. Ashhurst, on leave.

HOLME, Mr. C. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Meerut Division, Provincial Works, is appointed to the charge of that division, vice Mr. Alexander, on leave.

WILSON, Mr. W. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred for special duty from the 3rd to the 1st Circle of Irrigation Works, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from June 27.

FURLOUGHES.

PONSONBY, Mr. C. J., officiating conservator of forests, Oudh Circle, is allowed furlough for eight months, from July 28.

ARMSTRONG, Surgeon J., officiating civil surgeon of Bulandshar, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 3.

RICE, Mr. W. G. L., assistant commissioner, Lalitpur, has been granted privilege leave for one month and 24 days, from Aug. 8.

LAIDMAN, Mr. G. J., joint magistrate, Fatehpur, has been granted privilege leave for three months from, Aug. 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 18.)

RICE, Brigade-Surgeon W. R., M.D., returned from the leave granted him, and has assumed charge of the civil surgeoncy of Jubbulpore, and its collateral charges, on the 7th current, from Surgeon-Major R. Temple-Wright, M.D.

LOSACK, Captain C. W., deputy conservator of forests, Mandla division, three months' privilege leave, from the 15th current.

HOGO, Lieut.-Colonel T. W., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd class, from the 1st of May last.

CAREY, Mr. L. S., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd class, from the 18th ult.

MEIKLEJOHN, Dr. R. M., civil surgeon, Betul, transferred to Narsinghpur, assumed medical charge of the district and executive charge of the jail.

MACLEAN, Mr. N., assistant district superintendent of police, second grade, A Division-Khandwa, is transferred to Nagpur.

PERKINS, Colonel E., C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen, R.E., resumed charge of the office of chief engineer and commissioner, Central Pro-

vines, Public Works Department, on the 4th instant, from Mr. J. G. H. Glass, executive engineer.

GLASS, Mr. J. G. H., executive engineer, first grade, is appointed assistant to chief engineer, Central Provinces, as a temporary measure.

CLAIR, Hon. L. M. St., executive engineer, 4th grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, from August 1.

LEVENTHORPE, Mr. J. B., executive engineer, 4th grade, is appointed to the charge of the Nagpur Division, Buildings and Roads Branch, from August 1.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, July 11.)

MAXWELL, Lieut. F. D., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Hanthawaddy district.

PARROTT, Captain B. A. N., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, from June 8.

WHITE, Mr. H. T., C.S., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade, from June 11.

EYRE, Captain G. S., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from June 11.

HARTNOLL, Mr. H. S., C.S., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, from June 11.

JENKINS, Captain T. M., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade, from July 1.

BATTEN, Mr. H. G., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from July 1.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, July 10.)

On the report of the Central Examination Committee, the officiating chief commissioner directs the publication, for general information, of the result of the half-yearly examination of assistant commissioners, extra assistant commissioners, and others, held on May 4 and following days:—

HENDERSON, Captain P. E., higher standard in accounts.

LYON, Mr. P. C., higher standard in general law with books, and lower standard in Bengali and general law without books.

GAIT, Mr. E., higher standard in Assamese.

BORAH, Surgeon S., civil surgeon, Naga Hills, having successfully passed an examination in the Angami Naga language, held at Kohima on June 16, according to the tests laid down in the Departmental Examination Rules of 1884, is presented with the authorised reward of Rs. 1,000.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Colonel T. B. Mitchell, deputy commissioner of Goalpara, the following transfers are ordered:—

GRAY, Captain M. A., assistant commissioner, Dhubri, is transferred to Golaghat.

BROWNE, Lieut. R. H., assistant commissioner, Golaghat, is transferred to Sibsagar.

PORTEOUS, Mr. A., assistant commissioner 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of assistant commissioners from April 30, vice Mr. A. E. Heath.

FURLOUGHS.

CAMPBELL—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. T. J. Campbell, assistant conservator of forests, from July 13, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

LEONARD—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. J. Leonard, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from July 13, or such date from which he may avail himself of the same.

SOPPITT—Privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty days, is granted to Mr. C. A. Soppitt, sub-divisional officer, North Cachar, from June 1.

BRODRICK—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. L. St. John Brodrick, assistant superintendent of police, Wokha, Naga Hills, from Aug. 1, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 25.)

WYNNE, Mr. S. H., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr. H. R. Farmer on other duty.

O'FARRELL, Mr. H. H., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, South Arcot, during the absence of Mr. E. C. Johnson.

ELCUM, Surgeon D., acting secretary to the surgeon-general with the Government of Madras, to be zillah surgeon and superintendent of jail, Berhampore, but to officiate as civil surgeon, Tinnevely, during the employment of Surgeon-Major Hyde on other duty.

THOMPSON, Surgeon C. M., M.B., to act as secretary to the surgeon-general with the Government of Madras.

DELANEY, Mr. J. W., assistant to the district surgeon, Masulipatam, is granted a further extension of one year's leave on the recommendation of a civil medical board.

SWANSTON, Lieut. N. S., sub-assistant commissary-general, privilege leave for sixty days from July 27.

MILITARY.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief:—

HAMILTON, Captain I. S. M., Gordon Highlanders, to be aide-de-camp.

The undermentioned officer is admitted on the Madras Establishment as a probationer for the S.C., from the date specified against his name:—

JAMIESON, Lieut. E. W., Berkshire Regiment, arrived at Bombay on June 8.

PROUDFOOT, Major J. G., S.C., commandant 4th Infantry, Hyderabad contingent, for 182 days, out of India.

NANNEY, Surgeon-Major L. C., I.M.D., civil surgeon, Trichinopoly, is granted furlough (m.c.) out of India for one year, with ten days' subsidiary leave, ff he embark from Madras, or twelve days if from Bombay.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers are transferred to the pension establishments on the pensions specified against their names, with effect from July 16:—

WILKINS, Honorary Surgeon R., on Rs. 200 per mensem.

DONALDSON, First Grade Senior Apothecary R., on Rs. 200 per mensem.

NETSCHER, First Grade Senior Apothecary M., on Rs. 175 per mensem.

STEWART, First Grade Senior Apothecary D., on Rs. 175 per mensem.

LEONARD, First Grade Senior Apothecary R. A., on Rs. 175 per mensem.

The following promotions, dated July 20, are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Ogilvie, Major H., R., to be lieutenant-colonel.

Shelly, Major H. R., to be lieutenant-colonel.

H.E. the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the formation of a volunteer corps at Bellary to be designated the "Bellary Volunteer Rifles":—

BELLARY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

GALTON, Mr. C. A., to be captain commandant.

COBBE, Mr. J. C., to be lieutenant.

BOYS, Mr. J. W., to be lieutenant.

"DUKE'S OWN" VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

WEDDERBURN, Mr. H. G., to be lieutenant in No. 1 Battery.

MICHELL, Mr. R. B., to be lieutenant in No. 1 Battery.

BRANSON, Mr. F. G. R., to be lieutenant in No. 2 Battery.

CRAWFORD, Mr. J. O., to be lieutenant in No. 2 Battery.

FURLOUGH.

PENN, Lieut. A. T. W., Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave in India for six months, from August 15, or date of departure.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 23.)

The following appointments are made in the Ecclesiastical Department:—

JOHNSON, Rev. C. F. H., M.A., to be chaplain of Deesa and Mount Abu.

BOWEN, Rev. E. J., M.A., to officiate as chaplain of Satara with Mahabaleshwar.

HAMMICK, Mr. S., is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge of Surat during the absence of Mr. E. T. Candy, or till further orders.

MARRIOTT, Lieutenant E. F., district superintendent of police, Panch Mahals, has been allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for three months, with effect from May 26.

URQUHART, Mr. G. M., assistant collector in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a magistrate of the third class in the district of Surat.

GAMBLE, Mr. R. A., assistant collector in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a magistrate of the third class in the district of Dharwar.

BAINES, Mr. J. A., magistrate of the first class in the district of Dharwar, is invested with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—Power to require security for good behaviour (Sec. 110).

MILITARY.

ASHBY—The services of Lieutenant J. S. Ashby, Bombay Staff Corps, 10th N.I., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Political Department.

The following appointment is made, with effect from June 26:—

NIMMO, Colonel T. R., honorary aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, to the brigade staff of the army, with the local and temporary rank of brigadier-general, in succession to Brigadier-General S. De B. Edwardes, C.B., commanding Bombay district, who vacated the command on proceeding on a second period of leave out of India.

MELVILL, Lieutenant H., Bombay S.C., Military Accounts Department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, July 24.)

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. C. S., wing officer, to be wing officer and quartermaster 1st Grenadier N.I., vice Captain Aslett, who has vacated the appointment on promotion.

QUICKE, Surgeon W. H., 20th Regiment N.I., to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon Lowdell, or until further orders.

HENDERSON, Lieut. T. H., 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer 24th Regiment N.I., on probation. Dated July 13.

NIMMO, Brigadier-General, is posted to the Nusseerabad Brigade.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

WESTERN, Captain C. M. T., Royal Artillery (6-1 Western Division), for six months, on medical certificate.

BAKER, Captain H. E., 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

CARNEY, Lieutenant R. W. C., R.A., aide-de-camp to Major-General H. H. James, commanding Northern Division, to remain at Lucknow from August 2 to August 31, in extension, on private affairs.

WALKER, Captain J. N., deputy-assistant-adju-tant-general, Quetta district, for 120 days from date of departure, to Kurrachee, on private affairs.

WAPSHARE, Captain A., 26th Regiment N.I., S.C., from August 2 to November 1, 1885, on urgent private affairs in India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	98
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	5 pr.ct.	750
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	880
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	620
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	118
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	102

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	950
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurachee) ...	1,100	109	1,250
Apollo ...	400	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	555
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	195
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600	750
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	155
East India ...	1,000	130	1,200
Fort ...	8,500	300	2,500
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	355
Manmar M. ...	all	45	270
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	160
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	500
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,275
Sind ...	750	50	705
Volkart ...	1,000	60	760

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Almedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Ahmed Manufacturing ...	500	17½	325
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	685
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	465
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	101
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownagur Mills ...	100	—	32½
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	900
Central India ...	500	25	675
Coorla Land and Mill ...	1,000	20	650
Coorla Mills ...	all	—	140
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	745
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	600
Golan Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	120	—
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	770
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,070
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	410
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	440
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	690
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	985
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	825
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	858
Leopold ...	100	5	138
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,400
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	650
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,085
Mazagon ...	250	9	195
Morari Goculdass ...	1,000	15	1,350
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	575
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	970
Oriental ...	625	15	495
Parrell ...	400	—	130
People of India ...	—	6½	170
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	130
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,300
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,340
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	600
Southern India ...	500	20	580
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	605

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	470
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	106
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	4,400
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karnachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	395

Kemp & Co. ...	175	345
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Thatcher and Co. ...	all	1,090
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	695
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	340

CALCUTTA.—July 24.

P.c.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 8 to 97 9	
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	97 12 to 98 0	
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	99 12 to 100 0	
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	99 12 to 100 0	
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. 100 0 to —	
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to —	
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to —	
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to —	
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —	
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	100 0 to —	
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	100 0 to —	
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to —	

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	817½ to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	108 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 125 to 130
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 67 to 68
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,175 to 1,200
B. Baragund Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 2 disct.
Do. D.-ferred B. Shares ...	£1 1 to 1½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,800 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 260 to 270
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100 32 to 34
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 56 to 57
Burrakur Coal ...	100 145 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 120 to 121
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 79 to 81
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 80 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 95 to 96
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 25 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 180 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 23 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 170 to —
Gourepore ...	100 73 to 74
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 86 to 87
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100 55 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 104 to 106
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 70 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100 125 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 98 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 87 to —
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100 70 to 72
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Raneengunge Coal Association ...	100 51 to 52
Riverside ...	90 74 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 245 to 247½
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 39 to 40
Strand Bank Press ...	100 85 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 97 to 98

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 30 to —
Amuckie ...	100 95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 78 to 80
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 35 to 36
Do. contributory ...	80 22 to 23
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 165 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 82 to 83
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200 125 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 90 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 25 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 35 to —
Darjiling ...	100 100 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 27 to 28
Dehra Doon ...	100 50 to 55
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 98 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 43 to 44
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 42 to 43
Endogram ...	10 100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 74 to 75
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 25 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	79 to 80
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	55 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalpure (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to 41
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	115 to 129
Do. contributory ...	200	96 to 97
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to 76
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Mejagram (Cachar) ...	100	30 to 31
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	41 to 43
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Puntareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	92 to 93
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Tandarrea (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	168 to 170
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—August 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	85½ to 86
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101 to 101½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	102½ to 103
4 India Enforced Paper ...	75 to 76
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	77 to 78
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	101 to 102
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	115 to 118
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Paid	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	115 to 117
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 104
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	6½	5½	to	6
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	5	to	4
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	144	to	145
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	21	to	22
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	21½	to	22
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1) ...	—	23½	to	24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	120	to	123
Great I. Pevin, guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	137½	to	138
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	121½	to	122
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	113	to	115
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	107	to	108
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	121½	to	122
Rohilka and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	3½	to	4
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	117½	to	118
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	—	to	—
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	121½	to	122
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	—	to	—
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	19½	to	20
Do. do. ...	5	4½	to	4
Nizam's State Rail, 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17½	to	18
Do. Do. ...	15	—	to	—
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	17½	to	18

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, August 4th; Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, August 2nd.

THE latest news is contained in the weekly telegram of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, who telegraphs on Sunday, 23rd:—

The work of fortifying Herat is making steady progress. Three thousand men are engaged, so the city should soon be prepared to resist a sudden attack, if not a long siege. The garrison, 12,000 strong, is encamped in the neighbourhood. Further British contributions, in the shape of a quantity of gunpowder and a number of pickaxes for fortification work, are now being sent thither.

Colonel Mirza Attaulla Khan, the British Envoy, arrived at Cabul on the 9th. A guard of honour met him at the frontier, and he was hospitably entertained at Jellalabad and other halting places. On arriving at Cabul he was received with considerable ceremony and much cordiality by the Ameer, who, he reports, showed him the greatest kindness.

Reports have reached India which, if trustworthy, and there seems no reason to doubt their authenticity, show that the Russians are steadily pushing on their communications. It is stated that a contract has been given for making a railway from Merv to Chirchik and that the Askaniya line has been completed to within a march of Bami, also that the road is finished to Geok Tepe and that work has been begun on the Merv-Tejend section. The canal works in the neighbourhood of Merv and the Tejend are also said to be progressing and the rebuilding of Merv is in contemplation.

A number of labourers are being sent from the Punjab to the Bolan and Hurnai Railway. Now that the cholera seems to be dying out, it is hoped that the work will proceed rapidly, although the heat is reported to be very great.

THE subjoined, from the Russian *Nord*, of Brussels, is satisfactory enough; but also most instructive, as showing how Russia invariably draws in her horns when firmly met. Lo and behold, she has now had special maps prepared, and these show that the Zulfikar dispute "is in no wise justified by the importance of the positions in question."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Nord* says that the danger of an Anglo-Russian conflict may be considered removed, and that the topographical plans of the Afghan localities known by the collective name of Zulfikar have at last been received at St. Petersburg. The examination of these plans gave rise to the conviction that the difference existing is in no way justified by the importance of the positions in question.

WOULD this decision have been come to three months ago, when Russia had to face a Government here of mere ideologues? By the plain-speaking of the present Administration the Zulfikar Pass, which (not to speak of our having promised it to the Ameer,) is really important, has been saved, just as Bolgrad, to which we have already referred, was saved after the Crimean war. Can anyone doubt that Merv and Sarakhs could similarly have been preserved by even the appearance of firmness and consistent conduct?

OUR readers will be amused at the *Dayanodaya's* lucubrations on Hindu dress. Curious variations on said dress have long been visible in more parts of London than one:—

The Hindu dress cannot always remain as it is. India is changing, and with new conditions new modes of dress must follow. A greater regard to the natural instinct, and a greater attention to utility, must bring about a modification of the present dress. The beginning of this change is already visible, and though the change must be slow, still the final dress will be one which the changed civilisation of India will demand. If, therefore, the more forward already don clothing that is neither European nor native, this is to be expected, nor can it have a

serious denationalising effect, so long as sufficient of the native remains to distinguish the wearer from the foreigner. . . . Indeed, it is hard to imagine, as a rule, any worthy or honourable motive for adopting an entirely European dress. There is reason for modifying the native dress, but none for being a native in fact and a European in sham.

WE did not think that much had been left undone to disgust the Indian regiments who crossed the black water, to serve us in Egypt. But it seems that we had not wholly bottomed the affair. What can be said of the widows of those who have been killed, and have a pension of some three halfpence a-day, being no longer able to draw it in their own village, but having to trudge to the nearest military station, as often as not sixty to one hundred miles away, at their own expense, and (also at their own expense) take with them at least two witnesses to identity? What could have been devised more certain to check recruiting and to create disgust? And what is the money value of a pension obtainable only on such terms? Yet so says the usually well-informed *Times of India*. We can only hope that their article may attract the notice of someone who really has at heart the interests of the Indian Army.

Few, probably, of our military readers are aware that "officers of the British Service, formerly of the Indian Army, proposing to retire after December, 1884, on Indian pension . . . will, by so doing forfeit any claims to pension for their widows and compassionate allowances for their children." So says, in the *Bombay Gazette*, a Bengal officer, in a letter, copy of which will be found in the *United Service Gazette* of the 22nd inst., p. 621, and the perusal of which we most strongly recommend to all concerned.

WE give the subjoined for what it may be worth, remarking only that Russo-Afghan encounters are usually of a very different character:—

A collision between Russian and Afghan outposts nearly occurred on the 13th inst. at Kara Tepe, eighteen miles from Chamani Baid. A few Russian troopers approached the former place, and the Afghans stood to their arms. The Russian officer ordered his men to unsling their carbines, and was accidentally shot by one of his own men in obeying the order. The Afghans detained the Russians pending orders from Herat, treating the wounded man kindly, and finally sent him back to Chamani Baid. The Afghans—according to the telegram from Meshed of the 21st inst. which gives this news—have been exonerated from all blame, and have been thanked for their humanity by the Russian commander, who has promised that his men will not again advance beyond Chamani Baid.

A TELEGRAM from India states that Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts embarked on Tuesday for England for a short period of rest, preparatory to taking over command of the Indian Army, but his presence in England will be taken advantage of, it is believed, to arrange several important changes. One thing it is certain he will do—press for an increase of the European Army, in view of contingencies which may at any moment arise on the frontier.

A COLLEGE for females is about to be established at Goa. The Archbishop has interested himself in the project. The college will be under the management of two trained schoolmistresses imported from Europe.

THIS story, for the truth of which the *Rangoon Gazette* makes itself responsible, may be instructive to the advocates of the Ilbert Bill. We give it for what it may be worth:—

The following tiger story comes from the Kungpore district. I can vouch for the truth of the tale, having obtained it from an undeniable source. A claim for rupees six thousand and odd has been made on the Bengal Government, for rewards for the destruction of eighty-one tigers and 336 tiger cubs in one of the sub-divisions of that district. It is true that the district in question is notorious for tigers, but if this story is true they must be as plentiful as mosquitos. The fact is that the native *shikarris*, finding they had a Bengali Babu to deal with in the capacity of deputy magistrate, played a bold but clumsy trick on him, by bringing in the heads of wild cats, and he was unable to detect the imposture. The story illustrates the gross ignorance

of many of the native deputy magistrates in everyday matters; common sense is not a distinguishing trait in the Bengali character. Had it been a Griff just out from home, such blind ignorance would not have been excusable, for it would have been expected that he would have some idea as to the appearance of a tiger; if he had never seen the live animal he would surely have seen a picture of it.

THE *Liberal*, the organ of the "New Dispensation" sect, thus writes of the influence of woman. When will our native belief subjects estimate it at its real value?—

The influence of woman upon the early formation of a Church is a matter of history. Remember that Mahommed's first convert was his wife. Christ's Church was built on the tender devotion of woman. The following lines appear in the "Dawn of Morning":—

"Not she with trait'rous kiss her Saviour stung,
Not she denied Him with unholy tongue;
She, while apostles shrank, could danger brave,
Last at His cross, and earliest at His grave."

THE subjoined note, referred to in our article on Aden in last week's issue, was accidentally omitted:—

"THE news," remarks the *United Service Gazette*, "that the Cunarder *Etruria* recently did the voyage from New York to Queenstown in six days eleven hours and twenty-eight minutes, has not unnaturally given rise to the question why passengers across the Atlantic should have the monopoly of fast ocean-going steamers. Our Indian contemporaries comment upon the fact that with such vessels as the *Etruria* the voyage from Bombay to Suez would be reduced from eleven or twelve days to six, and a corresponding gain would be made on the other side. As the fare to India is quite as high in proportion to the distance traversed as that from Liverpool to New York, the only reason for the difference of speed at which the two journeys are performed would seem to be the close competition in one case, and the absence of all competition in the other. On the Indian line, too, the steamers have the advantage of a heavy postal subsidy. There can be no doubt that the directors of the P. and O. would be willing to put on steamers equal in speed to the *Etruria* if it paid them to do so. The question is, what would be the additional subsidy which would pay them for the additional rate of speed? It seems to us that it would be cheap to pay almost any sum to obtain a fleet of vessels which would practically halve the distance between England and India.

THE outbreak of cholera in Guzerat has, we learn, caused much consternation among the residents in the affected districts, and they have been busily engaged in making *puja* on a grand scale in order that the course of the disease may be stayed. A correspondent furnishes the following description of the curious ceremony:—

Like the Hellenes of old, the natives regard cholera as a plague sent by some offended deity to punish offending mortals, and believe that the deity must be propitiated with offerings accompanied by prayers for the removal of the affliction. Accordingly poor fisher-folk of Gandevi and other communities in the vicinity, alarmed by the recent ravages of the epidemic, raised subscriptions to defray the expenses of the ceremony of assuaging the wrath of the goddess of cholera. Every member of the community contributed his mite willingly. A cloth effigy of the Mata (goddess of cholera), was accordingly made and enthroned in a miniature temple, which was then placed in a temple belonging to the fisher-folk. One of the men, pretending to be possessed or inspired by the Mata, squatted himself in front of her effigy, and violently rocking his body backwards and forwards, delivered many prophecies in the name of the Mata. In this temple her worshippers assembled every evening for several days, chanted hymns in her praise, and concluded the ceremony with deep potations of "bevera," or mhowra liquor. The Mata was believed to be propitiated after some thirty gallons, on a moderate estimate, of "bevera" had been quaffed in her honour. A day was appointed to take leave of her, or rather to politely dismiss her. Great preparations were made for her ladyship's departure, and some 500 of her worshippers assembled in front of the temple to form a procession. This was a very curious spectacle. A young buffalo and a couple of sheep, which formed the live-offerings, headed the procession, followed by men carrying the Mata in her miniature temple of wicker-work covered with turkey-red. The bearers of the image were followed by a band of musicians beating their tom-toms and blowing their pipes as hard as they could. To these succeeded men carrying coloured rice and various other

offerings, with earthen censers from which the curling smoke of incense and sandalwood perfumed the air. Nor were torches wanting, although the ceremonial took place in broad daylight. The procession, viewed as a whole, had a most grotesque effect, but was regarded as a very solemn affair by the superstitious natives. They marched to a neighbouring village about a mile distant, where the Mata and her belongings, *i.e.*, the animals and other offerings, were handed over to the people to be carried further with additional offerings; for it is her privilege to claim purveyance from every village she enters. Thus she is carried from village to village in a given direction, until she reaches a *gaum* by the sea or jungle-side. Here the people place the Mata and the offerings she may have accumulated during her progress, on the borders of the jungle or by the sea-side, under some ancient tree, and solemnly take final leave of her. Let it be added, in justice to the Mata, that cholera abated on Sunday, as had been predicted by her devotees. We had only three fatal cases on that day.

WE view with regret and sympathy the state of the Indian Telegraph Service, which not only seems, but (if we may fully accept the statements of one of its members who addressed the *Times* on the 21st as "Justitia") has reason to be, in a state of something more than subacute discontent. He complains of what would almost seem a distinct breach of faith, in having to submit here to a stiffish examination as a candidate for appointments, advertised as vacant, but which were all filled up in India before—so we gather—the result of the examination was even known there. He further says that memorials of members of the Service are never even answered; and they lead a life of great exposure and hardship on a bare subsistence allowance. Remembering that the telegraph yields the Government an annual profit of nearly eight lakhs, it would seem that, if the allegations of unfair treatment be well-founded, something might well be done for the benefit of the sufferers. In any case, they should be assured that their representations shall receive courteous and sympathetic consideration.

Chit Chat.

Few positions in life are more embarrassing than to preside at an organ which "when you strike one note insists upon playing another." What can be done? as you do not, and cannot know what the light-headed instrument is going to do.

PEOPLE are always—and sometimes not without reason—chaffing printers' devils. But we have rarely seen a better thing than this from New York:—"A review of the Revised Version of the Old Testament bore rather an unfortunate title. The (printer's Devil converted the 'Revised Bible' into the 'Ruined Bible.'"

"FORESTALLING and regrating." Is the Act against these high crimes and misdemeanours still in force? And does it apply to India? If so, we don't know what fearful penalties might be undergone by some grain dealers in Kattywar, who, after due consultation of the stars, have been informed that there is to be no rain for two months, and are hoarding corn in consequence, on the spec. of a rise in price. They had better look out for squalls, and take legal, instead of stellar, advice.

WHAT a novelty to see ladies tilting at the ring! They say the fair sex is "trying it on" at Naini Tal. May they succeed at a gymkhana! The exercise is amusing and exciting, without being dangerous to a lady who will keep her eyes open both for herself and for her horse.

WE think it uncommonly mean of the *Law Journal* to vaticinate in an underhand way the fall of the present Government ere it is well formed. Yet listen to what it says about the new Attorney-General's early career:—"Mr. Webster was celebrated as a runner of short distances, an accomplishment which may or may not be ominous of the career of the Government of which he is a member."

WHY should increased dignity produce diminished efficiency? We have the fact on the highest authority, that of the Pope, who praised a certain Archbishop of Canterbury in a distinctly decreasing minor scale. The Archbishop's present successor, who is our informant, through the *Times*, assuredly does not deserve the "trepidus" or "remissus." "Six hundred years ago," said Dr. Benson, "one of my predecessors received from the Pope a letter addressed to him in these remarkable terms:—'To the most fervent monk, to the warm-hearted abbot, to the lukewarm bishop, and to the idle archbishop.' This was the character which he

had earned for himself, 'Monacho ferventissimo, abbati calido, episcopo tepido, archi-episcopo remisso.' He was glad to be able to say that those days were past, and that the longer one lived now the more work there was to do." Well done, old and beloved schoolmaster! Your pupils found the last sentence emphatically true while under your tutelage!

YOUNG ladies, whose musical progress, like an invalid's health, is "not all that her best friends could wish," may console themselves with a Royal failure (in all senses) in music. The Italian who had the honour of teaching George III. the violin, on being asked by his Royal pupil what progress he was making, observed, "Please your Majesty, there are three classes of players—1, those who cannot play at all; 2, those who play badly; 3, those who play well. Your Majesty is just rising into the second class."

LA BELLE HÉLÈNE in a crinoline! Well, the idea is funny; but, as we are assured by the *St. James's Gazette*, probable. Surely the writer must, like the immortal critic of Eatanswill in *Pickwick*, have read for crinoline under the letter C, and for Helen under the letter H, and "combined his information!" Where would he room, in a little skiff, for Helen, her crinoline, and her dear Paris?

DURING the late campaign in the Soudan a private of the 1st Life Guards was reported as having been killed, and his number was struck off the rolls. This happened some months ago. The other day, however, a knock was heard at the door of the surgeon's quarters at Knightsbridge Barracks, and was followed up by the entrance of the "corpse." "Come to report myself, sir," the official by dead man genially remarked, giving the usual salute. "I'm not dead. I've just come up from Netley Hospital, and the head surgeon desired me to report myself to you for duty." The surgeon gasped. The man was there; but he was officially dead. He retreated into a corner of the room and greeted the corpse as follows:—"Now, look here, so-and-so; if you are not dead, I'm very glad to see you again, for you were always a very steady man, and I shall be delighted to shake hands with you; but if you are dead (as I have every reason to believe you are), kindly oblige me by going away, as I can't be bothered with corpses." The "corpse," however, eventually succeeded in convincing the surgeon and the other authorities of his being alive and not dead, and is now once more brilliant in breast-plate and helmet.

Punch once parodied the celebrated "Afflictions sore," &c., as applicable to a railway engine. It ran:—

"Collisions four
Or five she bore,
The signals was in vain;
Till, old and rusted,
Her biler busted,
And smashed the excursion train.
"Her end was pieces."

HERE is an old woman's epitaph, failing from Yankee land, quite superior to "Afflictions":—

"Here lies a poor woman, who always was tired,
Who lived in a house where help was not hired;
Her last words on earth were—'Dear friends, I am going
Where washing ain't done, nor sweeping, nor sewing;
But everything there is exact to my wishes:
For where they don't eat there's no washing up dishes.
I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing,
But, having no voice, I'll get clear of the singing.
Don't mourn for me now, don't mourn for me never,
I'm going to do nothing, for ever and ever."

A HORSE was comically enough defined the other day. Hardly more comically than the Bheel here:—"The Bheel is a black man, only more hairy. When you meet a Bheel he shoots your body with an arrow, and throws you into a ditch. By this you may know the Bheel."

A LITTLE girl suffering with the mumps declared that she "felt as though a headache had slipped down into her neck."

ONE always gladly notes the progress of civilisation. *Par exemple!* Mr. Bright had said, as the *Times of India* reminds us, that he was glad to learn that our noble English language, the language of Milton, was becoming better known in India, and was spreading to the masses of the people—or words to that effect. The other day, happening to be walking by the barracks, I received, says the writer, a striking proof of the correctness of Mr. Bright's assertion. Three very small native boys were having an improvised game of cricket. The wicket was represented by a piece of board resting against a large stone, the bat was a splint from some old box, and the ball was old and angular. The day was hot, and the three little cricketers had dispensed with cricketing costume. In fact, they had nothing on but the shiny brown skin with which kind Mother Nature had endowed them at their birth. But they played the game with the utmost earnestness and vigour, as they had often seen the soldiers doing outside the

barracks. "Pla-a-a-y!" shouted the bowler, as he delivered the ball from a distance of about five yards. "Hout!" exclaimed the wicket-keeper, joyfully, as the board tumbled down. "Dam!" said the youthful batter, energetically, as he gave up the bat and took up the ball. Truly, I thought, as I watched this scene, Mr. Bright is quite right, and the knowledge of our noble English language, the language of Milton, is decidedly filtering down to the masses of the people.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE COMING STRUGGLE FOR INDIA.*

This book, as its author states in his dedication, is "the substance of the various addresses" delivered by him on his recent "lecturing tour" in this country. It is, therefore, naturally written in a tolerably popular style, and it contains much which will interest every educated Englishman. Moreover, it is prefaced by a map which, though on a small scale, is a model of clearness, and which shows at a glance the whole progress of Russian encroachments from the Baltic towards India and China, since 1745, now just 140 years ago. We, here in England, have seen many a change since the Battle of Culloden; but all that has happened here is thrust into the shade by the enormous expansion of Russia.

The events which have led to the constant extension of the Russian Empire have been repeatedly narrated, and, as might have been expected, from various points of view. We have heard them, over and over again, described as inevitable when civilisation comes into immediate contact with barbarism, though this is hardly the view which has commended itself to far-seeing statesmen. Certainly neither the "Liberal" Palmerston, nor the Conservative Disraeli, perhaps the two most prescient statesmen who have, of late years, swayed the destinies of England, wholly held it. The late Sir John Kaye, indeed, used to look forward with pleasure to the day when "the Sepoy and the Cossack should meet." Meet! yes, but where? "On the banks of the Oxus." Now, where are they likely to meet?

Much of this book is, thanks to the writings of the author himself, of the late Sir Bartle Frere, of Colonel Malleson, and of Sir H. Rawlinson (not to mention Mr. Marvin), practically ancient history. But there are one or two points to which attention may profitably be directed. The extreme aversion entertained by the Turkomans for the grinding and grasping rule of the Afghans is very clearly indicated by their proverb, quoted at p. 122, "Hilmi Uzbek, Zulmi Awghan"—Uzbek mildness, Afghan tyranny. "Of course," Professor Vambéry proceeds, "merciful Russia did not neglect to impart to these poor victims the idea of humanity and blessing with which the rule of the white Padishah is connected." Now, we have already heard that the Russians, through outrages on women, arbitrary seizure of cattle, and other Zulum, have lost no time in disgusting these splendid soldiers, to whom horse and arms are dearer than wife or child. They have already found that the Russian thumb is thicker than the Afghan's loins.

Not being in the confidence of the "authorities," we do not know what steps may have been taken by the Government of India to utilize this discontent for the purpose of organizing a rising, in case of necessity, in the Russian rear. Sooth to say, we are ill-matched against the Russ in the matter of intrigue. The British officer is—thank Heaven for it—not on the same level as a semi-Asiatic intriguer to whom lying is a natural utterance. Nevertheless, with the aid of such an officer as Patrick Stewart, who can live (p. 83) in Merv for three weeks without one of his countrymen being able to penetrate his disguise, some such endeavour might be successfully made. We entirely agree with Vambéry's remarks on this subject at p. 143.

We are both surprised and sorry to see that the Professor is rather inclined to throw cold water on the idea of instigating a rising in the Caucasus. He considers the tribes too utterly cowed by Russian tyranny. It was Palmerston's greatest blunder to have abandoned them to Russia after the Crimean war. With what hideous brutality they were all but exterminated is no secret, and the phrase, "In the Circassian style, if you please, gentlemen," has become a well-understood order in the Russian army, when any massacre of the defenceless on a more than usually enormous and atrocious scale is to be perpetrated. Yet even in this quarter something might be done. The first step is to re-establish the Consulate at Tiflis, abolished by the late Government directly on its accession to power, because, forsooth, it offended the delicate susceptibilities of "Holy" and massacring Russia.

We have already expressed, on more than one occasion, our views as to the importance of cultivating the friendship of Turkey; and these our Professor thoroughly endorses. Nor have we underrated the influence of the Sultan of Roum in India. "If," says Vambéry, "the gentlemen in Downing-street are not aware of the fact that Hindoo chiefs of Moslem faith are most anxious to pay their respects to the Sultan at Stamboul, I could gently whisper

* The Coming Struggle for India." Being an account of the encroachments of Russia in Central Asia, and of the difficulties sure to arise therefrom to England. By Arminius Vambéry. Cassell and Company, Limited. London: 1885.

into their ears that there are always certain mollahs, dervishes, and sheiks, in the close proximity of the Sultan, who regularly undertake errands to Bombay, Calcutta, and Lahore, and who, returning from the distant East to the so-called *Hind Tekesi* (Indian convent) in Constantinople, are generally the bearers of such messages and interchanges of ideas as fully testify to the common cause of the two extreme links of Moslem society."

As regards Persia, our preponderance in which would enable us to cut the Russian communications by an army debouching from Persian territory, which the Russians now treat as their own, we have also expressed our opinion. Our author (pp. 58 and 142) traces the decline—may we not rather say the annihilation?—of our influence there to the time when, during the Russo-Persian war, which ended so disastrously for Persia, in her being compelled to sign the Treaty of Turkman-chai, Persia "was taught the lesson, that English assurances in times of anxiety, were of no great value in times of distress." At all events, it is clear that our influence has gone, and if ever we are to be anything in Teheran save "*une quantité négligeable*," we have to begin *de novo* to regain it.

It will be seen that, in the foregoing remarks, we have confined ourselves to a glance at the "cities of refuge," the points which show that there is yet balm in Gilead. For the weakness and vacillation of the late Government, which, beyond all preceding administrations, had perfected the art of "turning its back on itself," no one more deeply feels, or has more plainly expressed, the utmost detestation and contempt. But it is useless to cry over spilt milk. We shall not now get the Muscovite out of Penjdeh. It will be "all our work" to keep him out of Herat. And we think it better to point out the possible than to bewail the irrevocable.

We cannot help thinking—we gladly make Messrs. Cassell a present of the hint in acknowledgment of the pleasure we have derived from reading a most interesting book—that some, at least, of the information here contained might, advantageously both for readers and publishers, be put into something like pamphlet form. Conservative candidates would assuredly be wanting to themselves if they did not do their utmost to facilitate its dissemination.

THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF INDIA.*

This very interesting work, which deservedly attracted much attention on its first appearance, was fully noticed by us at the time. Colonel Malleon has now issued a second edition, containing an additional chapter, suggested to him, as he candidly tells us, by the *Athenæum*, and narrating the two sieges of Bhurtpoor. It is to this that we propose now to confine ourselves.

It was the disastrous retreat of Monson, in the face of a calculating and enterprising foe, Jeswant Ras Holkar, which indirectly led to the first siege of Bhurtpoor. That retreat had brought the Rajah to the conviction that there was, after all, not so very much fighting stuff in troops which had allowed themselves to be chased from the Indore boundary right up to the walls of Agra; and he had wholly thrown in his lot with the Holkar. It was desirable to make an example of him, and Lord Lake, after capturing Deeg, took up his ground early in January, 1855, in front of the Jat capital.

The position of the grand old fortress, once supposed to be wholly impregnable, and still renowned as the one place in India which has repelled a serious attack by British troops, familiar as it is to all who have seen Agra, is well and clearly described. Owing to insufficient preparations, the repeated gallant assaults on the strong fortifications of the town were baffled, and Lord Lake had to retire with a loss in killed and wounded of 3,100 men. But not till the brave and persistent old General had done his utmost with the means at his disposal. Ere he desisted, "his battering train had become unfit for service, not one 18-pounder shot remained for use, the supply of gunpowder was almost exhausted, provisions were scarce, and there were but few stores of any kind."

No wonder that, with this repulse, following so closely on Monson's disaster, "Bhurtpoor was," for the next twenty years, "a word to conjure with in the habitations of disaffected princes and nobles throughout the country. It required," adds our author, "the reversal of the result of the first siege to deprive that word of its efficacy and its sting."

The whirligig of time brings its revenges; and they came, as to Bhurtpoor, in 1825. Lord Combermere, the then Commander-in-Chief in India, came better prepared than his predecessor. With a force, including five European Regiments, of 27,000 men, fifty-two pieces of artillery, and a battering train of 102 guns, he thought himself in a position to crack the hard nut, although the garrison numbered nearly as many men as his own force. He seems, too, to have been but half-heartedly opposed, owing in part, it would appear, to a prophecy, that Bhurtpoor would only fall when a Kumbhir—an alligator—as the General's name was pronounced, should dry up the ditch.

* "The Decisive Battles of India, from 1746 to 1849 inclusive," with portrait of author, map, and four plans. Second Edition, with an additional chapter. By Colonel G. B. Malleon, C.S.I. W. H. Allen and Co., 1885.

His scheme of operations, namely, to attack at a point where the ditch was dry, where there were no flanking works, and where, though "their heaviest artillery fire could be concentrated on assailants at a distance, it could not touch those who should approach close to the ditch," is made perfectly intelligible by a plan of the fortress and its citadel, which faces p. 326, and which, perhaps, might as well have found a place on a page (say 316) in the narrative of the first siege.

The details of the attack are vividly—even for Colonel Malleon—put before the reader, and we consider the chapter one of the most successful in a work which, more than almost any book with which we are acquainted, has the charm of combining with professional accuracy a fluency of narrative which rivets the attention of the general reader.

With reference to our review of Colonel Malleon's "Ambushes and Surprises," in which we referred at some length to Lord Mark Kerr's encounter with the rebel Sepoys when on his way from Benares to relieve Azamghur, we have received a note from Lord Mark, to the chief passages of which we readily give insertion, being glad that our readers should have the account of the affair in the words of the chief actor in it.

Lord Mark says:—"What occurred was this. I rode a half-mile or less ahead of my column with a cavalry escort, formed as an advance guard, just before sunrise and with a bright moon. Presently the glittering of bayonets was seen in the fences and behind trees on one side of the road, perhaps fifty yards from the road. I pretended not to see them, made my escort dismount, and waited for the infantry (who had loaded, muzzle-loaded, in case of accidents). The enemy didn't think I had seen them. It was a risk of my life and that of the escort, but less dangerous than any other course. As the infantry came up, the cavalry, Queen's Bays, mounted and moved towards the rear, and I doubled out a company in extended order, and fired right into the glistening row of bayonets. Then came a fire from front, rear, and flanks. The Sepoys did cross the road, and set fire to the baggage-carts—two miles in length—the drivers bolted. In an hour and a-half only was it finished, and all the baggage saved, and the garrison relieved.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. R. Home, C.I.E., R.E., Col. A. FitzHugh, C.B. S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. De L. R. F. Wooldridge, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. M. Montagu, J. Tweedie (Cov.), W. P. Johnston, T. Mitchell, C. Brown, L. B. B. King (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. the Earl of Lauderdale, S.C., three months; Surg.-Maj. G. Massy, two months; Lieut. G. F. Willes, S.C., one month.

Indian Marine Estab.—Capt. Maurice Bean, four months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. W. Mellor (Cov.), seven days' furlough; J. W. Smyth (Cov.), one month furlough; Lieut. C. H. Morris, three months' s.c.; C. A. R. Crommelin, three months' extry.; H. D'A. Innes, two and a-half months' s.c.; W. A. Darling, six months' extry.; J. S. Wyatt, three months' s.c.; C. G. Crump (Cov.), three months' extry. m.c.; G. J. Hare, one week extry.; G. Burn, six months' furlough.

Madras Estab.—J. H. M. Cox, four and a-half months' furlough; G. P. Carless, fourteen days' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. J. Winter, R.A., Maj. V. C. Fisher, R.A.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. Rose (Cov.), H. Lee (Cov.), A. A. Wace (Cov.), G. W. Mellor (Cov.), L. J. K. Brace, C. W. Whish (Cov.), R. Phayre, G. H. Foster, F. H. Harding (Cov.), R. McKillop, A. C. Campbell, G. J. Hare, J. Jardine (Cov.), T. Roberts (Cov.), R. T. Mallet, H. P. Peterson (Cov.), A. C. Tupp (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. Moorhead.

Bombay Estab.—G. Douitt (Cov.), C. Greethead, J. Jardine (Cov.).

Correspondence.

ARE WE TO LET RUSSIA OCCUPY HERAT?

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I have read with interest the articles and reviews which have lately appeared in your paper regarding Herat. You enforce, as so many have previously done, the argument that Herat and its vicinity can be made an inexhaustible fount of supply—an independent basis, in fact—for a Russian army of say 150,000 men, who would otherwise have no nearer base than the Caspian. Granted: Vambéry says so, and his authority may be accepted. But, Sir, may I not ask, why what is sauce for the Russian goose may not also be sauce for the British gander? If it be true that every article of food, that every ingredient of gunpowder, that iron—convertible into steel for cannon, &c.—abound in the Herat country sufficiently for an army of 150,000 Russians, 600 miles from the Caspian, do not object to my inquiring whether the same facilities might not serve an English army of a quarter that strength at the same distance from the Indus? We used—before the days of arms of precision it is true—to say that one Englishman was equal to three Frenchmen, and we proved at Inkerman how many Russians—though intoxicated with vodka or some similar abomination—an Englishman equalled. Why, then, this stupid talk about having no base if we occupy Herat? The place itself is a base. Occupy it, of course with the Ameer's consent, if possible, but occupy it. *Quocunque modo, rem.*—
Yours faithfully,
Aug. 18.

M. R.

EAST INDIA UNCLAIMED STOCKS ACT, 1885.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The principal object of this important Act is to transfer to the Government of India all unclaimed stocks and dividends und dealt with for ten years and upwards.

It seems a convenient opportunity to draw the attention of your readers to the fact, that there is no provision in the Act for advertising the names and descriptions of the stockholders entitled to the unclaimed stock and dividends so transferred, although it is provided that when a claimant appears *he* is to advertise for further claimants in such newspapers as the Bank of England or Ireland may direct.

I venture to suggest that the list should be issued as a Parliamentary paper, and advertised in English and Indian newspapers likely to be seen by the stockholders or their representatives, otherwise the public will have no knowledge as to the amount of the "windfall" accruing to the National Exchequer under this Act. The public should also be allowed to consult the list at the India Office on payment of a small fee, as they can now do the wills or letters of administration relating to the estates of persons dying in India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SYDNEY H. PRESTON.

(Proprietor of "Chambers's Index to Next-of-Kin.")

1, Great College-street, Westminster, Aug. 11, 1885.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- CURTEIS—Aug. 13, at Mottram Hall, Cheshire, the wife of E. W. Curteis, late Captain 24th Regiment, of a son.
DICKINSON—Aug. 17, at Belgrave House, Farnborough, the wife of Captain E. Dickinson, Royal Engineers, of a son.
DOWKER—Aug. 18, at Eastbourne, the wife of Colonel H. C. Dowker, M.S.C., of a daughter.
ROBERTSON—Aug. 20, at Gloucester-crescent, Hyde Park, the wife of Captain R. W. P. Robertson, Royal Artillery, of a son.
URQUHART—Aug. 17, at South Kensington, the wife of Captain W. A. Urquhart, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
VILLIERS—Aug. 16, at 41, Portland-place, the wife of Colonel the Hon. G. Villiers, of a daughter.
WALTER—Aug. 16, at Broadstairs, Thanet, the wife of Major C. J. Walter, 5th Bengal Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- ANNESLEY—HANBURY—Aug. 18, at East Barnet Church, O. F. Theodore Annesley, Major Royal Artillery, son of the late Rev. W. Annesley, to Isabel, third daughter of John Hanbury, Esq., of Belmont, Herts.
BRIANT—WHITE—Aug. 16, at Pimlico, Frederick Briant, to Catherine Ann Hulbert, widow of the late Goodwin White, Esq., C.E., P.W.D., and daughter of the late Lieut. E. W. Morgan, R.H.A., Bombay Army.
DAVIES—KELLNER—Aug. 20, at St. Peter's Church, Bayswater, Frederick Davies, of Duke-street, St. James's, S.W., younger son of Mr. E. Davies, Falkner-square, Liverpool, to Georgina Maud, daughter of Sir George Kellner, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
GEORGES—WHEELER—Aug. 14, at Lancaster-gate, William Payne Georges, Royal Artillery, to Mary Georgina, second daughter of the late Henry Wheeler, Esq., of Beechwood, High Wycombe.
SCOTT-RUSSELL—BOILEAU—At St. John's, Dulwich, Harry Scott-Russell, son of W. Scott-Russell, Esq., Piermont, East Dulwich, to

Leoline Robertina-Boileau, only surviving daughter of the late Captain Charles Boileau, R.N., of Lyons.

WALTERS—WILLIAMS—Aug. 13, at St. Saviour's Church, Shanklin, Herbert J. B. Walters, grandson of the late Henry Walters, H.E.I.C.B.C.S., and of the late Colonel F. Lloyd, H.E.I.C.S., to Sarah E. J. Williams, granddaughter of T. W. Burt, Esq., M.D., H.E.I.C.S., and of the late W. Williams, Esq.

WHALEY—ROBERTS—Aug. 18, at Dawlish, William Whateley, Major Royal Artillery, younger son of the late John Welchman Whateley, Esq., to Jane Kathleen, younger daughter of the late Colonel Roberts, of Newtown, Waterford.

DEATHS.

ALLAN—Aug. 5, suddenly, Colonel Grant Allan, of No. 10, Stanley-gardens, late of the 12th Regiment, M.N.I.

BRADLY—Aug. 11, at 47, Mimosa-road, Fulham, George Hooper Bradly, Paymaster, Royal Navy, aged 40.

JONES—Aug. 17, at Brighton, Captain John Williams Jones, late Madras Staff Corps, in his 48th year.

LAWFORD—Aug. 12, of congestion of the brain, Elizabeth Margaret, wife of Colonel Edward Melville Lawford, late Commandant 4th P.W.O., Madras Light Cavalry, and daughter of the late Rev. George Wrench, D.C.L., for many years Vicar of Salehurst, Sussex.

NASH—Aug. 17, at his residence, 41, Portsdown-road, Maida-vale, John Pearson Nash, M.D., Surgeon-Major of H.M.'s Madras Army, retired, in his 57th year.

THOMPSON—Aug. 16, at Grove-villa, Mill-road, Deal, from paralysis, Richard Lloyd Thompson, Major-General, late commanding 45th N.I., Rattray's Sikhs, in his 61st year.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALBAN—July 22, at Ahmednagar, the wife of C. F. S. Alban, Esq., 7th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

JONES—July 30, at Byculla, the wife of F. A. Jones, of a son.

KOENIG—July 29, the wife of F. Koenig, Bandmaster, Lahore, of a son.

MONT-CLAR—July 28, at Llandudno, Wales, the wife of L. A. Mont-Clar, of Khandeish, of a son.

MURRAY—July 30, at the Officers' Quarters, General Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon R. D. Murray, of a daughter.

NELSON—July 27, at Farquhar View, Penang, the wife of P. J. Nelson, Esq., Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAMA—PATEL—August 3, at Framji Hall, Mahaluxmi, Rustom K. R. Cama, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, to Bhikhaiji, daughter of Sorabji Framji Patel, Esq.

EDEN—MACBEAN—July 18, at Kirkee Garrison Church, by the Rev. P. H. LeFevre, Major W. A. Eden, Royal Artillery, fourth son of the Bishop of Moray and Ross, Primus, to Janet MacBean, widow of Colonel MacBean, of Tomatin and Free Inverness-shire.

MAHONEY—GREEN—July 21, at Chadarghat, Hyderabad, Deccan, in St. George's Church, by the Rev. H. FitzPatrick, Ebenezer Mahoney, Assistant Apothecary, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to Euphemia Mabel, the eldest daughter of Surgeon John Green, of H.H. the Nizam's Regular Troops.

O'SULLIVAN—BATTYE—July 20, at Holy Trinity Church, Kurra- chee, by the Rev. F. Cobbold, Daniel O'Sullivan, A.M.S., to Georgina Rose, youngest daughter of Colonel A. F. Battye, late Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BOLTON—July 26, at Gya, Emily Constance, infant daughter of C. W. Bolton, C.S.

CANNON—July 28, at Admiralty House, Middle Colaba, Elizabeth, the relict of the late Henry Andrew Cannon, aged 68 years.

CARNEGIE—July 27, at Lucknow, Oudh, P. A. D. Carnegie, Barrister-at-Law, aged 30 years.

CHRESTIEN—July 25, at Bagaha, Champarun, of cholera, Nina Louisa Victoria, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Chrestien, aged 6 years.

DOUGLAS—July 28, at Calcutta, General Charles Douglas, R.A. (Retired list), aged 71.

LENN-PEREIRA—August 2nd, at Gunpowder-road, Mazagon, Mr. Thomas Arthur Lina-Pereira, Assistant - Superintendent, Prince's Dock, aged 51 years.

PRESCOTT—July 24, at Dindori, Nassik Districts, Henry Prescott, Esq., Senior District Inspector of Police, aged 52 years.

ROSSENROADE—July 24, at Shillong, Lucy Agnes, wife of W. C. Rossenroade, late Deputy Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

SANDS—July 28, at Malabar Hill, Cyril Lee, younger son of R. Lee Sands, aged 1 year.

SCOTT—July 2, at Bath, suddenly, from inflammation, Mabel Emily Scott, aged 13, the only child of Mrs. Harriet Scott, of Green-street, Enfield Highway, Essex, widow of the late Captain John Scott, Bombay Commissariat Department.

STACE—July 31, at Nandode, Guzerat, Arthur George Konrad, third son of Major E. V. Stace, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 10 months.

SULLIVAN—July 5, on board the P. and O. s.s. *Gwalior*, near Venice, of fever contracted in Afghanistan, Arthur Sullivan, second son of Colonel Sullivan (late 5th Royal Irish Lancers), aged 33.

WALKER—July 31, at the Shahibagh, Ahmedabad, Annie Amelia Travis (Bunnie), child of J. W. and A. C. Walker.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1885.

OPIUM.

OUR Indian readers, enjoying their siesta at the seaside or in Switzerland, will doubtless find themselves sufficiently disposed for the proverbial forty winks without having so soporific a subject as opium obtruded on them. But it is a subject of such vast importance to our Indian revenue that it well deserves a few minutes' attention.

A Blue-book of seventeen pages, issued this month, (China, No. 3, 1885), deals with the negotiations which have recently been brought to a close between Lord Granville, (and subsequently, by Lord Salisbury), on our own side, and the Marquis Tsêng, the Chinese representative in England, "respecting the duties on opium in China."

By the Treaty of Tientsin, concluded after the joint occupation by English and French forces of Peking, it was provided that the Chinese Government should be at liberty to take, for the protection of their revenue, whatever measures (p. 8) they might think fit to adopt. The arrangements which have hitherto been in force have been the levy of 30 taels (about £9 10s.) as import duty per chest. There was a further charge, under the head of *li-kin*, analogous to an octroi and transit duty combined, of more than twice the above sum; this latter varied in nearly every province, being sometimes treble the customs or import duty.

When we consider that China imports from India opium to the value of eight millions sterling, it may be imagined that the uncertainty of the total amount which any particular parcel of opium would have to pay was a very serious matter, and the object of the late negotiations was the absolute abolition of this *li-kin* or octroi (originally, like our own income tax, a war duty, but, like it also, a great source of revenue in time of peace), except at the custom house, where it should be levied at a fixed and uniform rate, along with the import duty, and then the opium should be free from all further import.

The great advantages, of simplicity and of freedom from petty exactions and annoyances while goods were in transit, to be secured by the adoption of this system, were readily recognised by both sides; and after one or two preliminary conferences (the India Office being represented by Mr. Pedder, the Revenue Secretary) had been held at the Foreign Office, the Chinese expressed their willingness formally to accept the change; though in consenting to it their act "would be in the direction of a voluntary restriction of their power of unlimited taxation, and a concession they had made to commerce rather than one they had received."

The amount at which the Chinese Government proposed to fix the *li-kin* was eighty taels (or about £28 10s.), and their Envoy maintained that this was, from the Celestial point of view, an exceedingly moderate sum for which to compromise an undoubted right. "It can," he urged, "scarcely be contended that, considering the exceptionable nature of the opium traffic, and the duties which in other countries are frequently levied on articles on the consumption of which it is much less incumbent on a Government to keep a check, that 25 per cent., or the rate which the imports and *li-kin* duties now asked for would amount to, would be otherwise than extremely moderate. His Government," he added, "desired that it should be borne in mind that the amount for which the Chinese Government is prepared to commute the transit duties on opium is now levied at some of the ports, whilst it is actually exceeded at others. At Tamsuy and Kelung, for example, the *li-kin* amounts to eighty taels, at Foochow to eighty-six taels, and at Wenchow to from eighty to ninety taels; thus confirming the opinion of Sir Robert Hart, a very high authority on such matters, that the *li-kin* on opium might be raised to ninety taels per chest without interfering with the consumption of the drug.

Lord Granville, then Foreign Secretary, desired to have the *li-kin* fixed at seventy, instead of at eighty, taels, but deferred to Marquis Tsêng's representations, and, on the 9th of February, wrote to His Excellency that the British Government "have resolved, in deference to the wishes of the Chinese Government, to agree that the rate of commutation of *li-kin* shall be fixed at eighty taels. They have been mainly induced to consent to an arrangement, which may entail a considerable loss of revenue on India, by the assurances which the Chinese Minister has given them that the Chinese Government will feel morally bound by the consideration that the arrangement has been proposed by themselves; that they believe that it will harmonise with existing institutions, and that they will endeavour to execute it in such a manner as to show that a fair agreement drawn up in conformity with the conditions of the country will be advantageous to foreign trade."

There remained the task of framing the clause, additional to the Chefoo Agreement, in which the arrangement, just arrived at, was to be embodied; and the precise form of permit which was to ensure the opium, after paying its considerable contribution to the Imperial Exchequer, reaching the consumer without the levy of any further local impost, such as those to which the China-grown drug is subject; and in these matters it is satisfactory to note that the Chinese Government have met the requirements addressed to them in an apparently candid and conciliatory spirit, while the provision whereby Her Majesty's Government desire that the agreement should contain a clause giving them the right to terminate the arrangement at any time if the internal *li-kin* upon opium

be not effectively abolished, and that this right shall not depend upon the consent of other Treaty Powers who may have joined in the arrangement, is pretty certain to act directly in ensuring its being properly carried out.

Some little time will doubtless elapse ere the effect on Indian interests of the working of the new plan, which comes into operation early next year, can be even approximately estimated, but there seems good reason to hope, that freedom from petty restrictions and arbitrary exactions will, in the matter of opium as of all other branches of commerce, lead to a considerable increase of consumption, and, consequently, of the cultivation necessary for the production of the augmented supply which will be required.

CALCUTTA AS IT WAS.

"As you were!" once said a drill-sergeant to a batch of recruits on their first training to become food for powder. Said recruits instantly assumed miscellaneous attitudes. "Confound you," exclaimed the sergeant (unless fame belie him, "he really said a big, big D,") "I didn't mean as you were, but as you was afore you were."

Now Mr. Long has, in the two last numbers of the *Journal of the National Indian Association*, given us an idea of Calcutta "as it was afore it were," in a very pleasant, simple style. As to Indian society as it was a few years later, the *Calcutta Gazette*, of which the Government of India long since published a somewhat imperfectly edited selection, give us a fair idea of the early Britishers who shook the Pagoda-tree.

But Mr. Long goes, as it were, into "the hoary ages of antiquity," and a good many readers, who well know such parts of Calcutta as an Englishman's nose permits him to inspect, and whose interest in the old place, never quite dead, the recent earthquake has stimulated, may not be sorry to have it brought before them what manner of place Calcutta—then Chuttanutte—was in the seventeenth century, when the palaces of Chowringhee—so lately threatened with the fate of those of Lisbon in 1755—had never been designed, and when Government House was probably represented by the lair of the king of beasts.

We begin, then, with a chance purchase, no other than the original MS. diary of Sir W. Hedges, who, being sent out by the Court of Directors as Agent and Governor for their affairs in the Bay of Bengal, left England in 1681, arriving opposite the site of the City of Palaces in July, 1682. Hedges, who seems to have been an enterprising traveller, returned home, after two years' stay, through Persia, the journey occupying two and a quarter years.

He must have found his charge a very sleepy hollow of dulness. Factory life was two hours' work a day, and quarrelling or sleeping the rest of the twenty-four hours. The Bengalees seem to have been sat upon without mercy, and the Moslems are reported to have been adepts in the art of extorting money by "slippering (beating on the soles of the feet), chambucking (whipping), and drubbing till the party could not speak."

It was not for want of care on the part of the Court in the selection of their servants, nor for lack of good and godly precepts, that things went so badly. They resolved not to employ "gentlemen" (roysterers, that is, according to Mr. Long's probable explanation), and they sent out good books. Masulipatam possessed seventy-three volumes, "chiefly ponderous tomes of divinity." It is amusing to find the Court writing, in 1670, to Fort St. George, "We send you copies of two useful treatises lately extant, one touching the existence of God, the other against Popery."

The intercommunication between the factories was slow, and roundabout enough. "Despatches from Calcutta to Surat took two months in the transit overland. . . . When at sea a shot or piece of lead was to be attached to the packets, which were to be thrown overboard should any enemy take the ship."

Candles were allowed to the chiefs of Council, to the chaplain and the surgeon; and there is another occasion for their use, as we find Mr. Thorowgood directed "to manage the Company's candle at the sale;" an order referring, says Mr. Long, to the long since obsolete "practice of auctioneering things by inch of candle." The exercise of economy was very strictly, and even sternly, inculcated, and that, too, on festive occasions. "You are to forbear," wrote the Court in 1677, "firing of guns on frivolous occasions and *at drinking of healths*, for our powder will be better bestowed on our enemies." Even English paper was a rarity.

Considering what a great person a member of the Viceroy's Council now is, it is funny to read the following order, signed, in 1690, by Charnock and all the members of his Council: "Pray send back by the boat 10 rupis worth of geese and 10 rupis worth of large fowls." A year or two before that date there were no scissors, penknives, or knives to be had in Calcutta. "The New Fort" of Calcutta was built in 1758 on the site of "a large village surrounded by a tiger jungle."

We may be sure that cholera was a regular visitant, and we find a confirmation of this in the fact that "one of the earliest buildings in Calcutta was the image of Ula uta Devi, or the goddess of cholera, erected by an English merchant (Duncan), about 1720, to please his Hindu friends. Crowds of Hindus used to frequent it to present offerings to propitiate the Deity." This seems to have been about the only remedy, for, though at the end of the seventeenth century there were four English doctors in Calcutta, they had few tools to work with. "No physick in the Company's stores," so runs an entry in 1699—"and, many being indisposed, a small chest was bought of Dr. Damers for Rs. 100." At Masulipatam, some years previously, the surgeon offered to cure two wounded servants of the Company "if they will pay for the medicines, as there being none of the Company's for a long time past."

Whatever there may have been to defend, not much care seems, in those days, to have been taken to defend it. There were but one hundred men ("pitiful wretches," was the description of those at Surat, "that dare not look an enemy in the face,") "and an officer," said the Calcutta Government, "that can't say *bho* to a goose."

From the military the transition to the fair sex is a natural one enough. "English women," says Mr. Long, "two centuries ago were in India few and far between." His selections of passages relating to them, though taken from Western India, are doubtless equally applicable to the Calcutta of the period. The Company wrote to Surat in 1675: "The women we sent out last year are of a better rank than we expected. If they behave not themselves well, send them back, as you do the men." Again: "Twelve women have been sent to Bombay for wives of our soldiers. We have tried to get some country girls, but failed." Bombay thus acknowledges receipt of a previous batch of "young persons;" "Many women came out in this year's shipping, whom they hope to dispose of to ease the Company's charges. They desire none may be sent out but of good fame."

With this somewhat business-like allusion to the fair sex, we must for the present take our leave of India as it was 200 years ago. We look forward to the Hakluyt Society's promised publication on the subject.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 18, Martaban (s), Rangoon.—19, Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta; Inchulva (s), Bombay; Dacca (s), Bombay.—20, Persia (s), Calcutta; Huryura (s), Bombay; Surat (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 18, Bengare Head (s), Newport.—19, Carthage (s), Colombo.—21, Clan Cameron (s) Clyde.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 20, Venetia (s), London; Britannia (s), Liverpool; Belpore, Calcutta; Rajore, Calcutta; Venetia (s), Calcutta.

MADRAS.—Aug. 18, Venetia (s), London.—20, Nuddea (s), London; Yeoman (s), Melbourne.—21, Clan Matheson (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 19, Hydaspes (s), Bombay.—20, Almora (s), Calcutta. 21, City of Agra (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 20, Asia (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 19, Vega (s), London.—21, Navarino (s), Madras.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 3; from Brindisi, Sept. 7.

For Port Said: Miss Evans, Miss Sapongi, Mrs. Sapongi, Mr. Evans and son, Mr. Daly.

For Bombay: Mr. James Milne, Mr. G. Carter, Miss C. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore and child. From *Venice*: Dr. A. S. Lethbridge. From *Brindisi*: Mr. E. H. Man, Mr. W. R. S. Jones, Mr. G. K. Wasey, Major and Mrs. Lillingston, Mr. H. W. Lewis, Capt. Ransom, Colonel H. C. Menzies, Mr. W. K. D. Bignell, Mr. Caranger, Mr. E. Sawyer, Mr. J. H. Toogood, Mr. White, Mr. A. H. Richardson, Mr. C. C. Philpott, Mr. E. E. Sawyer, Mr. T. W. Wood.

For Malta: Lieut.-Colonel Graham, Sergeant-Major Caister.

For Alexandria: From *Venice*: Mr. Dhartz, Mr. Thakoo, Mr. Thakoo, jun., Miss Thakoo.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 3; from Brindisi, Sept. 7.

For Calcutta: Miss M. E. Romanes, Miss Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. H. Findon and two children, Miss T. Farr, Mrs. W. L. Allen and child, Dr. Holman, Mr. Christie, Mr. Hawkes, Mr. J. Brooks, Mrs. Presswell and four children, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. Byers. From *Venice*: Mr. Livesey, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ernst.

For Madras: Mrs. F. Penny, Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Stillwell, Rev. and Mrs. Craig.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Sept. 2; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Sept. 10; from Brindisi, Sept. 14.

For Bombay: Mrs. Hill, Mr. Raleigh, Mr. Howell, Mrs. Prid, Miss Whitehead, Mr. C. Moore, Mr. James Cables, Mr. H. Cale, Mr. J. Luoney, Mr. Primrose, Mr. E. Rose, Colonel Rogers, V.C., Mrs. Barrow. From *Venice*: Mr. H. Cox. From *Brindisi*: Colonel H. M. Stanley Clarke, Mr. F. N. Wright, Mr. H. J. London, Mr. J. W. H. Sandell, Mr. W. F. Chrystal, Surgeon-Major J. Davidson, Major J. G. Stone, Colonel C. A. Munro, Mr. A. R. Bulman, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Spedding, Mr. E. F. Witney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kelleher, Mr. G. Mansom, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart.

For Alexandria: From *Venice*: Lieut. and Mrs. Mantell.

For Malta: Brigade-Surgeon Colahen.

For Suez: Mrs. M. Graham.

S.s. *Indus*, from London, Sept. 9; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Sept. 17; from Brindisi, Sept. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Phipps Lincke, Mr. H. Harraden, Mr. W. Spink, Mr. Gapwell, Mrs. Rattray, Mr. C. Little, Mrs. Meadows and two children, Mr. H. Hooper.

For Madras: Mr. E. Thurston, Mrs. A. Wright and child, Miss Wright.

For Bombay: Mr. B. Pyrke, Mrs. Brockman and two children, Deputy Surgeon-General Dallas and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. R. E. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Keene, Mr. W. Bell, Mr. T. W. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wilson, Major Heaviside, Mr. J. Cummings, Mr. T. Dunn, Mr. W. G. Porthouse. From *Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Verner, Mr. J. Bristed, Miss Bristed, Mr. R. T. and Mrs. Keene, Mr. A. Leventhorpe, Mr. W. Duthoit, Mr. Spooner, Mr. T. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Roden, Mr. A. Christie, Mr. R. D. Percival, Mr. A. Morse, Mr. E. S. Carr, Mr. L. Bergler, Colonel Homes.

For Suez: Mrs. Joynt and three children.

For Malta: Mr. C. E. Rolt.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Reeves.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Sept. 24; from Brindisi, Sept. 28.

For Bombay: Colonel A. E. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Douglas, Mr. A. Butter, Mr. W. Bull, Mrs. Marsh and child, Miss Greenfield, Miss Falconer, Miss Bolton, Mr. Wyatt, Miss Levinge, Mr. J. Phipps. From *Venice*: Colonel and Miss Phillips, Mr. C. P. Bird, Mrs. Grierson, Mr. J. H. Thomson. From *Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crawley, Mr. Cotton, Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Kilgour and child, Colonel Lindsay, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Mr. Lawrie and child, Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, Mr. R. M. Waller, Colonel and Mrs. Home, Miss Child, Mr. H. Howey, Mr. C. J. Daniell, Mr. W. McHutchin, Mr. R. Greaves, Rev. T. C. Shepherd, Mr. A. G. Hobart Hampden.

For Alexandria: From *Brindisi*: Mr. Wilson, Mr. W. R. Collyer. From *Venice*: Mr. R. Buckland.

For Port Said: Mrs. Chapman.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Bombay: Dr. K. McLeod, Mrs. Merewether, Mr. H. Friedheim, Mr. A. M. Archibald, Mr. E. J. Alexander, Mr. J. A. C. Skinner, Mr. F. A. Griffiths, Dr. and Mrs. Brooke and children, Mr. Myhill, Miss Mathers. From *Venice*: Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, Sir C. and Lady Petheram, Mr. Vining and two daughters, Mr. J. G. Rennie, Mr. C. P. Casperiz and friend, Major and Mrs. Gunthorpe, Mr. C. W. Whish. From *Brindisi*: Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Millett, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Conolly, Mr. J. M. Lintock, Mr. Woodman, Mr. E. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Bushby, Mr. T. D. La Touche, Mr. H. L. Harrison, Mr. Gammi, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bruce and child, Colonel Trevor, Mr. G. Anley, Major Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Murray, Mr. C. H. Hill, Mrs. Bulman and child, Miss Bulman, Capt. E. Lewis, Colonel Horsford, Mr. J. W. Guthrie, Mr. McMeekin, Mrs. H. J. McGeorge, Miss McGeorge, Mr. L. P. Pugh, Mr. F. W. Dibble, Mr. D. Banerji, Hon. D. and Mrs. Straight, Surgeon-Major Gardner, Mr. Thomson, Mr. J. F. Fernandez.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Billing, Mr. C. F. Worsley, Mr. and Mrs. Englebright, Mrs. Oldham and child, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Mr. Phelps, jun., Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. A. C. Tute, Miss Springett, Mr. J. W. Dougherty, Mr. J. H. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. C. McLean, Mr. J. M. Coode, Mr. A. J. L. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Robinson and two daughters. From *Venice*: Mrs. Eck, Mrs. Delias. From *Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson.

For Madras: Mr. L. Duncan and child, Mrs. Drake-Brockman and two children, Miss Annesley, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and two children, Mr. S. B. Murray, Mr. Knowles, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Ritter.

For Colombo: Mrs. Clive and three children, Lieut.-Colonel Clive.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nerbudda*, to sail Sept. 2.

For Madras: Rev. J. E. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Pauline Root, Mrs. Evans, Mr. D. S. Herrick.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. MacBean.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Sept. 16.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Gordon, Surgeon F. R. and Mrs. Swaine and child.

For Madras: Major V. C. Fisher.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Sept. 30.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Shelley and child, Miss Tredoux. For Madras: Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Horsfall and child, Capt. and Mrs. Greenaway and two children, Mrs. V. E. Fisher, Mrs. Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Munro and children.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Donald Mackinnon, Mrs. Brownfield and infant, Miss Macdonald, Capt. Liddiard.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, to sail Sept. 12.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. Orchard, Mr. I. W. Taylor, Mr. J. Keith Sims, two infants and nurse, Mr. W. N. Duncan, Mr. H. Reuss, Mrs. Oatts, Miss Jones, Miss Oatts, Mr. and Mrs. R. Phayre, Mrs. McCabe.

For Colombo: Mr. James Moir, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Andrae, Mrs. Rutherford and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Strachan.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. M. De Horne, Aug. 3.

From London: Mr. F. J. Ashby, Mr. W. Coke, Mr. H. Taylor, Mac-Elincaie, Mr. W. G. Reuton, Colonel F. G. Harkness, Mrs. Harkness, Miss Harkness, Miss Bell.

From Brindisi: Mr. C. Harold, Mr. James Duffas, Mr. J. B. Clarke, Mr. H. B. Johnstone, Mr. Sniglea, Mr. R. Row, Mr. G. Burman, Mr. G. R. Thorn, Mr. A. Brevetow, Colonel Palmer, Mr. Hall, Mr. W. H. Dawe, Mr. R. H. Adams, Mr. W. H. Tydal King.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. S. F. Cole, left Bombay, Aug. 4.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. G. Hardy, Mr. William Duff Bruce, Capt. Allan Russell, Mr. R. B. Magor, Mr. W. A. Browne, Mr. A. S. Thompson, Mr. G. Duff Dembar, Mr. E. de C. Williams, Mr. J. R. Wells, Mr. A. W. Turner.

For London: Mrs. Poignand, two infants and ayah, Mr. Austen, Mr. Talbot.

For Venice: Mr. Henry Fortey, Mr. G. A. C. Laval, Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby, Mr. R. Dixon.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Rome*, Capt. G. F. Cates, sailing on Aug. 11.

For London: Colonel A. Pullan, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Dennys and child, Mr. Eduljee Shapurjee, Mr. Holloway, Miss Holloway, Mrs. Hunt, two daughters and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Beyts, Mrs. Osborne and child, Mr. D. Barry, Miss Harris, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Turkhad, child and ayah, Mr. Fraser.

For Brindisi: Hon. J. R. Naylor, Mr. G. B. Reid, General H. Hope Crealock, Mr. F. H. Ashurst, Capt. C. W. Losack, Mr. George Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Higham, Mr. J. E. Ivens.

For Suez: Capt. Boileau.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to 98
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to —

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	5 pr.ct.	750
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	880
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	620
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	118
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	102

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	950
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,250
Apollo ...	400	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	555
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	195
Brul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600	750
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	155
East India ...	1,000	130	1,200
Fort ...	8,500	300	2,550
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangaua ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	355
Mammar M. ...	all	45	270
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	160
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	500
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Fassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,275
Sind ...	750	53	705
Volkart ...	1,000	60	700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	825
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	665
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	465
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	101
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	—	321
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	900
Central India ...	500	25	675
Coorla Land and Mill ...	1,000	20	650
Coorla Mills ...	all	—	140
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	745
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	600
Golan Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	120
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	770
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,070
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	410
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	440
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	690
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	985
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	825
Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	40	538
Leopold ...	100	5	138
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,400
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	650
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,085
Mazagon ...	250	9	105
Morarji Goudalass ...	1,000	15	1,350
Nagana ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	575
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	970
Oriental ...	625	15	405
Parrell ...	400	—	130
People of India ...	—	6½	170
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	130
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,300
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,340
Soondardas ...	1,000	50	600
Southern India ...	500	20	580
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	605

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	390
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. 65-7-3	do.	do.	90
Do. do. 1-13-1	do.	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	380
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	470
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	—	600
Bombay Burnah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	4,400
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	500	395

Kemp & Co. ...	175	345
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Teacher and Co. ...	all	1,090
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	695
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	340

CALCUTTA.—July 31.

P.c.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 8 to 97 9	
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	97 12 to 98 0	
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	99 12 to 100 0	
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	99 12 to 100 0	
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. 100 0 to —	
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to —	
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to —	
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to —	
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —	
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	100 0 to —	
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	100 0 to —	
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to —	

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	817½ to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	106 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	125 to 130
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	par.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	67 to 68
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,175 to 1,200
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.	2 disc.
Do. D-Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	1 1½
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	260 to 270
Bowmah Cotton Mills ...	100	33 to 34
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	56 to 57
Burrakur Coal ...	100	145 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	120 to 121
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	79 to 81
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. ...	100	95 to 96
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	25 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	180 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	23 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	170 to —
Gourepore ...	100	73 to 74
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	86 to 87
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	55 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	104 to 106
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ...	50	110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	70 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	125 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	98 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100	87 to —
New Beerphoom Coal ...	100	70 to 72
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to 61
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	51 to 52
Riverside Press ...	90	74 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to 247½
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	39 to 40
Strand Bank Press ...	100	85 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	97 to 98

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Amuckee ...	100 95 to —
Areutipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 78 to 80
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 35 to 36
Do. contributory ...	80 22 to 23
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 165 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 82 to 83
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200 125 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 90 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 25 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 35 to —
Darjiling ...	100 100 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 27 to 28
Dehra Doon ...	100 50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 98 to 100
Dhunshri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 43 to 44
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 42 to 43
Endogram ...	10 100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 74 to 75
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 25 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	79 to 80
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	55 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to 41
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchnupore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	115 to 129
Do. contributory ...	200	96 to 97
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	103	75 to 76
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimporo (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	30 to 31
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghata Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	liquidation
New Mutola (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
New Mutwan (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	41 to 43
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Putabaree (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disc.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Marmah ...	100	92 to 93
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Stungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Tandarrea (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	168 to 170
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—August 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	85½ to 86½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101 to 101½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	102½ to 103
4 India Enforced Paper ...	75 to 76
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	77 to 78
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1896-9 ...	101 to 103
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	115 to 118
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	115 to 117
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 104
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lm. ...	6½	5½	to 6½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4	to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	144	to 145
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	21	to 22½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953. ...	—	21½	to 22½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½) ...	—	23½	to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	120	to 122
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	137½	to 138½
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	121½	to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	113	to 115
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	107	to 109
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	121½	to 123
Rohilka and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	3½	to 4
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	117½	to 118
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	—	to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	121½	to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	—	to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	19½	to 19¾
Do. do. ...	5	4½	to 4¾
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17½	to 18
Do. Do. ...	15	—	to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	17½	to 18½



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 25.)

- WATERHOUSE**, Lieut.-Colonel J., assistant surveyor-general in charge of Photographic Office, is granted privilege leave, for 2 months and 23 days, from 20th inst.
- GERARD**, Colonel M. G., C.B., 2nd squadron commander 1st Regiment Central Indian Horse, is granted 60 days' privilege leave, from Aug. 15.
- VINING**, Mr. C. E., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for 3 months, in further extension of the furlough previously granted him.
- BUTCHER**, Mr. L. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted three months' language leave, from July 1.
- FISHER**, Mr. F. H., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Aug. 14.
- MACPHERSON**, Hon. W., judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month, from Nov. 18.
- LE FAUCHEUR**—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise Monsieur Le Faucheur as temporarily in charge of the French Consulate at Coconada, vice Monsieur Pernon, deceased.

MILITARY.

- DODGSON**, Lieut. H. L., Liverpool Regiment, officiating wing officer 2nd Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from June 12, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.
- HUDSON**, Lieut. G. G. M., South Wales Borderers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the date of his arrival in India.
- ELLES**, Major E. R., deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, to be assistant quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch, vice Captain P. Maitland, who has been seconded for service with the Boundary Commission, dated July 14.
- GARTSIDE-TIPPING**, Captain R. F., Bengal S.C., squadron officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, vice Major Elles, dated July 11.
- GARRET**, First Class Veterinary - Surgeon F., Army Veterinary Department, to be assistant superintendent horse breeding operations, vice First Class Veterinary-Surgeon J. Anderson, who has vacated that appointment on promotion, dated July 6.
- HALKETT**, Major W. G. C., Bengal S.C., wing commander 30th Bengal Infantry, to be deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, Rindli, vice Major A. J. F. Reid, who has vacated that appointment, dated June 21.
- CHATTERTON**, Major F. W., General List, Infantry, to be commandant Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Major C. J. Daniel, who has resigned that appointment.
- O'CONNOR**, Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. M., Army Remount Department, is transferred to the pension establishment, from April 27.
- REYNOLDS**, Conductor G. A., Commissariat Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

The undermentioned warrant medical officers are transferred to the pension establishment from the dates specified :—

- DEAN**, Honorary Surgeon-Major J. R., June 8.
- BRISCOE**, Honorary Surgeon-Major T., July 16.

HANNAGAN, Honorary Surgeon W. J., July 16.

PRICE, Honorary Surgeon W., July 16.

BUCKLEY, Honorary Surgeon W., August 11.

O'DONOGHUE, First Grade Apothecary T. E.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

SEATON, Lieut.-Colonel W. J., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army, from July 20.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

- SHOUBRIDGE**, Major H. W., to be lieut.-colonel, from July 21.
- BURTON**, Captain and Brevet Major F. C., to be major, from July 11.
- HAWKES**, Captain R. T., to be major, from July 18.
- MILEY**, Captain J. A., to be major, from July 18.
- HOBDAY**, Captain and Brevet Major T. F., to be major, from July 25.
- WILSON**, Captain E. H., to be major, from July 25.
- LYALL**, Mr. D. R., C.S., to be major-commandant of the Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps.
- BOILEAU**, Major L. F., R.E., is reappointed to the Public Works Department as an executive engineer, 2nd grade, and posted to the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.
- PYM**, Mr. F. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Bengal, having overstayed his leave, his name is removed from the P.W. Department List of Engineers, from March 10.
- LACKERSTEEN**—The services of Mr. M. R. Lackersteens, executive engineer, 3rd grade, British Burma, temporarily attached to the establishment under the director-general of railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on the railway extension surveys in that Presidency.
- RAWSON**, Mr. F., deputy examiner, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to that of the Examiner of Provincial Railway Accounts, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

- FITZ HUGH**, Colonel A., C.B., Bengal S.C., commandant 5th Goorkha Regiment (m.c.), for one year.
- SMITH**, Lieut.-Colonel R. M., R.E., director of the Persian Gulf Telegraph (m.c.), for one year.
- MCLEOD**, Surgeon-Major K., M.D., has been granted an extension of furlough (u.p.a.) for 42 days, without pay, by the Secretary of State for India.
- NAPIER**, Major the Hon. G. C., C.I.E., General List, Infantry, superintendent Kaparthala State, Punjab, has been granted an extension of furlough without pay to Nov. 4.
- BROWN**—The leave granted to Sub-Conductor J. H. Brown, Commissariat Department, since pensioned, has been extended to Feb. 7.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 29.)

- WILLIAMS**, Captain E. G., Behar Light Horse, is allowed leave for twelve months in India, on private affairs, from June 1.
- PARGITER**, Mr. F. E., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs and commissioner of the Sunderbuns, is allowed leave for three months, from Aug. 1 next, or subsequent date.
- TOYNBEE**, Mr. G., magistrate and collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave for two months and seven days, from Aug. 19.
- HARE**, Mr. L., officiating magistrate and collector, Jessore, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. Toynbee.
- NEWBERRY**, Mr. N. J., magistrate and collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-eight days, from Aug. 13.
- JONES**, Mr. S. S., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sonthal-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. J. Newberry.
- SAVAGE**, Mr. H., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Mymensingh from July 14, the date he was relieved of his appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of that

district, and is also appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. Wyer.

BEAMES, Mr. H. B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Sonthal-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Bhagulpore, and is posted to the sudder station of that district from date he joined the latter district.

KNYVETT, Mr. A. V., personal assistant to the inspector-general of police, is appointed to be district superintendent of police, Julpigoree, from date he joined his appointment.

FULLERTON—The services of Mr. F. A. Fullerton officiating assistant superintendent of police, Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

TEPPER, Mr. C. W. R., professor in the Presidency College, is appointed to act as a professor in the Dacca College, vice Mr. S. C. Hill, on deputation.

CHRISTIE, Mr. W. B., executive engineer of the Hazaribagh Division, is appointed to be a member of the committee of visitors of the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh, vice Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, transferred.

DUFF-BRUCE, Mr. W., vice-chairman of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, is allowed leave for two months and 13 days, from Aug. 3.

SNEYD, Mr. J. A. P., officiating superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs, is allowed leave for two months from date he may avail himself of it.

VANSALL, Mr. W. P., is appointed to act as superintendent of Customs Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs during the absence on leave of Mr. J. A. P. Sneyd.

GIBBONS, Surgeon J. B., resident physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, acted in addition to his own duties as Professor of Materia Medica and Clinica Medicine, Medical College, and as Medical Inspector of Immigrants, from June 27 to July 5.

PEAK, Surgeon F. S., is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Midnapore during the absence on furlough of Surgeon A. Tomes, from date on which he joined his appointment.

STEWART—The Lieut.-Governor approves the appointment of Mr. Allen C. Stewart to act as Emigration Agent at Calcutta for the colonies of St. Kitts and Nevis.

LE PELLY, Mr. E. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., is granted privilege leave for one month and sixteen days, from 5th proximo.

FINNIMORE, Mr. B. K., is appointed to be executive engineer of the Darjeeling Division during the absence of Mr. W. H. Nightingale from the 13th inst.

MIDDLETON, Mr. C. J. L., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is transferred from the Brahmini-Byturni to the Pooree division.

FROST, Mr. H. F. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Arrah to the Gunduck division.

STEPHEN, Mr. K. H., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Ganduck to the Arrah division.

NIGHTINGALE, Mr. W. H., attached to the Darjeeling division, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer of the Eastern Circle, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. G. A. D. Anley.

MILNE, Mr. W. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Central to the Western Circle.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 18.)

CRAWLEY, Lieut. G. B., 13th B.N.L., to be cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, and to be posted to Jhansi.

CHURCH, Mr. W. T., magistrate and collector, Azamgarh, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as district and sessions judge of Farukhabad during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. C. J. Daniell.

ANTHONY, Mr. M., superintendent, Board's Office, to officiate as assistant secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. W. H. Dawe.

JENNINGS, Surgeon-Major C. B., M.S., to hold civil medical charge of Chakrata, in addition to his own duties, from April 8, vice Surgeon Bolster, ordered to Agra.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., officiating joint magistrate, is transferred from Aligarh to Meerut.

SEGRAVE, Mr. W. H., assistant district superin-

tendent of police, 2nd grade, is transferred from Allahabad to Meerut.

LEAN—The services of Captain W. W. Lean, officiating contonment magistrate, Bareilly, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, from July 7.

MAYNE—LANG—Colonels J. O. Mayne, R.E., and A. M. Lang, R.E., respectively made over and received charge of the office of Chief Engineer Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches and Secretary to Government N.W. Provinces and Oudh, P.W.D. on the 16th inst.

FURLONGHS.

HOLLINGBERRY, Mr. R., deputy collector, Agra, has been granted privilege leave for three months from Aug. 5.

DANIELL, Mr. C. J., district and sessions judge, Farukhabad, has been granted privilege leave for two months and 20 days from July 25.

SANDERS, Mr. J., assistant commissioner, Sultanpur, has been granted privilege leave for one month and 27 days, with effect from Aug. 11.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 25.)

GRAY, Rev. T. D., chaplain of Nagpur, to be honorary chaplain to the Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THOMPSON, Mr. G., inspector of schools, Northern Circle, three months' privilege leave, from 10th proximo.

TEMPLE-WRIGHT, Surgeon-Major R. M.D., received charge of the office of superintendent of the Nagpur Central Jail and of the Meteorological office from Surgeon-Major J. F. Barter, on the 13th current.

WIGHTMAN, Mr. R., head-quarters police inspector, Seoni, is transferred to Nimar, and is directed to proceed with as little delay as possible.

RUTH—On being relieved by Mr. Wrightman, Mr. J. Ruth, head-quarters police inspector, Nimar, is transferred to Seoni.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, July 18.)

CULLODEN—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. R. G. Culloden, assistant collector of customs and superintendent of the Preventive Service, Rangoon, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

WHITE, Mr. E., appraiser, Rangoon Customs Department, is appointed to officiate as assistant collector of customs and superintendent of the Preventive Service, Rangoon, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. G. Culloden.

MACK, Mr. W. E., second master in the High Department of the Rangoon College, is appointed to officiate as teacher of mathematics during the absence on leave of Mr. A. R. Hayes, from June 1.

COX, Mr. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Rangoon Division, is granted eighty-eight days' privilege leave from Aug. 5.

ALGIE, Mr. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., made over, and Mr. H. H. Fox, assistant engineer, 1st grade, received, charge of the Pegu Division on the 11th inst.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, July 17.)

WILLIAMS—During the absence on leave of Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., inspector-general of police, Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., deputy-commissioner, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as inspector-general of police and jails, superintendent of stamps and registration, and commissioner of excise.

MCLEOD, Mr. G. E., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as deputy-commissioner, Darrang, during the absence of Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., or until further orders.

BORAH, Surgeon S. M.B., civil surgeon, Naga Hills, privilege leave for three months, from August 5, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

SHEWAN, Surgeon G. M.B., officiating in medical charge 43rd A.L.L., at Kohima, is, with the consent of the military authorities, appointed to officiate as civil surgeon, Naga Hills, in

addition to his military duties, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon Borah, M.B.

CLANCEY, Mr. D. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, privilege leave for three months, from August 6.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 31.)

MC CARTHY, Mr. S. T., to act as district and sessions judge, Chingleput, during the absence of Mr. J. H. Nelson on leave, or until further orders.

NICHOLSON, Mr. F. A., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. C. Kough, or until further orders.

SMITH, Surgeon-Major J., civil surgeon and superintendent of the jail, Vizagapatam, is appointed for a term of two years to be medical officer, Ootacamund, vice Dr. Farquhar, promoted.

RATTON, Surgeon-Major J. J. L., professor of surgery and clinical surgery, Madras College, to act as Principal, Medical College, during the absence on leave of Brigade-Surgeon J. Keess, or until further orders.

DUNCAN, Mr. D., M.A., D.S.C., third class, to be in the second class, vice Mr. Fortey, retired.

LIARDT, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A., deputy superintendent, Revenue Survey, in charge of the Central Survey Office, Madras, furlough on private affairs in India for two years, from or after September 25.

COX, Mr. J. H. M., deputy director of Revenue Settlement, Madras, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six weeks.

The following reversions and promotions are made:—

PEARS, Mr. S. D., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from July 15.

JOBB, Mr. W., to be executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), from July 15.

HEWITT, Mr. St. John, assistant engineer, 4th grade, employed on the Madras State Railway Surveys, is declared to have passed at Bangalore, on July 17, the Lower Standard Test in Hindustani.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras S.C. with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

LEWIN, Lieut. W. H., 1st Battalion West India Regiment, dated April 11, 1883.

TIGHE, Lieut. M. A., Royal Irish Rifles, dated Oct. 16, 1883.

TAYLOR, Lieut. H. N., Bedfordshire Regiment, dated May 2, 1883.

SULLIVAN, Lieut. R. E., Somersetshire Regiment, dated June 4, 1884.

KINSLEY, Hon. Surgeon P., is transferred to the retired pension list on Rs. 200 per memsem, dated August 1.

PLAYFAIR, Major-General E. M., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, is admitted to the Co.'s allowance, vice General W. C. F. Gosling, deceased, dated June 14.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

ROBERTS, Surgeon-Major W. H., M.D., to be brigade surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon Ross, retired, dated June 16.

PEARCE, Surgeon-Major R. E., to be brigade surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon Farquhar, promoted, dated July 1.

MCINTYRE, Lieut. H. D., S.C., services replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

WILKINS, Surgeon T. J. H., services are placed at the disposal of the Public Department.

THOMAS—With reference to Public Department Notification No. 309 of this date the services of Surgeon G. T. Thomas are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

RICE, Mr. J., to be captain in the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps (Madras Company).

IVATT, Lieut. R. H., is permitted, at his own request, to resign his commission in the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, July 23.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to approve of the Committee of Paymastership, 12th Lancers, being further amended as follows, from July 10, in consequence of Major J. F. Hornby having proceeded on leave of absence:—President: Captain H. S. Richardson. Members: Captain J. H. Learmonth and Lieut. J. H. Ensor. Lieut. Ensor will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

CROZIER—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to approve of Captain B. R. Crozier being appointed president of the Committee of Paymastership of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, vice Major H. P. Law, proceeded to Madras on duty, from June 29. Captain Crozier will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility on the committee.

ELTON, Lieut. A. B., Yorkshire Regiment, who has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

The undermentioned officers who have been appointed probationers for the Madras Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officers (on probation) of the regiments specified against their respective names:—

TOWNSHEND, Lieut. C. V. F., 7th Regiment Madras Infantry—Royal Marine Light Infantry.

DITMAS, Lieut. A. R., 10th Regiment Madras Infantry—1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment.

FRENCH, Lieut. T., 15th Regiment Madras Infantry—2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.

NELSON, Lieut. W., 29th Regiment Madras Infantry—1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

MERCER, Lieut. H. W., 16th Regiment Madras Infantry—1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

BARRY, Lieut. J. F., officiating squadron officer (on probation) 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry—4th Hussars.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUCKLE, Colonel H. G., 2nd in command, to be commandant 28th Madras Infantry, vice Standen, who vacates.

TABUTEAU, Lieut.-Colonel T. R. T., wing commander, to be 2nd in command 28th Madras Infantry, vice Puckle.

GODFREY, Lieut.-Colonel G., General List, Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Tabuteau.

BANBURY, Lieut. W. E., 2nd Battalion Hampshire, and a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 30th Madras Infantry (on probation), dated July 7.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

FARQUHAR, Deputy Surgeon-General W., M.D., to the administrative medical charge H.M.'s Forces, Western District, vice Deputy Surgeon-General Henderson, transferred.

THOMPSON, Surgeon C. M., Indian Medical Department, to do general duty under the orders of the deputy surgeon-general H.M.'s Forces, Eastern District.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

JOHNSON, Brigadier-General A. C., C.B., commanding Eastern District, privilege leave for 60 days, from Aug. 1, to Bangalore, on private affairs.

HASTINGS, Captain E. S., wing officer 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, for 71 days, in extension of the leave granted to him.

KELLY, Captain R. M. B. F., R.A., No. 4 (Heavy) Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, to Bangalore, for three months, from July 15, on private affairs.

SMITH, Veterinary-Surgeon F., to England for six months, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 30.)

HUNTER, Major F. M., C.S.I., first assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-five days from date of departure after the 9th prox.

ASHBY, Lieut. J. S., is appointed to act as second assistant to the political resident at Aden during the absence of Capt. W. P. Kennedy.

BOEVEY, Mr. A. W. Crawley, C.S., delivered over charge of the office of special settlement officer for the settlement of claims to Wanta and Giras in Baroda territory on the 9th inst.

LAWRENCE, Mr. E., assistant collector in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class in the district of Poona.

FRAZER, Mr. S. M., assistant collector in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a magistrate of the second class in the district of Nasik.

WEIR, Mr. J. W. A., assistant collector in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a magistrate of the second class in the district of Poona.

HAMMICK—CANDY—Messrs. S. Hammick and E. T. Candy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on the 15th inst.

WOODBURN, Mr. A. F., C.S., is appointed to act as collector and magistrate of the District of Ahmednagar, district registrar, Ahmednagar, and president of the local board established for that district, in addition to his duties as forest settlement and demarcation officer, Ahmednagar, from the date of the departure of Mr. H. E. Winter, C.S., until relieved by Mr. G. Waddington, C.S.

WINTER, Mr. H. E., C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the District of Khandesh, district registrar and political agent, Khandesh, and president of the local board established for the Khandesh District, during the absence of Mr. W. H. Probert, C.S.

STEWART, Mr. T. H., C.S., to act as commissioner, N.D., during the absence of Mr. G. F. Sheppard, C.S.

BULKLEY, Mr. A. S., to act as survey and settlement commissioner, during the absence of Mr. Stewart.

PETERS, Surgeon-Major C. T., M.B., to be civil surgeon, Bijapur, but to act as civil surgeon, Nasik, as already ordered.

BARRY—The services of Surgeon-Major A. Barry, M.D., have been replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

FERGUSON, Surgeon A. F., M.B., to act as superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, during the absence of Surgeon-Major W. Nolan, M.A., M.D. (Dub).

HAMILTON—HARVEY—Messrs. W. B. Hamilton and W. Harvey respectively delivered over and received charge of the Huzur Treasury, Ahmednagar, on the 20th inst.

PANSE—LAMB—Mr. G. Panse, assistant collector, Khandesh, handed over and Mr. R. A. Lamb, forest settlement officer, Khandesh, received charge of the talukas of Sindkheda, Shripur, and Chopda in that district on the 7th inst.

The following transfers are ordered by the Surgeon-General Her Majesty's Forces in Bombay:—

SOUZA, Apothecary A. S. De, from station hospital, Kirkee, to general duty, Quetta.

MALONEY, Apothecary J. B., from general duty, Poona, to station hospital, Devlali.

PAIZ, Apothecary J. St. A., from general duty, Poona, to station hospital, Kirkee.

DIAS, Apothecary A. X., from general duty, Mhow, to general duty, Quetta.

HENDERSON, Lieut. T. H., 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps from July 13.

FERGUSON—The services of Surgeon A. F. Fer-

guson, M.B., are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

PETERS—The services of Surgeon-Major C. T. Peters, M.B., Indian Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department for appointment to a substantive post.

FURLOUGHS.

WHITWORTH, Mr. G. C., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

ADAMS, Mr. J., architectural executive engineer and surveyor to Government, is allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for six months, from such date in August next as he may avail himself of it.

WARDEN, Mr. F. H., assistant superintendent of police, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, from such date during the current month as he may avail himself of it.

LAFOND, Apothecary, privilege leave for 60 days.

CALDEIRO, Apothecary S.A., medical certificate for 60 days.

BARKER, Assistant Apothecary F. W., privilege leave for 60 days.

BATTY—The furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs granted to Surgeon-Major R. H. Batty, Indian Medical Department, is extended by two days.

PROUDFOOT, Captain A. W., Staff Corps, wing commander, 9th Regiment Bombay N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

GREANY, Surgeon J. P., M.D., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for two months on private affairs.

MACNAUGHTEN, Colonel A. W., Bombay Cavalry (Transport duty, Sind) is allowed leave in India for ninety days on medical certificate from July 12.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, July 31.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ANDERSON, Surgeon A. T., 20th Bombay Infantry, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon Lowdell. This cancels the appointment of Surgeon Quicke, as notified on the 24th inst.

WARD—The appointment of Surgeon-Major Ward to the medical charge of the Purandhar Sanitarium is hereby cancelled. Surgeon-Major Hare will continue in the appointment until April 1 next.

WARTER—The appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Warter, R.H.A., is to have effect from March 21.

BETHALL, Captain E. H., R.E., whose tour of Indian Service has expired, will proceed to England and report himself on arrival to the deputy adjutant general, R.E., Horse Guards.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

HUYSHE, Major D. F., (A-2) R.A., to England for one year, on medical certificate.

BARRIDGE, Major F. J., (F-2) R.A., from July 30 to Oct 31, to Naini Tal, on very urgent private affairs.

MAYNE, Captain R. C. G., 29th Bombay Infantry, to Poona, from July 23 to Oct 31, on private affairs.

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

—o—

MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., from April 10, '85, B. Alban, Lieut. W. G., S.C., Bo.

Archdall, Surg.-Maj. H. M. G., M.

Barnes, Lieut.-Col. O., S.C., from Dec. 12, '84, B.

Barnett, Lieut. R. P. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 21, '85, Bo.

Barry, Surg.-Maj. A. M.D., 6 mos., Bo.

Barton, Col. L. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 7, '84, Bo.

Batten, Lt. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 21, '85, B.

Baylay, Lt.-Col. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, B.

Beaton, Capt. S. B., S.C., 274 dys., from April 1, '85, B.

Beauchamp, Col. G. E. H., Inf., till Jan. 1, '86, M.

Beaumont, Bde.-Surg. T. M.D., 244 dys., M.

Bell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 172 dys., from June 3, '84, Bo.

Bensley, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from July 16, '84, B.

Bergman, Col. C. H., Inf., 1 yr., from Mar. 2, '85, B.

Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. June 25, '85, B.

Blanc, Surg.-Maj. H. J., M.D., 12 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '85, Bo.

Bloomfield, Lt.-Col. A. S.C., 273 dys., from Feb. 27, '85, B.

Blowers, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 15 ms., from Sept. 9, '84, Bo.

Boddam, Col. W. W. S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B.

Boileau, Capt. L. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 22, '85, B.

Boulton, Col. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 10, '84, Bo.

Boustead, Surg.-Maj. R., from April 30, '85, Bo.

Bowie, Lt.-Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '85, M.

Briggs, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., from April 28, '85, M.

Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 12 ms., fr. Sept. 2, '84, Bo.

Browne, Col. C. M., R.E., 1 yr., from Feb. 27, '85, Bo.

Browne, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr., from May 2, '85, Bo.

Browning, Lt. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 21, '85, B.

Burns, Lt. N. A., S.C., 1 yr., from April 10, '85, B.

Burton, Surg. J. A., 15 mos., from Aug. 13, '84, M.

Butler, Lt.-Col. S. E. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '85, M.

Byng, Lt.-Col. T. R., S.C., M.

Carr, Maj. F. S., Inf., fr. June 16, '85, B.

Carter, Maj. T. T., R.E., 1 yr., from Dec. 5, '84, B.

Cayley, Bde. Surg. H., 1 yr. 243 dys., from April 6, '84, B.

Chandra, Surg.-Maj. R. C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, B.

Chaplin, Major A., Inf., 1 yr. 57 dys., fr. Mar. 1, '85, M.

Chapman, Lt.-Col. R. T., Inf., 15 ms., fr. Sept. 24, '84, M.

Chowne, Col. W. C., S.C., 185 dys., from April 17, '85, B.

Church, Col. T. R., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '85, M.

Clare, Maj. A. B., Inf., 14 mos., from Jan. 6, '85, B.

Clarke, Col. W. C., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '85, B.

Collen, Maj. E. H., S.C., 273 dys., fr. Jan. 2, '85, B.

Colston, Brig.-Surg. C. K., 1 yr., from Dec. 5, '84, Bo.

Colvin, Lt. J. R. C., S.C., from May 26, '85, B.

Condon, Surg.-Maj. J. H., 18 mos., from April 20, '84, B.

Connaught, Maj.-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of, 4 mos., from May 26, '85, B.

Conolly, Col. A., S.C., 273 dys., B.

Coussmaker, Maj. M. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '85, Bo.

Cowley, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 18 mos., from May 15, '84, B.

Cox, Col. W. W., Inf., 1 yr. 60 dys., fr. Nov. 20, '84, M.

Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 1 yr. 55 dys., fr. April 1, '84, B.

Cullen, Surg.-Maj. P., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '85, B.

Daunt, Col. J. C., V.C., S.C., 24 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '83, B.

Dawson, Surg. L. R., M.D., 1 yr., from Jan. 27, '85, B.

Dawson, Hon. Surg. R. S., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, M.

Deakin, Surg. C. W. S., 9 mos., from April 1, '85, B.

Dickey, Col. A. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 260 dys., fr. Jan. 1, '84, M.

Dobbie, Lt. H. H., S.C., fr. Aug. 10, '85, B.

Dobbin, Lieut. W. J. K., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, B.

Doveton, Maj. H., R.E., 2 yrs. 11 ms., fr. Dec. 4, '82, Bo.

Durand, Lieut.-Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '84.

Eades, Surg.-Maj. L. E., 18 mos., from April 13, '84, B.

Elliston, Maj. E. C., S.C., 17 mos., fr. June 19, '84, B.

Erskine, Lt.-Col. G. E., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.

Esmonde-White, Sgt.-Maj. H.F., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, M.

Ewing, Lt.-Col. John, S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 20, '84, M.

Fagan, Col. W. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 6, '84, B.

Farrar, Colonel R., S.C., 286 days, fr. May 31, '85, M.

Fawcett, Surg.-Maj. E., 18 mos., from June 3, '84, M.

Fayrer, Lieut. J. O. S., S.C., from Feb. 6, '85, B.

FitzHugh, Col. A. C. B., S.C., fr. Aug. 11, '85, B.

Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 13, '85, B.

Forbes, Lieut. E. L., S.C., fr. Nov. 21, '84, M.

Fordyce, Lt. A. D., S.C., 1 yr. 4 ms., fr. Aug. 19, '84, Bo.

Fraser, Maj. E. A., S.C., 1 yr. 60 dys., fr. Feb. 6, '85, M.

Gellie, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 13, '85, B.

Georges, Lt. T. W. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.

Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., 18 mos., from May 9, '84, B.

Gompertz, Capt. B. T. M., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.

Gordon, Lieut. W. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 6, '85, B.

Graham, Lt.-Col. G. F. L., S.C., 1 yr. 182 days, fr. May 20, '85, B.

Grant, Col. A. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 19, '84, M.

Gray, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., from Feb. 6, '85, Bo.

Greany, Surg. J. P., M.D., 14 ms., from Sept. 9, '84, Bo.

Greenaway, Capt. T., S.C., 16 mos., from July 9, '84, M.

Griffith, Col. C. M., S.C., 1 yr. 49 dys., fr. Feb. 1, '85, Bo.

Griffith, Lt.-Col. J. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 12, '83, Bo.

Hallett, Maj. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '85, B.

Hankin, Col. E. L., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 29, '83, M.

Hazlett, Surg.-Maj. H. J., 1 yr. 14 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '84, M.

Heming, Maj. D., Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 15, '85, M.

Hills, Col. G. S., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, Bo.

Hills, Col. John, R.E., C.B., 2 yrs., fr. My. 28, '85, Bo.

Hingston, Capt. C. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 21, '84, Bo.

Hodgkinson, Lieut. C. C., S.C., 18 ms., fr. March 21, '84, Bo.

Hodgson, Major G. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 6, '85, Bo.

Hogg, Col. A. G. F., S.C., 6 mos., from Feb. 6, '85, Bo.

Holloway, Lieut.-Col. E. G. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 31, '84, M.

Holroyd, Col. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 4, '84, B.

Home, Col. R., C.I.E., R.E., B.

Hooper, Surg.-Maj. W. B., 280 dys., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.

Hope, Capt. T., S.C., 1 yr. 40 dys., from May 22, '85, Bo.
Houston, Bde. Surg. J. M. D., 1 yr., Mar. 27, '85, fr. M.
Howard, Maj. T., R.E., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, B.
Hunt, Col. R. A. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. April 24, '85, Bo.

Jackson, Lieut. J., S.C., 1 yr., from June 15, '85, M.
James, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., from Jan. 2, '85, Bo.
Jameson, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., from April 10, '85, B.
Jeffreys, Col. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 16, '85, B.
Johnstone, Col. J. R. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '84, B.
Jopp, Lt.-Col. K. A., R.E., 1 yr. 41 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '84, M.

Keary, Lieut. H. D.U., C.S., 182 dys., fr. June 1, '85, M.
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., Bo.
Kelly, Surgeon-Major James, 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 12, '84, Bo.
Kerrich, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 22, '85, M.
Ketticwell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, Bo.

Landon, Major A., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '84, B.
Lane, Lt.-Col. C. T., S.C., 217 dys., from April 17, '85, B.
Lauderdale, Maj., the Earl of, S.C., 15ms., fr. Oct. 5, '85, B.
Laughton, Col. D. W., S.C., 1 yr. 153 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '85, M.
Legh, Lieut. P. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '84, Bo.
Le Geyt, Col. P. H., S.C., 1 yr. 7 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '85, Bo.
Little, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, B.
Lockhart, Lt.-Col. W. E., R.A., M.
Lewis, Lt.-Col. R. F., R.A., 1 yr. 19 dys., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.
Lowry, Lieut. W. H., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 20, '85, M.
Luard, Col. F. P., S.C., 1 yr. 180 d., from May 15, '84, B.
Luard, Lt.-Col. C. H., R.E., 1 yr. 311 dys., fr. Feb. 10, '84, B.
Lynch, Capt. J. B., S.C., 91 dys., from April 16, '85, B.

Macaesland, Capt. R. C. S., S.C., 306 dys., fr. Apr. 30, '85, B.
Macbay, Maj. W. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '85, Bo.
Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B.
Macdonald, Col. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 6, '84, B.
MacDougall, Brig.-Surg. H. R. L., 18ms., fr. May 15, '84, Bo.
Macmahon, Lieut. E. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 26, '85, M.
McCloghry, Surg. J., 1 yr., from April 8, '85, Bo.
McGoun, Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.
McNeile, Lt.-Col. C. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 10, '84, B.
Macpherson, Capt. A. K., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 13, '84, M.
Madden, Maj. J. M., 1 yr., from April 10, '85, Bo.
Magrath, Lt.-Col. H. M. S., S.C., 2 yrs., M.
Mahon, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, Bo.
Maitland, Maj. G. T., S.C., 24 dys., from Apr. 27, '83, B.
Maltby, Capt. F. C., S.C., 182 dys., fr. June 15, '85, M.
Marett, Lt.-Col. J. R., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. May 1, '85, B.
Marriott, Lieut. E. L. F., S.C., 6 ms., fr. May 26, '85, Bo.
Marryat, Maj. E. L., R.E., 2 yrs., from June 10, '84, Bo.
Martin, Capt. M. K., S.C., B.
Massy, Surg.-Maj. G., 1 yr. 7 mos., from Apr. 12, '84, B.
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 2 yrs. 6 wks., fr. Aug. 28, '83, Bo.
Merriman, Lt.-Gen. C. J., C.S.I., R.E., 6ms., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.
Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.
Minchin, Lieut. H. D. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '84, Bo.
Moloney, Surg. T., M.D., 1 yr., from July 14, '85, B.
Montagu, Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. 333 dys., fr. Mar. 28, '84, B.
Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 1 year, from Nov. 30, '84, B.
Morse, Lt.-Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 14, '84, Bo.
Muir, Capt. A. M., S.C., 18 mos., from May 6, '84, B.
Muir, Capt. C. W., S.C., 180 dys., B.
Mullins, Maj.-Gen. J., R.E., 1 yr. 262 dys., M.
Murray, Lt.-Col. H. Y., Cav., 1 yr. 294 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '84, B.

Onslow, Maj. F. M., Cav., 18 mos., from Aug. 23, '84, M.
Owen, Lt.-Col. A. G., S.C., 18 mos., from April 11, '84, B.
Owen, Maj. C. A., Cav., from April 1, '85, Bo.

Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M.
Palmer, Col. R. H., S.C., 1 yr. 222 dys., fr. Apr. 16, '84, B.
Peacocke, Surg. J. C. H., Bo.
Pearson, Maj. A. J. R.A., 182 dys., from May 28, '85.
Pemberton, Col. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 30, '85, M.
Phillips, Col. A. M., S.C., 18 mos., from June 9, '85, Bo.
Phillips, Lt. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., from March 21, '85, B.
Pollard, Lieut. W. C., S.C., 18 mos., from May 15, '84, B.
Pollard, Capt. B. H., S.C., 213 dys., fr. Apr. 2, '85, M.

Reeves, Lt.-Col. H. N., S.C., 1 yr., from May 22, '85, Bo.
Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., from April 25, '85, B.
Reilly, Surg. E. W., 182 dys., from May 5, '85, M.
Rennick, Maj. A. de C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '83, B.
Renny, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., Mar. 21, '85, B.
Repton, Lt.-Col. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 25, '84, B.
Rice, Col. H. C. P., S.C., 182 dys., from June 23, '85, B.
Robertson, Maj. D. H., Inf., 243 dys., fr. Apr. 2, '85, B.

Salmon, Maj. W. A., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '84, Bo.
Sanders, Surg.-Maj. E., 245 dys., fr. Apr. 16, '85, B.
Sargeant, Lt.-Col. C. S., S.C., 243 dys., fr. Mar. 27, '85, M.
Seconce, Col. James, S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 14, '84, B.
Seully, Surg.-Maj. J. B.
Sewell, Lt.-Col. H. F. H., S.C., from April 24, '85, M.
Shakespeare, Maj. G. B. J., S.C., from June 20, '85, B.
Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.
Sherriff, Col. J. P., S.C., 1 yr. 74 dys., fr. June 18, '84, B.
Smith, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 51 dys., from Mar. 1, '85, B.
Spearman, Lt.-Col. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '85, B.
Stansfeld, Col. T. W., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 10, '84, M.
Staveley, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 6, '85, Bo.
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. P. R., E., 2 yrs., fr. July 10, '84, B.
Stoddart, Maj. C. H., S.C., 7 mos., from April 2, '85, B.
Stokes, Maj. R., Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 16, '85, M.
Struth, Col. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., from June 1, '85, Bo.
Suffrein, Surg.-Maj. B. T., 1 yr., from May 15, '85, M.
Swanston, Col. N., S.C., 1 yr., from May 4, '85, M.
Szczepanski, Lt.-Col. H. C. A., 18 mos., fr. May 15, '85, B.

Taaffe, Surg. R. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '85, B.
Ternan, Capt. H. J., S.C., Bo.
Thackeray, Col. E. T., V.C., R.E., fr. June 30, '85, B.
Thomas, Lt.-Col. R. M. B., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 1, '85, B.
Thompson, Surg. A. C., Bo.
Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.
Thomson, Lt. D. B., prob. for S.C., 6ms., fr. Apr. 19, '85, Bo.
Trevor, Lt.-Col. F. B., S.C., 182 dys., fr. May 8, '85, M.
Trevor, Lt. Col. G. H., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Mar. 7, '84, M.
Trevor, Lieut. H., S.C., 6 mos., from July, '85, A.
Trotter, Maj. W. F., S.C., 1 yr. 4 mos., fr. Nov. 8, '84, B.
Turnbull, Surg.-Maj. P. S., Bo.

Waller, Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., from May 3, '85, B.
Waller, Col. J. E., Inf., from April 24, '85, B.
Walter, Maj. C. J., S.C., 120 dys., from July 1, '85, B.
Warburton, Surg.-Maj. W. P., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 20, '84, M.
Ward, Lieut.-Col. H. C. E., 14 mos., from Sept. 2, '84, B.

Warden, Surg. C. J. H., 1 yr. 182 d., from May 8, '84, B.
Warden, Col. G. L., S.C., 18 mos., from July 29, '84, Bo.
Watson, Brig.-Surg. G. A., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '84, B.
Wedderburn, Capt. J. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '84, B.
Weldon, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., from Feb. 2, '83, M.
Welman, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 276 dys., fr. May 4, '85, M.
Welsh, Surg.-Maj. J. T., M.D., 3 yrs., fr. Oct. 27, '82, Bo.
Welshman, Lt.-Col. E. W. St. G., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.
Wiggins, Maj. F. E., Inf., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, '85.
Wilkes, Lieut. G. F., S.C., 1 yr. 7 mos., fr. April 13, '84, B.
Williams, Surg.-Maj. A. H., 6 mos., from April 30, '85, B.
Williams, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 27, '85, B.
Wingate, Capt. G., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 8, '85, B.
Withers, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., from May 26, '85, Bo.
Woodbridge, Lt.-Col. De. L. R. F., S.C., 231 ds., fr. Ag. 10, '85, Bo.
Woolley, Capt. T. S. M., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., fr. Sept. 4, '84, B.
Wood, Capt. E. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 6, '85, B.
Wright, Maj.-Gen. T., C.B., S.C., 4 mos., fr. June 9, '85, B.

Young, Capt. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '85, B.
Young, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. July 29, '84, B.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, August 11th; Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, August 9th.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing yesterday, states as follows:—

Recent telegrams from home seem to show that the frontier difficulty is settled, at least for a time. In India, however, no one believes in the permanence of the settlement, and the conviction is strong and general that the crisis has only been postponed, and that Russia will seize the first favourable opportunity to renew her encroachments. The news which has recently been received that she is hurrying on railways and roads from the Tejed to Merv, and from Merv towards the Oxus, points to her determination to strengthen herself for the next forward movement, and to the absolute necessity on our part of not relaxing our efforts to prepare for the inevitable struggle. Lord Dufferin's Government may be trusted not to lose sight of this supreme necessity, and it is fervently to be hoped that the British public will not allow the excitement of the general election or the details of party struggles, to divert attention from matters which are of the greatest moment to our Indian Empire.

The Ameer, if the latest reports be true, is pushing forward his preparations with increased vigour. He is said to have abandoned the design of enlarging the palace at Cabul, and to have devoted the money intended for that purpose, nearly three lakhs of rupees, to military works, including three ammunition depôts and new barracks for 2,000 infantry at Herat. It is also stated that two redoubts are to be erected at Maimana, and a new fort, with a revolving tower, at Tirpul. The *Calcutta Englishman* is responsible for a story which represents the Ameer in a new light that of exceptional humility—namely, that he has posted in the mosques of Cabul notices inviting the prayers of the faithful for the Ameer, Lord Dufferin, and the Vice-Ameer, Abdurrahman.

A rumour, apparently well authenticated, comes from Herat that the Governor has lately shown some discourtesy towards Sir J. Ridgeway. He is said to have taken offence at the refusal of the British Commissioner to supply some money for which he asked. Then, fearing that his behaviour might be reported, he stopped the post from the camp of the Commission, opened some of the letters, and had them translated to him. The Boundary Commission, on the date of the last news, was at the Sangbust frontier. All was quiet.

HE also warmly presses on the Government the necessity of more activity being shown as to maritime defence. Years will be required to perfect the defences, though things are a little better than they were some months ago, when, "had war with Russia broken out, Russian cruisers might have scoured the Indian seas with impunity for some weeks and captured many merchant vessels, thereby dealing a severe blow to the commerce of the country, and what was possible then will continue to be possible till remedial measures are taken. The best means of providing against such an emergency would appear to consist in the revival of the Indian Navy, a project which has been discussed for years, but never carried into effect. The matter is one which especially affects the mercantile community of England and India, and if they are alive to their interests they will lose no time in pressing it upon the attention of the Government." It will be noticed how entirely this view is in accordance with that which we expressed some weeks ago in pointing out the folly of abolishing the Indian Navy.

It is said that the Duke of Connaught is to have the Bombay command, should it not be abolished. The appointment would be popular.

SIR C. M. M'GREGOR succeeds to the command of the Punjab Frontier Field Force. No better selection could have been made.

WE are well pleased to see that the well-known Pundit "A. K." has received some recognition of his arduous and distinguished services. Why not have given him the C.I.E., an order specially instituted to reward services

differing in their nature from those for which the other Orders are considered appropriate rewards?

The Government has conferred the title of Rai Bahadur and a grant in perpetuity of a rent free village in Oude on Pundit Kishen Singh Milwal, an *employé* of the Survey Department, who has probably done more than any living man to increase our knowledge of Thibet, and the story of whose explorations has been published under the initials "A. K.", which are familiar to all geographers.

MANY of the Anglo-Indian journals continue to comment on the facts, not only that Lord Kimberley "left to its operation" the Bengal Tenancy Act, but that he did so in a despatch dated the day before he resigned office, thus precluding his successor from having the chance of expressing an opinion on the subject. It assuredly was "bad form," but we are not aware that any human being had reason to expect "good form," in other words, gentlemanly conduct, from any one member of the late Cabinet. Is it to be supposed that these things are left out of account in the estimate at which influential Natives rate our national character?

THE trade between Singapur and Bangkok has latterly so much increased that it is proposed to run a weekly instead of a fortnightly line of steamers between the two ports.

As might have been expected, the Service papers have a good deal to say against the proposed reorganisation of the Indian Army. It is generally believed that this will take place on the lines laid down by the Commission of 1879, appointed, it will be remembered, by the present Premier while Secretary of State for India. Of that Commission Sir F. Roberts was a member, and his visit to England, on the eve of his nomination as Commander-in-Chief in India, is significant in this connection.

WE have more than once dwelt on the importance of taking the first opportunity to utilise the military spirit of our Native fellow-subjects. For the following remarks on the topic we are indebted to the *Broad Arrow*. We fear there is but too much truth in the remarks, quoted from the *Times of India*, that in England little or nothing is really known of the Native Army:—

Native officers are as a body, a set of brave, loyal, and devoted men, who when in cantonments perform their duties in a quiet, orderly, thorough manner, and when in the field give their lives as freely for England as if they were Englishmen born and bred. They take a pride in their profession, and they are zealous and valuable servants of the State. But when people talk glibly about officerising the Native Army by giving direct commissions to the native aristocracy, they forget one thing. The present system of promoting jemadars and subadars from the ranks, though not perfect, has this advantage. It helps to keep the Native Army contented and hopeful. A Native battalion is like a republic, in which each man has a chance of rising to the top. The Indian Army, as at present constituted, affords an honourable and reasonably adventurous career for the many. The hasty and injudicious reformers would turn it into a hunting-ground for the few. If promotion from the ranks were stopped, the great mass of our Native soldiery would become discontented and hopeless, and we need not dwell on the dangers that would arise from such a deplorable condition of things. The present organisation of the Native Army is wise and politic and not lightly to be disturbed or tampered with. The problem is not how to develop any possible military talent that may be latent in the Indian aristocracy, it is how to make the profession of arms attractive to the warlike races of this country. It is absurd to suppose that this will be done by wholesale throwing open of commissions in the Native Army to the chiefs and gentry of India. There is a certain flashy attractiveness about the idea, but from the very nature and constitution of the Native Army, it is not feasible. To abolish the present system of promotion from the ranks in favour of direct commissions would be a fatal mistake. To give one or two direct commissions in each Native regiment is another thing, and would do no harm, perhaps good. But this ought to be the limit. In fact, in this and in all other matters seriously affecting the Native Army, extreme caution ought to be used. The *Times of India* appropriately remarks, "If those in authority wish to benefit the Indian Army, they are many means of doing so in a quiet way. For instance, give the Victoria Cross to Native soldiers on the same terms as it is granted to their British comrades. This boon would be highly appreciated, for no troops in the world show greater valour in action or are more keenly alive to the legitimate rewards of valour than the Sepoys of the Indian

Army. The number of members of the Order of British India might be increased, and there are other ways of making the service more popular which we have not time to go into now. But we sincerely trust that the nonsense we have felt it our duty to expose will not be taken seriously even in England, where little or nothing is really known about the Native Army. In India, of course, it will only be laughed at."

ON another branch of the same subject the *Army and Navy Gazette* observes:—

It is most essential to its efficiency that the Native Army should be officered by active and comparatively young men; and as in this case it can be done with economy to the State, the matter should be taken up without further delay. The present pensions of £571 after twenty-eight years' service, and £783 after thirty-two years' service, are not sufficient inducement for officers to retire who become entitled to £1,124 after thirty-eight years' service, and who, moreover, have to give up their widow's claim on a pension from Lord Clive's Fund of £114 1s. 3d., should they retire upon the above pensions, instead of holding on for the colonel's allowances. On attaining fifty-two years of age officers are debarred from holding regimental appointments, but can remain on in India, drawing nearly £1,000 a year for doing nothing, until they become entitled to £1,124, so that Government can afford to be generous, and still be on the right side in the matter of economy, to say nothing of efficiency. According to the rules at present in force, Government seem to be doing all they can to induce officers to hold on for the larger pensions. Efficiency, however, is the main point, and no army in the world can be considered efficient that has so many old officers serving in its ranks as there are in the Native Army of India.

THE *Pioneer* tells us that orders have been recently sent home for large quantities of rolling-stock, girders, and material for the Peshin plateau line, and the extension from Shebo to the foot of the Khojak is now being thoroughly surveyed. It appears not improbable that the Amran range will have to be pierced by a tunnel, as the gradients are found to be very steep on both sides. We really "want to know, you know," why these orders were not given, and the necessity for a tunnel found out, long since.

The subjoined, for the reproduction of which space failed us last week, furnishes matter for profitable, if not for agreeable, reflection; it is not the less suggestive that it appears in the "official" *Pioneer*:—

Though, as we have shown before, the Russian statement that the Hazaras and Jamshidis had expressed their willingness to become subjects of the Czar, was in its entirety too preposterous, it may have had a certain substratum of truth. The Hazaras and Jamshidis are for the most part pastoral races, spending the summer with their flocks in the hills, and returning to the plains in the winter. Some of these, as may be seen from the letter of our Correspondent with the Boundary Commission, are to be found in the summer months, sprinkled with their flocks over the hills that form the southern margin of the "debateable" zone, now conceded to Russia. In the winter they return to their homes around Kila-nau, and across the Murghab. It may well be, therefore, that some of these wanderers, who have come in contact with the Russian outposts, and have been told that the pastures upon which their flocks were grazing were now Russian territory, may have expressed their willingness to remain as peaceable subjects of the Czar. Just in the same way those other Hazaras and Jamshidis, near whose villages our Boundary Commission has been encamped, have been full of loyalty to the Amir. Which will prove the more abiding sentiment belongs to the future; but no doubt many of them, returning in winter from their scattered summer grazings to common homes in the plains of the Murghab, will have opportunity to compare notes. The Saruk Turkomans of Panjdeh, it must not be forgotten, also "expressed loyalty to the Czar" in their welcome to the Russians, according to General Komaroff; but the Saruk Turkomans of Panjdeh are already so disgusted with their new masters as to meditate migration southwards *en masse*. The same very natural revulsion of feeling may come over the Hazaras and Jamshidis, and their summer pastures in the new Russian territory may know them no more. As matters stand, however, the wandering habits of these tribes threaten to permanently disturb the projected settlement of the Afghan frontier. With subjects who for six months of the year profess allegiance to the Czar, it would be impossible for the Amir to keep clear of frontier complications; and M. Lessar's ethnographical argument would not long be allowed to rust for want of use. With Hazaras dwelling on Russian territory, it would soon be as clear as daylight to every St. Petersburg politician that the whole of the Hazara-jat from Bala Murghab to Kabul belonged of right to Russia.

THE Ceylon people seem a good deal troubled that it is

Trincomalie, and not Colombo, that the Government proposes to select as a "fortified coaling-station." The *Ceylon Times* urges:—

Surely it is time that public action was taken in this matter, and the Home Government was urged to consider the advisability of making Colombo the chief naval station. The stock of coal which the Imperial Government are anxious to protect is incomparably greater here than at Trincomalie, and we do not suppose a hostile fleet would find the Government article very much superior to that belonging to our merchants in Colombo, particularly if the former was strongly protected and the latter hardly at all.

WE regret to see it stated that cholera prevails in Nipal to an extent which has caused a panic among the people, who, however, seem gladly to avail themselves of the medical aid proffered by the Residency and the Durbar surgeons.

FOR some mails past no very encouraging accounts have been given of the progress of the Sukkur Rohri bridge. We have already pointed out that its existence might make all the difference between abundance and starvation to any considerable force which it may be necessary to throw forward; so long, that is, as we look on the Indus as our base. The adoption of the suggestion of our correspondent, "M. R." in last week's issue, that if Herat be, as is admitted, a base in itself, it is better that it should be one for us than for Russia, and that we should forthwith occupy it, is, all difficulties notwithstanding, probably the true solution of the Afghan difficulty.

THE Kandaharees, while we were holding their town, took à merveille to our rupees; and they are Afghans, who, according to the do-nothing people, hate us. The Heratis are not Afghans, and have no even ostensible reason to "abhor" us. And that they know how to "collar" our rupees, without the least semblance of dislike, the members of the Afghan Boundary Commission know to their cost.

WE excerpt from the *Pioneer* the following remarks, with which we heartily agree:—

In an article entitled "The Governor of Panjdeh" the *Najmul-Akbar* shows how shrewdly Russia estimates the Asiatic mind. Because it is reported that a local headman, one Sarkh Botan, has been appointed Governor of Panjdeh, our esteemed contemporary at once applauds the generous impartiality of victorious Russia. That is exactly what Russia intended that papers like the *Najmul-Akbar* in India, and the gossips of Afghanistan and Persia, should be led to say. Russia has a game to play in Central Asia and Afghanistan, which requires that short-sighted native politicians should be on her side. Panjdeh is not altogether hers even yet, and each new morsel of territory must be carefully buttered before it can be satisfactorily swallowed. When the period of digestion and incorporation with the body of the Russian Empire arrives for Panjdeh, another story will have to be told. In appointing a local headman to the post of nominal governor, for Sarkh Botan is really the slave of any Russian officer who comes that way, General Komaroff only did what was best for the Russian cause. Even as it is, the population can scarcely be prevented from emigrating southwards *en masse*. With a Russian governor nothing would have prevented them; and where would the "ethnographical argument" have been then? Russia must, if she can, play off one party in North-West Afghanistan against the other.

THE latest news from the Boundary Commission shows that the journey to the south of Herat is being quietly made. The heat is reported to be great at the camping grounds in the valley.

It is notified that in the calendar year 1886 54,000 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, namely, 4,500 chests each month. Of these 4,500 chests 2,350 will consist of Patna and 2,150 of Benares opium.

REUTER has received from Teheran, under date August 25, the following items:—

Intelligence from Merv announces that three battalions of Russian infantry, 700 cavalry, and eight guns left that place for Penjdeh at the end of last month.

A letter from Herat states that some houses in that town have been purchased on British account. A sum of £40,000 reached Herat at the end of last month. Four thousand labourers are employed on the fortifications, which are progressing rapidly.

The approaches to the town are being considerably improved, and the construction of the forts has commenced at Kuchan.

THE *Delhi Gazette* hears from Bengal that the indigo prospects are not so good as they were. The heavy rain has checked the growth of the plant, which is small and stunted, and, owing to the lateness of the season, but little improvement can be expected. Owing to the rising of the rivers, some of the concerns have had to cut unripe plant. In Midnapur the plant has also suffered much from the heavy rains. Manufacture is general everywhere, and the vat produce is fair. The accounts from Behar vary according to the quantity of rain that has fallen. In some concerns, where the rain has been heavy, the plant is still backward, and the season is fully three weeks later than usual. In other concerns, which have been favoured with some fine, sunshiny weather, the plant has much improved. It seems doubtful, however, whether the *Khoonties* will be able to grow to any size this season. Manufacture, except in parts of Chumparan, has been everywhere commenced; and though the *biyah* produce is bad, the vat produce is fair. In the north-west heavy rains and floods have caused serious damage to the sewings, and the prospects not being nearly so good as they were a fortnight ago.

THE same paper tells us that one of the great objections of the Thibetans to bringing their produce into the Darjeeling district has attracted the attention of Government, and is likely to be removed. A block of 250 acres of camping and grazing land, in close proximity to the Kalimpong Bazaar, has lately been set apart for the use of these traders, and it can only be hoped that this concession, while it leads to an increase of our import trade, will also materially benefit the export of goods manufactured in the district; of which tea may be named as a not unimportant item.

THE Countess of Dufferin has taken to the study of Hindustani, evidently in order that she might be able to converse with the people, and Native ladies especially, in their own vernacular. "We were going," says the *Liberal*, "to suggest, if Hindustani, why not Bengali? But this would be too much for her Ladyship. The desire itself is noble, and ought to stimulate others in following the example. No doubt Hindustani is the language of the princes of Upper India, and to a Lady in her position the acquirement of that language would be an invaluable gain. We believe this is the first time that the wife of a Viceroy has thought of communicating with the people through their own vernacular. Her condescension is beyond praise, and the political effect of the step will be incalculable. All praise to Lady Dufferin! May her shadow never grow less!

Chit Chat.

JUSTICE is always supposed to be wanting in humour; but there are exceptions. In India an assistant magistrate of Aligarh once delivered the following immortal judgment:—

"Pachua is hereby charged with having, on the 11th January, followed the court on its rising, and while said court was in the act of mounting its buggy, came from behind, and seizing the court's dangling leg, the other foot being on the step, forcibly pulled back the court, frightened the horse, and nearly caused an accident. The reason alleged for this by accused is that he wanted to hear the result of an application of his. The practice by petitioners of pulling the courts by the legs is one which should be discouraged. Accused only says he is a poor man, admitting the truth of the complaint. He is sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment."

HERE, too, is another picture where humour is assuredly not conspicuous for its absence:—

Magistrate to Prosecutor: "Well, sir, what have you to say?"

Prosecutor: "Please, your High Mightiness, the prisoner stole my goose."

Magistrate to Witness: "What have you to say?"

Witness: "Please, your High Mightiness, I saw the prisoner steal the goose."

Magistrate to Prisoner: "And what have you say?"

Prisoner: "Please, your High Mightiness, I did not steal the goose."

Magistrate to Prisoner: "A fortnight's imprisonment for steal-

ing the goose." To Prosecutor: "A fortnight's imprisonment for not looking after your goose." To Witness: "A fortnight's imprisonment for not minding your own business."

It is difficult to say what constitutes beauty in women. The Sandwich Islanders estimate women by their weight. The Chinese require them to have deformed feet and black teeth. A girl must be tattooed sky-blue and wear a nose ring to satisfy a South Sea Islander. African princes require their brides to have their teeth filed like those of a saw; and thus goes the world, the criterion of beauty differing according to latitude and longitude.

THE disputes in Thana in regard to forest rights may or may not be justifiable: but why, oh! why, are the lawyers in the district so anxious in the matter. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*

AT Rangoon there are so many lawyers and so little business that fees have fallen to an enormous extent. Good news for suitors.

A MEMBER of the medical profession in Bengal lately indented for a "moveable screen." This was duly supplied at a cost of Rs. 180 (£18). What he wanted was a "folding screen" (according to the parlance of the P.W.D.), value Rs. 10 (£1); he pleaded that he used the term "moveable" in its common sense. The infuriated official to whom the indent was addressed pleaded (probably with truth) that he knew nothing about common sense, but confined himself to "official" phraseology; but mark the result—over Rs. 200 (£20) "worth of stationery, postage stamps, and official time" was consumed in settling this mighty important event.

INDIA has invented a new pleasure for boys. Get two rams, set them thirty yards apart, with their heads towards each other; then slap their sides, shout, and as they rush along jump upon their backs and grip their wool for dear life. The result may be that both lads are stunned by the concussion, or a piece of horn may, perchance, find its way into some tender part of the human frame. If not, start afresh, and continue operations till the desired result is attained.

A SHEPHERD, finding himself in trouble owing to his propensity for having a "wee drop," bethought himself of the happy expedient of stealing one of the sheep belonging to his former master and inoculating it with small-pox. The revenge was, indeed, terrible!—50 per cent. of the flock were swept away by the foul disease, and of those which survived, the mangy, woolless appearance was fatal to any hope of their ever becoming mutton!

THE world is beginning to find out—very tardily, it must be confessed—that the result of the theoretical cramming for the army is that the country's defenders are rapidly becoming *thinking* instead of *fighting* men. Yet many people love to have it so.

It is stated by a writer in the *Pioneer* that the Eastern Bengal State Railway is allowed to carry goods in competition with the Inland Flotilla Company at less than two-thirds of the actual cost, and to draw on the resources of Government for their losses. This is incredible.

A POONA paper tells a story that a native lad was grazing his cattle in Khandesh, when a panther suddenly appeared and purloined a cow. The brave boy, however, objecting to this act of spoliation, commenced to throw stones at the intruder, who, in turn, became enraged, and, leaving his spoil, seized his assailant. A shepherd in an adjoining field, seeing the boy's danger, ran to his assistance, and, wrapping one hand round with some cloths, thrust it in the jaws of the panther, while with the other he forced the beast to open its mouth and free the captive. This done, he directed the lad to brain the animal with stones till he died! The story has an air of suspicion, but it reads well.

THE *Madras Times* is responsible for the somewhat extraordinary statement that in the Madras Small Cause Court the judge—a native—being at a loss to decide as to the precise amount due to a certain plaintiff, hit upon the happy expedient of deciding the matter by lots! But surely, if justice is to depend upon the cast of a die, the expense of litigation might be saved. Everyone could, in such case, in verily and truth, become his own lawyer.

THE Right Rev. Bishop Sargent has recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his missionary labour in Tinnevely. Though on the shady side of seventy-five he is still hale and hearty. Yet we are told India is the land of death.

In the good old times, when "George the Fourth was King," people had a craze for epitaphs. The fashion has passed—and well it may, if the following sample be considered a fitting tribute to find a place in "God's acre":—

"Beneath this stone old Andrew lies;
Nobody laughs and nobody cries.
Where he's gone, and how he fare,
Nobody knows and nobody cares."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

GLENAVERIL; OR, THE METAMORPHOSES.*

"Somewhere in a lone retreat
Of the Black Forest"

The wife of Glenaveril's Lord chanced to stay awhile with the widow of a Lutheran pastor. The "Countess fair," and "the lone human sister at her side," had a common bond of sympathy,

"The burdened bliss of coming motherhood";
but destiny had singled out for each a far different fate.

"Sister, embrace thy son!" the lady cried,
And held the infant to the mother's breast;
The dying mother, wanly smiling, eyed
Her little orphan. Gratefully she pressed
The hand of Eleanor, and faintly sighed:
"Poor babe! 'Twill be an unwelcome guest
In its dead father's home when I am gone!
My life is ebbing fast. God's will be done!"

But ere yet the sun had set an accident on the mountains had occurred, and

"Glenaveril's body laid
A lifeless horror in the hall!"

The shock to the young wife as, almost lifeless, she fell on the body of her scarce cold husband, was well-nigh fatal, but

"Death's gorged maw has lost its gluttonous zest,"
and yet another infant guest claimed the hospitality of the cottage in the forest.

It had been the wish of the wife of Glenaveril's Lord to take

"Back to the vast domains, whose Lord was now
A cradled infant,"

the two children whom Fate had thus ushered into life with such singularity of circumstance, but a maiden aunt of adamant resolution refused to yield her brother's son to the seductions of wealth and station. The children parted—Ivor grew up on his estates in England, while Emanuel pursued his studies at Stuttgart.

"But o'er the separated friends he still,
His fatherly, tho' distant, watch maintained."

Thus writes the poet of Edelrath, a German man of letters, whom similarity of tastes had linked in harmony of thought with the fated nobleman, whose memory he cherished, and whose nobility of character he admired.

Thus passed thirteen years, till

"Glenaveril's Countess slept
Once more by him whose love her life had wept,"

and Edelrath became sole guardian of the infant Earl. But the hand of Time is ever on the move. Manhood had arrived, and the change of scene is ushered in with a magnificent apostrophe:—

"O, youth! O, childhood! fugitive angels you,
That once gone back to Heaven, return no more!
In vain our hearts invoke you to renew
The joys that followed you; in vain implore
The bounty of a single bead of dew
That perished with you from our paths before
We knew you gone. The only dew that wets
Those pathways now, falls there from vain regrets."

Ivor took his seat as a peer in the House of Lords—a circumstance which enables the poet to give some masterly sketches of the leading members of that august assembly. Glenaveril, too, loved at times to wander to the "other place" where

"Savage foemen fight,
Their barbarous battles all the livelong night,"

and notabilities of the Lower Chamber are portrayed with scathing severity.

But the fray seemed to the youthful Lord of Glenaveril

"One vast display of wasted power and passion
Misapplied!"

and, after a while, quitting England, he bent his steps towards Heidelberg to meet Emanuel, now a graduate in theology in that seat of learning. There, at Ivor's request, they plighted their vows that at the close of the future pastor's studies they would travel the world awhile, but with the strange metamorphosis that

"Thou my name shalt bear,
I thine, and each the other's vesture wear."

The second Book opens with a letter from a fair lady named Cordelia, who proclaims to Emanuel the history of her birth, her fortune, and her aspirations. Its recipient, snapping the links of Fate which had bound the two families together, treats the

missive with scorn; but far otherwise with Ivor, who, fired by the romantic tale which the unknown and unseen correspondent poured forth, agreed that he would indite the reply. After much labour and thought the task was achieved, but on his way to post the carefully-penned response Edelrath comes to the rescue, and, as the latter thought, consigned the toil of hours to the flames. Fate, however, indignant at this interference with her plans, destined that it was the wrong letter which was thus ruthlessly consigned to destruction, and the fatal *billet-doux* winged its flight across the Atlantic.

The scene now changes to the snow-capped crags of Switzerland.

"And down the Needle Rock, loud roaring, crashed
Tumultuously an immense white cloud
Of snow and dust and splintered stones!"

'Twas an Alpine accident, and ere the sun had set death had claimed a victim—the metamorphosed Earl Glenaveril—while the would-be Emanuel Muller lay stretched on a bed of sickness, injured, as 'twas thought, beyond hope. The world knew nought of the strange compact which had been made, and buried the English peer (as they considered him) with all honour and pomp. The "young man," his companion, aroused no sympathy. No earl was he, or titled peer. So Glenaveril lived in the guise of his friend Emanuel; but the accident on the Alps had made a terrible inroad on his constitution—for weeks reason, health, indeed very existence tottered in the balance. But Cordelia, who had learned of his whereabouts, watches his bed of sickness, and nursed

"The long progression
Towards recovery, so uncertain slow
And painful."

Time wore on, and youth, combined with careful nursing and attention, deprives death of a victim. But a new difficulty arose. The girl had poured forth her soul to a lover who had seemed to her a humble student of theology. Her father's wish and her own inclinations had alike prompted her to place her destinies in the keeping of one whom the history of the past had interwoven with the life-being of her own self. He dare not proclaim that he was the Lord of Glenaveril's acres, so he lived on under the guise of deceit. The fraud was pious, but the deed was wrong. One person, and one alone, reaped a reward—the heir to the estate, who succeeded to a possession he owned not, and a coronet which should not have graced his brow. To please, too, a whim on the part of Emanuel—the real Emanuel—the romantic Cordelia had given away the boundless wealth bequeathed her by her father, a merchant prince of commerce, and was now a governess, eating the fruit of daily toil.

But the wanderings of delirium, and the countless *nuances* of life, had revealed to the quick-witted girl the secret which the metamorphosed Glenaveril was striving to conceal, and when

"He gasped, as at her feet he fell,
'Cordelia, I am not Emanuel!'
She smiled, and gently whispered in his ear,
'I knew it, child!' In these four words were spoken
Glenaveril's pardon, which effaced his crime!"

Leaving the couple whom romantic destiny had thus linked with bonds of love, one question still remains, "Who was Glenaveril?" Surmise must afford an answer, which the poet has left enshrouded in doubt, but the inference is unmistakable:—

"The curse of the Glenaverils—violent death!
Seemed, by its last fulfilment, to attest
The dead man's right to that proud tomb, beneath
Whose pompous record now was laid to rest
The embittered life that, from its earliest breath
To its last groan, had never once possessed
Aught by that tomb's unconscious truth proclaimed
As his who there alone was rightly named."

Thus ends Glenaveril's story. That it will be read with interest is certain. The author's reputation, and the position he fills alike in the world of letters as in the ranks of society, will ensure the poem a widespread circle of fame. What, however, will be the verdict of public opinion it is dangerous to predict. There are some fine passages, especially in the first Book—by far the best portion of the work—which bear the impress of the finger of genius, but at every turn the memory unconsciously reverts to the magnificent cantos of "Don Juan," to which "Glenaveril" bears a strong resemblance. It is, perhaps, no slur upon the latter poem to say that the comparison will not rob the noble author of the aforesaid incomparable satire of the laurels which, for more than half a century, have decked the brow of Byron as the greatest poet this nation has ever produced. That Glenaveril is clever, pretty, and at times fired with the inspiration of "a poet's frenzy," cannot be denied, but whether it will live in the memories of the future, or give to the name of the younger Lytton a passport through the portals of immortality, is, perhaps, more than doubtful. Reader, judge for thyself, it is thy privilege—pass thy verdict.

* "Glenaveril; or, the Metamorphoses. A Poem in Six Books. By the Earl of Lytton. London: John Murray. 1885.

NATIONAL REVIEW.*

The article in this number, to which our readers will instinctively turn first, is Professor Vambéry's account of his late visit to this country, and it well repays perusal. Fortune, rather than any political partiality, seems to have thrown the quondam Dervish chiefly among Conservatives; but he expressly disclaims any party feeling. "I shall always side," he says, "with the party which upholds England's banner of civilisation in the East, and does not permit despotic Russia to extend beyond measure."

While in London Vambéry met, among other prominent politicians, the present Secretary of State for India, and it is very satisfactory to learn from so high an authority, not only that Lord Randolph's "views are broad," but that he is "thoroughly conversant with India. . . . I was also greatly struck by his information on the present and recent past of Turkey, Persia, Egypt, and Central Asia. . . . I cannot hesitate in saying that Lord Randolph will prove the best instructed and most active and successful Minister for India."

We have no space left to quote further from this paper, which alone would give prominence to a number in other respects above the average, nor to deal with the other Essays which it contains, except in mentioning that Captain L. Cameron's paper on the Soudan is a careful and thoughtful attempt to show the manner in which a once paying province may be restored to its former state of prosperity.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

GEOGHEGAN—Aug. 20, at Belvoir, county Clare, the wife of Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan, Bombay Cavalry, of a daughter, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

BAGOT—BLAIR—Aug. 20, at Clevedon, George Talbot, son of Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Mary Bagot, to Charlotte Margaret, daughter of the late W. T. Blair, Esq., M.C.S.

BIGNOLD—LUMSDEN—Aug. 25, at Lymptstone, Walter Lloyd Bignold, Lieut. R.N., to Mary Ellen, daughter of the late James Grant Lumsden, Esq., B.C.S.

CURTIS—DANIELL—Aug. 20, at Westbourne Park, Rev. W. Curtis to Elizabeth Granger, widow of the late Major L. C. de Lorentz Daniell, B.S.C.

M'KEWAN—HOWEY—Aug. 27, at Hove, Walter David M'Kewan to Maude Talbot, eldest daughter of Colonel William Howey, Bengal Army.

PRICE—MESSINA—Aug. 24, by H.E. the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples, in the private chapel of his Palace at Naples, Lieutenant Edward N. Price, R.N., to Josephine, second daughter of the late Count Rosario Messina.

SATWELL—FERNIE—Aug. 24, at Paddington, Rev. Dr. Saywell to Caroline Willasey, widow of W. Fernie, C.E., Bengal.

VINES—GREEN—Aug. 25, at Cheltenham, Arthur Vernon Vines to Mary Adelaide, third daughter of General Sir G. W. G. Green, K.C.B., B.S.C.

WARDEN—STILEMAN—Aug. 27, at Wimbledon, Augustus Brooke Warden, of Leinster-square, and of Bombay, to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Richard Stileman, Esq., of Wimbledon.

WELSFORD—WILLOUGHBY—Aug. 25, at Bedford, George F. Welsford, M.B., to Emma Henrietta, third daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby, late Bombay Army.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—Aug. 7, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late George Alexander, M.D., of the H.E.I.C.S.

ATKINSON—Aug. 21, at Kew, Harriet Maria, widow of the late Charles D'Oyley Atkinson, late Bengal Army.

BAKER—Aug. 25, at Weymouth, Colonel Fred. M. Baker, H.E.I.C.S., aged 71.

CREASY—Aug. 18, at Mortlake, Helen M., wife of Edward Creasy, Esq., J.P., of Ceylon.

DOUGLAS—Aug. 23, at Watford, Sir John Douglas, K.C.M.G., late Lieut.-Governor of Ceylon.

FORBES—Aug. 13, at Kensington, Frances Forbes, late Colonel Madras Light Cavalry, aged 77.

HOWELL—Aug. 24, Maria Mary, widow of the late Captain Howell.

ORD—Aug. 20, at Homburg, Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord, G.C.M.G., C.B., late R.E., aged 66.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—August 2, at Ahmednagar, the wife of Captain F. Abbott, 2nd Sind Horse, of a son.

COOPER—August 8, at Malabar Hill, the wife of C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of a son.

HART—August 10, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of W. E. Hart, Esq., of a son.

MACTAGGART—August 6, the wife of H. B. Mactaggart, of a daughter.

PRIESTLEY—August 3, at Kolhapur, the wife of Rev. John J. Priestley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CANDY—VAN HEYTHUYSEN—July 22, at the Old Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. Clifford, M.A., Captain James Molesworth Candy, Bombay Staff Corps, youngest son of the late Major I. Candy, C.S.I., to Amy Mildred, eldest daughter of Colonel H. R. M. Van Heythuysen, late Bombay Staff Corps.

DE BRAE—COXEN—August 4, at Fort Phillour, Punjab, by the Rev. W. Ellison, Chaplain of Jullunder, Victor Edgar de Brae, C.E., to Susie, eldest daughter of the late Redmond Uniacke Coxen, C.E.

HEWETT—GILDER—August 10, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, assisted by the Rev. R. L. Page, and the father of the bride, George Burrowes Hewett, travelling auditor B.B. and C.I. Railway, fourth son of Major General W. S. Hewett, retired Bombay Army, to Georgina Matilda, third daughter of the Rev. Charles Gilder, Holy Trinity Church, Bombay.

DEATHS.

BATTLEBOYE—August 5, at Breach Candy, Navazbai, wife of Fardoonjee Merwanjee Banajee, aged 22 years.

DUMAYNE—August 3, at Middle Colaba, Amelia, Anne, widow of Thomas Dumayne.

FITZPATRICK—July 29, at Hyderabad, Deccan, Edward, the fourth surviving son of the Rev. H. Fitzpatrick, of cholera, aged 13 years.

FOX—August 2, at Madras, Mr. W. E. Fox, late Head Appraiser, Sea Customs House, aged 54 years.

MACCUTCHAN—July 31, at Meerut, Julian Dorrett, eldest son of Robert Arthur MacCutchan, aged 36 years.

MEHTA—August 6, at Khetwady 12th Lane, Awabai, wife of Rustamjee Framjee Mehta, and daughter of Behramjee Bezoonjee Dubash.

SANJANA—August 2, Perambore, Gertrude, the child of Surgeon K. C. Sanjana, Indian Medical Department.

SULLIVAN—July 5, on board the P. and O. s.s. *Gwallior*, at sea, close to Venice, on his way home from India, of fever, Arthur, second son of Colonel Sullivan (late 5th Lancers), aged 33.

WALKER—July 30, at Ahmedabad, suddenly, of acute bronchitis, Annie Amelia Travis (Bunnie), child of J. W. Walker, C.S., and A. C. Walker, aged 3 years.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885-6.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'h.	To Leave Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1885					1885
Serapis ...	9 Sept.	11 Sept.	20 Sept.	24 Sept.	26 Sept.	8 Oct.
Crocodile...	20 Sept.	22 Sept.	1 Oct.	5 Oct.	7 Oct.	19 Oct.
Malabar ...	2 Oct.	—	11 Oct.	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
Jumna.....	11 Oct.	Plym'th 12 Oct.	21 Oct.	25 Oct.	27 Oct.	8 Nov.
Serapis ...	22 Nov.	—	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	7 Dec.	17 Dec.
Crocodile...	3 Dec.	—	12 Dec.	16 Dec.	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
Malabar ...	13 Dec.	Q'ntown 15 Dec.	24 Dec. 1886	28 Dec.	30 Dec.	11 Jan.
Jumna.....	30 Dec. 1886	—	8 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	26 Jan.
Serapis ...	3 Feb.	—	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Crocodile...	14 Feb.	—	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	1 Mar.	13 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'h.
	1885				1885
Serapis	17 Oct.	29 Oct.	31 Oct.	4 Nov.	13 Nov.
Crocodile	28 Oct.	9 Nov.	11 Nov.	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Malabar.....	7 Nov.	19 Nov.	21 Nov.	25 Nov.	4 Dec.
Jumna	18 Nov.	30 Nov.	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.
	1886				1886
Serapis	26 Dec.	7 Jan.	9 Jan.	13 Jan.	22 Jan.
Crocodile	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	4 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	16 Feb.
Jumna	3 Feb.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Serapis	12 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Queen has been pleased to confer on Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., the honour of knighthood. We cordially congratulate Sir Roper on his newly-acquired and well-merited distinction.

* "National Review," for September, 1885. W. H. Allen and Co.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1885.

MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA.

EVERY well-wisher to social progress in India will warmly thank Lady Dufferin for having initiated a fund for providing medical assistance for the women of India, and it is a characteristically gracious act on the part of Her Majesty to have accepted the position of its Patroness. I is just one of those movements, the success of which must be ensured by support from the highest quarters; and the knowledge, that it has the approval of the Empress, is more likely than anything else to overcome prejudice, and to enlist co-operation.

Few English ladies are aware how great is the need of an association of this character. In the largest Indian Stations, the ladies who, as the phrase runs, "go in for Zenana visiting," may be counted on one's fingers. To say that even an approach to anything which can be dignified by the name of intercourse between European and Native ladies takes place would be to use language for the purpose of misleading. Much, therefore, of what it is needful to say may be novel to many an old denizen of India. And it is with a feeling akin to shame that we, and many of our fair readers who, each in her own sphere, might have done somewhat to alleviate the solitude of her native sisters, and, by friendly intercourse, to bring the two nations closer together, must acknowledge this fact.

The *Bombay Gazette* contained, in its issue of July 28, an excellent account of the "Zenana work" going on at Hyderabad in the Deccan. The account may be considered in so far typical that, besides being strictly accurate, as a narrative of the lady doctor's experiences, it pretty nearly represents the condition of affairs in Zenanas in most parts of our own provinces. Mrs. Bielby, M.D., has also written, in the August number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association*, an impressive paper on the absolute necessity of female medical aid. We are indebted to these, among other, sources, for some facts which may well be pondered.

In England it was a kind of revelation when it was discovered that, in law, the masculine so far included the

feminine that ladies could become members of vestries, could sit (and with great profit, too) at School Boards, and that they could actually take a medical (and, as has been proved of late, a musical) Degree. Whether, in the medical line, their advent has been an unmixed advantage, is a point on which opinions may fairly differ, and regarding which opponents may agree to disagree. In any case there is the training, in itself, as at present carried out, revolting in the last degree to any but the strongest minded—to put it mildly—of the ladies, and which has been known to repel even members of the so-called sterner sex. And, where men are available, as in this country, in any number, the question how far it is beneficial to the doctor herself to undergo the indispensable preliminaries to a Degree is an open matter.

But in India there is no alternative, and it is a question of female doctors or none. People who would look at one with a half-incredulous, half-amused, smile, if told that one of their lady friends was about to study medicine in order to practise in England, would loudly praise her self-devotion if told that she proposed practising among ladies in India; and deservedly so. The hospital fees alone are high, but when to these are added, not only the passage to the scene of one's future labours, but compulsory idleness in a strange land until enough of the language has been acquired to enable the doctor to communicate with her patients, it will be admitted that the highest devotion and perseverance must be credited to the fair aspirant—not to mention that a practice is not to be created in a day. Probably a year or two more would be needed, and we think Mrs. Bielby right in advising those only to go out who can rely on "a certain salary for the first two or three years, with a sufficient sum to cover the necessary expenses of going to India."

Now, all this being surmounted, who and what are her patients? Mrs. Bielby shall tell us in her own words:—

When the upper-class Indian ladies are ill or in suffering they are left to the mercy of the ignorant and superstitious Dhais. These women (Dhaies) have had no medical teaching; they are totally ignorant of what they profess to do. The only claim they have to treat their fellow-women is due to the fact that they belong to a certain class, whose fables, charms, and nostrums have been handed down from generation to generation for hundreds of years. I do not mean to say for a moment that all these women are essentially bad; but what I do maintain is, they are as ignorant of medical knowledge as a child who is just beginning to learn to read. Sometimes a medical man, either English or Indian, is allowed to see a Zenana lady, and prescribe for her. This is rarely done, and then only when the life of the patient is in great danger. Under no circumstances would he be allowed to make an internal examination. I have often been told by the Zenana ladies, "Oh yes; we have seen the doctor." But what does that mean? Why, only this, that behind a curtain the doctor has been allowed to ask the patient or her friends questions, and through the curtain feel her pulse!

Under such circumstances, and with women in such a social condition, is not the need of thoroughly qualified women beyond words to express?

Forty millions of women are thus left—with few exceptions, as Bombay, Madras, Amritsur, and a few other large cities—to live or die as best they may. Thousands die because they cannot have the most ordinary medical care. The need of duly qualified medical women for the women of India cannot be exaggerated.

Why, then, is not the call, on the Indian side, for medical women much louder? This can be answered in many ways. To begin with, Indian ladies are not likely to know, as yet, of the existence of such persons; and, were it otherwise, "for an Indian lady to come out of her home, and tell her wrongs to the outside world, would," says Mrs. Bielby, "be to disgrace herself. . . . When they feel their need the most, they have to bear it with a passive despair. They are quite dependent on Indian gentlemen, and on us Englishwomen, who know what they need, to make their wants known."

Moreover, there is the everlasting "Dustoor," the

"what-was-good-enough-for-my-mother-is-good-enough-for-me," feeling. And this is naturally fostered by those who benefit by it. The Dhaies are not going to give up without a struggle (why should they?), and the strength of their hold over the ladies is not to be under-estimated.

It is (continues the article from which we have already quoted) to the interests of these women to keep learning and enlightenment out of the Zenanas. In many cases this is easy enough; for as yet there are so few qualified lady doctors in India. But where there is such a lady, the Dhaies work on the fears, superstitions, and desire of the suffering woman and her distracted friends not to leave the customs of their forefathers; so that often when the qualified doctor arrives, it is to find the patient dead or dying. If she dies after the stranger has been called in, the Dhai does not fail to impress upon the friends of the poor woman it was because *her* advice was disregarded; therefore the curse has fallen.

The Zenana ladies are told by these women of the awful curses that will fall upon them *for ever* if they consent to consult a stranger—stranger in nation and religion. Stories without end are told of the tortures others have had to suffer who have so far gone from the customs of their forefathers. We, with our Western civilisation, and with our means of communication with each other, and all the world, may smile at all this; but we must remember these Indian women are not so fortunate. They have no means of refuting what is told them. I never found that the Indian gentlemen were averse to having a qualified lady to attend the ladies of their Zenanas; but where there was opposition it came from the ladies themselves.

So much for the necessity, and the difficulty of bringing supply and demand together. Once bring the "medical woman" face to face with her patient, and it would seem plain-sailing enough. The Doctor's help is gratefully acknowledged, and herself, we have no doubt, liberally remunerated. We will give next week an interesting sketch of the experiences of the fair correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, as it is crowded out of this number.

It is the aim of the Association founded by Lady Dufferin to provide medical women for hospital wards and families, to found scholarships for women students, and to supply trained nurses and midwives for hospitals and private houses. The Executive Committee consists of a small central Committee working under the presidency of Lady Dufferin. A fund has been already started, and the Maharajas of Ulwar, Rutlam, and Cashmere are among those who have promised support and sympathy. Lady Dufferin has expressed her desire to work in concert with the National Indian Association. An untold amount of good may be expected from an organisation started under such influential direction; one which, we may add, deserves, and will doubtless receive, the support of many a former Mem Sahib.

HONOURS FOR THE SOUDAN OPERATIONS.

At last the "*Soudan Gazette*" is out. In submitting his final report, dated Cairo, June 15, Lord Wolseley thus refers to the services of the Indian Contingent, not very warmly, it seems to us, considering that, in proportion to their numbers, they had more than their share of the fighting, and certainly far more than their share of the dirty work:—

"The Indian contingent, under Brigadier-General Hudson, C.B., showed high, soldier-like qualities, and was of the utmost value in the operations round Suakin."

Among the officers specially mentioned for good service are the following members of the Contingent:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Brigadier-General J. Hudson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.
9th Bengal Cavalry.—Colonel A. P. Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps;
Major D. H. Robertson, Indian Army; Ressaldar Hakm Singh.
15th Sikhs.—Colonel G. R. Hennessy, Bengal Staff Corps;
Major D. W. Inglis, Indian Army; Captain H. A. Abbott, Bengal Staff Corps; Subadar Goordit Singh.
17th Bengal Native Infantry.—Captain T. E. Spencer, Bengal Staff Corps.
28th Bombay Native Infantry.—Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Singleton, Bombay Staff Corps; Captain R. E. D. Reilly, Bombay Staff Corps; Subadar Rama Kurrikur.
Bengal Staff Corps.—Brevet Major Norman Stewart, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Walcott, Bombay Infantry, Principal Commissariat Officer; Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Thornton, M.B., Indian Medical Staff, Principal Medical Officer; Lieut.-Colonel S.

Beckett, Bengal Staff Corps, Director of Transport; Major E. H. H. Collen, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Military Secretary; Major G. R. J. Shakespear, Bengal Staff Corps, Director of Transport.

The following honours, on which we warmly congratulate the recipients, have been conferred in consequence of Lord Wolseley's report:—

To be K.C.B.—Colonel J. Hudson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.
To be C.B.—Colonels A. P. Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps; G. R. Hennessy, Bengal Staff Corps; F. C. Singleton, Bombay Staff Corps; E. S. Walcott, Bombay Infantry; Stephen Beckett, Bengal Staff Corps; Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Thornton, M.B., Bengal Medical Department.

Brevet.—To be Lieut.-Colonels.—Major G. R. J. Shakespear, Bengal Staff Corps; Major D. H. Robertson, Bengal Infantry; Captain and Brevet Major N. R. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps; Major E. H. H. Collen, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Majors.—Captain T. E. Spencer, Bengal Staff Corps; Captain H. A. Abbott, Bengal Staff Corps; Captain R. E. D. Reilly, Bengal Staff Corps.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. R. McG. Stewart, R.A., Bde.-Surg. J. H. Thornton, I.M.D.

Madras Estab.—Maj. J. G. Proudfoot, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. W. Nolan, M.D., I.M.D.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—N. A. Garstin, W. Harvey, H. W. Warden, P. Donaldson, R. Burgess, F. A. Chichester.

Madras Estab.—J. W. Randall.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. C. J. Walter, S.C., fifteen days; Col. W. R. M. Holroyd, S.C., forty-five days.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. F. H. Sewell, S.C., 188 days.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. L. F. Marriott, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. Elliot, six months' s.c.; E. S. Bellasis, six months' s.c.; W. J. S. Mackenzie, one week extry. and to return; J. A. Innes, one week furlough and to return; C. J. Lyall (Cov.), four and a-half months' furlough; Surg. D. W. D. Comins, six months' furlough; J. Louis, six weeks extry.; H. F. Campbell, five weeks' furlough and to return; T. D. Beighton (Cov.), one month's furlough.

Madras Estab.—D. F. Carmichael (Cov.), extry. to Feb. 3, 1886; A. Monro, sixteen days' extry. and to return.

Bombay Estab.—J. McL. Campbell (Cov.), one month's extry.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. G. Strahan, R.E., Surg. C. J. H. Warden, M.D., Capt. A. M. Muir, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Capt. T. Greenaway, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. D. B. Thomson, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. J. Moorhead, F. J. Marsden, C. E. Gael, W. J. B. Mackenzie, J. A. Innes, C. E. Gouldsbury, F. D'O. Bullock (Cov.), W. Harvey, M. T. Beatts, R. G. Hodson, H. F. Campbell, W. Millie, J. B. Bell.

Madras Estab.—J. W. Martin, R. C. Chapman, A. Monro, E. Turner (Cov.).

THE following candidates for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service were successful at the competitive examination held on the 11th inst., when twenty-two candidates (of whom twenty-one were reported qualified), competed for eight appointments:—1. H. R. Woolbert, 3,208; 2. G. H. Baker, 3,005; 3. T. Grainger, 2,915; 4. A. R. Edwards, 2,830; 5. J. M. Cadell, 2,827; 6. A. C. Younan, 2,825; 7. J. R. Adie, 2,822; 8. A. W. Alcock, 2,760.

THE *Statesman* has the following:—"A few days ago a vakil, being willing to marry his daughter to a student of the fourth-year's class, college department, went to his house, and, after asking him some social questions, he asked him to fetch paper, pen, and ink. These being supplied, he gave him two question-papers, one on philosophy and the other on English. The student, seeing that he had to undergo an examination, at once refused to marry his daughter or answer the questions, on which the vakil Baboo, being very indignant, went away.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 23, Clan Drummond (s), Calcutta; Indus (s), Bombay; City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta.—25, Strathearn, Calcutta.—26, Bedouin (s), Kurrachee.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 24, Cathay (s), London; Orion (s), Trieste.—28, Henzada (s), London; Clan Buchanan (s), Clyde; Liddington (s), Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 25, Counsellor (s), Liverpool; City of Calcutta (s), Clyde.—27, Nuddea (s), Calcutta.—28, Yeoman (s), Madras; Clan Matheson (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Aug. 25, Goorkha (s), London.—27, Navarino (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 23, Clan Gordon (s), Bombay; Frankeston, Calcutta; Elginshire (s), Madras.—24, Cantra, Bombay.—25, Thames (s), Bombay; Coromandel (s), Calcutta.—27, Shannon (s), Calcutta.—28, Sahara (s), Bombay; Clare (s), Kurrachee; Avocet (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 27, Zambesi (s).

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 24, Columba, London.—25, Clan Sinclair (s), Marseilles.—26, Arabia (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Sept. 2; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Sept. 10; from Brindisi, Sept. 14.

For Bombay: Mrs. Hill, Mr. Raleigh, Mr. Howell, Mrs. Prid, Miss Whitehead, Mr. C. Moore, Mr. James Cables, Mr. H. Cale, Mr. J. Luoney, Mr. Primrose, Mr. E. Rose, Colonel Rogers, V.C., Mrs. Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. Keene, Mr. J. W. Anderson, Mr. C. E. Gael, Mr. La Grua, Mr. Read, Major Beaver, Mr. G. Man, Miss O'Shea. *From Venice*: Mr. H. Cox, Miss Hhouzaggree. *From Brindisi*: Colonel H. M. Stanley Clarke, Mr. F. N. Wright, Mr. H. J. London, Mr. J. W. H. Sandell, Mr. W. F. Chrystal, Surgeon-Major J. Davidson, Major J. G. Stone, Colonel C. A. Munro, Mr. A. R. Bulman, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Spedding, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kelleher, Mr. G. Mansom, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. G. W. Goddard.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Lieut. and Mrs. Mantell.

For Malta: Brigade-Surgeon Colahen.

For Suez: Mrs. M. Graham.

For Aden: Mr. J. T. Last.

For Port Said: Major Besant.

S.s. *Indus*, from London, Sept. 9; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Sept. 17; from Brindisi, Sept. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Phipps Lincke, Mr. H. Harraden, Mr. W. Spink, Mr. Gapwell, Mrs. Rattray, Mr. C. Little, Mrs. Meadows and two children, Mr. H. Hooper, Mr. E. H. Hayes, Rev. C. H. Reynolds.

For Madras: Mr. E. Thurston, Mrs. A. Wright and child, Miss Wright, Mrs. Brennan.

For Bombay: Mr. B. Pyrke, Mrs. Brockman and two children, Deputy Surgeon-General Dallas and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. R. E. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Keene, Mr. W. Bell, Mr. T. W. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wilson, Major Heavyside, Mr. J. Cummings, Mr. T. Dunn, Mr. W. G. Porthouse, Mr. Keane. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Verner, Mr. J. Bristed, Miss Bristed, Mr. R. T. and Mrs. Keene, Mr. A. Leventhorpe, Mr. W. Duthoit, Mr. Spooner, Mr. T. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Roden, Mr. A. Christie, Mr. R. D. Percival, Mr. A. Morse, Mr. E. S. Carr, Mr. L. Bergler, Colonel Homes. *From Venice*: Mr. W. Woodman.

For Suez: Mrs. Joynt and three children, Capt. Lindley.

For Malta: Mr. C. E. Rolt.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Reeves.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. Carver.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Sept. 24; from Brindisi, Sept. 28.

For Bombay: Colonel A. E. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Douglas, Mr. A. Butter, Mr. W. Bull, Mrs. Marsh and child, Miss Greenfield, Miss Falconer, Miss Bolton, Mr. Wyatt, Miss Levinge, Mr. J. Phipps, Mr. J. R. Ellerman. *From Venice*: Colonel and Miss Phillips, Mr. C. P. Bird, Mrs. Grierson, Mr. J. H. Thomson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crawley, Mr. Cotton, Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Kilgour and child, Colonel Lindsay, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Mr. Lawrie and child, Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, Mr. R. M. Waller, Colonel and Mrs. Home, Miss Child, Mr. H. Howey, Mr. C. J. Daniell, Mr. W. McHutchin, Mr. R. Greaves, Rev. T. C. Shepherd, Mr. A. G. Hobart Hampden, Mr. E. Greaves, Mr. A. L. Saunders.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Wilson, Mr. W. R. Collyer, Major Riddell, Capt. Cunningham, Capt. Hughes, Colonel Maitland. *From Venice*: Mr. R. Buckland.

For Port Said: Mrs. Chapman.

For Suez: Mr. W. S. Ferguson, Major Pocklington, Capt. Lord C Pratt.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Bombay: Dr. K. McLeod, Mrs. Merewether, Mr. H. Friedheim, Mr. A. M. Archibald, Mr. E. J. Alexander, Mr. J. A. C. Skinner, Mr. F. A. Griffiths, Dr. and Mrs. Brooke and children, Mr. Myhill, Miss Mathers, Mr. Parr, Mr. W. J. Murray, Mr. Wellard. *From Venice*: Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, Sirc C. and Lady Petheram, Mr. Vining and two daughters, Mr. J. G. Rennie, Mr. C. P. Casperiz and friend, Major and

Mrs. Gunthorpe, Mr. C. W. Whish. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. L. Thomas Mr. and Mrs. Millett, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Conolly, Mr. J. M. Lintock, Mr. Woodman, Mr. E. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Bushby, Mr. T. D. La Touche, Mr. H. L. Harrison, Mr. Gammi, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bruce and child, Colonel Trevor, Mr. G. Anley, Major Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Murray, Mr. C. H. Hill, Mrs. Bulman and child, Miss Bulman, Capt. E. Lewis, Colonel Horsford, Mr. J. W. Guthrie, Mr. McMeekin, Mrs. H. J. McGeorge, Miss McGeorge, Mr. L. P. Pugh, Mr. F. W. Dibble, Mr. D. Banerji, Hon. D. and Mrs. Straight, Surgeon-Major Gardner, Mr. Thomson, Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. O'Donnell, Mr. W. Tyrrell, Mr. E. Sealy.

For Port Said: Mr. Brayshaw.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Billing, Mr. C. F. Worsley, Mr. and Mrs. Englebright, Mrs. Oldham and child, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Mr. Phelps, jun., Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. A. C. Tute, Miss Springett, Mr. J. W. Dougherty, Mr. J. H. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. C. McLean, Mr. J. M. Coode, Mr. A. J. L. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Robinson and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Cross. *From Venice*: Mrs. Eck, Mrs. Delias. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson.

For Madras: Mr. L. Duncan and child, Mrs. Drake-Brockman and two children, Miss Annesley, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and two children, Mr S. B. Murray, Mr. Knowles, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Ritter.

For Colombo: Mrs. Clive and three children, Lieut.-Colonel Clive.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, from Liverpool, Sept. 20.

For Colombo: Miss Ethel Watt, Rev. S. Coles, Rev. and Mrs. Jones. For Madras: Miss Ainslie, Miss Bassoe, Miss Graham, Miss Anstey, Miss Bird, Miss Lynn, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Rev. T. Walker, Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, Mr. G. Proctor Carless, Rev. and Mrs. Fennimore.

For Calcutta: Miss Collison, Miss Harding, Miss Valpy, Mr. and Mrs. Manisty, Miss Wright, Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Miller, Rev. T. F. Rabathan, Rev. C. H. Bradburn, Mr. and Mrs. Brasher and infant, Rev. A. E. Day.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, from Liverpool, Oct. 10.

For Colombo: Mr. Gubbins.

For Madras: Mrs. K. Nicholson and child, Mrs. Duncan and child, Miss Cooper.

For Calcutta: Mr. S. Powell.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nerbudda*, to sail Sept. 2.

For Madras: Rev. J. E. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Pauline Root, Mrs. Evans, Mr. D. S. Herrick.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. MacBean, Mr. James Farrer.

For Colombo: Mr. Layard.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Sept. 16.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Gordon, Surgeon F. R. and Mrs. Swaine and child.

For Madras: Major V. C. Fisher, Misses R. and J. Mergli.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Gwalior*, Capt. P. Harris, Aug. 10.

From London: Lieut. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Jolly, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wingate, Lieut. J. W. Brown, Mr. Alladin Somjee.

From Venice: Colonel and Mrs. J. Biddulph, Mr. S. Reid.

From Brindisi: Mr. R. Stell, Mr. R. Amos, Mr. H. Adamson, Colonel R. M. Clifford, Mr. R. S. Henderson, Mr. H. T. Maquire, Mr. B. H. Blacker, Mr. Poole, Major Oldham, Mr. J. Jehangier, Mr. D. C. Shroff. From Suez: Lieut. R. de V. Pouthien.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Aug. 29.

From Bombay: Mr. F. A. H. Elliott, Mr. L. R. Roberts, Mr. R. S. Hardy, Capt. A. Russell, Mr. A. S. Thomson, Mr. E. de S. Williams, Mr. J. R. Wells, Mr. Duff Bruce, Mr. W. A. Browne, Mr. A. B. Magor, Mr. A. W. Turner, Mr. R. Collard, Mr. L. Crawford, Mr. W. Forrester, General W. T. Hancock, Mr. G. B. Reid, Mr. J. Ivens, Hon. J. Naylor, Major Clark, Mr. G. Thompson, Capt. Losack, Colonel Jenkins, Mr. Ashurst, Mr. and Mrs. Higham, Mr. H. A. Martin, Colonel Kynwell, Mr. J. Rennie, Madame Benteable, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. F. R. Johnston, Capt. Saunders, Mr. Palmerini.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, left Liverpool, Aug. 29.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Van Cuylenberg, Mrs. Pearse, Mr. William Gray, Mr. E. Thomasz.

For Madras: Mrs. Baims, two children and nurse, Rev. W. P. Swatz.

For Calcutta: Mrs. W. T. Reid and child.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Malwa*, sailing on Aug. 18.

For Brindisi: Rev. W. Ellison, Mr. A. Turner, Mr. H. J. Nemberry, Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Hon. Justice Beverley, Miss Beverley, Mr. F. Wyr.

For Marseilles: Mr. Horace Bell, Mr. J. J. Guise, Lieut. E. U. Marrett.

For Venice: Lieut.-General Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts, Miss Roberts, Miss Roberts' maid and Miss Pryde.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 1.)

POLDEN, Surgeon R. J., M.B., officiating medical officer 30th Bengal Infantry, is appointed temporarily to act as medical officer, Punjab Northern State Railway, vice Surgeon S. Little.

FINN—The Secretary of State for India has appointed the Rev. A. H. Finn to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

BLATHWAYT, Mr. G. W., is appointed to be head master of the Mayo College at Ajmere from June 15.

The following transfers are ordered :—

OLDHAM, Major F. G., R.E., examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is appointed examiner of Public Works Accounts, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

GRIERSON, Lieut.-Colonel J., B.S.C., examiner of Public Works Accounts, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

HAROLD, Mr. C. C., examiner of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, is attached to the office of the examiner of Public Works Accounts, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, as a temporary arrangement.

WILSON, Mr. A., officiating examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is appointed examiner of Telegraph Accounts of the Sind-Peshin and Bolan State Railways.

WARDE—The services of Mr. C. P. Warde, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, temporarily attached to the establishment under the Director-General of Railways, are replaced, in the interests of the public service, at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

WALKER, Mr. G. H. D., examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam, is granted furlough out of India for one year.

The following transfers are ordered :—

WILLIAMS, Mr. R. K., from the charge of the Accounts of the State Railways in the Central Provinces, to that of the Guaranteed Railways Accounts, Lahore.

BRAND, Mr. W. H., from the charge of the Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, to that of the Accounts of the State Railways in the Central Provinces.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

PRIOR, Lieut. W., Dorsetshire Regiment, wing officer 13th Bengal Infantry, May 31, 1885.

DILLON, Lieut. G. F. H., Suffolk Regiment, wing officer 26th Bengal Infantry, May 25, 1884.

WAGE, Captain E. C., R.A., to be commandant No. 4 Mountain Battery, vice Captain W. M. Campbell, R.A., who has vacated that appointment, dated July 16.

MCMAHON, Lieut. A. H., Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Sikh Infantry, on probation, from July 14.

WARD, Colonel H. C. E., Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted an extension of furlough (m.c.) for two months by the Secretary of State for India.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the classes of persons now enlisted and attested for H.M.'s Indian Forces under the said Act shall in future be enlisted and attested under the Indian Articles of War for the time being.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

MITFORD, Lieut.-Colonel R. C. W., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from July 25.

SWINHOE, Lieut.-Colonel C., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from July 27.

FAGAN, Colonel W. T., Bengal Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance from July 28.

TOTTENHAM, Colonel H. L. A., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from September 30, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

NORTON, Lieut. C. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is promoted to assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., with effect from April 8.

JONES, Mr. R. D. P., 1st grade officer, Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.) for six months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, July 27.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

WILLOCK, Major G. W., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, squadron commander, to be second in command, vice Cracroft, retired, dated July 20.

MORRIS, Major G. T., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Willock, and to continue seconded for service on the staff, dated July 20.

MACLAREN, Surgeon J. F., 15th Sikhs, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon D. B. Spencer.

SYKES, Surgeon W. A., 17th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical of the regiment, vice Surgeon J. F. MacLaren, from June 4.

PHILLOTT, Lieut. D. C., South Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 28th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated July 8.

GARTSIDE-TIPPING, Captain R., 1st Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-General, Peshawar District, vice Major Elles, appointed assistant quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch, dated July 11.

CREALOCK, Colonel J. N., C.B., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on July 21, on completion of five years' service in command of the battalion; he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

The candidates named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standards :—

LUKIS, Surgeon C. P., Indian Medical Service, high proficiency in Persian.

NANDI, Surgeon S. C., Indian Medical Service, higher standard in Sanskrit.

MUMLINS, Lieut. W. B., Norfolk Regiment, probationer Staff Corps, higher standard in Hindustani.

The undermentioned candidate passed the examination in Punjabi on July 10 :—

MOORE-LANE, Lieut. W., R.A.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

LEGGE, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. H., 9th Lancers, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

MCMANIS, Colonel E. J., Bengal Infantry, to Simla on private affairs, from June 22 to Oct. 15.

REID, Major A. J. F., 29th Infantry, to Naini Tal, on medical certificate, from June 8 to Oct. 7.

DENNIS, Mr. E. A., examiner of accounts, attached to the Military Works Branch, is granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for twelve months.

JOHNSTON, Mr. W. P., superintendent, 4th grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, from July 9.

KEEGAN, Surgeon-Major D. F., M.D., residency surgeon, Indore, and civil administrative medical officer for Central India, is granted three months' privilege leave from Aug. 11.

WHITEWAY, Mr. R. S., C.S., settlement officer, Ajmere-Merwara, is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days, from Aug. 31,

(Head Quarters, Simla, July 31.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

DUN, Lieut. P. E., 8th Bengal Infantry, wing officer, to be adjutant, dated May 23, 1884.

PHILLOTT, Lieut. D. C., 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, supernumery on the establishment, to be wing officer 28th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice Barrow, promoted.

BLOOD, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel B., R.E., on being relieved of his duties in the Military Works Department, is posted to the Bengal Sappers and Miners, and appointed superintendent of park and field train, and second in command.

BERESFORD, Captain J. C. M., R.E., on the expiration of the leave granted him to study the native languages, is transferred from the Bareilly to the Agra Division, Military Works.

STONE—On appointment to the Military Works Department, Lieut. G. A. S. Stone, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Umballa Division.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed :—

CHERRY—Lahore Divisional Order, dated June 27, appointing Major H. A. Cherry, officiating assistant adjutant-general, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general in addition to his other duties, vice Major Trench, transferred to the Sirhind Division, from 22nd idem.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

WINGATE, Lieut. A. W. S., Royal Warwickshire Regiment (wing officer, on probation, 43rd Assam Light Infantry), to Calcutta from May 15 to October 15, to study the native languages.

MINTO, Colonel J. C., 16th Lucknow Regiment (Bengal Staff Corps), to Simla, on private affairs, from August 17 to October 15.

JENKINS, Colonel C. V., Bengal Staff Corps, to Calcutta, on private affairs, from July 20 to Jan. 20, 1886.

CALLANDER, Colonel A., Bengal Staff Corps, to Simla and Darjeeling, on medical certificate, from July 10, or date of availing himself of it, to Jan. 7, 1886.

VYVYAN, Major B. G., 7th Bengal Infantry (General List Infantry), to Naini Tal, on private affairs, from August 6 to November 4.

ATKINSON, Lieut. F. G., 13th Bengal Lancers (Bengal Staff Corps), to Darjeeling, on private affairs, from Aug. 17 to Oct. 15.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, August 5.)

WILKINSON, Major A. R., district superintendent of police, Nuddea, is appointed to act as deputy inspector-general of police, during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel W. L. N. Knyvett.

BARNARD, Mr. A. B., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the Gurjhat Mehals Police, Cuttack, is appointed to have temporary charge of district police, Balasore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. W. S. Cox.

PATCH, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, Cuttack, is appointed to have temporary change of the Gurjhat Mehals Police, in addition to his other duties.

BOOTH, Mr. W., Principal, Dacca College, is appointed, sub pro tem., to Class III. of the Bengal Educational Service, from May 1, vice Dr. G. Watt, on deputation.

EDWARDS, Mr. A. C., Principal, Rajshahye College, is appointed to act in Class III. of the Bengal Educational Service, from May 1, vice Mr. A. Pedler.

PETLEY, Lieut. E. W., R.N., deputy conservator of the Port of Calcutta, is appointed to act as port officer, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Captain A. W. Stiffe.

MANSON, Mr. F. B., deputy conservator of forests, Chota Nagpore Division, will hold charge of the Singbhoom sub-Division, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Baboo Sreedhur Chuckerbutty.

FURLONGS.

LEONARD, Mr. C. S., traffic superintendent, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted six months' furlough.

INNES, Mr. T. E. D., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, is allowed furlough for one year, from Aug. 1.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 30.)

The undermentioned officers have been declared to have passed the prescribed examination in Biluchi by the higher standard:—

ROBERTS, Mr. R. W., assistant engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway.
YATES, Mr. O. V., executive engineer.
EGERTON, Captain C. C., 3rd Punjab Cavalry.
CLAXTON, Mr. E., assistant engineer.
BARRETT, Mr. J. E., assistant conservator of forests, is placed in charge of the Multan division, during Mr. Carr's absence on privilege leave.
DAVIES, Lieut. H. S. P., assistant commissioner, Bannu, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, from July 15.
HARRIS, Mr. W. A., extra judicial assistant, Ferozepore, is appointed to officiate temporarily as cantonment magistrate of Ferozepore, vice Captain Gouldsbury, from the above date.
CLARKE, Mr. R., officiating deputy commissioner of Hoshiarpur, is transferred to Delhi in the same capacity, from the above date, during the absence on leave of Mr. Smyth.
HERDON—The privilege leave granted to Mr. J. H. Herdon, district superintendent of police, is commuted to six months' leave on private affairs.
BISHOP, Mr. J. M., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Jullundur, during the absence on leave of Mr. Lemarchand.
CUNLIFFE—The leave granted to Lieut. E. W. Cunliffe, 6th Punjab Infantry, is cancelled.

The following orders are confirmed:—

VALLINGS—Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated April 18, directing Lieut.-Colonel A. Vallings, 1st Punjab Infantry, to act as deputy judge advocate at a general court-martial at Dera Ismail Khan, on April 25.
NORMAN—2nd Punjab Cavalry—Regimental order, dated July 14, directing Lieut. W. W. Norman, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, from June 27, vice Captain C. J. L. Stuart, who vacated on promotion.
ROSS—1st Sikh Infantry—Regimental order, dated May 11, consequent on the arrival of Colonel A. G. Ross, commandant, directing—
MCKINNON, Lieut.-Colonel C. K., officiating commandant, to officiate as 2nd in command.
BROWNLOW, Major C. C., officiating 2nd in command, to revert to his own appointment of wing commander.
LAMBE, Major A. F., officiating wing commander, to revert to his own appointment of wing officer.

Regimental Order, dated July 13, making the following temporary appointments:—

SYM, Colonel J. M., second in command, vice Colonel A. Fitzhugh, proceeded on furlough.
MOLLOY, Major E., wing commander, to officiate as second in command.
BATTYE, Major L., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, and to officiate as second in command during the absence of Major E. Molloy on privilege leave.

Dated July 20, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from the 19th inst:—

MARTIN, Lieut. A. R., adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.
CHENEVIX TRENCH, Lieut. C., quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.
BARRETT, Lieut. A. A., wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

The Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the amalgamated Engineer Establishment of the Province, from Jan. 1:—

HANDCOCK, Mr. W. E. F., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.
IVES, Mr. J. E., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.
DOUGLAS, Mr. R., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.
RUSSELL, Mr. R. P., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

ROWLAND, Mr. R. W., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

MACLAGAN, Lieut. R. S., R.E., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Aug. 1)

WEBSTER, Mr. A. J., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Bareilly, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Aligarh, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. F. W. Court.
SEGRAVE, Mr. W. H., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Meerut, from July 16.
EALES, Mr. C. L. M., assistant commissioner, Fyzabad, to hold charge of the office of deputy commissioner, Fyzabad, as a temporary arrangement, pending the arrival of Major F. Barrow from leave.
BARROW, Major F., assistant commissioner, on return from furlough to officiate as deputy commissioner, Fyzabad, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. A. Robinson.
TRACY, Mr. T. B., district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, in the N.W. Provinces, at present additional judicial commissioner, Oudh, to officiate as judicial commissioner, Oudh, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Dr. W. Duthoit, or until further orders.
HARRISON, Mr. J. H., officiating joint magistrate, Muttra, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Muttra, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. W. R. Burkiitt, or until further orders.
PENNINGTON, Mr. H. F. D., assistant commissioner, Hardoi, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Hardoi, as a temporary arrangement, pending the arrival of Mr. Bartlett from leave.
CHURCH, Mr. W. T., magistrate and collector, Azamgarh, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as district and sessions judge of Allahabad, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. F. E. Elliot.
MUMFORD, Mr. E. A., municipal assistant district superintendent of police, Lucknow, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Lucknow, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. C. Thomas, from July 23.
LISTON, Lieutenant-Colonel J., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to be a deputy commissioner, 2nd class, sub pro tem., from April 1.
QUIN, Lieutenant-Colonel T. J., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, was appointed to be a deputy commissioner, 3rd class, sub pro tem., from June 1 to June 28.
With effect from May 31, vice Mr. W. T. Church, on privilege leave:—
SMITH, Mr. V. A., officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.
ADDIS, Mr. D. F., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.
KITTS, Mr. E. J., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India permission to return to duty:—

OLLIVER, Lieut. C. A. B., vice Captain G. Reid, retired.
MARTIN, Corporal G. W. K., to be lieutenant Oudh Volunteer Rifle Battalion, vice Lieut. H. O. Budden, transferred to the Supernumerary List.
ELLIOT, Mr. F. E., district and sessions judge, Allahabad, privilege leave for three months, from August 15.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, August 1.)

BROWNE, Surgeon S. H., M.D., civil surgeon, Betul, on being relieved by Mr. Apothecary Mitchell, is posted to the Nimar District.
THOMSON, Mr. R. H. F., deputy conservator of forests of the 1st grade, is placed on special duty from May 21 last, in connection with the revision of the existing system of administration adopted for the Second Class Forest Reserves in the Central Provinces.
MACLEAN, Mr. N., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, A Division, Nimar, trans-

ferred to Nagpur, assumed charge of his duties on the 29th idem.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, July 25.)

The following alterations are ordered in the Police Department, consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Mr. T. W. Wood, superintendent of police, 3rd grade, from July 30:—

FFORDE, Mr. T. F., superintendent of police, 4th grade, to officiate as superintendent of police, 3rd grade.
PORTER, Mr. W. N., superintendent of police, 5th grade, to officiate as superintendent of police, 4th grade.
BANBURY, Mr. W. A., assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, to officiate as superintendent of police, 5th grade.
FULTON, Mr. J., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, 1st class.
FANSHAW, Mr. J. C., inspector, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class.

Consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Colonel C. A. Munro, superintendent of police, 1st grade, from July 6:—

DAVIDSON, Mr. B. H., superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to officiate as superintendent of police, 1st grade.
OLIVE, Mr. J. W., superintendent of police, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, to officiate as superintendent of police, 2nd grade.
PORTER, Mr. W. J., superintendent of police, 4th grade, to officiate as superintendent of police, 3rd grade.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, July 31.)

Consequent on the departure of Mr. R. B. McCabe on privilege leave, the following officers are appointed to officiate in the grades specified below, with effect from July 13:—

MAXWELL, Captain H. St., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.
MCLEOD, Mr. G. E., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.
DAVIS, Mr. A. W., deputy commissioner, 4th grade.
MONTEATH, Major J. J., M.D., on furlough on medical certificate, is transferred to the medical charge of Sibsagar, with effect from the date of rejoining.
MULLANE, Surgeon J., M.D., officiating in medical charge of Kamrup, is confirmed in that appointment from July 14, vice Surgeon-Major E. G. Russell, M.B., permanently transferred to Bengal.
SOPITT, Mr. C. A., sub-divisional officer, North Cachar, having passed a successful examination in the Rachcha Naga language, at an examination held on May 6, 1884, according to the tests laid down in the Departmental Examination Rules of 1884, as a special case, is presented with the authorised reward of Rs. 1,000.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Head-Quarters, Ootacamund*, July 31.)

HORSFALL—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has granted to Mr. T. M. Horsfall, of the Covenanted Civil List, an extension of two months' leave on medical certificate, and has permitted Mr. W. P. Austin, of the same service, to return to duty within the period of his leave.
MC CARTHY, Mr. S. T., to act as district and sessions judge Chingleput, during the absence of Mr. J. H. Nelson on leave, or until further orders.

NICHOLSON, Mr. F. A., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. C. Kough, or until further orders.

SMITH, Surgeon-Major J., civil surgeon and superintendent of the jail, Vizagapatam, is appointed for a term of two years to be medical officer, Ootacamund, vice Dr. Farquhar, promoted.

THOMAS—The services of Surgeon G. T. Thomas are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

RATTON, Surgeon-Major J. J. L., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Madras College, to act as Principal, Medical College, during the absence on leave of Brigade-Surgeon J. Kees, or until further orders, without prejudice to his own duties.

DUNCAN, Mr. D., M.A., D.S.C., 3rd class, to be in the 2nd class, vice Mr. Fortey, retired.

ROBERTSON, First-class Assistant Apothecary D., Lecturer on Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, Auxiliary Medical School, Rayapuram, to be Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical College, vice Honorary Surgeon R. Wilkins, retired.

MACFARLANE, Rev. G. H., of the London Missionary Society, Vizianagram, is licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

HEWITT, Mr. St. John, assistant engineer, 1st grade, employed on the Madras State Railway Surveys, is declared to have passed at Bangalore, on July 17, the lower standard test in Hindustani.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

LEWIN, Lieut. W. H., 1st Battalion West India Regiment, dated April 11, 1883.

TIGHE, Lieut. M. A., Royal Irish Rifles, dated Oct. 6, 1882.

TAYLOR, Lieut. H. N., Bedfordshire Regiment, dated May 2, 1883.

SULLIVAN, Lieut. R. B., Somersetshire Regiment, dated June 4, 1884.

KINSLEY, Hon. Surgeon P., is transferred to the Retired Pension List on Rs. 200 per mensem, dated Aug. 1.

PLAYFAIR, Major-General E. M., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, vice General W. C. F. Gosling, deceased, dated June 14.

The following orders are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

ROBERTS, Surgeon-Major W. H., M.D., to be brigade-surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon Ross, retired, dated June 16.

PEARCE, Surgeon-Major R. E., to be brigade-surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon Farquhar, promoted, dated July 1.

MCINTYRE—The services of Lieut. H. D. McIntyre, S.C., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

WILKINS—The services of Surgeon T. J. H. Wilkins are placed at the disposal of the Public Department.

THOMAS—The services of Surgeon G. T. Thomas are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

RICE, Mr. J., to be captain, South Indian Railway, Volunteer Rifle Corps Madras Company.

IYATT, Lieut. R. H., Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his commission.

FURLOUGH.

LIARDET, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., deputy superintendent, revenue survey, in the Central Survey Office, Madras, furlough on private affairs in India for two years, from or after Sept. 25.

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BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 6.)

WEIR—The furlough out of India for six months granted to Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir, I.M.D., health officer to the Municipality of Bombay, dated September 3, is extended for a further period of three months.

The following substantive pro tem. promotions are ordered in the Commissariat Department, to have effect from May 31:—

BOYD, Colonel J. M., deputy-assistant commissary general, second class, to be deputy-assistant commissary general, first class, substantive pro tem., in succession to Major T. Teed, confirmed in the latter grade.

LUCAS, Captain H. C. E., sub assistant commissary general, first class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, second class, sub pro tem., in succession to Captain G. C. Dobbs, confirmed in the latter grade.

ORR, Captain W. J., sub-assistant commissary general, second class, to be sub-assistant commissary general, first class, sub pro tem., in succession to Lieut. H. B. Warden, confirmed in the latter grade.

TINLING—Subject to H.M.'s approval, Major J. I. Tinling, General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service from Aug. 31, on a pension of £250 per annum, payable in England.

SPENCER, Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary W., Miscellaneous List Army Clothing Department, to be deputy commissary, with effect from May 21.

BARRY—The services of Surgeon-Major A. Barry, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

SETON, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. S., Bart., Staff Corps, second in command 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to be assistant adjutant-general of division, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Lloyd, whose tenure of the appointment expired on June 30, with effect from June 19.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant-colonels from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

GREIG, Major P. H., General List, Infantry, August 2.

MOCKLER, Major E., General List, Infantry, August 2.

MANDER, Major F. D., General List, Infantry, August 2.

RUTHERFURD, Major J., General List, Infantry, August 4.

The following appointment is made, with effect from July 12:—

GORDON, Lieut. J. W., S.C., wing officer and adjutant 16th N.I., to be adjutant Sind Volunteer R.C., vice Captain H. B. Ternan, resigned.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, August 7.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

VINCENT, Lieut.-Colonel W. T., 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer 2nd Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated July 30.

COMYN, Lieut.-Colonel F. F. W., wing commander 4th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. Seton, Bart., deceased.

FORBETT, Major F. H., S.C., officiating wing officer 26th N.I., to be wing commander, vice Lieut.-Colonel Comyn, appointed 2nd in command.

SEYMOUR, Lieut. H. W., wing officer and quarter-

master, to be wing officer and adjutant 16th Regiment Bombay N.I., vice Lieut. Gordon, seconded on appointment as adjutant, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

SOULEZ, Lieut. P. H., wing officer, to be wing officer and quartermaster, vice Lieut. Seymour, appointed wing officer and adjutant.

With reference to G.G.O. Nos. 443 and 447, of the 8th inst., it is notified that the undermentioned officers have been seconded for service on the Staff:—

SETON, Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. S., Bart., S.C., second in command 4th Bombay Infantry, assistant adjutant-general, Northern Division. GORDON, Lieut. J. W., S.C., wing officer and adjutant 16th Bombay N.I., adjutant Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

SETON—With reference to G.G.O. 443 of the 5th instant, Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. S. Seton, Bart., is posted to the Northern Division.

MAYNE—The name of Captain R. C. G. Mayne, 29th Bombay Infantry, will be added to the list of officers detailed in G.O.C. No. 238 of 1885 to attend the garrison class, Poona.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

CHAPMAN, Lieut.-Colonel J. F., 7th Dragoon Guards, on private affairs in India, in extension of leave granted in G.O.C. 333 of 1885, until such time as his retirement is announced in the *London Gazette*.

TOWELL, Lieut. W. W., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, to Punjab from Aug. 1, 1885, to Jan. 31, 1886, on private affairs.

THOMPSON, Surgeon A. C., I.M.D., to Europe for 168 days, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

WESTROP, Lieut. G. R. C., S.C., sub-assistant commissary general, second class, to sea and Australia for 182 days on medical certificate, the first 90 days to be on full staff pay.

DOVETON, Major H., R.E., two months on medical certificate, in extension.

FORDYCE, Lieut. A. D., S.C., four months, medical certificate, in extension.

MELLISS, Lieut. G. L., 8th Bombay Infantry, transport officer, Rindli, to Karaabee for sixty days on medical certificate, from June 20.

HUGHES—The furlough to Europe for one year and seventy-five days, on private affairs, granted to Major C. F. Hughes, S.C., deputy assistant commissary-general, second class, is changed to furlough for one year and ten days.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—August 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 98½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	5 pr.ct.	730
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	821
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	820
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	118
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	103

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	900
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,280
Apollo ...	400	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	560
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	195
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600	750
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	150
East India ...	1,000	130	1,200
Fort ...	3,500	300	2,500
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	350
Manmar M. ...	all	45	260
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	160
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	490
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,275
Sind ...	750	55	710
Volkart ...	1,000	60	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	80	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	320
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	650
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	435
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	100	—	319
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	880
Central India ...	500	25	690
Coorla Land and Mill ...	1,000	20	625
Coorla Mills ...	all	—	187½
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	690
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	580
Golam Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	120
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	750
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,070
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	415
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	435
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	770
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,005
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	875
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	840
Leopold ...	100	5	139
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,400
Malaluxmee ...	1,000	35	600
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,105
Mazagon ...	250	9	195
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	15	1,370
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	570
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	970
Oriental ...	625	15	495
Parell ...	400	—	130
People of India ...	—	6½	175
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	130
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,325
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	620
Southern India ...	500	20	580
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	190-15-5	do.	360
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	460
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	107
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	4,000
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Kacchi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	200	365

Kemp & Co. ...	175	340
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	57
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Tracher and Co. ...	all	1,105
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	330

CALCUTTA.—August 7.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	6 to
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 98 6 to	—	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	98 12 to	—	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	100 4 to	100 6	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	100 4 to	100 6	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1893) ...	Rs. 100 0 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	100 0 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	100 0 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	815 to 812½
Do. of Upper India ...	100	125 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	117 to
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to
National of India ...	£12½	108 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 125 to 130
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 150 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 67 to 68
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,175 to 1,200
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 2 disct.
Do. D-ferred B. Shares ...	£1 1 1½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 80 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 270 to 275
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100 33 to 34
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 58 to 59
Burrakur Coal ...	100 145 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 120 to 121
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 80 to 81
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 105 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 80 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 95 to 96
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 25 to
Equitable Coal ...	250 180 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 22 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 170 to
Gourepore ...	100 76 to 77
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 83 to 90
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to
Howrah Mills ...	100 58 to 59
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 112 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 110 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100 70 to
Murree Brewery ...	100 125 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 98 to
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100 88 to 89
New Beerbhoon Coal ...	100 70 to 72
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100 51 to 52
Riverside Press ...	90 74 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 265 to
Seepore Jute Manufactory ...	100 40 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100 85 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 98 to

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpoore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 30 to
Amluckie ...	100 95 to
Arcuttipoore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to
Assam ...	£20 540 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 78 to 80
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 35 to 36
Do. contributory ...	80 22 to 23
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 165 to
Do. contributory ...	100 82 to 83
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100 60 to
Central Cachar ...	200 125 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 50 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 90 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100 65 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 25 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 35 to
Darjiling ...	100 100 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 28 to
Dehra Doon ...	100 50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 98 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 43 to 44
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 42 to 43
Endogram ...	10 100 to
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 69 to 73
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 25 to
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	76 to	77
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	55 to	—
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to	—
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to	41
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par	—
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to	—
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	115 to	120
Do. contributory ...	200	96 to	97
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to	76
Loobah ...	100	120 to	—
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to	—
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	30 to	31
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to	30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to	15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to	—
Do. contributory ...	125	— to	—
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to	—
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	liquidation	—
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to	—
Nutanpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	37 to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to	—
Puttareab (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to	—
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to	—
Sapakati ...	100	130 to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.	—
Seemah ...	—	— to	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	90 to	—
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to	—
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to	—
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to	—
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to	—
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to	—
Ting Liar (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to	—
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	168 to	170
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to	23

LONDON.—August 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd. ...	88½ to 87
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	102½ to 102½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	103½ to 103½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	75 to 76
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	75½ to 76½
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	99 to 101
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
4 Do. 1895-96 ...	112 to 115
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 102 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100 115 to 117
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 102 to 104
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100 — to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	6½	5½ to	6
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4 to	5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	143 to	145
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	22 to	23
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	22 to	23
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less i) ...	—	23½ to	24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	119 to	121
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	137 to	139
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	120 to	122
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	113 to	115
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	107 to	109
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	120 to	122
Rohika and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	34 to	4
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	116 to	118
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to	—

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, August 18th; Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, August 16th.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta, under date yesterday, as follows:—

The Afghan boundary question, after occupying the first place in the public attention for six months, is now gradually slipping into the background, as one Ministerial statement after another makes it evident that there is no longer any immediate danger of war. He would, however, be sanguine who ventured to predict that the arrangement was other than temporary, or that Russia would not await the first favourable opportunity for renewing her policy of aggression. It is to be hoped that the Government will not relax the work of preparation, but will use the breathing time now given to such good purpose, that, when the danger again becomes imminent, it may find us ready, with railways and roads completed up to, and along, the frontier, and a powerful army available for the occupation of Candahar at a few days' notice.

General Macgregor arrived in Quetta on August 27, and, after a short visit to Zerghun, the site of the proposed sanitarium, fifteen miles distant, proceeded to Pishin, where he will remain about four weeks inspecting the sites suitable for a large intrenched camp.

Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Khan, assistant district superintendent of police at Peshawur, has started for Cabul on a special mission. After a brief stay in Cabul, he will proceed *via* Herat to join the Boundary Commission, in the place of Gholam Ahmed, who is returning on sick furlough. Two lakhs of rupees were despatched to the Ameer on the day of Ibrahim Khan's departure.

With reference to the reported tampering with the letters of the Boundary Commission at Herat, an inquiry has proved that the culprit was some one who had secured access to the mail-bag through the negligence of the troopers to whom it had been intrusted.

THE proposed increase to the Indian Army is stated from Simla (September 6th) to be about 10,000 Europeans and 17,000 Natives, exclusive of reserves.

In an elaborate reply to representations of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, deprecating resort to retrenchment instead of to borrowing, as a means of meeting the cost of the late war preparations, Lord Dufferin has set forth the views of the Government.

OBSERVING that Government alone can form an accurate estimate of the difficulties which surround it, his Lordship adds:—

It is not conceivable how public confidence could have been seriously maintained by the mere device of continuing to spend public money on a scale to which our resources were notoriously inadequate. A firm reliance on the financial resources at its command, such as the Chamber would wish to see the Government manifest, and such as in truth it possesses, is incompatible with such a use of those resources. It is hopeless to expect that funds can be furnished at one and the same time for the peaceful development of the country, and for preparations in view of a great war. Therefore prudence obviously dictated the enforcement of such immediate economies as could be obtained without serious injury.

The Government fully admits that the sudden stoppage of public works may involve waste. But the expenditure on war preparations, being of the nature of current expenditure, is distinctly of a kind which it is desirable to meet from current resources, if such a course be possible without an excessive increase of taxation, or undue retrenchment. It has been decided, therefore, to borrow a portion of the requisite amount and to provide the rest by retrenchment.

The total of the extraordinary expenditure is estimated at £4,230,000, of which the retrenchments furnish £1,797,000, leaving a balance of £2,433,000, which will be met, either by a loan, or by temporary expedients involving an ultimate borrowing.

Great latitude is left to the local governments in the matter of the economies to be effected. Indiscriminate and general reductions are certainly not ordered or effected, and, after allowing for the reductions on internal railways, the total outlay on railways this year has been increased by more than 100 lakhs above the amount taken in the Budget.

THE Allahabad correspondent of the *Chronicle* gives the following as the true version of the late "slight conflict" on the Afghan frontier, of which there have been rumours:—

It appears that on the 14th of last month the Afghan troops, who have been stationed at Kala-Tapa on the Kushk, left that place for the purpose of proceeding to Chaman-i-Baid, some twenty or thirty miles due north. On arriving within sight of the latter place, which is strictly within the limits of Afghan territory, they found it occupied by the Russians in some force. The latter not only showed no disposition to evacuate the place, but at once began to make hostile preparations. The Afghans thereupon began to retire, but were pursued and attacked by the Russian cavalry. During the fighting along the line of retreat the Afghans took three Russian prisoners, and brought them into their camp. The Governor of Herat, however, immediately ordered the men to be released, and allowed them to return to their own camp, which, of course, was done. The incident has caused much anxiety at Herat, where it is feared it may be made the excuse for another Russian advance.

REUTER tells us, under date Simla, September 2nd, that large subscriptions have been received from Native gentlemen in aid of Lady Dufferin's fund for supplying female medical aid to women in India.

MANY of our readers, expectant of the arrival of the "Husbands' boat," or of their cousins, and their sisters, and their aunts, will rejoice to hear that all restrictions on leave have been removed, and that furlough is now available as usual.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* of India states that the siege train recently despatched to Afghanistan as a present from the British Government to the Ameer consisted in all of 28 pieces of cannon, viz., 12 bronze howitzers of 9 cwt., ten 8-inch howitzers of 22 cwt., and six 18-pounders of 42 cwt., together with 1,000 rounds of ammunition per gun. The guns and their belongings varied in weight from 18 to 34 tons. They severally required a team of 12 to 30 bullocks to draw them; and when it is remembered that these immense weights had to be conveyed from Rindli to Chaman, a distance of 160 miles, over bad roads and a mountainous country, it will be admitted that the landing of the siege train in Afghanistan was no small achievement.

SPEAKING of Sir H. D. Wolff's mission in Turkey, the *Börsen Courier* lately said:—

The offer of an English alliance is crossed by a similar proposal from Russia, who tempts the Turks with the prospect of their occupying the Balkan passes, and recovering possession of the fortress of Kars, in the event of their proving pliant to her wishes. In the Turkish Ministry there are two opinions on the subject, neither of them as yet having gained the upper hand; but negotiations are still going on.

THE *Bombay Gazette* announces, under date August 27, that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the establishment in India of a military college, constituted on somewhat the same plan as the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

REUTER hears from Simla, on the same date, that the new Goorkha regiments are not expected to be formed until November next, the negotiations with Nepal not having yet been concluded.

UNPLEASANT encounters between European and Native gentlemen travelling in first-class railway carriages have been much too frequent of late. In one case a Native judge of the Bombay High Court was concerned; in one reported by the Indian papers last week a Bombay civilian, Mr. Maconochie, was involved. Oddly enough, in both, it was the Government officials, who acted with great want of forbearance and temper. In the present case the civilian certainly had no right to turn out of the carriage, for which both had tickets, an aged Hindoo priest, merely in order that he himself might breakfast alone in the carriage with a friend; and the contemptuous offer, through a porter, of the few annas' difference of fare

between first and second-class was but adding insult to injury. The Bombay Government have markedly expressed their opinion of the conduct of Mr. Maconochie by suspending his promotion for two years; a punishment which, if severe, is scarcely more so than the offence warranted.

THE *People's Budget*, the organ of the railway service in India, would solve the "International Railway difficulty" by the somewhat decisive course of having separate carriages for Europeans and Natives. It says, speaking of the case (of the Native judge) above referred to:—

A great deal of fuss has been made over the Hon. Nanabhai Haridass having been refused admission into a first-class compartment where there was a sick lady. An English gentleman under the circumstances would have travelled coolie class in preference to disturbing a sick lady. It is said by one Native paper that the plea of having a sick lady was an afterthought; but Native papers, when pleading their own case, have a way of making things work round anyhow. The companies must recognise, sooner or later, that separate accommodation must be provided for Europeans and Natives, whose manners and customs are so much dissimilar, and who really cannot travel comfortably together.

THE *Pioneer* is informed that 15,000 Martini-Henry rifles are by this time landed for the Indian Army. Truly one may say, "What are these among so many?" The same authority tells us that it is calculated that about two years will be required for the re-arming of the whole Native Army. Suppose we are at war—as is most probable—with Russia before that time? Are our men to be sent as sheep to the slaughter with useless Sniders to oppose the efficient Berdan?

BURMESE ladies have hitherto been almost as rare birds in Europe as the Chinese. But we are to have a limited importation:—

Four Burmese gentlemen and three ladies, with thirteen followers, composing an Embassy to several of the Continental Powers in Europe, left Rangoon on August 5 by the mail steamer *Africa* for Calcutta. This will be the first time that Burmese Ambassadors to Europe have taken their wives with them.

THE *Wiener Tagblatt* gives currency again to the report that as soon as the railway to Merv is completed the Czar will go there to be crowned with the diadem of Tamerlane.

THE Numismatic Society's medal has this year been awarded to their distinguished member, Mr. Edward Thomas, who, for a period of nearly forty years, has been a constant contributor to their journal. May he long continue to wield his numismatic and archaeological pen!

Chit Chat.

"THE powers that be" in Cashmere seem in a bad way; the Maharajah is suffering from diabetes, while the minister is laid up with a carbuncle.

THERE is a disease in Italy known as "pellagra," produced by eating damaged maize; but wine-drinkers are remarkably exempt from this scourge. It is gratifying to learn that there is "some good" in indulging the natural craving for stimulant.

It has always been maintained by a certain section of economists that the duty on salt in India presses with great severity upon agriculturists, who are precluded thereby from giving their cattle the requisite amount of that necessary of life. The matter is likely to be set at rest, since inquiries are being made as to what happens in Burmah, where the tax is less than one-tenth of the Indian rate. Do the beasts of the field get a more liberal supply of salt owing to its cheapness?

It used to be said that one Englishman was worth three Frenchmen. Evidently this does not apply to rowing—at least, as regards Pondicherry, where, at the regatta, the prize was won by the crew of the French barque *Marguerite*.

Is it culpable homicide if those in authority refuse to repair a rotten bridge, and a man tumbles through it and breaks his neck?

Good news for India. Allahabad, according to the returns for the week ending July 16, 1885, was the healthiest city in the world, the death-rate having been only three per thousand

annually. Well may the *Pioneer* say this is not mortality—but immortality.

THE washermen of Saidapet, in Madras, are in a sore plight. When they hang their clothes to dry the recalcitrant garments play the maddest pranks—trousers waltz, pillow-cases float away, while handkerchiefs disappear from them altogether. Some people would attribute all this to the wind, assisted by members of the light-fingered fraternity; but the Saidapetees prefer to attribute it to the malignant influences of a demon who has a special weakness for other people's clothes.

THE Viceroy's tennis court at Simla is a great success, but it is the *only* court in India. Where, oh! where are men to practice before they appear within the august precincts of the Viceregal Recreation Ground. Fortunately, perhaps, tennis is a costly game, in which only the well-to-do can indulge.

INDIA proclaims that there are three sorts of husbands who attend dances *en famille*, the jealous, the jovial, and the philosophic. The first-named always passes a miserable evening, the second "species" generally adjourns to the card-room, and "occasionally" visits the land of refreshment; the philosophic swain enjoys himself flirting, and beats his wife in a canter at her own game.

THREE baillies of Scotland, it is said, met together to compose an epitaph on a deceased provost of their town. None of them were poets, but, after a while, the first of the trio blurted forth—

"Here lies John, Provost of Dundee!"

The second was sorely puzzled what to say for the next line. At length, however, with the aid of a "wee drap of wiskie," he grandiloquently added—

"Here lies him, here lies he!"

But what *could* the third baillie do. The two first had exhausted all the poetry of the kingdom, so he was fain content with rhymed prose. Here is the result—

"A, B, C, D, E, F, G!"

ENGLAND can hold her own in cricket all the world over, and Bombay has proved no exception to the rule. The Hindus of that city were beaten in an innings and 150 runs to spare.

THE Bengalis have discovered that the recent earthquake was owing to the inability of the earth any longer to bear Sir Rivers Thompson's rule.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTIONS.*

(SECOND NOTICE.)

In a recent issue we referred at some length to Mr. Boulger's account of, and forecasts concerning, that part of Central Asia which lies north-west of Hindustan, and we now propose to consider what he has to tell us regarding the important countries which lie to the north-east and east of our great Indian dependency; countries from the teeming peoples of which so many invading armies have proceeded, and may again, for all that can be foreseen, be formed. The exploits of Tchengis Khan, though they cannot well be repeated, may be emulated, and the motive of most of the Essays forming what may fairly be considered the second (and the larger) half of Mr. Boulger's book is to show how this may, not improbably, and at no very distant date, come to pass.

To the average reader such an idea will seem so extravagant as almost to amount to an hallucination. But those who have less cursorily considered the matter will probably be of a very different opinion. Indeed, as regards obedience to discipline, endurance, cool, dogged determination, and utter contempt of death, it would be difficult to surpass the material, available as food for powder, which is at the command of the Celestials.

The reader who desires to have, in few words, an account of one of the most remarkable races who ever ruled the destinies of mankind, will turn with great interest to Mr. Boulger's Essay on the Mongols, a most instructive paper, in which the gradual rise of their power is clearly sketched; and its decadence, and, latterly, the absorption by Russia of various Mongol conquests; Khiva, Bokhara, Khokand, are pointed to as significant. "The name of Mongol has," says the author, "been long deprived of its terrible significance among the peoples both of Europe and of Asia. At the present time the whole of the Mongol conquests, with the exception of Persia, and a narrow strip of territory proceeding from that State in a north-east direction to the Pamir, is divided between the three Empires of England, Russia and China.

* "Central Asian Questions." Essays on Afghanistan, China, and Central Asia, By Demetrius C. Boulger. With portrait and maps. London: T. F. Unwin, 1885.

Nothing will serve to show the extent of the Mongol conquests and influence more clearly than the fact that they embraced two of the largest of modern empires and our greatest dependency." It is satisfactory to know that so formidable a race have at present beat the swords into ploughshares and the spears into pruning hooks.

It is, however, less with the past, than with the future, that we are concerned, and space compels us to refrain from noticing in detail more than one interesting Essay, which will repay perusal, and for which we must refer our readers to the work itself.

The Introduction gives in half-a-dozen lines Mr. Boulger's views on the future of the great Central Asiatic problem, summing up, as it were, in the light of more recent events, the Essays on the "Future of China," (1880), "France and China" (1883), and the Paper, "Reflections on Chinese History, with reference to the present situation of affairs," read before the Society of Arts in February, 1884, and with which the volume closes.

It must be borne in mind that China prides itself on being self-sufficing. The three leading sentiments which guide Chinese policy are, "that their country has an inherent claim to superiority, that they have at all periods been a self-sufficing world to themselves, and that the vast extent of their territory makes it an axiom of prudence to abstain from cultivating close relations with neighbours independent of their authority" (p. 293). Indeed, the hatred of the Chinese towards all foreigners seems (p. 289) inherent in the people, and not to be very seriously discountenanced by the authorities; and it is probable enough that any foreign war would scarcely be an unpopular one. When the first Russian Embassies were sent by Peter, who was far-sighted enough to perceive the advantages of commerce with China, and desired to obtain "concessions for the caravan from Siberia," he was told (p. 243) that "trade was a matter of little consequence, and regarded by them with contempt. . . . For the future no transactions should be carried on between the two nations, except upon the frontiers." Another embassy, sent by Catherine, fared even worse, and was "summarily dismissed"; and when disputes arose, the Chinese, to put it in their own phrase, adopted towards Russia "the tone of an elder brother." So lately as 1805 a Russian Envoy, who would not perform "prostration," was abruptly told that he had better return, "as his journey had already been too long" (p. 245).

The treatment to which we ourselves, though possessing the command (which the Russians had not) of the sea, and the power to enforce a blockade, is well known; and it is, on the whole, not improbable that no footing would, except by force, have been obtained, but for the greed of the local officials, who derived enormous profits by conniving at intercourse with "foreign devils."

But apart from those who derive direct profit from commerce with us, there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of Mr. Boulger's opinion that no regret would be felt were a stroke of the "vermillion pencil" to annihilate all foreign trade, which "supplies" (p. 171) no inducement to the Peking Government to keep the peace with any foreign Power, were it for other reasons to hold it safe and politic to embark on a war."

The blow dealt by us, in concert with the French, in occupying Peking, led the Chinese to turn their especial attention to putting themselves in a state thus to "embark on a war." Not only have they established an arsenal at Kiangnan, near Shanghai, which turns out Armstrong guns nearly, if not quite, equal to the Woolwich productions (and it was stated the other day that some had been purchased for Singapore), not only have they made the Taku Forts all but impregnable, and fortified the approaches to other ports, but, since the French invasion of Tonquin, they have shown that, even if their officers were at one time (p. 299) such "that the men themselves often pay no heed" to them, Chinese Gordon's opinion was nevertheless justified, that they can fight, and fight well, under them. And of these men an army numbered by hundreds of thousands can be put into the field.

Mr. Colquhoun lately wrote on this subject:—"The pregnant fact emerging out of all this embroglio which most concerns England and the world is the renaissance of the military spirit in China. Hitherto the Chinese have not considered their army capable of standing before European troops, but they have now proved to themselves and the world, in a hard-fought campaign, that they cannot only make a respectable resistance, but are able to rally their beaten forces and, for a time at least, roll back the tide of war; and they have now seen the proudest nation in Europe accept from them terms of peace on the morrow of a serious reverse, which Chinese opinion not inexcusably magnifies into a disaster. And it must be borne in mind that the Chinese armies in Tonquin and Formosa were chiefly raw levies taken from the field, and placed undrilled in the front, where they learnt whatever they knew of military art. Their "regulars" were always kept in the north ready for Russia. If, under such circumstances, the Chinese were not elated, they would be something less or more than human. And the pride which has been flushed by these successes chafes at the sudden cessation of hostilities in the very height of their victory; and the martial ardour of the nation may press for another outlet."

Nothing is more astonishing than the inflexible tenacity of

purpose which distinguishes the Chinese. *Nullum tempus occurrit regi*: and no time bars a claim of the Hwangti to what China once possessed. "Whatever once belonged to the Empire shall again belong to it," seems the motto. They have forced the Russians to evacuate Kuldja, and decapitated their envoy to St. Petersburg because the retrocession was not unconditional. All Central Asia has once belonged to them; therefore, they are only biding their time before again laying claim to as much as they can hope to get. Their claims are only limited by their power to enforce them. This lends much interest to Mr. Boulger's latest forecast, contained in his introduction above referred to, and with which we must conclude our extracts.

"China, not less than England, is interested in Russia's policy and immediately affected by her action. Whether in Kashgaria or in Corea, on the Amoor or on the Ili, the Chinese have as much to apprehend from Russian force and fraud as England has at Herat and in Afghan Turkestan. The Chinese cannot be reproached with any of the apathy or indifference to Imperial necessities which must be laid to the charge of the present (May, '85) responsible governors of England. They still believe that the true way to meet an enemy is to show a bold front to his advances, to take their own measures, and to scorn to ask promises from him, which they know must be unmeaning, and will never be kept. They also know their own mind. The power of China is not yet equal to the vastness of her pretensions, but it will some day enable her to make them good in the face of every rival. When England and Russia have reached the limit of their resources and authority in Asia, China will still be developing the power to hold her own, and to exercise on the future history of the world that influence which cannot yet be measured with any degree of accuracy. China is now the least powerful factor in the Central Asian question; but, unless her rulers are extremely apathetic, she is the power that will acquire material strength in the greatest degree. The day of hostile collision between England and Russia will not wait until China is ready to take her proper share in the struggle; but, when both combatants have retired exhausted, from the fray, or have reconciled themselves to the new conditions which may have been created, China will be ready, not merely to hold her own, but to benefit by the blunders and shortcomings of her neighbours."

Here we take leave of Mr. Boulger, having read, alike with pleasure and profit, his valuable and important work, the careful perusal of which we recommend to every one who wishes really to know "What is What," and, as regards Chinese administrators and (pp. 220, 348, 408) generals, "Who is Who," in China.

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Third Part of Vol. XVII. of this Journal has just been issued, along with the annual Report. An inspection of the contents of recent volumes shows that the Society is now an active centre of Oriental learning; for its articles consist of monographs of high literary merit bearing on every part of the wide field comprised in the purview of the Society's work. The healthy activity now displayed, and the prosperous financial position of this learned body, are in great part due to the unremitting exertions and genial manners of the accomplished scholar, Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, who for the last ten years gave most loyal service to the Society which had made him its secretary. This able and courteous gentleman has now passed to his eternal rest; but he was the model of what such a man should be. He ever made it his pleasure to facilitate progress by encouraging all and discouraging none. The Oriental world owe him a debt of gratitude for the impetus he gave to their favourite studies, and all who knew him feel that they have lost a friend. Several other able men, sketches of whose careers are contained in this Report, have also passed from us during this year. Some who may be mentioned are Sir Bartle Frere, Charles Philip Brown, the great Telugu scholar, Sir Harry S. Parkes, of Chinese fame, Sir James Alexander, who gave us Cleopatra's needle, the excellent Arabic scholar, Rogers Bey; and the erudite Dr. Trumpp. Most fitly does the Journal give a sketch of the life of Mr. Samuel Robinson, the cotton-spinner of Manchester, who possessed a warm and gentle heart and a cultivated intellect. He studied Persian as a recreation with much success, and published a series of delightfully-poetic translations, written in a kind of metric prose. His unaffected modesty kept him from fame, but he was beloved by his workpeople and by a large circle of learned friends; and, although he lived to the mature age of ninety-one years and nine months, we feel that we have lost far too soon this good and faithful Orientalist.

The Report ends with Prof. Monier Williams' speech on the opening of his Institute at Oxford. It is to be hoped that his very practical scheme will meet with the success which his energy and devotion ought to command.

The articles in this Part are on the age of the Avesta, which the writer, Prof. De Harlez, places between 700 and 100 B.C. Some notes on the Chinese game of chess, by Mr. Holt, and some superstitions of Ceylon, by Le Mesurier, are followed by a sketch of the Vernacular Literature of the Panjab, by T. H. Thornton, D.C.L. We are pleased to see attention directed to this almost

virgin soil, and anticipate some interesting results from the interest now awakened in Panjab. The last paper is on the Beginnings of Writing in Tibet, by the industrious scholar, Lacouperie. This interesting paper is illustrated with some Mo-so hieroglyphics, which are at present undecipherable.

THE ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.*

In this number the indefatigable Colonel Malleson, having finished the last of his "Ambushes and Surprises" (those at Arab and Azamghur), commences a life of Marlborough's brother-in-arms, Prince Eugene of Savoy. We reviewed the "Ambushes and Surprises" as a whole, and propose to take the same course with the biography now in hand. "The Last Fight of the *Revenge*" well records old Richard Grenville's marvellous heroism in fighting fifty-three Spanish vessels (with 15,000 men) with his single ship (crew, all told, 100), sinking three and killing 2,000 men. The story, which should be known to all, is like a romance, and is well and thrillingly told.

A perusal of the pleasantly written "Captain's Yarns," of which this is the second instalment, and of Colonel Hildyard's interesting account of Peter the Great, brings us to the paper which will chiefly interest our readers, "The Formation of a Reserve for the Indian Army," by an Indian Staff Officer. As this essay is as yet incomplete we shall, pending the issue of its concluding portion, confine ourselves to saying that it is the armies of the Native States, reorganised and placed under stricter discipline, which should, in the "Staff Officer's" opinion, form the reserve. The subject is, both in its political and military aspects, one of the highest interest and importance.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. A. N. Wollaston's "Anglo-Persian Pocket Dictionary," which has approved itself, to all who have purchased it, for accuracy, is to be followed up by a far more ambitious work, by the same author, still bearing the name of dictionary, though really rising to the dimensions (1,000 pp.) of a lexicon. The production of the work, which is the result of many years' labour, involving the collation of newspapers and modern Persian writings in order to ensure its containing the current parlance, if not the *argot*, of Teheran, has been liberally subsidised by the Indian Secretary and Council. Every penny spent on a really good Persian dictionary, which is to reproduce in Persian every word in the English language, is well spent, the more so that official encouragement is not only merited by, but required for, the production of a work so important as that which Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. announce at the—all things considered—by no means high price of four guineas, but to defray the cost of which, greatly exceeding the amount given by the Secretary of State, the subscriptions of learned societies and philologists, not to speak of the many officials to whom a knowledge of Persian is indispensable, will certainly not be wanting. The volume will, it is hoped, be so elaborate in all its details as to remain a standard work of reference for future years.

The same firm announce an abbreviated edition, brought up to date, of Thornton's "Gazetteer of India." The work is to be reduced in size by the omission of many of the less important details, while at the same time there will be given many hundred names of places not included in any former edition. The areas and populations have been revised in accordance with the Census Report of 1881. The book will be edited by Sir Roper Lethbridge and Mr. A. N. Wollaston, and will form one volume of about 1,000 pages octavo.

MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA.

The following are the extracts from "D. W.'s" letter to the *Bombay Gazette* to which we referred in our editorial last week. We gladly contribute our little mite by inserting them, in the sincere hope that the perusal of these interesting details may in some degree tend to keep alive interest in this important subject. The hospital is thus referred to:—

The entrance to the zenana wards, which are in a semi-detached bungalow in the compound of the hospital, is through a single gateway and arch opening on the quadrangle, which is always crowded with men, students, patients, and servants. This necessitates great precautions on the part of the ladies and their attendant cavaliers, husbands, brothers, and fathers generally, to prevent the slightest possible infringement of the purdah rules. The ladies arrive in all sorts and descriptions of conveyance, from an English-built coach to the primitive-looking rath, a most grotesque affair, the barbarity of which must be seen to be appreciated. All these vehicles, bandies, palanquins, and raths are covered with large sheets to intercept the sacrilegious gaze of the opposite sex, and to suffocate the unfortunate occupants, one would think. But they survive it, and, indeed, it seems they like it, for, when one takes a peep at them by cautiously looking under the coverings, one sees a number of laughing eyes and smiling faces, highly amused at the Peringhee's astonishment and disgust. It is not uncommon to see two or three stout women slip out of one palanquin, quite regardless of the sufferings their unfortunate bearers must have undergone, or to find a dozen women alight from a bullock shigram, in

which they must have been literally packed like sardines. It is such an event to them to leave their homes that one sick person's coming to the hospital is made an excuse for bringing out a troop of stout hearty relatives and servants. This is very trying to one's nerves, when one looks around the room in despair, wondering how all the work can be got through in one morning. But the thought of the poor prisoners out for an hour's recreation suffices to change anger to pity. The mere fact of these women—many of them of really good position and highly connected—coming out to the dispensary, shows that the institution is popular, and is gaining ground amongst the people. Some of the men are still extremely reluctant to allow their wives and daughters to make these periodical visits to the hospital, fearing, perhaps, that they will create a love of going out, which would be extremely inconvenient to such domestic tyrants. Sometimes the women do avail themselves of the temporary liberty thus allowed them, by taking a roundabout way home through the city, so as to see as much of it as they can. In one instance, a lively girl and favourite patient paid a penalty for doing this. Her husband allowed her to come to the hospital with an old aunt and an ancient retainer of the family as guard. On one occasion the wife succeeded in persuading the old retainer to drive them all over the city before going home—an innocent diversion enough! But when the husband heard of it he produced a pistol, and declared his intention of shooting the poor girl. Her aunt appeared the next day with the lamentable tale, and I had to send for the patient, peremptorily insisting that she should come, with the escort of her spouse, of course.

That part of the work which consists in visiting the zenanas I generally find very pleasant. The simple pleasure with which one is received, the courtesy and kindness displayed even by the poorest, lighten the heavy task of professional work. Otherwise, the visit is not very agreeable. The lanes of the city of Hyderabad are indescribably unpleasant, and frequently one has to get out of the carriage and walk some distance down an unsavoury lane to enter a house which is in a dreadfully insanitary condition, and where one sees the poor victims of disease placed amongst surroundings which render the task of treatment apparently a hopeless one. All this is rendered more pitiful by the eager politeness and confidence shown by all. Generally the Madam Sahib is escorted into the house by half-a-dozen curious male relatives, and is led through the door into a little courtyard, and then into an outer verandah, where a chair is dragged from some recess, on which she is seated in state, and is soon surrounded by a dozen or two of curious women and children, who freely criticise her dress, appearance, and demeanour, in all good-nature, however. Then she is invited to step into the inner room, which is generally quite dark and stifling, and there she begins the task of listening to the sufferer's history and doing what she can to relieve her ailments. Frequently all one's wishes are carried out faithfully, and the results, when favourable, are invariably remembered with gratitude. Often women come, who have been cured, expressing all sorts of goodwill (generally by hoping that I may live to 125 years), whom one has quite forgotten, much to their surprise and sometimes indignation. Even in cases where the Madam Sahib has not been able to do any good, her efforts to do so are mentioned with gratitude, and eyes are full of tears for the lost ones. The foregoing description applies, as far as the houses are concerned, to the poor, of course. In several of the houses of the middle class which I have visited, I have found evidences of education and refinement, in the shape of easy English and Hindustani books, and fancy work in wool and crewels, in the hands of the girls, who are sensible and polite, and show themselves capable of exercising a wholesome influence in their home by carrying out directions as to sanitary improvements. Amongst the highest classes, in the families of the noblemen, one meets with all the means and appliances of civilised life, and there is very little opposition to one's orders, though in one or two cases, where the ruling spirit is an old lady, conservative to the backbone, the difficulties are great.

With regard to the treatment of newly-born and young children, difficulties are frequently met with, as the prejudices of all the old women of the house are up in arms against any innovations. And it is in this direction that improvement is most needed. The massacre of the innocents is dreadful indeed here, owing to barbarous notions of treating the poor little ones. A baby's troubles begin with its birth, for it is immediately pulled and hauled about by a native dai, its head being compressed and moulded into shape, its nose pinched to give it a proper shape, its legs and arms stretched till it is a wonder they are not dislocated. Then it is dosed every hour or so with castor oil and a horrible concoction of forty different kinds of herbs called "ghoot," and tortured in various other ways. It is not dressed till the sixth day, except by being covered with old rags, preferably those belonging to some very aged man, as that is supposed to ensure long life to the infant. The unfortunate is not allowed out of the arms of its nurse for six days, and not out of the room in which it was born for months. It is only washed on its birth, and again four years afterwards, when the "Bismillah" ceremony is performed. Upon once insisting that a baby should be washed daily, I was triumphantly told that his father had only been washed once in four years in his childhood, and that his son must be treated on the same plan. I must do the gentleman the justice to say that he was not of the same opinion, and he overruled his womankind.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—Sept. 1, at Marlow, the wife of Major J. T. Browne, of a son.

CAMPBELL—Aug. 31, at Hyde Park, the wife of Captain J. C. Campbell, R.E., of a daughter.

CHARTER—Sept. 1, at Southsea, the wife of Lieut. W. B. Charter, R.N., of a son.

* "The Army and Navy Magazine" for September, 1885. W. H. Allen and Co.

CLEMENTS—Aug. 31, at Norwich, the wife of Captain G. Clements, of a son.
 FINNIS—Sept 3, at Dover, the wife of Captain Henry Finnis, R.E., of a son.
 KILGOUR—Sept. 1, at Tulloch, the wife of W. T. Kilgour, Esq., of a son.
 MITCHELL—Aug. 28, at Hogarth-road, the wife of Hugh Mitchell, late Captain R.E., of a son.
 PEARS—Aug. 30, at Putney, the wife of Captain T. C. Pears, B.S.C., of a son.
 PITT—Aug. 3, at Southsea, the wife of Lieut. S. T. D. Pitt, R.N., of a daughter.
 WINGATE—Sept. 2, at Newbridge, county Kildare, the wife of Lieut. G. M. Wingate, R.H.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DANDRIDGE—BAKER—Sept. 1, at East Budleigh, Rev. Charles Edward Dandridge, son of Major-General C. C. Dandridge, late B.S.C., to Anna Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Goldney Baker, Esq., of Budleigh, Salterton.
 KANE—CAMPBELL—Sept. 3, at All Souls', Langham-place, Colin C. Kane, of Assam, to Margaret C. Campbell, second daughter of the late Major Patrick S. Campbell, R.A.
 PARIS—MELVILL—Sept. 3, at the parish church, Farnham, Archibald Paris, Lieut. Royal Marine Artillery, younger son of the late Rev. A. Paris, to Lilian Jean, younger daughter of Colonel Henry Melvill, 7th Bengal Cavalry.
 SLADE—BOND—Aug. 8, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederick George Slade, Captain and Brevet-Major R.A., to Emmeline Charlotte Delap, youngest daughter of the late Major Wadham Wyndham Bond.
 STUART—HUMBLE—At Leeds, Alfred Donald Stuart to Emily, third daughter of Richard Humble, of Adel.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—Sept. 2, at Godalming, Amelia, beloved wife of Major-General Charles Armstrong, B.S.C., retired.
 BABINGTON—Sept. 3, at Craigend, near Dumfries, from the accidental discharge of his own gun, Major-General R. C. Babington, late of the Madras Army Staff Corps, H.E.I.C.S.
 BEECHY—Aug. 30, at Plympton, Frideswide, Maria Moore, dearly-loved wife of Admiral Beechy.
 BURY—Aug. 24, Kenneth Howard Bury, Esq., late Captain R.H.A., aged 39.
 CAREY—Sept. 3, suddenly, at Roseneath, Henry Charles Carey, Esq., late of H.M.'s Indian Navy, younger son of the late Captain Carey, Royal Navy.
 CLARK—Sept. 3, at Southampton, Maria, widow of the late William Clark, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., aged 83.
 ERSKINE—Aug. 29, at Weymouth, Aramantina, daughter of the late Colonel J. Erskine, C.B., aged 77.
 FINNER—Aug. 28, at Blackheath, Algernon Finner, aged 29.
 FITZHERBERT—Sept. 2, at Somersal, Derbyshire, Lieut.-Colonel R. H. FitzHerbert, aged 76.
 JACKSON—At Quetta, Francis W. T. Jackson, Captain B.S.C.
 MORLEY—Sept. 1, at Brighton, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur G. E. Morley, aged 54.
 PARSONS—Aug. 29, at Norfolk, Eleanor Parsons, widow of General Parsons, C.B.
 PORTEOUS—Sept. 2, at Croftweet, Crief, George Murray Porteous, Esq., M.D., J.P., late of Calcutta, in his 69th year.
 SANDYS—Aug. 29, at Hillingdon, Teignmouth Sandys, retired B.C.S., aged 77.
 SMYTH—Sept. 3, at Forest-hill, James Smyth, late Bandmaster Royal Artillery, Woolwich, aged 67.
 WILKINS—Aug. 29, at Cheltenham, George D. Wilkins, B.C.S., retired, aged 72.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.**BIRTHS.**

BRETT—July 32, at Madras, the wife of Digby T. Brett, of a son.
 CAMA—August 12, at Gowalia Tank-road, the wife of A. P. Cama, of a son.
 GRANT—August 16, at the Corner, Breach Candy, the wife of G. F. M. Grant, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
 HARVEY—August 9, at 16, Lowden-street, Calcutta, the wife of J. Harvey, of a daughter.
 PETRIE—August 8, at No. 5, Lower Circular-road, the wife of W. W. Petrie, of a son.
 REYNOLDS—August 1, at Trevandram, the wife of Mr. P. D. Reynolds, Travancore Survey, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SHAW—McMURPHY—July 25, at St. Thomas's Church, Free School-street, by the Rev. S. B. Taylor, Ronald Wordsworth Fleming Shaw, Professor of Mathematics, Doveton College, to Frances Elizabeth, widow of the late Donald McMurphy, manager of the Statesman.
 SUTCLIFFE—HOOLE—August 5, at Nowgong, Bundelkund, Crossley Sutcliffe, Surgeon, East Indian Railway, Allahabad, to Ada Worth, youngest daughter of the late A. W. Hoole, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

DEATHS.

BECHER—August 6, at Mozufferpore, of phthisis, John Martin Becher, of Dhurrampur Indigo Concern, aged 56 years.
 D'SILVA—August 12, at Cochin, John D'Silva, late Sub-Judge and Joint Magistrate, aged 70 years.

DEW—August 5, at Lahore, Sophie Martha Dew, the wife of John Dew, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, aged 34 years.
 HERDON—August 6, at Hurst Lodge, Dalhousie, John Harris Herdon, District Superintendent, Punjab Police, aged 56 years.
 HUNTER—August 5, at Kurrachee, Minna Helena, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. D. Hunter, aged 8 months.
 JEEJEEBHoy—At Parell, Methebai, the daughter of Mr. Pestonjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, aged 12 years.
 NUNN—August 7, at Simla, of typhoid fever, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Edward Dunn, Esq., of Hill Castle, County Wexford, Ireland, sister of Joshua Nunn, Esq., Army Veterinary Department, aged 31 years.
 WALLACE—August 7, at 4, Wellington-square, Calcutta, Robert Barker, the only son of Dr. James Robert and Edith Wallace, aged 10 months.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885-6.**OUTWARD.**

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	To Leave Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Serapis ...	9 Sept.	11 Sept.	20 Sept.	24 Sept.	26 Sept.	8 Oct.
Crocodile...	20 Sept.	22 Sept.	1 Oct.	5 Oct.	7 Oct.	19 Oct.
Malabar ...	2 Oct.	—	11 Oct.	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
		Plymo'th				
Jumna.....	11 Oct.	12 Oct.	21 Oct.	25 Oct.	27 Oct.	8 Nov.
Serapis ...	22 Nov.	—	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	7 Dec.	17 Dec.
Crocodile...	3 Dec.	—	12 Dec.	16 Dec.	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1886
Malabar ...	13 Dec.	15 Dec.	24 Dec.	28 Dec.	30 Dec.	11 Jan.
		1886		1886	1886	
Jumna.....	30 Dec.	—	8 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	26 Jan.
Serapis ...	3 Feb.	—	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Crocodile...	14 Feb.	—	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	1 Mar.	13 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Serapis	17 Oct.	29 Oct.	31 Oct.	4 Nov.	13 Nov.
Crocodile	28 Oct.	9 Nov.	11 Nov.	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Malabar.....	7 Nov.	19 Nov.	21 Nov.	25 Nov.	4 Dec.
Jumna	18 Nov.	30 Nov.	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.
	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886
Serapis	26 Dec.	7 Jan.	9 Jan.	13 Jan.	22 Jan.
	1886				
Crocodile	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	4 Feb.
Malabar.....	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	16 Feb.
Jumna	3 Feb.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Serapis	12 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPTEMBER 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Col. W. L. N. Knyvett, S.C., Capt. C. C. Ellis, R.E.
 Madras Estab.—Hon. Capt. W. Jackson, P.W.D.
 Bombay Estab.—Maj. W. J. Le Breton, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. H. Croudace, G. A. G. Shawe, J. Mackenzie.
 Bombay Estab.—A. D. Younghusband (Cov.), W. Porteous (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. A. Bloomfield, S.C., two months; Surg.-Maj. J. J. Monteath, six months; Surg. C. J. H. Warden, M.D., fourteen days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. T. Hewson (Cov.), twenty-five days' furlough; H. C. Barnes, six months' m.c. extry; C. R. Marriott (Cov.), one month furlough and to return; J. W. Wright, two months' furlough; C. E. Gael, fourteen days' furlough; N. S. Alexander (Cov.), one month and twenty-nine days' furlough.
 Madras Estab.—C. M. Smith, one month's furlough

PERMITTED TO RETURN.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. A. Williams, S.C.
 Bombay Estab.—Surg. J. P. Greany, M.D.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. R. Marriott (Cov.), E. J. Sinkinson (Cov.), A. F. Millett (Cov.), J. J. Livesay (Cov.), V. Rigby, F. W. V. Peterson (Cov.).

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1885.

BRITISH BURMA.

THE Province of British Burma, with its 88,556 square miles, four and a-half million inhabitants, and £2,500,000 of annual revenue, is the last of the acquisitions made by the East India Company, and absorbed in 1858 by the Crown. Following the course of policy invariably pursued in India, we had, in Further India, extruded the former Native sovereign from the sea-board, and we have, in Rangoon and other ports, such as Maulmain, excellent outlets—but always through our own provinces—for the produce of Native Burma, as well as for that of the British Burmese Districts.

In a former article we indicated the policy which should, in our opinion, be pursued towards the Burmese King, whom, whatever may be his character, it is undoubtedly true wisdom to conciliate as far as possible. Under the present detestable *régime*, the subjects of Native Burma (though exposed to death by most barbarous tortures if caught in the attempt) throng into our territories in order to escape the cruel and arbitrary exactions to which the Burmese subject them. Hence it comes to pass, that, the frontier being purely artificial, the population on its one side in no wise differs, except as regards prosperity, from that on the other, that the intercourse between the two is incessant, and that cases, civil and criminal, arise, which necessitate the intervention of our authorities, men on the spot, and habituated to deal with such matters. That these authorities should thus intervene, would at first sight, seem to be the system best adapted to existing circumstances, and in the interior of the Province this is felt to be the case.

But in Rangoon, the capital and principal seaport, this opinion is not by any means popular. The cry is twofold. "Cut all disputes with Burma short by annexing Theebaw's entire territory, and become, like Singapore, a Crown colony." In the former wish the entire Burmese Commission, of course, join. The Chief Commissioner might become a Lieutenant-Governor, Deputy Commissioners would blossom into Commissioners, Assistants into Deputies, and so on. Their feeling is akin to the longing of a regiment to get into action on the chance of promotion through casualties. For the second object—the transfer to the Colonial Office—we have every reason to

suppose they have no special velleity. Be this as it may, such as we have described them are the aspirations of the Rangoon commercial community, and we will briefly state the reasons urged in their favour. They consider, in the first place, that British Burma, as a province, produces a surplus revenue of 100 lakhs, which is poured into the "all-devouring maw" of the Indian Exchequer; and they are, moreover, wroth, that this large payment to Indian funds has as yet failed to secure to the province a fairly large apportionment of public funds for railways, or an adequate judicial establishment. Their views are fully set forth in the letter, addressed by the Secretary of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce to the London Chamber, which is printed in full in the *Rangoon Gazette* of June 2.

They state that, in their opinion, British Burma, though—

Politically tied to the Indian Peninsula, has nothing in common with India geographically in any way whatever. . . . Although the richest parts of the province have been under British rule for about thirty years only, the Burmese have already become consumers of British manufactures to a very much larger extent per head of the population than the people of India, who have been so much longer under civilised rule. In the figures annexed to the petition of the London Chamber of Commerce the annual consumption of British produce and manufactures per head in India for 1884 is given as 16 pounds sterling. In Burma the imports from Great Britain for the official year 1883-84 were £2,830,336, exclusive of imports *via* Calcutta. In the Administration report for that year the population of British Burma is estimated at 4,334,000 persons, giving a consumption per head of 65 pounds sterling, or four times that of India. It is true that part of these imports are actually consumed in Upper Burma and the Shan States; but some of the imports to Indian ports also find their way beyond the frontier. The feudatory States of India alone contain a population enormously exceeding the outside population supplied from British Burma, and presumably the population of these States is not included in the calculation which gives 16 pounds per head as the annual consumption in India. The native of India buys little else from the manufacturers of Great Britain than a few yards of cotton cloth; the people of Burma all spend their money freely on imported luxuries.

Nevertheless, say the Chamber, the political connection with India would not be complained of were the province fairly treated. "So far from receiving justice it is the most heavily taxed portion of the Empire, while it is starved in its requirements on every side, and in many ways the interests of Burma are sacrificed to suit the convenience of India." Officials are constantly changed. The town of Rangoon, though the third city, in point of commerce, in the Indian Empire, has no High Court; for the want of this, and an adequate judicial staff, people are "driven to accept any compromise out of Court as preferable to enduring the delays of the law as at present administered."

Still worse, proceeds the letter, is the treatment to which the Province is subjected in the matter of public works. Though it has paid to the Indian Treasury six millions sterling in eight years, it has but some 300 miles of railway and few roads, and but two millions have been spent in public works during the same period of eight years.

Relying on these figures, the Chamber "trusts that the agitation for Imperial Federation may afford an opportunity for the consideration and redress of such injustices as that from which this province suffers, and that Burma may be constituted a colony unattached to the Indian Peninsula," Burma being augmented by the annexation of King Theebaw's dominions, whence in a few months of 1883-84 no less than a quarter of a million persons emigrated to our own territories, and where "British annexation would be welcomed."

The Bengal Chamber has taken up the cause, advocating annexation of Burma proper, and a more liberal policy towards British Burma, but not supporting the demand for separation from India. The *Times* thus reports them:—

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a long letter to the Indian Government on the subject of its policy towards Burma. While disclaiming any sympathy with the agitation in favour of separation from India recently set up at Rangoon, it strongly urges a more liberal policy towards British Burma, especially in respect to the extension of railways and roads. It points out that the Government has assumed responsibilities with respect to Upper Burma, with which it has never attempted adequately to deal, and that it is intolerable that a petty and disorganised State should be allowed to form an almost insurmountable barrier between two Empires, whose mutual interests demand that they should be friendly neighbours.

We are concerned to admit that there is a good deal more than "a substratum of truth" in the allegations of the Rangoon Chamber. A fair allotment for public works would undoubtedly exceed a quarter of a million annually. And the members of the commercial community cannot fail to contrast their own judicial staff with the Chief Justice and two puisne Judges at Ceylon, which is vastly inferior both in size and population, and scarcely equal in amount of trade, to British Burma. A correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* makes a still more striking comparison. "If," says he, "the four little islands, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia, measuring only 700 square miles, with a total population about equal to that of the town of Rangoon alone, and a total revenue about equal to the Municipal revenue of Rangoon, are entitled to have among them four governors and four superior Courts, surely all British Burma is entitled to something more than a Chief Commissioner and one Recorder." Anomalies are not always unjustifiable, the world is full of them. But this contrast certainly borders on the ridiculous; and, holding it, as we do, to be the first duty of Government to protect person and property, and to take adequate means, by the establishment of a sufficient number of suitable tribunals, to that end, we cannot well escape the conclusion that this duty has been very imperfectly fulfilled, so far as concerns Burma, by the Government of India.

But there is a wide distinction between desiring, as we do, to see the present arrangements improved, and seeking wholly to subvert them. The political reasons which require the union of Burma and India appear to us to outweigh every other consideration. Not to say that it is solely owing to the expenditure of Indian funds that Burma is British at all, and that a Chamber of Commerce sits in Rangoon, the proposed change would bring the Foreign Office into direct contact with Theebaw or his successor. At present the questions arising between us and our barbarous neighbour are decided in the way in which all Oriental questions ought to be decided, on the spot; by the Deputy of a high officer, the Chief Commissioner, or, if needful, in Rangoon by the Chief Commissioner himself. Were the proposed change adopted, every matter of the smallest importance would, especially if involving any question remotely connected with diplomacy, go through the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office and back, 15,000 miles, before definite instructions could be given, much less acted upon. In the opinion of "English merchants in Burma," says the *Bombay Gazette*, in a moderate and sensible leading article, "the wealth of the best unopened market in the world is waiting ready to be tapped, and the only fear is that the French, who, in their desire to take active measures for the consolidation of an Indo-Chinese Empire have gone so far as to make a treaty of friendship with King Theebaw, may be beforehand with us in the race for the wealth to be derived from commerce with the countries between India and China. Therefore the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, having tried in vain to spur on the Indian Government to a forward policy in Barma, is now agitating for separation from the Indian Empire, in the hope that the Home Government, induced by the prospect of great commercial

gain to England, may not remain inactive, while France extends her influence over Indo-China up to the present boundaries of British territory, and so monopolises the trade of that populous region. But it is just because of the possibility of renewed French activity in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, that Burmese and, perhaps, Imperial interests would suffer if the prayer of the Rangoon traders were acceded to. The external policy of Burma, if she were made a Crown Colony, would be directed by the Colonial Office; and the Colonial Office has in recent years been so notoriously apathetic and ignorant in all that relates to the designs of foreign Powers in the distant parts of the earth, that no change that could be made would be more encouraging to France than this which is being advocated, hastily and by ill-advice at Rangoon."

There are two ways of dealing with Asiatic States. One is that of Russia, literally *solvitur ambulando*; she walks into them and annexes. The other is our own, to spare them and to foster them as best we may. No one who knows and can compare British India with Asiatic Russia will have much doubt which system is to be preferred. But while adhering to our own views of policy and fair dealing, we must not relax our vigilance where, as in Native Burma, others might be less scrupulous. Thus far the Rangoon merchants are assuredly wise in their generation; and it would rejoice us much if, as a first step, it were found possible to ensure some direct knowledge of the many intrigues which are unquestionably rife at King Theebaw's Court, by re-establishing the agency at Mandalay.

INDIA OFFICE NEWS.

MR. TRELAWNEY SAUNDERS.

We much regret to hear that Mr. Trelawney Saunders, the able Geographer of the India Office, is about to retire from the post, which he has held with so much credit to himself, and with so great advantage to the public service, for a period of seventeen years. The changes which were made in the Geographical Department when Mr. Saunders succeeded the late Mr. Walker, are known to, and their value acknowledged by, every geographer who interests himself—and what geographer does not?—in Asiatic exploration.

Mr. Saunders, himself among the chief of European cartographers, was the first to recognise the wealth of geographical information, previously inaccessible to the scientific world, which the archives of the India Office contained, and he wisely determined to make it generally known by publishing a catalogue of what was actually in hand, a catalogue to which several appendices, including recent additions, of maps, MSS., &c., have from time to time been made. It speaks much for the indefatigable energy of Mr. Trelawney Saunders, that no less than thirty-five lists of accessions to the India Office collection have been issued since 1878.

In cartography his work was constant: and among other notable maps completed by him, that of the "Mountains and River Basins of India, in two maps, with explanatory Memoir," deserves especial notice, as in this work the enumeration of the Himalayan chains, which all subsequent exploration has confirmed, was for the first time formally stated.

It will be difficult to find a successor of Mr. Saunders' ability, and for experience in his department he simply cannot be replaced; while the India Office will sustain a great loss, his colleagues will long miss the genial presence and readiness to afford information, no matter at what personal inconvenience, which always characterised Mr. Trelawney Saunders.

THE RUSSIAN TRANSLATORSHIP.

We cannot help thinking it a piece of very false economy to abolish the Russian translatorship at the India Office. The saving will be all but inappreciable, while, at any moment, the absence of a trustworthy translator may prove a serious matter, and this little economy may turn out very penny wise and pound foolish. Is the India Office, on which our relations with Russia so greatly hinge, to be dependent on the Foreign Office for its renderings of Russian documents? (Not to speak of newspapers, every one of which, in a despotic country, is an ill disguised organ of the Government.) Is the Foreign Office so very strong in European languages?

Wherefore we hear with much searching of heart, that Mr. Robert Michell, who was one of the first English travellers in Turkistan after the Russian advance up the Jaxartes in 1864, and who has been Russian translator at the India Office for some years, is to be placed forthwith on the retired list, it being proposed to abolish the post of Russian translator at the India Office.

Mr. Michell's services have, in our judgment, been, and would doubtless continue to be, well worth the moderate sum paid for them.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 31, Buccleugh, Rangoon; Inchmornish (s), Kurra-
chee; Capella (s), Calcutta; Nerbudda (s), Calcutta.—Sept. 1, Chusan
(s), Calcutta; Victoria (s), Bombay; Earl of Chatham (s), Rangoon;
Helen Slea, Rangoon.—2, Merton Hall (s), Kurra-
chee; Alata, Rangoon.
—3, Edinburghshire, Calcutta; Nagpore, Calcutta; Windsor Park,
Calcutta.—4, City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Clan Forbes (s), Bombay;
Yeddo (s), Bombay; Formosa, Calcutta; Persian Empire, Calcutta.—
5, Roumania (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 31, Rohilla (s), London.—Sept. 3, Parramatta (s),
Colombo; Patna (s), London.—4, Inchbora (s), Shields.—5, Armenia
(s), Liverpool; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 30, Goorkha (s), London.—31, Talvera, London;
Duke of Westminster (s), Batavia.—Sept. 2, Bokhara (s), London.—5,
Nubia (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Sept. 1, Bokhara (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 29, City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta.—30, Brookfield
(s), Kurra-
chee.—31, Huzara (s), Bombay; Laleham (s), Bombay.—
Sept. 1, Hispania (s), Calcutta; Clan Macgregor (s), Calcutta.—2,
Ancona (s), Bombay; Clan Maclean (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 29, Nedjid (s), Liverpool.—31, Kangra (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 29, Clan Macpherson (s), London.—31, Astro-
nomer (s), Liverpool.—Sept. 5, Britannia (s), London.

MADRAS.—Sept. 5, Clan Macpherson (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's
steamers:—

S.s. *Indus*, from London, Sept. 9; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Sept. 17;
from Brindisi, Sept. 21.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Phipps Lincke, Mr. H. Harraden,
Mr. W. Spink, Mr. Gapwell, Mrs. Ratray, Mr. C. Little, Mrs. Meadows
and two children, Mr. H. Hooper, Mr. E. H. Hayes, Rev. C. H.
Reynolds, Mr. E. F. Pryce.

For Madras: Mr. E. Thurston, Mrs. A. Wright and child, Miss
Wright, Mrs. Brennand.

For Bombay: Mr. B. Pyrke, Mrs. Brockman and two children,
Deputy Surgeon-General Dallas and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. R. E. Nelson, Mr.
and Mrs. Keene, Mr. W. Bell, Mr. T. W. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. A. B.
Wilson, Major Heavside, Mr. J. Cummings, Mr. T. Dunn, Mr. W. G.
Porthouse, Mr. Keane, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hollis, Mr. and Mrs.
Griffiths. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Verner, Mr. J. Bristed, Miss
Bristed, Mr. R. T. and Mrs. Keene, Mr. A. Leventhorpe, Mr. W.
Duthoit, Mr. Spooner, Mr. T. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Roden, Mr.
A. Christie, Mr. R. D. Percival, Mr. A. Morse, Mr. E. S. Carr, Mr. L.
Bergler, Colonel Homes, Major Riddell. *From Venice*: Mr. W. Wood-
man.

For Suez: Mrs. Joynt and three children, Mr. Hedingham, Capt.
Brebner.

For Malta: Mr. C. E. Rolt, Miss F. Smith, Mr. Terrill.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Reeves.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. Carver, Mr. Findley, Mr.
A. S. Elliott.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice,
Sept. 24; from Brindisi, Sept. 28.

For Bombay: Colonel A. E. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs.
Douglas, Mr. A. Butter, Mr. W. Bull, Mrs. Marsh and child, Miss
Greenfield, Miss Falconer, Miss Bolton, Mr. Wyatt, Miss Levinge, Mr.
J. Phipps, Mr. J. R. Ellerman, Mr. J. T. Jellicoe, Mr. Borges. *From
Venice*: Colonel and Miss Phillips, Mr. C. P. Bird, Mrs. Grierson,
Mr. J. H. Thomson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crawley, Mr.
Cotton, Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Kilgour and child, Colonel Lindsay, Mr.
S. W. Edgerley, Mr. Lawrie and child, Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, Mr. R.
M. Waller, Colonel and Mrs. Home, Miss Child, Mr. H. Howey, Mr. C.
J. Daniell, Mr. W. McHutchin, Mr. R. Greaves, Rev. T. C. Shepherd,
Mr. A. G. Hobart Hampden, Mr. E. Greaves, Mr. A. L. Saunders, Dr.
Beilby.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Wilson, Mr. W. R. Collyer,
Major Riddell, Capt. Cunningham, Capt. Hughes, Colonel Maitland,
Mr. and Mrs. Isclandi and family, Brigade-Surgeon Thornton, Mr. H.
Gayon, Capt. Wynne. *From Venice*: Mr. R. Buckland.

For Port Said: Mrs. Chapman, Mr. A. Ralli.

For Suez: Mr. W. S. Ferguson, Major Pocklington, Capt. Lord C.
Pratt.

For Malta: Mr. C. Morrison and daughter, Mr. W. Wilkinson.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1;
from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Bombay: Dr. K. McLeod, Mrs. Merewether, Mr. H. Friedheim,
Mr. A. M. Archibald, Mr. E. J. Alexander, Mr. J. A. C. Skinner, Mr. F.
A. Griffiths, Dr. and Mrs. Brooke and children, Mr. Myhill, Miss
Mathers, Mr. Parr, Mr. W. J. Murray, Mr. Wellard, Mrs. Dolman and
four children, Mr. and Mrs. Ghard and two children, Miss Burnett,
Mr. W. Williams, Mr. T. Austin, Mr. G. Laval. *From Venice*: Mr.
J. G. M. Rennie, Sir C. and Lady Petheram, Mr. Vining and two
daughters, Mr. J. G. Rennie, Mr. C. P. Casperiz and friend, Major and
Mrs. Gunthorpe, Mr. C. W. Whish. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. L. Thomas,
Mr. and Mrs. Millett, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. G. W.
Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Conolly, Mr. J. M. Lintock, Mr.
Woodman, Mr. E. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Bushby, Mr. T. D. La Touche,

Mr. H. L. Harrison, Mr. Gammi, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bruce and child,
Colonel Trevor, Mr. G. Anley, Major Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. T. J.
Murray, Mr. C. H. Hill, Mrs. Bulman and child, Miss Bulman, Capt.
E. Lewis, Colonel Horsford, Mr. J. W. Guthrie, Mr. McMeekin, Mrs.
H. J. McGeorge, Miss McGeorge, Mr. L. P. Pugh, Mr. F. W. Dibble,
Mr. D. Banerji, Hon. D. and Mrs. Straight, Surgeon-Major Gardner,
Mr. Thomson, Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. O'Donnell, Mr.
W. Tyrrell, Mr. E. Sealy, Sir C. Petheram, Mr. A. L. Thompson.

For Port Said: Mr. Brayshaw.

For Malta: General and Mrs. Daniell, Miss Daniell.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1;
from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Billing, Mr. C. F. Worsley, Mr. and Mrs. Engle-
bright, Mrs. Oldham and child, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Mr. Phelps, jun.
Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. A. C. Tute, Miss Springett, Mr. J. W. Dougherty,
Mr. J. H. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. C. McLean, Mr. J. M. Coode, Mr. A.
J. L. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Robinson and two daughters, Mr.
and Mrs. Cross, Mr. A. G. Elliot, Mr. T. S. Earl, Mr. Reddie, Mr.
Bristow. *From Venice*: Mrs. Eck, Mrs. Delias. *From Brindisi*: Mr.
and Mrs. J. Wilson, Mr. Mumford.

For Madras: Mr. L. Duncan and child, Mrs. Drake-Brockman and
two children, Miss Annesley, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and two children, Mr.
S. B. Murray, Mr. Knowles, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Ritter.

For Colombo: Mrs. Clive and three children, Lieut.-Colonel Clive.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Sept. 16.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Gordon, Surgeon F. R. and Mrs. Swaine
and child, Mr. J. M. and Mrs. Francis, Mr. B. Chessam, Mr. A. E.
Woodhouse, Mr. A. F. Stewart, Mrs. Armstrong and child.

For Madras: Major V. C. Fisher.

For Colombo: Mr. W. H. De Alivisic.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Sept. 30.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Shelley and child, Miss Fredoux,
Mr. and Mrs. Haly and family, Mr. H. Macleod, Mr. James Watson.

For Madras: Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Horsfall and child,
Capt. and Mrs. Greenaway and two children, Mrs. V. E. Fisher, Mrs.
Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Munro and children, Miss H. Price, Rev. J.
W. Davies, Rev. E. P. Blackburn, Mr. Kenworthy Brown.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Donald Mackinnon,
Mrs. Brownfield and infant, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Marindin and infant,
Miss Fentiman, Mr. and Mrs. Kilby and children, Misses Brownlow,
Mr. C. A. Turton, Mr. A. G. Watson, Mrs. James Riddell and infant,
Rev. A. J. Norman, Miss Lucy Cameron, Miss Annie McNeillie, Miss
Dean, Mrs. Martin, Mr. J. Coy, Mr. B. Fraser, Mrs. and Misses
Atkinson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Teheran*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, Aug. 17.

From London: Mr. W. Sandford, Miss Crackwell, Mr. A. Hueston,
Mr. Davison, Mr. Leach, Mr. J. Rogers, Miss Snowden, Mr. Wais, Mrs.
Graves, child and infant, Major F. Barrow.

From Venice: Mr. E. McCullem, Mr. Ashburner, Rev. W. G. Peele,
Mr. A. Smith.

From Brindisi: Mr. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Miss Wad-
dington, Mr. A. Momes, Mr. and Mrs. Kensington, Major F. H. Jackson,
Mr. Blyth, Mr. F. B. Hanna, Mr. W. B. Lafore, Mr. R. Sine, Mr. W. J.
Holland, Mr. Norfor.

From Suez: Mr. Blackburne.

From Aden: Mr. C. Reed, Surgeon O. Worle, Mr. R. E. S. Showell,
Mr. A. S. Heralum.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, left Bombay, Aug. 18

For Brindisi: Rev. W. Ellison, Mr. A. Turner, Mr. H. J. Nemberry,
Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Hon. Justice Beverley, Miss Beverley, Mr. F.
Wyer, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. H. Jackson, Lieut. Jenner, Capt. George
Henry, Rev. A. L. Onslow, Capt. F. J. W. Eustace, Mr. R. G. Culloden,
Mr. H. Clogstoun, Capt. H. D. Hutchinson, Lieut. F. E. Cooper,
Surgeon-Major J. F. Keith, Mr. J. Mastya Owen, Major W. G. Peart,
Capt. J. Alexander.

For Marseilles: Mr. Horace Bell, Mr. J. J. Guise, Lieut. E. U.
Marrett, Mr. A. C. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ghose, Master Ghose, Miss
Ghose, Master S. Dass, Master A. K. Ahmed and two native servants.

For London: Colonel and Mrs. A. R. Badcock, infant and nurse,
Mr. E. Hillman.

For Suez: Mr. E. M. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer.

For Venice: Lieut.-General Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts and
maid, Mr. S. Jackson, C.I.E., two Misses Roberts, Miss Pryde.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Carthage*, sailing on Aug. 25.

For Brindisi: Mr. McAlpine, Mr. H. P. Gwyne James, Mr. W.
Duthai, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. S. Whimper, Mr.
Robert Greuter.

For London: Mrs. Willaume, two children, infant and ayah, Mr.
Willaume, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Beyts, Mr. H. Homick.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—August 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 98½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	100	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	5 pr.ct.	727½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	825
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	600

EXCHANGE BANKS.

Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	118
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	105

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	900
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,270
Apollo ...	400	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	500
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	195
Brul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600	750
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	150
East India ...	1,000	130	1,210
Fort ...	8,500	300	2,350
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	855
Manmar M. ...	all	45	260
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	160
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	490
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,275
Sind ...	750	50	770
Volkart ...	1,000	60	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	320
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	670
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	425
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	97
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownagur Mills ...	100	—	13
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	900
Central India ...	500	25	710
Coorla Land and Mill ...	1,000	20	650
Coorla Mills ...	all	—	140
Dhruumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	685
France Petit ...	1,000	25	600
Golan Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	150
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	810
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,080
Imperial Cotton ...	500	—	420
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	435
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	770
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,045
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	840
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	840
Leopold ...	100	5	141
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,500
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	85	600
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,150
Mazagon ...	250	9	105
Morari Goculdass ...	1,000	15	1,400
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	570
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	970
Oriental ...	625	15	495
Parell ...	400	—	130
People of India ...	—	6½	175
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	130
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,825
Soondordas ...	1,000	50	620
Southern India ...	500	20	580
Southern Mahatras ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
R. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	360
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	400
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	107
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	4,000
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	365

Kemp & Co. ...	175	340
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	57
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,105
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	330

CALCUTTA.—August 14.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 98 7 to 98 8
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	98 12 to —
4 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	99 14 to —
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	99 14 to 100 6
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. 100 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —
6 of 1878 (1905) ...	100 0 to —
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	100 0 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	815 to 812½
Do. of Upper India ...	100	125 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	115 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	106 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to —
Unconvenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	—	125 to 130
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	67 to 68
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,175 to 1,200
B. Baragund Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.	2 disct.
Do. D-ferr'd B. Shares ...	£1	1
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	270 to 275
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	32 to 34
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	58 to 59
Burrakur Coal ...	100	145 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	120 to 121
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	80 to 81
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	105 to —
Chipcore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	95 to 96
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	25 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	180 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	22 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	170 to —
Gonapore ...	100	76 to 77
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	83 to 90
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	58 to 59
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	112 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	70 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	125 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	98 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100	88 to 89
New Beerphoom Coal ...	100	70 to 72
Rankinspot Press ...	100	60 to 61
Ranagunge Coal Association ...	100	51 to 52
Riverside Press ...	90	74 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	205 to —
Seepore Jute Manufactory ...	100	40 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	85 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	93 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	30 to —
Amlicue ...	100	95 to —
Aroutipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
Assam ...	£20	540 to —
Balasin (Darjiling) ...	100	78 to 80
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	95 to 96
Do. contributory ...	80	22 to 23
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	105 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	82 to 83
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	60 to —
Central Cachar ...	200	125 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	90 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	25 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Darjiling ...	100	100 to —
Dehning (Assam) ...	90	28 to —
Dehra Doou ...	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	43 to 44
Eastern Cachar ...	100	34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	42 to 43
Endogram ...	10	100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	69 to 73
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	76 to 77
Hoolmarce (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolungore (Assam) ...	100	55 to —
Indian Tori ...	500	550 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to 41
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafu (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchunpor (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	115 to 120
Do. contributory ...	200	96 to 97
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to 76
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckinpor (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	30 to 31
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Munglodey (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpor (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phenix (Cachar) ...	85	37 to —
Punkalaree (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	50	10 disct.
Seemah ...	100	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	90 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdee (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	168 to 170
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—September 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	85½ to 88½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101½ to 101½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 101½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	73 to 74
4½ Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893 ...	73½ to 74½
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1888-8 ...	99 to 101
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	112 to 115
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS, Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 102 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100 115 to 117
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 102 to 104
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100 — to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	6½	5½ to 6
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4 to 5
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	143 to 145
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	21½ to 22½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	22 to 23
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	119 to 121
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	138 to 140
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	121 to 123
Rohika and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	3½ to 4
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	116 to 118
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	121 to 123</



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 8.)

Consequent on the deputation of Major A. W. Baird, R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Mint Master of Calcutta, the following temporary promotions are made from July 6, the date on which Major Baird was relieved of his duties :—

HUTCHINSON, Major H. S., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

RYALL, Mr. E. C., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

The undermentioned assistant engineers, 2nd grade, passed the Colloquial Examination prescribed in P.W.D. Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 20, on the dates specified :—

THACKELL, Lieut. O. M. R., R.E., May 2.

COWIE, Lieut. C. H., R.E., May 8.

CAPPER, Lieut. J. E., R.E., May 8.

The undermentioned assistant engineers, 2nd grade, passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16 to 18, on the dates specified opposite their names :—

THACKELL, Lieut. O. M. R., R.E., May 2.

STEWART, Lieut. J., R.E., May 8.

COWIE, Lieut. C. H., R.E., May 8.

CAPPER, Lieut. J. E., R.E., May 8.

PARSONS—The services of Lieut. C. G. Parsons, B.S.C., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

PEET Major H. J., officiating deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade in Assam, to officiate as deputy commissioner of the 1st grade, from July 13, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S.

CONSTERDINE—H.M.'s Secretary of State has permitted the Rev. J. Consterdine, M.A., junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Establishment, to resign his appointment, from March 1.

MURRAY, Mr. A. W. S., head clerk of the Resident's Political Office, Hyderabad, is appointed to be an extra assistant commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from July 11.

HEILGERS—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. R. Heilgers as consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

FITZPATRICK, Mr. H. E. J., extra assistant commissioner of the 4th class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to be extra assistant commissioner at Ajmere, from the date of assuming charge.

SMITH—The services of Colonel J. MacDonald Smith, Madras Staff Corps, in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Bangalore, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department from July 7, the date on which he was relieved of his duties as officiating district magistrate and collector and president of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

HEINRICHS—Subject to the confirmation H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. K. Heinrichs as acting consul for the German Empire at Bombay, vice Mr. F. Heyer, and during the absence of Mr. J. Brandenburg.

VANSITTART, Mr. C. G., assistant accountant-general, Bombay, having returned from leave, resumed charge of his duties on July 27.

CLAGUE, Mr. P. E., having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of the duties of chief superintendent in the office of the comptroller and auditor-general on July 30.

FURLONGS.

TUCK, Mr. E. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted language leave for three months, from June 13.

BEWLEY, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted language leave for three months, and privilege leave for three months in continuation thereof, from July 5.

RUTHERFORD, Mr. J. M., Class II. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is granted leave on medical certificate for twelve months, from June 22.

BRASSINGTON, Mr. J. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is granted furlough for 14 months, from July 22.

MORTIMER—Furlough in India, on medical certificate, for 182 days, is granted to Honorary Lieut. G. Mortimer, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, from June 18.

MILITARY.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G., Wiltshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from July 31, 1883, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. W. L., R.A., appointed by the Secretary of State for India a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the date of his arrival in India.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of the Hon. the Lieut. Governor of Bengal :—

RAWLINSON, Captain W. C. W., Lincolnshire Regiment, to be aide-de-camp, dated April 21.

CHESNEY, Colonel G. T., C.S.I., R.E., secretary to the Government of India Military Department, to have the local rank of major-general, dated July 23.

PATCH, Major R., assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to officiate as commissary-general, Western Circle, vice Colonel A. R. Badcock, C.B., proceeding on furlough, dated Aug. 4.

DUNLOP, Lieut. F. C., Punjab Frontier Force, 2nd Sikh Infantry, quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Captain C. G. M. Fasken, who has vacated that appointment on promotion.

SWINEY, Lieut. G. W. B., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Lieutenant Dunlop, from June 13.

HARDEN, Major A., General List, Infantry, has been transferred to the half-pay list from July 4, subject to H.M.'s approval.

NEWMHAM, Major E. G., General List, Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal Army from August 4.

FORSYTH, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. J. R., to be assistant commissary.

DORSEY, Conductor G. M., to be deputy assistant commissary from July 31.

BLAZEY, Conductor G., to be deputy assistant commissary from July 31.

COOKE, Sergeant J. P., to be sub-conductor, on probation, vice Sub-Conductor A. James, pensioned, from May 1.

COOPER, Sub-Conductor J., on probation, is confirmed in his present grade from Jan. 1.

JENKINS, Colonel F. H., C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Bengal S.C., retires from the service, dated July 15.

BANNERMAN, Mr. A., has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India an assistant engineer in the Indian Marine, from June 12.

BARRATT—The services of Mr. C. H. Barratt, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, from Oct. 1.

GREER, Mr. W. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is temporarily transferred from the N.W. Provinces and Oudh to the Punjab.

MORSE—PERCEVAL—Messrs. A. Morse and R. D. Perceval, assistant engineers, 1st grade, State Railways, are transferred from the establishment under the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to that under the Director-General of Railways.

SHADBOLT—The services of Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

SANDFORD, Mr. W., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways,

Traffic Department, is, on return from furlough, posted to the establishment under the control of the Government of Bengal.

PARTRIDGE, Mr. J. S., deputy examiner of accounts, is appointed to officiate as examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Bombay.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

BADCOCK, Colonel A. R., C.B., Bengal S.C., commissary-general, Western Circle (m.c.), for one year.

SWAINE, Surgeon F. R., M.D., has been granted an extension of furlough (p.a.) for 30 days by the Secretary of State for India.

LYONS, Surgeon-Major R. T., M.D., 17th Bengal Infantry, is granted leave in India (m.c.) for 270 days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 8.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BARR, Captain J. E., wing officer 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Stewart, deceased, dated July 7.

MARDALL, Lieut. W. S., Royal Marine Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated July 23.

GIBBON, Lieut. H. H., 1st West India Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 39th Bengal Infantry on probation, dated July 24.

MACGREGOR, Major C. B., wing commander, 44th Sylhet Light Infantry, to be second in command sub pro tem., vice Ridgeway, seconded for service on the Staff, dated June 23.

BOILEAU, Captain T. S., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Macgregor, dated June 23.

URMSTON—It is notified that Captain H. B. Urmston, Bengal Staff Corps, passed the examination according to Bengal Army Regulations, at the examination held on June 1 and following days.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of captain :—

REYNOLDS, Lieut. C. E., R.A.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

CHALMERS, Captain E. W., 7th Bengal Cavalry (Bengal Staff Corps), to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from May 25 to July 2.

TROTTER, Captain R. F., 7th Bengal Cavalry, Bengal S.C., to Naini Tal, on private affairs, from Aug. 17 to Oct. 15.

BROWNE, Lieut. G. U., 12th Bengal Cavalry, Bengal S.C., to Mussoorie, on private affairs from June 15 to Oct. 15.

CLUTTERBUCK, Major T. St. Q., General List, Infantry, doing general duty at Rawal Pindi, to Murree, on private affairs, from Aug. 4, or date of availing himself of it, to Oct. 15.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, August 12.)

CARSTAIRS, Mr. R., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act as magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. J. O'Donnell.

FAULDER, Mr. J. S., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of that district, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. H. D'Oily.

WALLER, Mr. R. M., magistrate and collector, on leave, is appointed to act as deputy commissioner of Julpigore during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton.

MONEY, Colonel R. C., deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade, on deputation as manager, Dhurbhunga Raj, is promoted to the 1st grade of deputy commissioners, vice Colonel B. W. D. Morton. Colonel Money will, however, continue to be employed as manager, Dhurbhunga Raj.

DALTON, G. J. B. T., deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade, is appointed sub pro tem. to the 1st grade of deputy commissioners, vice Colonel R. C. Money, on deputation.

HAYLOCK, Mr. G. B., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Monghyr.

The following officiating assistant superintendents of police are posted to the districts mentioned opposite their names :—

LEGER, Mr. H. B. St., to Midnapore.

RYLAND, Mr. E. C., to 24-Pergunnahs.

HALLIDAY, Mr. F. L., to Bhagulpore.

ALLEN, Mr. W. F. S., to Cuttack.

TAYLER, Mr. S. V., to Burdwan.

McGAVIN, Mr. A. L., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Monghyr, is appointed to be also sudder sub-registrar of Monghyr, from June 1, vice Mr. H. H. Birch, transferred.

LITTLE, Surgeon S. M.D., is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Beerbhoom, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major G. C. Roy.

CROFT, Mr. J., is appointed to be a member of the committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore.

PATTISON, Mr. H., is appointed to be an honorary magistrate for the Raneeunge and Assensole Benches in the district of Burdwan, and is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the third class.

MAGUIRE, Mr. H. F. J. T., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

BIGG-WITHER—The services of Major A. C. Bigg-Wither, superintendent of works, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Public Works Department, from the 6th inst.

The Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments from the 6th inst. :—

NRILL, Major G. F. E. S., M.S.C., under-secretary in the Public Works Department, to be superintendent of works, Calcutta.

HORN, Mr. D. B., executive engineer, to be under-secretary in the Public Works Department.

FURLOUGH.

OWEN, Mr. H. M., assistant superintendent of jails, Buxar, is allowed leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, August 8.)

Consequent on the deputation of Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, as assistant inspector-general of forests, the following temporary promotion is made from March 20 last :—

PREVOST, Mr. G. F., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade (in Berar), to officiate as deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade.

WOMACK—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that Mr. A. S. Womack, C.S., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, shall belong to the 4th grade of Courts, having jurisdiction up to Rs. 1,000.

FOX-STRANGWAYS—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that Mr. M. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S., assistant commissioner, shall belong to the fourth grade of Courts, having jurisdiction up to Rs. 500.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, August 6.)

DENNY, Captain C. J., is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate 1st class, from June 2.

GOULDSBURY, Captain D. E., is reappointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, 1st class, from June 29.

RIDDELL, Colonel H. V., is appointed to be sessions judge within the limits of the Sessions Division of Lahore, vice Colonel E. P. Gurdon.

ROE, Mr. C. A., is appointed to be sessions judge within the limits of the Sessions Division of Mooltan, vice Colonel H. V. Riddell; and is also reappointed a divisional judge of the Divisional Court of Lahore.

MAYNE, Mr. A. G., assistant superintendent of police, has been declared by the Board of Examiners to have passed the colloquial test in Punjabi on July 10.

DALE—The leave granted to Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Dale in P.O. No. 107 is cancelled.

2nd Punjab Infantry—Regimental Order, dated July 27, making the following temporary appointments :—

LEWES, Captain J. M. D., wing officer, to officiate as second in command, in addition to his duties as wing officer.

FURLOUGH.

SPENS—The Rev. A. N. W. Spens, chaplain of Rawalpindi, is granted furlough to Europe for two years, from October 15.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 7.)

WESTMACOTT—DYER—SAPTE—H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to approve of the Committee of Paymastership, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, being reconstructed as follows from July 24, 1886, in consequence of Lieut.-Colonel S. G. Huskisson having been posted to the 1st Battalion of his regiment, on appointment to command :—President, Captain R. F. Westmacott; Members, Lieuts. C. R. Dyer and F. Sapte. Captain Westmacott will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

The following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depôts during the forthcoming trooping season :—

ENGLISH, Captain A. J., 14th Hussars, to relieve Major Hickman.

MITCHELL, Lieut. H. W., 14th Hussars, to relieve Lieut. Hemery.

HEATON, Captain W., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to relieve Captain Trower.

LEMARCHANT, Captain E. H., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to relieve Captain Tapp. So much of G.O.C.C. as refers to Surgeon P. H. W. Boon, is cancelled.

COLE, Colonel G. W., Infantry, will do general duty at Cannanore, to join on the expiration of the privilege leave on which he is at present.

HUSKISSON, Lieut.-Colonel S. G., Middlesex Regiment, is directed to return to England and join the 1st Battalion, to which he has been posted on his recent appointment to command.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard, Hindustani :—

SILLERY, Lieut. C. C. A., Suffolk Regiment, probationer Staff Corps.

MATHEWES, Lieut. J. R., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, probationer Staff Corps.

TUITE, Lieut. M. A., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, probationer Staff Corps.

BENNETT, Mr. F. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.

WARDEN, Lieut. A. W., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following posting :—

MACKENZIE, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D., Medical Staff, to do general duty, Bangalore Division.

FURLOUGH.

TUITE, Lieut. M. A., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, wing officer (on probation) 23rd L.I., privilege leave for sixty days from Aug. 12, or date of departure, on urgent private affairs, to Bangalore and Madras.

KNOX-LEET, Colonel W., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I., on urgent private affairs, to England.

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BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 13.)

H.E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

FENTON, Captain L. L., to act as superintendent of surveys under the Rajasthanik Court, and ex-officio assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Hancock, or until further orders.

FORDYCE, Captain A. L. D., to be substantive pro tem. third assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

ASTON, Mr. H. F., C.S., to be substantive pro tem. fourth assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, as a temporary arrangement, in addition to his duties as judicial assistant.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified :—

SHEWEN, Lieut. M. T., Royal Marine Light Infantry, officiating wing officer 4th Regiment Hyderabad Contingent, March 3, 1883.

CHASE, Lieut. W. St. L., V.C., S.C., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Quetta district, to Europe for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

DEANE, Mr. H. H., Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Lieut.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, August 14.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

LOWDELL, Surgeon C. G. W., in medical charge 20th Bombay N.I., to the medical charge 2nd Regiment Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), vice Surgeon-Major Peters, transferred to the Civil Department.

BRIGGS, Surgeon H. B., acting civil surgeon, Satara, to the medical charge 12th Regiment Bombay Infantry, vice Surgeon Jervis, appointed to the medical charge of the 7th Bombay Infantry.

WAZ, Lieut. H. E. C., S.C., 16th Regiment Bombay Infantry, wing officer 13th Bombay Infantry (attached 9th Bombay Infantry), to be wing officer.

ATKINS, Surgeon-Major H., 20th Regiment Bombay Infantry, general duty, Sind Circle, to the medical charge, vice Surgeon Lowdell, appointed to the medical charge of the 2nd Bombay Infantry.

WILSON, Lieut. A., S.C., wing officer 25th Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing officer.

TURNER, Lieut. G. H., S.C., wing officer 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing officer.

TRENCH, Lieut. G. F. C., Royal Scots Regiment, having been permitted to cancel his resignation of his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, is reappointed officiating wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, on probation.

STACK, Colonel C. E., Bombay Cavalry, late commandant 3rd Light Cavalry, is permitted to reside at Mhow, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 255 of 1882.

JOYNT, Brigade-Surgeon C., Indian Medical Service, is transferred from general duty, Poona Circle, to general duty, Sind Circle.

MACGREGOR, Surgeon J., Indian Medical Service, is transferred from Ahmednagar to general duty, Sind Circle.

The following transfers are ordered :—

KETTEL, First Class Veterinary Surgeon J., from Kirkee to Mhow.

MITCHELL, First Class Veterinary Surgeon M. C., from Mhow to Kirkee.

O'SULLIVAN, Captain G. H. W., R.E., officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, is transferred from the Bombay District to the Quetta District.

FURLOUGHS.

SEYMOUR, Colonel F. H. A., Rifle Brigade (1st Battalion), for three months, on private affairs, to England.

JACKSON, Lieutenant-Colonel S., C.I.E., Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps, to England, from August 12 to December 12, on private affairs.

WICKHAM—The leave granted in G.O.C. No. 285 of June 12 last to Major E. H. Wickham, Royal Artillery, is extended to September 3, on private affairs.

MAYNE—The leave granted Captain R. C. G. Mayne, 22th Regiment Bombay Infantry, in G.O.C. No. 362 of 1885, is cancelled, that officer having been directed to attend the Garrison Class, Poona.

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

—0—

CIVIL.

Adams, Surg. C., Bikaner, 12 mos., Nov. 21, '84.
Aikman, R. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 8 m. Apr. 30, '85.
Allen, C. F. E., Burma Judl., 24 mos., March 6, 1884.
Alexander, R. D., B.C., N.W.P. Rev. 30 mos., May 11, '85.
Alexander, E. J., Bengal P.W.D., 15 mos., July 20, '84.
Alexander, N. S., B. Cov., Commr. Ben., 15 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Ancell, F., Bengal Pilot, 13 mos., March, '85.
Anderson, J. A., Cov., Punj. Commn., 20 m., April 15, '84.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 9 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Anderson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 m. Apr. 15, '85.

Baden-Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 24 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Baker, H. V. S., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., April 23, '85.
Barrett, A., Bom. Educational, 24 mos., May 7, '84.
Barratt, H., Bombay Forests, 12 mos., April 24, '85.
Barrow, W. F., P.W.D., Accounts, 15 mos., Sept. 4, '84.
Battie, R. C., India P.W.D., 12 mos., May 15, '85.
Barnardo, G. C. F., P.W.D., N.W.P., 21 m., April 1, '84.
Barnes, H. C., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Nov. 3, '84.
Barnetow, H. C., B.C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 19 m., Apr. 3, '85.
Batten, S. G., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 22, '85.
Bayly, G. H., Mysore, P.W.D., 11 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Beauchcroft, F. P., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 8 m., Apr. 3, '85.
Beighton, T. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 m., Apr. 3, '85.
Bell, J. R., N.W.P., P.W.D., 15 mos., July 22, '84.
Belliss, E. S., Punjab, P.W.D., 24 mos., April 24, '84.
Benson, T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G. 22 mos., May 21, '84.
Berry, F. C., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Political Dept., 18 m., June 2, '85.
Best, J. W., Mad. Cov., Madras Judl., 8 mos., May 1, '85.
Bets, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 25, '85.
Beresford, P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Best, K. T., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Bickerton, C. H. C., Railway Dept., 7 mos., April 17, '85.
Biddulph, C. E., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., Mar. 17, '85.
Biggs, T. H., Finl. Dept., 19 mos., April 30, '85.
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 16, '85.
Bird, W. L., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 17, '84.
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 2, '85.
Boxwell, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 2, '85.
Boys, H. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 1, '85.
Brace, L. J. K., Bot. Gardens, Calcutta, 6 m., Apr. 30, '85.
Bradshaw, J., Madras Educl., 6 mos., May 5, '85.
Bremner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '85.
Breton, R. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 8 m., Apr. 10, '85.
Breton, C. H., Bom., 6 mos.
Brind, M. J., Telegraph Dept., 17 mos., May 16, 1884.
Broom, L. N., Punjab Police, 9 mos., April 4, '85.
Brown, C., Punjab Police, 6 mos., July 21, '85.
Brown, J. S., India Rails, 13 mos.
Brown, G. A., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Mar. 23, '85.
Bryant, F. B., N.W.P. Forests, 6 mos., June 10, '85.
Buckland, C. E., Ben. Cov., Supt. Stamps, 11 m., Mar. 22, '85.
Bullock, F. D. O., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 20 m., May 8, '84.
Burgess, R., Calcutta Customs, 12 mos., July 7, '85.
Burn, G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., April 15, '84.
Burn, R. N., P.W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., April 26, '85.
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J. R. E., Railway Dept., 13 mos.
Butterworth, T. H., Indian Marine, 18 mos., May 1, '84.

Calton, J. E., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Cameron, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 m., Apr. 24, '85.
Campbell, A. C., Assam Comm., 6 mos., May 8, '85.
Campbell, J. M., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 12, '84.
Campbell, J. McC., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. 15 m., May 16, '84.
Campbell, H. F., Opium Dept., 7 mos., Mar. 22, '85.
Candy, C. H., Bom. Educl., 8 mos., May 2, '85.
Cardow, C. E., State Railways, 28 mos., Aug. 7, 1883.
Cardozo, H. O., C., Madras Rev. Survey, 21 mos., April 24, '85.
Carmichael, C. P., Mad. Cov., to Mar. 2, '85.
Carnie, C. M., G., Punjab Educl., 8 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 30 mos., Aug. 22, 1882.
Channing, F. C., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 20 m., May 20, '84.
Chapman, R. C., Finl. Dept., 9 mos.
Chatfield, K. M., Bombay Educl., 8 mos., Mar. 23, '85.
Christie, J., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Clark, J., Foreign Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 26, '85.
Clay, A. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Apr. 30, '85.
Cobb, Surgeon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Cooke, H. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 3, '85.
Coddreem, W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 36 mos., April 1, 1883.
Comins, Surg. D. W. D., Ben. Medical, 24 m., Apr. 25, '84.
Cotgrave, G. W., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 18, '84.
Cotley, F. W. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 23 m., Mar. 28, '84.
ox, J. H. M., Madras Settlement, 24 ms., April 1, '84.

Croft, A. W., Bengal Educational, 13 mos., Mar. 8, '85.
Crosthwaite, R. G., Ben. Cov., Ct. Provs. Judl., 10 m., Apr. 17, '85.
Crump, C. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. R. & G., 18 m., July 5, '84.
Cunningham, C. L. B., Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Curley, J., Public Works Dept.

Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 48 mos., May 7, 1882.
Darlington, E., Burma Customs, 9 mos., May 1, '85.
Davidson, H. C., Bom. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., June 11, '85.
Deas, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & G., Stationery, 8 m., Mr. 1, '85.
De Crettes, A., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Dempster, J., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Denniston, J. L. B., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 17 m., June 2, '85.
Dinwiddie, R., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '84.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 4, '85.
Dodsworth, A. T., N.W.P., P.W.D., 6 mos., July 1, '85.
Donaldson, P., Bengal Jails, 12 mos., Mar. 28, '85.
Douglas, F. M. S., Bengal P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 22, '85.
Douglas, J., P.W.D., India, 24 mos., April 4, 1884.
Douglas, W. K., Ben. Pilot, 3 mos., May 1, '85.
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.
Drysdale, T., Cent. Prov. Judl., 18 mos., May 1, '85.
Dumergue, J. W., Mad. Cov., 13 mos.
Duncan, G., Madras Educl., 12 mos.
Dunsterville, J. H. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Feb. 6, '85.

Egerton, R. W., State Railways, 12 mos., Jan. 15, '85.
Eliot, J., Ben. Educl., 21 mos., Dec. 12, '84.
Elliott, A., Bengal Opium, 24 mos., May 8, 1884.
Elliott, E. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 22, '85.
Elliott, C. A., Ben. Cov., 12 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Elliott, C. F., Punj. Forests, 12 mos., March 29, 1884.
Ellison, T. E., B. C., C. P. Com., Rev. & Gen., 6 m., Mar. 13, '85.
Elphinstone, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Apr. 3, '85.
Elston, J., Burma, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
English, T., P.W.D., 15 months, Sept. 10, '84.
Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 25, 1884.

Fedden, F., Geological Survey, 23 mos., Nov. 22, '84.
Fendall, J. L., Postal Dept., 12 m., Mar. 15, '85.
Ferguson, Dr. J., Punjab Jails, 12 mos., Aug. 24, '84.
Fiddian, J. P., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., to Jan. 31, '84.
Fisher, C. A., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Dec. 14, '84.
Fisher, F. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 24 m., Aug. 14, '85.
Foster, G. H., Gen. Provs. Forests, 12 mos., April 5, '85.
Framji, J. D., Bom. Customs, 29 mos., April 13, 1884.
Frazer, R. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
Fuchs, E., Ben. Forests, 24 mos., May 15, 1883.

Gael, C. E., India, P.W.D., 20 mos., July 24, '84.
Garrard, A. S., India, P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 27, '85.
Garstin, N. A., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., July 14, '85.
Geidt, B. G., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 20 mos., Mar. 16, '85.
Gibson, H. W., Oudh Comm., 6 mos., May 1, '85.
Gnerson, G. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., Apr. 30, '85.
Goderge, G. E., Burma Comm., 9 mos., March 31, '85.
Goodfiche, C. M., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., May 1, '84.
Goodricke, G. M., B. Customs, 18 mos., May 20, 1884.
Gordon, R., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 4, '83.
Gouldsbury, C. E., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Oct. 28, '83.
Gramatzki, E., Assam P.W.D., 12 mos., May 10, '85.
Grant, A., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Grey, P., India Railways, 18 mos., May 28, 1884.
Grimwood, F. S. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 20 m., Mar. 26, '85.
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 m., Mar. 16, '85.
Gupta, K. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., May 15, '85.

Hallett, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., Mar. 8, '85.
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Feb. 20, '85.
Hamilton, W. R., Bo. Rev. & Gen.
Handley, J. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 16 mos., Mar. 3, '85.
Happell, W. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 7 m., Apr. 24, '85.
Harding, P. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. & G., 20 m., May 25, '84.
Harris, G., Cent. India, P.W.D.
Harris, R. L., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 21 m., April 4, '84.
Hare, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., April 16, 1884.
Hart, J. H. E., P.W.D., Bom., 21 mos., March 7, 1884.
Hardwick, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '84.
Hayes, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 26, '85.
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 18 months.
Hearn, E. H., Bom. Rev. Survey, 14 mos., June 11, '85.
Heath, A. V., Madras Railways, 7 mos., April 27, '85.
Hennessy, S. H., Cent. Prov. Comm., 9 mos., April 17, '85.
Hensley, F., P.W.D., Accounts, 20 mos., April 16, 1884.
Henvey, F., Ben. Cov., Comr. Berars, 10 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Hewson, F. T., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comr., 18 m., May 1, '84.
Hill, F. J. H., Bombay Salt, 12 mos., April 13, '85.
Hobson, G. de C., Opium Dept., 15 mos., July 15, 1884.
Hodges, E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., April 18, '85.
Hodson, R. G., Burma Educl., 15 mos., Jan. 12, '85.
Hogg, F. R., Ben. Cov., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 22, '84.
Holles, L. W., Railway Dept., 6 mos., April 10, '85.
Holmes, H., Bombay Police, 12 mos., April 10, '85.
Homan, E. N., Railway Dept., 15 mos., Nov. 15, '84.
Hooper, E. D. M., Madras Forests, 24 mos.
Horsfall, T. M., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., 20 m., Mar. 6, '84.
Holderness, T. W., Ben. Cov., Ind. Rev. & Ag., 12 m., Apr. 1, '85.
Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 6 mos., May 1, '85.
Hubbard, J. S., P.W.D. Accounts, 6 mos., June 2, '85.
Humphress, G., P.W.D., Ben., 20 mos., Feb. 16, 1884.
Hunter, D. H., Punjab Police, 12 ms., Mar. 15, '85.

Innes, H. D., Opium Dept., 8 mos., March 24, '85.
Innes, J. A., N.W.P. Police, 6 mos., April 1, '85.
Israel, Syed M.

Jacka, C., Bom. Dockyard, 24 mos., April 3, 1884.
Jacob, H. P., Bo. Educl., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Jameson, T. D., Burma Police, 7 mos., May 14, '85.
Jervoise, A. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 m., Apr. 24, '85.
Johns, E. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos., Feb. 2, '85.
Johnston, W. P., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 9, '85.
Jones, W. B., C.S.I. Bn. C. Cf. Cm., C.P., to Oct. 30, '85.
Joyce, A., P.W.D., Mad., 18 mos., May 6, 1884.

Kane, M. V., Bombay Educational, 24 mos., Mar. 27, '85.
Kaye, E. St. G., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 3, '85.
Keene, H. G. H., Financial Dept., 22 mos., Feb. 20, '84.
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educl., 22 mos., Feb. 18, 1884.
King, S. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., May 2, '85.
Kingston, W. A., Madras Salt, 8 mos., April 24, '85.
Kough, C., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 18, '85.
Kreiser, C. F., P.W.D., Punj., 21 mos., Aug. 24, 1884.

Lambe, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Apr. 1, '85.
Lambert, G. N. R., Bombay P.W.D., 6 mos., May 16, '85.
Landon, C. P., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., June 1, '85.

Lash, O., Bengal Pilot, 11 mos., May 28, '85.
Lee, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 14, '85.
Lepper, T., Ben., P.W.D., 18 mos., March 30, '84.
Le Quesne, W. H., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., Mar. 2, '85.
Leslie, M., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 22 mos., April 1, 1884.
Lewis, W. C., Madras, P.W.D., 23 mos., Feb. 7, '85.
List, G. H., India, P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 25, '84.
Little, T. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., May 26, '85.
Livesey, J. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., Apr. 5, '85.
Lloyd, E. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. & G., 18 m., Sept. 11, '84.
Louis, J., High Court, Bengal, 18 mos., Nov. 6, '84.
Luard, P. J., Opium Dept., 12 mos., March 24, '85.
Lyall, C. J., Ben. Cov., S. to G., Assam, 24 m., May 15, '84.
Lyall, J. B., Ben. Cov., Resident, &c., Mysore, 9 months.

Macaulay, C. P. S., Ben. Cov., Sec. Govt. Ben., 6 m., May 15, '85.
Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Nov. 3, '85.
MacHutchin, J. C., Madras Survey, 15 mos., Oct. 1, '84.
Mackay, D. L. M., Ben. Cov., Br. Comm., 24 m., Nov. 24, '85.
Mackenzie, M. D., Sind Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Jan. 20, '85.
Mackenzie, W. J. B., Post Office, 18 mos., May 8, 1884.
Mackintosh, J. S., B.C., B.R., N.W.P., 15 m., July 12, '84.
Maclean, F. G., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 10, '84.
Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., May 22, '85.
Macrae, Surg. R., Bengal Medical, 18 mos., Nov. 23, '84.
Maistry, G. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. & G., 21 mos., Jun. 17, '84.
Mance, H. C., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 26, 1884.
Marden, F. J., Ben. Judl., 7 mos., April 22, '85.
Martin, E. J., Ben., P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Martin, J. A., Ben. Educl., 30 mos., Dec. 12, 1883.
Martin, J. W., P.W.D., Madras, 18 mos., May 7, 1884.
Marriott, C. R., C. V. Bn. R. & G., 16 mos., August 1, '84.
Masters, J., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.
Meiklejohn, D. O., B. C. V., Cent. Provs. Comm., 15 m., Nov. 15, '84.
Mellor, C. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 7 m., Apr. 2, '85.
Melville, W. B., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
McGill, J., Survey Dept., 23 mos., Nov. 8, '83.
McGregor, W., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Sept. 22, '84.
McDowell, E. H., Bombay Mint, 15 mos., Sept. 8, '84.
McEwen, R. S. T., Ben. Judl., 13 mos., Oct. 31, '84.
McKillop, R., Postal Dept., 6 m., Mar. 23, '85.
Michell, T., India, P.W.D., 15 mos., July 14, '85.
Midwinter, Burma Comm., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Millie, W., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 21, '84.
Millett, A. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 24, '85.
Milsom, B. P., C.P., P.W.D., 13 mos., June 24, 1884.
Mitchell, W. R., Burma Rails.
Moherley, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 17 mos., Oct. 4, '84.
Moffat, E., Hyderabad Police, 12 mos., April 5, '85.
Monckton, M. J., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., May 13, '85.
Monks, M. E., Postal Dept., 9 mos., April 25, '85.
Monks, W. R., Postal Dept., 9 mos., April 1, '85.
Monro, A., Madras Educl., 6 mos., April 21, '85.
Montagu, J. M., India P.W.D., 15 mos., June 30, '85.
Moore, T. M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., June 11, '85.
Moorhead, Surg. J. I., M.D. B. Civil, 13 m., Apr. 18, '84.
Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., July 15, '85.
Morris, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Com., 33 mos., April 23, '85.
Moscardi, E. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., Feb. 12, '85.
Moss, J., Mad. Educl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '84.
Moss, M. A., Bom. Educl., 6 mos., April 1, '85.
Muir-Mackenzie, J. W. P., Bo. C., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 33 m., May 1, '85.
Munro, H. B., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.

Naylor, F. A., Cent. Provs. Police, 12 mos., May 11, '85.
Newton, W. G., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 21 ms., Mar. 20, '85.

Obbard, R., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 10 m., Apr. 3, '85.
O'Brien, E., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 12 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
O'Donoghue, Burma Police, 12 mos., May 3, '85.
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 12 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Oldham, A. J., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., April 9, '85.
Oliphant, H. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 m., April 6, '84.
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 24 m., Mar. 27, '85.
Ommaney, H. T., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 13 m., Mar. 17, '85.
Orr, J. W., Bombay High Court, 11 mos., Mar. 13, '85.
Owen, W. S., Bo. Rev. Survey, 6 mos.
Oxenham, R. G., Bo. Educl., 9 mos., Feb. 1, '85.

Pascoe, T. C. St., Marine Survey, 12 mos., Dec. 20, '84.
Peacock, Surgeon J. C. H., Bom. Med., 12 ms., May 15, '85.
Pears, Capt. T. C., B.S.C.
Pearson, C., Punjab Educational, 10 mos., July 20, '84.
Pellerue, H. E., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., May 22, '85.
Perrse, H., Madras Police, 12 mos., May 19, '85.
Peterson, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 9 mos., Feb. 20, '85.
Peterson, H. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 m., Mar. 30, '85.
Pickard, J. N., Burma Forests, 12 mos., April 4, '85.
Pilcher, R. H., Ben. Cov., B. Burma Comm., 6 m., Mar. 22, '85.
Pinchey, E., Bo., P.W.D., 18 mos., Feb. 20, '85.
Place, G. W., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., July 5, '84.
Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., Apr. 20, '84.
Payne, R., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 19 m., Mar. 25, '84.
Porteous, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 20 m., Mar. 11, '85.
Price, P. L. H., Punjab P.W.D., 36 mos., Nov. 24, '82.
Pringle, A. T.
Pritchard, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Customs, 9 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Pruce, G., P. W. D. Accounts, 12 mos., Dec. 20, '84.

Ratray, M., Railway Dept., 19 mos., Apr. 10, '84.
Reynolds, C. H., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '85.
Rhind, R. H., P.W.D. Ben., 18 mos., April 10, '85.
Rigby, V., State Railways, 20 mos., April 11, '84.
Rivaz, G. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 7 m., Mar. 27, '85.
Roberts, T., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judl., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Robertson, F. E., Ind. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 23, '85.
Rose, E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. R. & G., 18 mos., Apr. 4, '84.
Ross, G. G., Indian Marine, 24 m., May 4, '84.
Rostan, J. B., India, Rev. & Ag., 12 m., Mar. 28, '85.
Rule, E., Finl. Dept., 8 mos., April 30, '85.
Rundall, C., Madras Salt, 12 mos., April 17, '85.
Russell, A. S., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., May 5, '85.
Russell, S., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 31, '85.

Scott, P. G., Salt Department, 19 mos., June 1, '84.
Scott, R., Rev. and Gen. N.W.P., 24 mos., April 11, '84.
Seabrook, A. W., Bombay Fort, 12 mos., May 9, '85.
Seaton, F. L., Burma Survey, 12 mos.
Sells, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 18 m., Apr. 1, '85.
Sewell, R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 14 m., May 2, '85.
Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 12 mos., May 2, '85.
Shawe, G. A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 9, '85.
Shills, F., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 15, '85.
Sinkinson, E. J., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., 10 m., Apr. 15, '84.
Smith, C. M., P.W.D., Madras, 10 mos., Jan. 27, '84.

Smith, Dr. S., Bombay Medl., 6 mos., May 15, '85.
Smith, E., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., May 3, '85.
Smith, G. F. N., Madras, 9 mos.
Smith, H. G. F., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 2, '85.
Smyth, J. W., Cov., Punjab Jndl., 18 mos., May 2, '84.
Spencer, E. E., Mad. Cov., 12 mos., April 9, '85.
Stack W. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 12 mos. Nov. 28, '84.
Steedman, C. B., Cov., Punjab Comm., 20 mos., May 2, '84.
Steel C. D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 12, '85.
Steel, H. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 6 mos., May 1, '85.
Stevens, W., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 19, '85.
Stokes, H. E., Mad. Cov., Sec. to Govt., 12 mos., Apl. 8, '85.
Stretzell, G. W., Bengal Forests, 21 mos., May 8, '84.

Tait, J., Cent. India P.W.D., 8 mos., May 15, '85.
Temple, Capt. R. C., E.S.C. Punjab Jndl., 24 mos., May 5, '85.
Thompson, H. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 28, '84.
Thomson, R. K. B., N.W.P. Rev., 6 mos., May 8, '85.
Thornburn, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Oct. 26, '83.
Thornhill, J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Thornton, W. G., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 6, '84.
Tickell, C., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Tomes, Surg. A., Civil Surg., Bengal, 20 mos., Mar. 18, '85.
Turner, E., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Sept. 25, '84.
Tupp, A. C., Ben. Cov., Fincl. Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Tweddie, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Jndl., 4 mos., July 21, '85.
Tyrrell, W., Ben. Cov., Jd. H. Ct., N.W.P., 12 mos., Mar. '84.

Vernon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 20 mos., Mar. 9, '85.
Vernannes, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Vincent, C., Madras P.W.D., 20 mos., May 9.
Vincent, F. D. A., Madras Forests.
Vining, C. E., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 9, '84.

Wace, A. A., Rev. and Gen., Bengal, 19 mos., April 6, '85.
Walch, G. T., Madras P.W.D., 20 mos., April 20, '85.
Walker, E. O., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., June 1, '85.
Walker, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '84.
Watts, G. K., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 24 mos., Mar. 14, '84.
Welsb, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos.
Westland, J., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., 15 mos., Apr. 15, '85.
Whalley, P., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., June 5, '84.
Whish, C. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., Apl. 24, '85.
White, C. F., N.W.P. Ralls., 6 mos., May 8, '85.
Whitsey, S., Ishapore Factory, 6 mos., May 12, '85.
Wight, J. K., Bn. Cav., Assam Comm., 18 mos., Aug. 20, '84.
Wilkinson, F. H., Cov., Mad. Jndl., 13 mos.
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THE

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, August 25th; Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, August 23rd.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on the 13th inst. :—

The Anglo-Indian newspapers are all but unanimous in the opinions which they express regarding the settlement of the Afghan frontier question. They point out that Russia surrenders not a single inch of ground, but, on the contrary, has succeeded in establishing her sovereignty over a large tract to which, six months ago, she advanced no higher claim than that it should be recognised as neutral; and that, with regard to Zulfikar, she only waives a claim which may be renewed, or, more probably, acted on without notice, at any moment. Public opinion in this country is well summed-up by a journal which says :—

"It is now little more than a question of miles between Russia and Herat, and it is assuredly a question of time merely to the next move in the game, which is now as much a matter of certainty as any of the events that have gone before. At the same time, it is generally admitted that, as the late Ministry did not make a stand at the time of the Penjdeh affair, and insist on the recall of General Komaroff and the withdrawal of the Russian troops, their successors had no alternative save to make the best of a situation for which they were in no way responsible. Nothing now remains but to wait and watch, meanwhile making every preparation for a struggle which must inevitably come sooner or later."

The telegraph line opened to Bokhara is said to be much appreciated by the traders.

A Bombay newspaper states that 3,000 workmen have arrived at Kizil Arvat, and that there is a great display of activity in connection with the railway, which is now completed for seven versts beyond that place.

There is little news from Afghanistan. The Bala Hissar at Cabul is being pulled down, the materials being utilised for the construction of a citadel within the city.

Work is now progressing well on the Bolan Railway. The rails are already laid on the lower section for a distance of 18½ miles, and the Kirta siding is finished; 2,800 men are employed on that section. There has been no case of cholera for three weeks, and the general health of the workers is excellent.

THE formation is announced of two new Bengal cavalry regiments, the nucleus of which is to consist of volunteers from existing corps, and a third of the Native commissions in which will be conferred on Native gentlemen bringing recruits with horses, fit for service, and a sum of money to complete their equipment; a commission as jemadar being conferred on those bringing twenty such men, and a ressalidar's on those bringing forty or upwards.

THIS is in a manner reverting to a system once traditional in India, and will doubtless be popular.

THE total increase is, Cavalry, 5,072; Goorkhas, 5,000; general Native Infantry, 10,000 to 12,000.

✕ WE are glad to learn, on the same authority, that—

L dy Dufferin's fund for providing medical aid for the women of India is making rapid progress. The organisation of the Bengal branch will be undertaken on the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Thompson, who are expected to return from Ceylon this week. In the Central Provinces a prospectus has been circulated in the vernacular, and meetings have been held at various places. Classes for the teaching of midwifery have been started at Jubbulpore, and a Native gentleman has offered to defray the cost of similar classes at Nagpore. Strong committees are being formed in Hyderabad and Mysore.

The Natives Princes have shown much interest in the movement and a desire to co-operate liberally. The Maharajah of Ulwar is not only selecting students to be sent to the female training schools, but also proposes to open a dispensary, under a Native lady doctor, solely for the use of women. The Maharajah of Benares has presented a handsome subscription to the fund. ✕

THE Viceroy will leave Simla on October 21st, and march across the hills to Massoorie and Dehra. He will then go to Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Jodhpore, and Ulwar.

After visiting Bhurtpore and Dholepore he will spend a few days at Lucknow, make short halts at Cawnpore and Benares, and reach Calcutta on December 6th.

It seems likely that the formation of the proposed Camps of Exercise may be abandoned for financial reasons.

THE opium revenue for the five months of the current financial year amounted to Rs. 3,60,73,065, which sum is better than the estimate by Rs. 21,10,565. The excess is derived entirely from the pass duty on opium exported from Bombay. The receipts from sales of Bengal opium are below the estimate.

A REUTER telegram from Kashmir states that "the Maharajah of Kashmir died on Saturday after a long illness. There is great mourning and excitement among the inhabitants of the city, and the durbar and bazaars are closed." We hope Sir O. St. John will be instructed to remain in Kashmir, where Russian intrigue is rife, and will now be even more so.

REUTER reports from Calcutta under date Friday last :—

Subscriptions have been opened for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous floods with which, owing to excessive rains, Bengal has been visited. The crops in the district around Calcutta are utterly ruined, a large tract of country being completely submerged. Part of the railway has been carried away at Lucker Serai, and the action of the water has caused some serious landslips on the Darjeeling line.

A breach has been made by floods in the Eastern Bengal Railway line at Ranaghat.

We are, however, glad to see later intimations that the floods, which seem to have been unusually disastrous, are subsiding.

WE have been hoping to see a contradiction of the subjoined. Whatever losses the Commission sustained were assuredly sustained while on a difficult and harassing duty, and ought to be amply compensated :—

SIMLA, August 3.—The Government appears to be so pressed for money that it has resolved not to grant any compensation to the members of the Afghan Boundary Commission for the losses they sustained during the march across the Parapomus after the defeat of the Afghans at Penjdeh. The losses in some cases were very heavy.

WE think the attempt made by the Government of India to endeavour, by direct intercourse with Pekin, to obtain the withdrawal of the obstacles placed by the Chinese on our commerce with Tibet a good move, though Russia is certain to oppose any concession of the kind, and has recently "shown her teeth" by procuring Mr. Dalgleish's expulsion from Kashgaria.

SIMLA, Sept. 9.—It is understood that Mr. Macaulay, Secretary to the General and Revenue Department of Bengal, who is at present in England, is about to proceed to Pekin on a special mission in connection with the development of trade with Tibet.

THE Bombay *Samachar* is wroth that the scale of educational grants in aid should not be the same for Natives as for Europeans. It considers the distinction quite in keeping with the general distinction which is always observed in this country between Europeans and Natives. "In every grade of the service a European gets higher pay than a Native, and in the railway and other public departments the same rule is observed. It is, therefore, quite natural that on the same principle Europeans should receive greater help than the Natives for educational purposes. Unfortunately, at the Educational Conference there were hardly any Native representatives who were in a position to make a stand against the proposal; whereas the European members, one and all, were quite able to fight for the cause. Mr. Lee Warner, who presided, tried to explain the anomaly by stating that the cost of educating a European child in this country was heavier than that of educating a Native. We should have expected some better argument than this from an officer of Mr. Lee-Warner's calibre. We cannot, however, blame him, for he nor anybody else has no explanation to give."

The same paper complains, and, if the complaint be true, not without good ground, that some Khoja ladies, who had gone to the cloth market to make purchases, were grossly insulted by certain cloth-dealers in the place. "This circumstance, if true, should not be allowed to pass without serious notice. Native ladies are just beginning to have a little freedom, and it would be a pity if such a good beginning receives a check simply through the misbehaviour of a few vagabonds. It is the duty of the police and the respectable portion of the cloth-dealers in the market to thoroughly investigate the matter. We hear that the offenders in this case were identified and were even summoned, but we regret to say that the matter was subsequently allowed to drop."

WE quite agree with the *Samachar's* remarks, and though the prejudices which have so long prevailed cannot be eradicated in a day, cannot but regret that so good an opportunity of punishing the offenders was allowed to "lapse."

WE trust that the following may find its way to the Political Agent at Jeypoor, who will doubtless stir up "the authorities," and ensure justice being done:—

The *Gujrati's* Jeypoor correspondent says that a Hindoo girl named Sonukoover, when about nine years of age, was married by her parents to a man about forty-five years of age for the sake of money. The husband died in about a year and a-half after the marriage, and the dowry which the girl had received on the occasion was lost by her father having had reverses in his trade. The father also died some time after, and the girl was left entirely by herself without any means of subsistence. She made overtures for re-marriage to a Hindoo named Motichand, but she was thwarted in her attempts. The matter having reached the ears of her late husband's relatives, she was arrested one evening by them on her way to her house, and taken away forcibly and confined in their house for three days without food or drink. She was then shorn of the hair on her head, and branded on several parts of her body. Her face was bedaubed with some thick dark paint, and she was tied hand and foot to a tree at some distance from the house. She was released on the following day from her sad predicament, but the authorities seem to take no notice of the matter. The poor intended husband was also subjected to a severe beating, and he and the unfortunate girl have been turned out of caste.

HOWEVER false rumours may be, they demand attention when they assume such a form as the subjoined, which we take from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—

A Darjeeling correspondent says there are rumours of influence being brought to bear by the Nepalese on Thibet with a view to divert all trade from that country into the route through Nepal to the exclusion of the better and shorter route through Darjeeling, and the traders who have talked on the subject seem to think that this interference will be successful, and that the Darjeeling trade will suffer in consequence.

THERE appears to be a pretty general consensus of opinion in the *Native Press* against the Copyright Bill, by a clause in which newspapers are precluded from copying telegrams from other journals. Here are two utterances on the subject; a fair sample of all:—

We are exceedingly glad to observe that the *Englishman* has stood out against the Copyright Bill. There is no getting over the fact, that, if the Bill is passed, the *Native press*, which is still very backward, will be thrown into a worse state than ever, and that by the express act of Government. Surely Mr. Ilbert has not realised that to cut the whole *Native press* off from Reuter's news—which it cannot afford to pay for—is practically to condemn the press to labour in the dark.—*Sonprokash*.

We have shown that this legislation will be of no benefit to the English newspapers, and that it will prove injurious to *Native papers*. If Lord Dufferin passes the Bill at the instance of the English newspapers, his lordship will be responsible for the injury which will be done. It has always been customary that, as soon as any news has been published, it becomes public property, and we cannot see why Lord Dufferin should do away with that custom. It appears that the newspapers of the Bombay Presidency are in favour of the measure. We are glad to find that the *Englishman* takes such a statesmanlike view of the subject, and has protested so strongly against the Bill. We hope Lord Dufferin will lend ear to what that paper has said on the subject. We also hope that the *Englishman* will not be indifferent in the matter.—*Bharathasi*.

The *Prokash* recently had the following:—

The treaty which has been made between England and Russia

is only for the time being. There is a possibility of its annulment at any moment. However, the English have become thus involved by demanding explanations from the Russians for their every action. The manner in which the English officials and the Anglo-Indians have treated the natives of India may have made the Russians imagine that the natives will revolt and join them if they can enter India. The English have created this uneasiness by displaying their own weakness.

HAPPY Madrassees! We read:—The result of recent correspondence between the Governments of India and Madras is, that "no information has been received regarding the issue of heavier ordnance for the beach batteries at Madras, but six machine guns will shortly be supplied by the Home Government. Meanwhile, the Naval Commander-in-Chief has fully considered the requirements of Madras, and has taken such measures as the means at his disposal (half-a-dozen obsolete vessels) will allow for the defence of Indian waters. And this is all the protection vouchsafed to a city numbering its inhabitants by hundreds of thousands, and presenting to an enemy's guns a sea front longer than those of Brighton or Hastings!

FORTUNATELY Sir W. Hewett, who has just returned from the East India Station, is at home; and (as Chairman of the lately formed Company of Samuda and Co.) likely to remain here. To no better authority could the Government appeal to learn what really ought to be done. Find it out, and do it, should be their motto.

WE have more than once remarked on the prohibition under which the Indian authorities lie to obtain for themselves, except through the cumbrous red-tape intervention of the India Office, articles which can be procured of excellent quality, and as cheaply, if not more cheaply, in India. We desire no better confirmation of our opinion than the subjoined statement, to which the *Pioneer* gives a prominent place, of the results attending even a partial relaxation of the preposterous prohibition. The list, which will, we hope, attract the serious attention of the Secretary of State, might unquestionably be greatly extended:—

A despatch from the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce to the Secretary of State, dated June 20, is published, showing the expenditure on stores for 1883-84, and the extent to which articles of Indian manufacture were substituted for stores imported from England. Such substitution was 80 per cent. larger in 1883-84 than in 1882-83. Rs. 2,57,839 were saved in Bengal alone by the substitution of cinchona febrifuge for quinine. A saving of Rs. 7,72,763 was effected by the issue of Indian beer to the troops in the Bengal Presidency, and Rs. 35,194 by the purchase of Indian woollen goods. The total value of Indian stores substituted for those hitherto imported through the Secretary of State was Rs. 70,71,667 as against Rs. 39,42,421 in 1882-83; while the value of European stores purchased in India under the Resolution of January 10, 1883, was Rs. 65,18,916. Under the head of "Arms," the value of the stores imported through the Secretary of State was Rs. 4,46,267 as against Rs. 1,81,773 in the previous year—a significant increase. No arms were purchased in India in 1882-83.

Chit Chat.

THE story runs that some years ago a poor Native chanced to pick up in a village in Madras a small stone which glistened and looked pretty. He sold it for a trifle to another man, who was also struck by its appearance. That stone now fetches £18,000 as a diamond of the purest water. So the story runs.

To dismount, remove side-arms, sights, elevating screws, and all small stores, to haul a huge gun out of its trunnions and lower it down, to remove the wheels and let the carriage come to the ground—to do all this and re-do all back again in less than a minute seems magical, but it is done by British soldiers when they choose to put themselves into the work.

FOR every one man who dances well there are three of the opposition sex who can beat their rivals at the same amusement. Why?

NAINI TAL can boast of balls, beating, cricket, lawn tennis, theatricals, and music. What more can be wanted?

THERE is a bamboo-tree which is in every way most excellent for scaffolding and other purposes which require great length of

wood. One unfortunate peculiarity attaches, however, to the species in that it flowers but once in sixty years, and how to get the seed is a *very* practical difficulty.

MADRAS is very angry—more angry, perhaps, than usual—with Mr. Grant Duff because he has dismissed the most skilled nurse in the Presidency Hospital.

HUNTING the boar at "Ooty" seems good sport. Five hounds gashed, three of them badly, *must* be delightful.

THE *Indian Statesman* has discovered that it was our friend at Berlin who made Lord Salisbury take office. And what if this were true?

THE *Pioneer* wants a new language sufficiently precise to bind the slippery consciences of Russian diplomatists. How about "political lying"? It does not seem confined to "Master Hodge."

NATIVES are beginning to think themselves slighted when the prefix of "Mr." is used in place of "Esq." Be it so. Why not let them use both, and address them, as they sometimes address Englishmen, as "Mr. —, Esq."

THE copies of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which achieved in this country such an unenviable notoriety, have, at Simla been "boycotted." They are in "private circulation only."

POOR Simla is in straits. She must either give up her theatre, or moderate the demand upon the purse involved by "charity entertainments." Which is to give way?

"How would you clean a rifle?" was asked by a military instructor of a humble and timid pupil preparing for the army. "With care," was the answer, which should have satisfied the irate man of arms that his scholar had, at least, an original intellect.

LADY REAY is determined not to yield the palm to the noble lady who graces the City of Palaces, so *she* is learning Hindustani. If this goes on, all India, as far as the female sex is concerned, will talk every conceivable lingo under the sun.

THE ex-Raja of Sattara, who has been a State prisoner for the last twenty-eight years, has just been released. He now applies for the restoration of his ancestral property. Will he get it?

SOME individuals in Haidarabad were detected digging up dead bodies. When questioned as to the cause of such a revolting proceeding they replied that they cut up the corpses in order to make an unguent which, when rubbed into the eye, would enable the person so treated to see "hidden treasures." Such is the civilization of the nineteenth century.

COCK-FIGHTING is the rage at Bangalore. The only difficulty is the Penal Code, which very unkindly makes the pastime an offence punishable at law.

It is but a few years since that, in the Central Provinces, whenever cholera became prevalent the people were wont to seize an old woman (why an old one?) and illtreat her as a "witch" till she died. Of course the epidemic could not resist such an appeal to its sympathies.

A NECKLET of gold coins, dating some time before Christ, has, it is said, been found near Rawalpindi. The precious metal alone is valued at twenty pounds sterling.

A NATIVE of Gujranwalla has petitioned Government to send him to Russia to dissuade that Power from encroaching any further on Afghan territory. That Native evidently is not aware that there has been a change of Ministry in this land of liberty.

MRS. ANDERSON, who was lately dismissed by the Government of Madras, has been presented with a travelling clock and a sum of £100, as a token of sympathy, by some friends in the Presidency. The Secretary of State, to whom, it is understood, she will appeal, will be somewhat embarrassed as to who is in the right, the public or the Government.

FANCY a Court sentencing a poor woman to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of £10, or, in default, further rigorous imprisonment for two months—and all this severity for what? Because she was a beggar! Fortunately, on appeal, the sentence was quashed. But how about "justice?"

At the last meeting of the Ootacamund Hunt Master Fox betook himself beneath a huge boulder, and "all the king's horses and all the king's men" could not get our good friend Reynard to quit the coign of vantage.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE STORY OF NUNCOMAR.*

The fashion nowadays seems to be to "rehabilitate" damaged characters. Volumes have been published to show that Henry VIII. was justified in beheading Anne Boleyn, and more than justified in awarding the same measure to Catherine Howard. Nor have able writers been wanting to prove that Mary Queen of Scots was a paragon of virtue, no less than that she was, notwithstanding Mr. Froude's ungallant reference to her in his hideous description of her judicial murder, a paragon of loveliness. Oliver Cromwell has been, of late, generally acquitted of selling Englishmen into slavery, and William III. of the massacre of Glencoe.

Whatever be the worth of the allegations against these worthies, there is something to be said on both sides, and the facts are fairly well known.

In the case to which Sir James Stephen invites our attention in these volumes, the trial of the first and greatest of the Governors-General of India, matters stand differently. The entire facts have never been thoroughly investigated; and wherever their true bearings have been impartially appreciated, an emphatic verdict in favour of Warren Hastings has been recorded, a verdict the more trustworthy because more free from political bias, than that of the celebrated impeachment, in which "the judges walked, and the trial stood still."

But for Macaulay's passionate invective against Warren Hastings, it is probable enough that his impeachment might nowadays have excited an interest little less languid than that with which the condemnation of Byng, or the impeachment of Lord Melville, are regarded. But Macaulay's inimitable style has brought into the light—and very one-sided, and, therefore, misleading, light—almost every act of this great man.

Two of the most prominent charges against Hastings are his dealings with the Rohillas and with Nuncomar.

In Mr. Keene's careful history of Hindustan, recently reviewed in this journal, it was shown that the former charge, namely, that Hastings did, for filthy lucre, overwhelm the Rohillas with British troops, and hand them over to the tender mercies of a relentless potentate, was absolutely without foundation.

The dealings of Hastings and Impey as regards Nuncomar demand more careful consideration, inasmuch as they involve matters of law, with which, but for the researches and learned guidance of Sir J. Stephen, we should have felt ourselves incompetent to deal.

Sir James tells us, that, at the outset, he was inclined to investigate, from a lawyer's point of view, all the records connected with the impeachment of Hastings, to which that of Impey was, of course, subsidiary; but that he "found the materials so voluminous, and the subject so intricate," that it was doubtful whether the task could be completed in any reasonable time. He therefore resolved to "make the experiment of giving an account of one branch of the subject, the story of Nuncomar," which has never been thoroughly examined, though ample materials exist, and "the degree of interest" felt, in which "will be some index to the interest likely to be felt in the larger" subject.

Macaulay's charge is, that Hastings and Impey conspired, the one as Governor-General, to bring a trumped-up charge of forgery against Nuncomar; the other, as Chief Justice, to ensure his condemnation on that charge.

Clear it is, that the question, whether Impey unjustly condemned Nuncomar, depends on the further question, whether Hastings wanted Nuncomar condemned, and had influence enough over Impey to obtain an unjust condemnation, for nothing throughout the correspondence indicates that Impey had any grudge against Nuncomar. If, therefore, it cannot be shown that Hastings had, and exercised, influence over Impey in the matter of Nuncomar to ensure the condemnation of a presumably innocent man, and that Impey yielded to such influence, all the eloquence of Macaulay's brilliant periods will fail to substantiate his charge, and his fabric falls to pieces like a house of cards.

Sir J. Stephen undertakes to prove that the allegations, both against Hastings and against Impey, have no foundation in fact. As regards Impey, the documentary evidence is conclusive in his favour. As regards Hastings, written evidence is naturally not available. No one, most certainly no statesman of Hastings' calibre, would leave documentary proof of his complicity (had any such existed) in so base a conspiracy. But the narrative, as given, with every possible *pièce justificative*, by Sir J. Stephen, will ensure his triumphant acquittal, *in foro conscientie*, by any impartial judge.

The relations between the Governor-General and Nuncomar, which placed the two in a state of antagonism, dated from a period long anterior to that at which Hastings wielded the supreme authority in Bengal. In the early part of Hastings' career he was, says our author, "brought into relations with Nuncomar of an unfriendly kind," and these were assuredly not

* "The Story of Nuncomar and the Impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey." By Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, K.C.S.I., one of the Judges of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division. Macmillan and Co. London, 1885.

improved when the latter, having been employed (Vol. I., p. 11) by the express orders of the Court of Directors "to depose the Naib Nabobs and cause the Company to stand forth as Diwan," was deeply mortified by the posts which he had fully relied on filling being abolished by Hastings, and the duties belonging to them assigned to European officers.

The character of Hastings is described by Sir J. Stephen in an eloquent passage (Vol. I., p. 25). "If," says he, "a man's ability is measured by a comparison between his means of action and the results of his action, he must, I think, be regarded as the ablest Englishman of the eighteenth century." After quoting from Hastings' paper, read to the House of Lords in 1791, as to the services he had rendered to his country, and the manner in which they had been requited, Sir James turns for a moment to his character in private life. "Playful and gay to a degree hardly conceivable, of a temper so buoyant and elastic, that the instant he quitted the Council Board, where he had been assailed by every species of opposition, often heightened by personal acrimony, oblivious of these painful occurrences, he mixed in society like a youth on whom care never intruded," says Wraxall. "Few men," adds Sir James, "have been more devotedly loved. . . . He was probably as patient and sweet-tempered a man as ever lived, and it is also probable that no man's temper was ever tried more severely."

"Every schoolboy knows" by heart Macaulay's incomparably written character of Nuncomar, in which, his present critic says, "his rhetorical power greatly overcame the discriminating good sense shown in so many of his descriptions of character. . . . Of all the provinces of the Empire, none was so degraded as Bengal, and, till he was nearly sixty years old, Nuncomar lived in the worst and most degraded part of that unhappy province. A pushing, active, prominent, successful man in such circumstances could hardly be other than Nuncomar actually was, false all through, and dead to every sentiment except pride, hatred, and revenge."

A narrative of Nuncomar's career, which Sir J. Stephen has disinterred from among the letters of Barwell, the colleague and friend of Hastings, and which he "gives for what it is worth" (Vol. II., p. 273), presents a striking picture of the man's perseverance, versatility, and endurance; of the effeminacy imputed to him by the great essayist there is not a trace.

Of Impey and his colleagues the opinion of such an authority as our author is especially valuable. Remark, *en passant*, that he never has in actual life met with "fiends in human shape, or even with any of those parti-coloured monsters with characters like the pattern of a shepherd's plaid, half black, half white, which abound in Macaulay's histories," Sir James proceeds:—"He (Impey) was neither much blacker nor much whiter in whole or in part than his neighbours. He seems to me to have resembled closely many other judges whom I have known. He seems to have had an excellent education, both legal and general, to have been a man of remarkable energy and courage, and a great deal of rather commonplace ability. . . . I have read through all his letters and private papers, and I can discover in them no trace of corruption. He was obviously a zealous, warm-hearted man, much attached to his friends, but not the least likely to be made a tool of, or subservient to any one, and certainly not to Hastings, with whom at one time he had a violent quarrel."

Of the three puisne judges, Chambers (who succeeded Impey) "appears to me," says the author, "to have acted weakly" on several occasions, "Le Maistre to have been narrow-minded, arrogant, and violent, and little is to be said in favour of Hyde," whose mind would, indeed, appear (Vol. I., p. 37), at one time to have been affected, and of whose demeanour on the Bench his Chief complains. Impey and Chambers on one side, Le Maistre and Hyde on the other, seem usually to have acted together.

The Executive Council was not less a house divided against itself than was the Bench; Francis, Clavering, and Monson forming, as is well known, a standing majority against Hastings and Barwell.

Sir James Stephen gives the trial of Nuncomar very fully, and sets out the entire summing-up of the case by Sir Elijah Impey, of which we extract but a few lines. "You will," said the Chief Justice to the jury, "consider the whole (evidence) with that candour, impartiality, and attention which has (*sic*) been so visible in every one of you during the many days you have sat on this cause. You will consider on which side the weight of evidence lies, always remembering that in criminal, and more especially in capital cases, you must not weigh the evidence in golden scales; there ought to be a great difference of weight in the opposite scale before you find the prisoner guilty. . . . As there can be nothing of equal value to life, you should be thoroughly convinced that there does not remain a possibility of innocence before you give a verdict against the prisoner."

It is impossible to call this a summing-up against the accused; it was, on the contrary, strictly fair, and, if anything, favourable to Nuncomar, whose own defence it was which would seem to have led to his conviction. We cannot quote here a more authoritative opinion than that of our author. In his defence at the Bar of the Commons, Sir Elijah said (Vol. I., p. 186):—"Conscious as I am how much it was my intention to favour the prisoner in everything that was consistent with justice, wishing as I did that the facts might turn out favourable for an acquittal,

it has appeared most wonderful to me that the execution of my purpose has so far differed from my intentions that any ingenuity could form an objection to my personal conduct as bearing hard on the prisoner." "My own earnest study of the trial," says Sir James, "has led me to the conviction that every word of this is absolutely true and just. . . . There is not a word in his summing-up of which I should have been ashamed had I said it myself, and all my study of the case has not suggested to me a single observation in Nuncomar's favour which is not noticed by Impey."

So much for the trial, and we are told in a letter from Barwell (Vol. II., p. 228) that he (Nuncomar) "conducted himself with decency, and at the place of execution acknowledged the justness of the sentence by which he suffered."

Oddly enough, Impey's summing-up was not one of the articles of the abortive attempt at his impeachment, urged on the Commons in 1788 (Vol. I., p. 171). The points raised against him having been, his trial of Nuncomar, who was alleged not to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court under the Regulation Act, his having conspired with Hastings, and his refusal to respite the accused after conviction.

With the imputed conspiracy between Hastings and Impey we have already dealt. Sir J. Stephen (Vol. I., pp. 221-226) enters fully into the question, how far Nuncomar was amenable to English law for forgery or any other capital charge; and remarks that all objection to the jurisdiction (see p. 219) was withdrawn. Nuncomar's counsel, "Farrer, after consultation. . . . withdrew his plea to the jurisdiction." (Pp. 221; II., 16-37.)

The allegation that Impey refused to respite Nuncomar seems to be an assertion based on a misapprehension of facts. Impey disclaimed all recollection of any appeal, adding (p. 227) "that if there was one it must have been rejected for not showing any 'grounds of grievance.'" A petition was, indeed, prepared by Farrer for the signature of the jury; it was signed by one of them only; "and," says Sir J. Stephen, "as far as I can discover, this was the only petition for a respite which was presented to the Court in behalf of Nuncomar by any one whatever."

To the Council, however, one was sent, and Clavering—it will be remembered that Macaulay says Clavering swore Nuncomar should be rescued at the foot of the gallows—"without hesitation peremptorily refused (to apply to the Court), assigning as a reason that it was a private transaction. . . . had no relation to the public concerns of the country, which alone he was sent out to transact, and that he would not make any application in favour of a man who had been found guilty of forgery." A subsequent petition to the Council from the convict, sent through Francis, was (Vol. I., p. 256, II., 94) burnt by the jailor, no "common hangman" being available.

Sir James Stephen is deservedly severe on Francis, who, having it in his power to make what might probably, Sir James thinks, have been a successful appeal to the Court, refused to do so; and his remarks on Francis's conduct, not in this matter only, well deserve notice (Vol. II., pp. 94-101).

We have entered so fully into what may be called the title rôle of the work, the case of Nuncomar, that the other matters on which it was proposed to arraign Impey must be shortly dealt with.

First among these comes the allegation, that Impey laid claim to jurisdiction over every inhabitant of Bengal, and abandoned the legal jurisdiction of the Court on receiving a bribe in the shape of a lucrative appointment, tenable, but at the pleasure of the Governor-General, along with his permanent appointment as Chief Justice. Our author clearly shows from the correspondence, that all natives not in the employ of the Company were held not to be subject to the Court's jurisdiction, but they were required to state their exemption instead of simply ignoring the Court's existence. As regards Impey's acceptance of the office of Judge of the Sudder Court, there cannot be a doubt that it enabled him to regulate the procedure of the District Courts, and to codify the law. But there can be just as little doubt that his acceptance of an office held at pleasure did, to a great extent, compromise his independence, all the more so that his pecuniary position (Vol. II., p. 240) was of the weakest.

The circumstances of Hastings' visit to Benares, his encounter with Cheyte Sing, and his retirement to Chunar, are well known. On the Governor-General's return to Benares, he wrote to Impey, who, as Judge of the Sudder Court, was at Patna in course of visiting, at the request of the Government, the Provincial Courts of Justice, that "the country (Vol. II., p. 260) was quieted, and pressing him to come up to Benares." Hastings was preparing a narrative of his late proceedings; and "I advised him," says Impey, "to authenticate the facts as strongly as he possibly could. The only means of doing that, that suggested themselves to me, were the having them verified by affidavit. He then. . . . demanded of me whether I would take such affidavits, to which I assented."

Pointing out that an affidavit could (Vol. II., p. 267) have been taken by any one else, had it not been thought that Impey's high position would lend additional weight to those made before him, and that none of the forty-three affidavits (p. 264) taken by him were, in spite of Macaulay's doubly erroneous (p. 270) assertion, in languages which Impey did not know, though this (p. 265) was immaterial, Sir James Stephen effectually vindicates the Chief Justice from any imputation of "infamy," saying that

"he was at the very worst a little officious, but willingness to take responsibility and to help the Governor-General in a difficulty, may also be described as a proof of courage and public spirit; what corrupt motive Impey had in his conduct in the matter no one has ever shown."

We consider the vindication in all points complete to the extent shown by the author, and Sir James Stephen is to be thanked for having placed in a true light the facts relating to a most interesting episode of history. We cannot but hope that we may yet see the complete review of the impeachment of Warren Hastings which Sir James Stephen originally designed, and out of his intention to publish which, this work, which we hope we may consider as only its first instalment, took its inception. We have neither space, nor, we fear, ability, to criticise in detail a work of which its author's name is sufficient recommendation, and the perusal of which has afforded us much both of interest and instruction.

A word of praise is due to the very elaborate Index, which enables the reader to find, at a glance, the salient points of a narrative, the very multiplicity of facts, in which, admirably arranged though they be in the text, might otherwise perplex a casual reader.

We think it right to observe, in this place, that an essay of which every statement which has been critically examined has been proved erroneous, as is the case with that of Macaulay on Warren Hastings, can be no fit text-book for Civil Service examinations. A text-book should teach facts to be remembered, not fictions to be refuted.

THE FIGHTING OF THE FUTURE.*

From a military point of view there can scarcely be a more momentous question than what is to be the fighting of the future. Captain Hamilton in his brochure strives to show that "firing" is the all-important consideration to which the attention of our Generals should be directed; he thinks that steadiness and accuracy of aim will go a long way to compensate for paucity of numbers, and suggests, that instead of, as at present, 300 days being devoted to drilling and ten to firing, the reverse should be the rule. He also makes several suggestions as to the technical points to be kept in view, warning, amongst other things, the authorities against the fatal error of making all the butts fixtures instead of introducing moving objects, so constructed, as to give the soldiers some idea of the difficulties of real warfare. It is scarcely within the province of this journal to criticise a subject which can only be settled by experts, but we commend the volume to the anxious consideration of all those charged with the administration of our army. Captain Hamilton is evidently a thoughtful student of the modern problems of war, and, as such, his ideas merit careful examination and reflection.

THE ILLUSTRATED NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.

This journal, which comes out under the auspices of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., maintains the high standard of excellence which has for a lengthened period characterised its pages. More especially the illustrations may be singled out as particularly worthy of commendation. It is seldom that in a magazine which appears at short periodical intervals such high-class pictures are to be found. The letterpress is equally satisfactory, whether as regards excellence of execution or the subject matters treated upon, and politics, too, are excluded from the pages of the journal, which latter, it may be hoped, will have a circulation commensurate with its merits.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CALENDAR.†

This valuable work gives nearly everything in the way of information which an officer of either service, whether stationed at home or abroad, can wish to have. It fully answers to its title, being really *multum in parvo*, as a compendium should be. The information comprises sufficiently full descriptions of the principal stations, indicating the barrack accommodation, with plans of many, and eighteen maps. The compiler has done his work right well, but he tells us that he intends doing yet better. He "hopes to get together, in the course of a few more editions, a complete series of maps of all important military stations, with plans of barracks," &c. The maps are to occupy one page, and the plans to be inserted below the statements of barrack accommodation. The work is corrected to the end of April, and bears every mark of care; we have indeed scarcely come across a misprint, though we may call attention to one at page 109, where officers are advised to take sail (instead of rail) from Malaga to Granada and Cordova—an error which is, however, obvious, and would mislead

no one on the spot. The plans and maps are very distinct, and, so far as we know the places, accurate to a degree. Altogether, we may recommend the work as an indispensable *vade mecum* to every officer. It is a marvel how it can be produced at such a price as half-a-crown.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- BREMNER—August 15, at No. 3, Church-road, Howrah, the wife of W. M. Bremner, of a daughter.
DADABHAIY—August 19, at Khetwady, the wife of Ratanshaw Dadabhaiy, of a daughter.
HILL—August 19, at 9, Camac-street, Calcutta, the wife of C. P. Hill, of a daughter.
TOOMEY—August 15, at 3, Council House-street, Calcutta, the wife of J. A. Toomey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BROWN—McCALL—August 12, at the Catholic Cantonment Chapel, Dilkusha, Lucknow, by the Rev. F. Charles, Military Chaplain, Henrietta McCall, to Edward John Singleton Brown.
COLERIDGE—LAWFORD—August 13, by special licence, Hon. Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, to Amy Augusta Jackson, eldest daughter of the late Henry Baring Lawford, B.C.S.

DEATHS.

- BHAISSAHEB—August 24, at Kavasjee Patel-street, opposite to Nowrojee Wadia's house, Fort, Bhicajee Framjee Bhaisaheb, aged 49 years.
BAND—August 17, at Calcutta, Mrs. Bridget Band, widow of the late Captain Alfred Band, formerly of Balasore, Orissa, aged 82 years.
BARRY—August 18, at Ahmedabad, Aileen Patricia, infant daughter of J. P. Barry, A.B.M.B., Indian Medical Department, aged 5½ months.
CHICHGAR—August 19, at old Ice Factory, Girgaum Back-road, Munchershaw, son of Jehangeer Muncherjee Chichgar, aged 12 years.
DUMAYNE—August 11, at Ferozepore, Thomas Johnston Dumayne, Executive Engineer, Rewari-Ferozepore Railway.
FAGAN—August 14, at Darjeeling Sanitarium, Darjeeling, G. L. Fagan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- BENGOUGH—At Dover, the wife of Colonel Bengough, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bangalore, of a daughter.
BLACKWOOD—Sept. 10, at Tubney House, Berkshire, the wife of Major Price Blackwood, late R.A., of a daughter.
DAWSON—Sept. 11, at 79, Cadogan-place, the wife of Captain Dawson, Queen's Bays, of a son.
DUNBAR—Sept. 6, at Elgin, N.B., the wife of Captain A. Dunbar, of a son.
PILCHER—Sept. 1, at Snargow, Dunkeld, the wife of R. H. Pilcher, B.C.S., of a son.
SMITH—Sept. 5, at Sheffield, the wife of Hamilton P. Smith, retired, Commander R.N., of a daughter.
TOLLEMACHE—Sept. 11, at The Last House, Scott's-road, Shepherd's-bush, the wife of A. Eugene Tollemache, Esq., sometime Captain 22nd Regiment, prematurely, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BIGG—CURTIS—Sept. 8, at Harlsham, Major Fred. Bigg, R.A., to Rose, third daughter of F. T. Curtis, Esq., of Harlsham.
BILBE—KING—Sept. 9, at Worthing, Arthur C., son of the late Thomas Bilbe, of Worthing, to Helen Ada Bickersteth, eldest daughter of the late C. B. King, of Munzerabad.
HIGGINS—RAIKES—Sept. 8, at Oxtou, Rev. Francis M. Higgins to Ethel La Touche, younger daughter of the late Major-General T. Rakes, C.B.
HOWARD—PARLBY—Sept. 3, at Paddington, Captain Cecil A. Howard, R.A., to Kate Maria, only daughter of the late Captain B. S. B. Parlbay, B.S.C.
KEENE—HALL—Sept. 7, at St. Mark's, Woolston, Southampton, Percy Edward Keene, C.B., of Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, India, to Catherine, daughter of the late Frederick William Hall, of Worcester.

DEATHS.

- BRIGHTWEE—Aug. 9, on the homeward voyage from Madras, Alfred Albert Brightween, aged 34.
COLLIS—Sept. 5, at Horsham, Mollie, second daughter of Colonel F. W. Collis, B.S.C., aged nearly 2 years.
FORMAN—Sept. 6, at Folkestone, Henry Forman, of Bombay and Kensington.
JOHNSTON—Sept. 5, at Lymington, Augusta, wife of Charles Johnston, late Colonel R.A., aged 44.
MEIN—Sept. 3, at Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, Marianne Mein, dearly-loved wife of Major-General G. Mein.
WILLIS—Sept. 4, at Weston-super-Mare, Anne, widow of the late Colonel P. W. Willis, H.E.I.C.S.
WOODCOCK—Sept. 5, at Edenridge, John W. Woodcock, late B.C.S., aged 72.
YOLLAND—Sept. 4, at Atherstone, William Yolland, C.B., F.R.S., Lieut.-Colonel, late R.E., aged 76.

* "The Fighting of the Future." By Captain Ian Hamilton, A.D.C. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. 1885.

† "The Army and Navy Calendar" for the Financial Year 1885-86. Being a Compendium of General Information relating to the Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers; and containing maps, plans, tabulated statements, abstracts, &c. Compiled from authentic sources. Corrected to 22nd April, 1885. By John Hazard. Fifth Edition. W. H. Allen and Co. 1885.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1885.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

WHEN, in 1853, the Charter of the East India Company was renewed for the last time, the Directors had to perform a modified kind of Hari Kari, or happy despatch, being called on to select from among their body those who, with six Crown nominees, were to form the future Court of Directors. Directors still, but shorn of much of the patronage which mainly conducted to make the office valuable. When a Director no longer possessed the exclusive privilege of finding Indian berths for the offspring of his cousins, and his sisters and his aunts, *à quoi bon*, so reasoned some, to be a Director! These felt, with the overseer of old:—

"If you want lots of plague and vexation
Hard work and scant remuneration
You'll be"—an East India Director.

Nevertheless, great were the searchings of heart on the morning when the sacrifice had to be performed, and violent was the slamming of doors by some of the rejected.

Even greater was the change when, after the mutiny of 1857, the East India Company was abolished as a governing body, a second weeding out of the least useful members of its Court of Directors carried out, and the new "Council of India" appointed during pleasure, practically for life.

When the change from the Government of India by the Company to its direct administration by the Crown took place, the fear of nearly all who possessed any practical knowledge of the subject was twofold; that Indian affairs would become involved in the vortex of party squabbles in Parliament, the enormous patronage which India affords being prostituted to party uses; and that the revenues of our grand dependency might be improperly used for the carrying out designs wholly unconnected with its interests. Nor did the helpless and hopeless ignorance and cynical disregard of Indian affairs and interests by the vast majority of English public men escape notice.

This ignorance and disregard have, alas! continued undiminished, or nearly so. Parliament is commonly said to have the power of doing everything except making a man a woman; but we do, with great regret, aver our belief that not even an adverse vote—were such a thing

conceivable on Indian affairs, it would probably be passed in a "House!" of some sixteen members, and would be void for lack of the prescribed number to make a quorum—would make the average Secretary for India pay really earnest attention to his work. Nor are our Native fellow-subjects, as an extract we recently inserted from the *Hindoo Patriot* shows, slow to perceive these things.

We have the greatest dependency in the world, and our so-called "statesmen," for the most part, either neglect it, or use its funds as a convenience.

Now, it was to counteract the all but inevitable ignorance of Indian affairs on the part of the Secretary of State, that the present Council of Indian experts was appointed, the majority being composed of men who had served at least ten years in India, and had quitted it but recently. They were, in ordinary matters, to be assessors, the decision ultimately resting with the Secretary of State. They occupied, relatively to him, much the same position as Agrippa did to Felix, when called in by that Proconsul to advise him, on St. Paul's preliminary trial, concerning points of Hebrew law and practice.

But, as regards finance, their powers were vastly more extended. No money from Indian revenues could be spent without their consent, except in the event of actual invasion or other sudden and urgent necessity, when the expense of military operations beyond the frontier require the sanction of Parliament before they can be defrayed from Indian revenues. These conditions, with the exception that, since 1870, the members are appointed for ten years only, hold good at the present time.

The ideal Council would, of course, consist of men who had, in India, come to the fore in the principal lines, those, that is, who are most experienced in matters affecting the land revenue and the other sources whence the exchequer is replenished, the administration of justice, the designing and carrying out of public works of all kinds, including railways, the administration of the army, the correspondence (or negotiations) with Native States, and last, but by no means least, the financial affairs of the territories ruled by the Kaiser-i-Hind.

Ever since the Crown took over the administration of India there has been a tendency to place this last, and most momentous, matter, in the hands of persons imported from England. The practice commenced with the sending out of Mr. Wilson, and his successor, Mr. Laing, and the present Finance Minister of India is an importation, and not a wholly successful one. Granted, that a war, or threatened war, may render it needful to recast a budget, and the Finance Minister would be blameless; avoidable errors in estimates, such as those to which we had occasion to advert when recently commenting on Lord R. Churchill's financial statement, which was, of course, founded on the Indian Budget, stand on a very different footing.

Now, it will be generally conceded, that this very Department, in which extraneous aid has been so largely used, is that in which the Government of India is, and remains, weakest, and in which least progress has been made. It is, therefore, that, in which the Council at home, invested as they are with especial control over the financial expenditure, ought to be exceptionally strong. It is well known that this has never been the case. It is not a subject to be overlooked when several vacancies have occurred, or are about shortly to occur, in the Council. A man such as, for instance, Sir G. Kellner, a practical manipulator of figures on a large scale, and a competent authority in matters of finance (though he could not be expected to resign a permanent post for one, in its nature, temporary), would be an acquisition to a consultative body, the value of which it would be difficult to overrate.

The Native Press are quite alive to the fact, that finance is the weak point of our Administration. They cannot understand why we fail to make both ends meet, though, naturally enough, the remedies they propose are of the crudest, one of them being a wholesale reduction of civil and military salaries. "English officials," says one paper, "who draw thirty or forty thousand rupees per annum are not even fit to receive three or four thousand rupees in England. It is sufficient to pay them Rs. 10,000 instead of Rs. 30,000. By this means the Government of India may make a saving of *four or five crores of rupees annually*." This is a fair specimen of the crudities which our Native fellow-subjects are taught to swallow whole, and for which, though their dissemination cannot be prevented, our financial administration should be such as to leave as little excuse as possible.

A Council at home, strong in finance members, would probably have a good deal to say on this subject; and present or approaching vacancies afford an opportunity of strengthening it which may not recur.

Among other papers, the *Indian Daily News* devotes a few remarks to the Council of India. It considers the present members as too much representing "an officialism which existed ere the nation awoke under the educational influences of the schoolmaster, the newspaper, the railway, the post-office and the telegraph; but the interests of the people of India ought not to be sacrificed to secure the ease and comfort of a dozen men who have retired from a service during their connection with which they enjoyed liberal salaries, and who, moreover, already have handsome pensions, unless they possess special qualifications and bring recent experience to the Council Board. . . . It may be safely affirmed that the Council would be greatly improved if it could have infused into it some higher percentage of non-official men."

We think these sentiments far too positive and far too strongly worded; and our contemporary overlooks the difficulty of procuring for a position, the duties of which, if properly and conscientiously performed, as they now are, occupy no inconsiderable proportion of each day, a first-rate man of business (no other would suffice), who wants all his time, and can make quintuple the salary of a Member of Council without leaving his beloved City, not to say that he must consent to be disqualified from holding, while Councillor, a seat in the Commons. Still, it may be possible to find such, and it is probably in this manner that financial strength and experience may best be gained.

One great, and, indeed, irreparable, loss the Council will, we much fear, soon sustain. With the retirement of Sir Henry Rawlinson it will lose a statesman whose political experience in Indian, Persian, and Central Asian matters is simply unique; a man who, though his vacancy will, we most earnestly trust, be, after due and careful consideration, creditably filled, can certainly not be replaced.

THE Shrivak community, says the *Delhi Gazette*, have decided to establish a Pinjrapole in Calcutta for diseased and infirm animals. Thirty thousand rupees have been subscribed in Calcutta, and forty thousand in Bombay. The institution will be supported by a voluntary monthly tax.

WHAT an odd place Ceylon must be—even carbonate of soda can't be got there without a written medical order! It is (*vide Times* of Ceylon of July 20th) "not included in list of medicines procurable in terms of regulation." Yet the Doctor Sahib had ordered it (verbally, however) to be taken with the medicine. Are the Ceylon people as particular as to the supply of soda water to be fizzingly associated with brandy? or are they benighted enough to think carbonate of soda a poison?

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPTEMBER 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. W. J. Le Breton, S.C., Capt. A. W. Proudfoot, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—K. M. Nicholson, B. Stainforth, M. A. Tarkhud, E. A. Dennys, J. M. Rutherford, F. B. Taylor.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. A. H. Williams, two months; Surg.-Maj. J. H. Condon, M.D., two months; Col. W. C. Chowne, Inf., four months.

Madras Estab.—Capt. E. MacMahon, S.C., two months.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. H. Doveton, R.E., two months; Col. B. Mathew, R.E., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Tweedie (Cov.), four days' furlough and to return; E. St. G. Kaye, one year m.c.; G. E. Godbier, six months' s.c.; A. A. Wace (Cov.), fourteen days' furlough.

Madras Estab.—J. P. Fiddian (Cov.), furlough to Jan. 31, 1886.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. W. R. M. Holroyd, S.C., Lieut.-Col. G. R. Gibbs, S.C., Maj. C. H. Stoddart, S.C., Lieut. J. R. C. Colvin, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Capt. B. H. Pollard, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. C. Hodgkinson, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Wilson (Cov.), S. Whitsey, C. E. Cardew, J. Tweedie (Cov.), F. R. Hogg (Cov.), W. K. Douglas, C. A. Fisher, L. W. Hollis, F. S. Mackintosh (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—F. M. Horsfall (Cov.), J. Bradshaw, A. Joyce.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885-6.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	To Leave Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Serapis ...	—	—	20 Sept.	24 Sept.	26 Sept.	8 Oct.
Crocodile...	20 Sept.	22 Sept.	1 Oct.	5 Oct.	7 Oct.	19 Oct.
Malabar ...	2 Oct.	—	11 Oct.	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
		Plymo'th				
Jumna.....	11 Oct.	12 Oct.	21 Oct.	25 Oct.	27 Oct.	8 Nov.
Serapis ...	22 Nov.	—	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	7 Dec.	17 Dec.
Crocodile...	3 Dec.	—	12 Dec.	16 Dec.	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1886
Malabar ...	13 Dec.	15 Dec.	24 Dec.	28 Dec.	30 Dec.	11 Jan.
			1886	1886		
Jumna.....	30 Dec.	—	8 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	26 Jan.
	1886					
Serapis ...	3 Feb.	—	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Crocodile...	14 Feb.	—	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	1 Mar.	13 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Serapis	17 Oct.	29 Oct.	31 Oct.	4 Nov.	13 Nov.
Crocodile	28 Oct.	9 Nov.	11 Nov.	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Malabar	7 Nov.	19 Nov.	21 Nov.	25 Nov.	4 Dec.
Jumna	18 Nov.	30 Nov.	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.
		1886	1886	1886	1886
Serapis	26 Dec.	7 Jan.	9 Jan.	13 Jan.	22 Jan.
	1886				
Crocodile	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	4 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	16 Feb.
Jumna	3 Feb.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Serapis	12 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.

A BURMESE refugee of noble race has, it is said, "had his soup salted" in India—in other words, he has been poisoned. Can this be true?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 5, Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool.—6, Fedee Amore, Rangoon; Cairn, Rangoon; Maulesden, Calcutta.—8, Cathcart, Calcutta; Duke of Argyll (s), Calcutta.—9, Rydal Hall (s), Bombay; City of Corinth, Rangoon; Quetta (s), Calcutta.—10, Lady Ruthven, Calcutta; Kerbela (s), Bombay; City of Aberdeen, Madras; Regent Murray, Rangoon.—11, Othello (s), Hull; City of Carthage (s), Clyde.—12, Hughenden (s), Calcutta; City of Aberdeen (s), Madras.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 7, Nizam (s), London; Manydown, Newport.—8, Clan Graham (s), Clyde.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 7, Stracathro, Dundee.—11, City of Venice (s), Clyde.—Rewa (s), London.

MADRAS.—Sept. 8, Rewa (s), London.—12, Clan Mackenzie (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 9, Indus (s), Calcutta; Duke of Devonshire (s), Bombay; Nerbudda (s), Calcutta.—10, Ballarat (s), Bombay; Yeddo (s), Bombay.—11, Jumna, Calcutta.—12, Mira (s), Calcutta; Clan Murray (s), Bombay; Sierra Nevada, Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 12, Werneth Hall (s), Kurrachee, Calcutta.—Sept. 7, Duke of Westminster (s), London; Nuddea (s), London.

MADRAS.—Sept. 11, Nuddea (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 16; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Sept. 24; from Brindisi, Sept. 28.

For Bombay: Colonel A. E. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Douglas, Mr. A. Butter, Mr. W. Bull, Mrs. Marsh and child, Miss Greenfield, Miss Falconer, Miss Bolton, Mr. Wyatt, Miss Levinge, Mr. J. Phipps, Mr. J. R. Ellerman, Mr. J. T. Jellicoe, Mr. Borges, Mr. J. Groves, Miss Webster, Mr. and Mrs. George, Miss George, Miss Mathers, Mr. W. Heasulwood, Mr. H. Wilson. *From Venice*: Colonel and Miss Phillips, Mr. C. P. Bird, Mrs. Grierson, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Surgeon-Major McVittie. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crawley, Mr. Cotton, Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Kilgour and child, Colonel Lindsay, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Mr. Lawrie and child, Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, Mr. R. M. Waller, Colonel and Mrs. Home, Miss Child, Mr. H. Howey, Mr. C. J. Daniell, Mr. W. McHutchin, Mr. R. Greaves, Rev. T. C. Shepherd, Mr. A. G. Hobart Hampden, Mr. E. Greaves, Mr. A. L. Saunders, Dr. Beilby, Mr. Franjee.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Wilson, Mr. W. R. Collyer, Major Riddell, Capt. Cunningham, Capt. Hughes, Colonel Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Isclandi and family, Brigade-Surgeon Thornton, Mr. H. Gayon, Capt. Wynne, Mr. C. W. Somerset, Capt. Moberley, Mr. Floyer, Capt. Cruikshank, Mr. J. Macrae. *From Venice*: Mr. R. Buckland, Mr. R. S. Gage, Justice Bordegrevin, Mrs. Bordegrevin, Colonel and Mrs. Kidston, Major and Mrs. Whateley, Mr. E. W. P. Foster, Colonel Coken, Mr. R. C. Barker.

For Port Said: Mrs. Chapman, Mr. A. Ralli.

For Suez: Mr. W. S. Ferguson, Major Pocklington, Capt. Lord C. Pratt.

For Malta: Mr. C. Morrison and daughter, Mr. W. Wilkinson.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Bombay: Dr. K. McLeod, Mrs. Merewether, Mr. H. Friedheim, Mr. A. M. Archibald, Mr. E. J. Alexander, Mr. J. A. C. Skinner, Mr. F. A. Griffiths, Dr. and Mrs. Brooke and children, Mr. Myhill, Miss Mathers, Mr. Parr, Mr. W. J. Murray, Mr. Wellard, Miss Burnett, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. T. Austin, Mr. G. Laval, Mr. Jas. Cables, Mr. and Mrs. Gard and two children, Mrs. Dodman and four children, Mr. W. Bull. *From Venice*: Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, Sir C. and Lady Petheram, Mr. Vining and two daughters, Mr. J. G. Rennie, Mr. C. P. Casperiz and friend, Major and Mrs. Gunthorpe, Mr. C. W. Whish. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Millett, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Conolly, Mr. J. M. Lintock, Mr. Woodman, Mr. E. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Bushby, Mr. T. D. La Touche, Mr. H. L. Harrison, Mr. Gammi, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bruce and child, Colonel Trevor, Mr. G. Anley, Major Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Murray, Mr. C. H. Hill, Mrs. Bulman and child, Miss Bulman, Capt. E. Lewis, Colonel Horsford, Mr. J. W. Guthrie, Mr. McMeekin, Mrs. H. J. McGeorge, Miss McGeorge, Mr. L. P. Pugh, Mr. F. W. Dibble, Mr. D. Banerji, Hon. D. and Mrs. Straight, Surgeon-Major Gardner, Mr. Thomson, Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. O'Donnell, Mr. W. Tyrrell, Mr. E. Sealy, Sir C. Petheram, Mr. A. L. Thompson, Mr. C. H. B. Sydserff, Mr. W. Drew, Mr. C. Hudson.

For Port Said: Mr. Brayshaw.

For Malta: General and Mrs. Daniell, Miss Daniell, Mrs. Wilson and two children.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Billing, Mr. C. F. Worsley, Mr. and Mrs. Englebright, Mrs. Oldham and child, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Mr. Phelps, jun., Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. A. C. Tute, Miss Springett, Mr. J. W. Dougherty, Mr. J. H. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. C. McLean, Mr. J. M. Cooze, Mr. A. J. L. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Robinson and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Cross, Mr. A. G. Elliot, Mr. T. S. Earl, Mr. Reddie, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Jarrett, Mr. H. Jeyes. *From Venice*: Mrs. Eck, Mrs.

Delias. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, Mr. Mumford, Mr. C. Spedding.

For Madras: Mr. L. Duncan and child, Mrs. Drake-Brockman and two children, Miss Annesley, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and two children, Mr. S. B. Murray, Mr. Knowles, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Ritter.

For Colombo: Mrs. Clive and three children, Lieut.-Colonel Clive.

For Malta: Misses Buchanan.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Sept. 30; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Oct. 8; from Brindisi, Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. N. Brown, Mr. J. C. Eckersley, Mrs. E. Miller and child, Miss Dick, Mrs. Gunning-Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Clay and two children, Lieut. C. Roberts, Mrs. V. Tonnochy, Miss Baggally, Mrs. Notter, Miss Taylor, Miss Gray, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Thuillier, Miss Ross, Mrs. W. Jacob, Colonel H. A. Hamond, Miss Huntley, Mrs. Reynolds and child, Mrs. F. W. Collis, Mr. H. Lewis, Mrs. A. Elliott, Mrs. Groves and two children, Mrs. H. B. Warden and child, Mrs. McCausland, Messrs. C. Roberts, C. J. Sykes, J. M. A. Despeisis, H. S. Wildblood, A. C. Polshale, J. H. M. Smith, L. F. Robertson, J. S. L. Long, H. C. R. John, T. C. Sprott, J. C. Stawell, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. C. Carter and child, Mr. T. Wood, Mr. M. O. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Oldham, Mrs. Abbott, Miss E. B. Godfrey, Lady Petheram, Mr. Vining and two daughters, Messrs. C. H. and P. Combe, Sister Claudia and party, Mr. Warren, Mr. Hildreth, Mr. E. Muspratt, Mr. Ball, Miss Gale, Dr. Griffiths. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, Dr. Duffin, Mrs. Martin and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hare, two Misses Hare. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Craik, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. J. G. Mengent, Mr. H. M. Plowden, Dr. and Mrs. Kermot, Mr. W. G. Macaulay, Mr. R. F. Young, Mr. C. Adeane, Hon. H. G. H. Jolliffe, Miss Rooke, Messrs. W. L. Thomas, J. P. Thomas, C. F. Elliott, Mr. F. H. Price, Mr. McWilliam, Mr. G. Herbst, Mr. Chaum, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. L. R. Roberts, Mr. Williams, Mr. J. R. Wells, Mr. H. W. Gibson, Mr. E. Short, Rev. J. Sharp.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Misses Hoare, Rev. J. W. O. Hollward, Mr. H. P. Todd, Mrs. Rodocanachi and four children. *From Brindisi*: Colonel Kelly.

For Calcutta: Miss G. Muir.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Clermont, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mieville, Mr. and Mrs. Barrass, Mr. and Miss Pitcher.

For Malta: Miss Besant, Mrs. Edwards and child, Colonel and Mrs. Playfair, Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Hyslop and two children, Mrs. Percy.

For Port Said: Colonel Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Felcham.

For Aden: Major and Mrs. Hunter.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Sept. 16.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Gordon, Surgeon F. R. and Mrs. Swaine and child, Mr. J. M. and Mrs. Francis, Mr. B. Chessam, Mr. A. E. Woodhouse, Mr. A. F. Stewart, Mrs. Armstrong and child, Mr. Butler, Messrs. Sinclair, Mr. F. Kydd, Mr. J. A. Brown, Mr. H. Monro.

For Madras: Major V. C. Fisher, Miss Leith, Mr. H. S. Mullins, Mr. William Farquhar, Mr. W. H. Walmsley.

For Colombo: Mr. W. H. De Aliviceis, Mr. W. H. Brock, Mr. A. G. Layard.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Sept. 30.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Shelley and child, Miss Fredoux, Mr. and Mrs. Haly and family, Mr. H. Macleod, Mr. James Watson, Mrs. and Miss de Caen.

For Madras: Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Horsfall and child, Capt. and Mrs. Greenaway and two children, Mrs. V. E. Fisher, Mrs. Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Munro and children, Miss H. Price, Rev. J. W. Davies, Rev. E. P. Blackburn, Mr. Kenworthy Brown, Miss Lucy Cameron.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Donald Mackinnon, Mrs. Brownfield and infant, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Marindin and infant, Miss Fentiman, Mr. and Mrs. Kilby and children, Misses Brownlow, Mr. C. A. Turton, Mr. A. G. Watson, Mrs. James Riddell and infant, Rev. A. J. Norman, Miss Annie McNeillie, Miss Dean, Mrs. Martin, Mr. J. Coy, Mr. B. Fraser, Mrs. and Misses Atkinson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. Hassall, Aug. 24.

From London: Lieut. A. H. Milne, Rev. L. Bartlett, Mr. Henriques and two daughters, Mr. Rancon.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Birks, Mrs. Malcolm Stevens, Mr. A. Cragie.

From Brindisi: Mr. C. E. Frost, Lieut. G. B. Hodgson, Rev. J. H. Blunt, Mr. C. G. Bayne, Mr. A. Keyer, Mr. Death, Mr. W. Shulzi, Mr. Rock, Dr. Welch.

From Aden: Colonel G. S. Stevens.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Carthage*, Capt. Hector, left Bombay, Aug. 25.

For London: Mrs. Willaume, two children, infant and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Beys, Mr. H. Howick, Mrs. Crockett, Mrs. Mackenzie, two infants and European nurse, Mr. F. H. Black and child, Mr. W. A. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Holwarthy and infant, Mr. H. W. Martin, Major J. M. F. England, Mr. E. Watkin Williams, Mr. Mahtabadin Ahmed, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Gordon, two Misses Scroggie, Mrs. T. H. Sealy, Sister Pauline, Colonel and Mrs. G. J. Smart, infant and European nurse.

For Suez: Sayed Shah Liyahkutaly.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. P. Gwyne James, Mr. W. Duthain, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. S. Whimper, Mr. G. H. Henderson, Mr. F. T. Willame.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 15.)

PIERSON, Surgeon A. H., officiating medical officer 25th Bengal Infantry, is deputed temporarily for duty under the orders of the engineer-in-chief, Bolar Railway, vice Surgeon P. Mullane.

HOME—Consequent on the return to duty from privilege leave of Captain E. S. Wood, conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in Oudh, Mr. A. L. Home, conservator of forests of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade in Bengal, will revert to his substantive appointment from July 28.

WALTER, Colonel C. K. M., resident of the 2nd class, and resident in Meywar, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the 1st class, and as agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Major-General J. Watson, C.B., V.C.

PRUMLER—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. C. Prumler, as acting consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

The following promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department, from July 1:—

ELIAS—Consequent on the seconding of Mr. Ney Elias, political assistant of the 1st class, and political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., as an additional political agent of the 1st class:—

CRAWFORD, Mr. J. A., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, to be a political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

ROBERTSON, Mr. P. J. C., political assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class.

YATE, Captain C. E., political assistant of the 2nd class, to be a substantive political assistant of the 1st class.

MEADE, Captain M. J., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, to be a political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem.

PEARS, Captain T. C., to be substantive political assistant of the 3rd class.

BIDDULPH, Lieut.-Colonel J., political agent, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as a resident, 2nd class, and as resident in Meywar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during such time as Colonel C. K. M. Walter may officiate as a resident of the 1st class and as agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.

WARD—The services of Surgeon G. J. Ward, medical officer 5th Regiment Bombay (Light) Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from May 8, the date on which he ceased to be employed in the supervision of the sanitary arrangements at Ujjain during the Singhasht Fair.

CALDECOTT, Surgeon-Major R., medical officer 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, on return from furlough, relieved Surgeon A. R. W. Sedgfield, M.B., of the medical charge of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, and of the Western Malwa Political Agency, as a temporary arrangement, from June 8, without rejoining his permanent appointment.

CALDECOTT, Surgeon-Major R., medical officer 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Indore, and as Civil Administrative medical officer in Central India, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major D. F. Keegan, M.D.

LOWDELL—The services of Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, are hereby cancelled.

EVANS-GORDON—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain A. Evans-Gordon

superintendent of the Cooch Behar State, being a European British subject, to be a justice of the peace within the State of Cooch Behar.

MILITARY.

MULLINS, Lieut. W. B., Norfolk Regiment, wing officer 33rd Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from March 1, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

MCQUEEN, Colonel J. W., C.B., Bengal S.C., is brought on the establishment of paid aide-de-camp to the Queen from July 15, vice Colonel F. H., Jenkins, C.B., retired.

TRENCH, Major H. W. R., Royal West Surrey Regiment, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to be assistant quartermaster-general, vice Major R. McG. Stewart, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated July 24.

JERVOIS, Captain C. E., R.A., officiating commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, is confirmed in that appointment from July 6.

SMITH, Major W. G., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel in the Bengal Army from Aug. 11.

STEVENS, Lieut.-Colonel A. C., Madras Cavalry, to be colonel in the Army from July 1.

DENNEHY, Colonel T., Bengal Staff Corps, retires from the service from Aug. 14, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, from the dates specified:—

ELLIS, Captain C. C., R.E., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., from May 26.

PHILLIPOTS, Captain R. V., R.E., from temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., from May 26.

HILDEBRAND, Captain A., R.E., from executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, permanent, from June 29.

ELLIS, Captain C. C., R.E., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent, from June 29.

BLOOD, Lieut.-Colonel B., from executive engineer, 4th grade, supernumerary, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent, from June 29.

JACKSON, Major G. D'A., General List, Cavalry, from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., from June 29.

CAMPBELL, Captain J. C., R.E., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., from June 29.

GREENSTREET, Major W. L., R.E., from superintending engineer, Class III., sub pro tem., to be superintending engineer, Class III., permanent, special, from July 17.

GOLDIE, Major B. J., R.E., from executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 1st grade, permanent, from July 17.

CATHER, Captain T. P., R.E., from executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, permanent, from July 17.

CAMPBELL, Captain J. C., R.E., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent, from July 17.

NORTON, Lieut. C. E., R.E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent, from July 17.

BEEVOR, Lieut. C. N., R.E., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be assistant engineer, 2nd grade, permanent, from July 17.

CONSTABLE, Captain W. V., R.E., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverts to the Engineering Branch, with the rank of assistant engineer, 1st grade, and is appointed to officiate as deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, with the temporary rank of executive engineer, 4th grade.

WARDEN—The services of Mr. H. W. Warden, executive engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the director-general of railways.

FURLOUGHES.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

WESTERN, Major J. H., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary 2nd class, P.W. Department (p.a.), for one year.

MORTON, Sub-Assistant Apothecary J. (m.c.), for one year.

PALMER, Lieut.-Colonel R. H., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for ninety-one days in extension.

CLARE, Major A. B., General List, Infantry (m.c.), for six months, in extension.

STODDARD, Mr. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, has been granted six months' leave (m.c.), from June 29.

BOILEAU, Colonel F. W., commandant Deoli Irregular Force, privilege leave for sixty days from Aug. 22.

CARDEW, Mr. C. E., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, has been granted an extension of leave (m.c.) for four months, in continuation of that notified in Director-General's Notification.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 12.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ROSS, Lieut. W. C., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, who has passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Woodward, dated July 21.

YOUNG, Major H. L., General List, Infantry, to be commandant of Fort Kangra, vice Colonel A. Callander, vacated or proceeding on leave.

HILLS, Lieut.-Colonel G. S., 2nd in command 25th Punjab Infantry, to be commandant, vice Hudson, vacated, dated Aug. 13.

MARSHALL, Lieut.-Colonel H. S., wing commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Hills, dated Aug. 10.

LAURENT, Major F. A. S. D'A. de St., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Marshall, dated Aug. 10.

FOOTE, Major F. O. B., R.A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to Aden, and join No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, into which he has been promoted.

BROWN, Major L. F., R.E., is directed to proceed to Quetta on special duty, under the orders of the Quartermaster-General in India.

JONES—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain W. D. Jones, Wiltshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned officers have qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department:—

CARPENDALE—**HANCOCK**—Lieut. J. M. Carpendale, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. W. Hancock, Derbyshire Regiment.

GORDON, Lieut. L. C., R.A., is directed to proceed from Agra to Jutogh, and join No. 7 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, to which he has been appointed.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are confirmed:—

EARDLEY-WILMOT—Lahore Division Order, dated Feb. 28, appointing Lieut.-Colonel R. Eardley-Wilmot, squadron commander 14th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general of the division, in addition to his other duties, vice Colonel G. B. Wolseley, A.D.C., proceeded on field service, from Feb. 10.

ROWCROFT—Gwalior District Order, No. 253, dated July 1, appointing Colonel G. C. Rowcroft, Bengal Staff Corps, to command the district, vice Brigadier-General G. F. Walker, retired, from June 30.

MARTIN—Agra Brigade Order, No. 995, dated July 4, appointing Colonel W. R. Martin, 38th Bengal Infantry, to command the brigade, vice Brigadier-General Marter, transferred to the command of Gwalior District, from July 3.

MACLEOD—The leave granted to Captain R. W. MacLeod, 29th Punjab Infantry, is cancelled.

FURLOUGHES.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

CAMPBELL, Lieut. C. F., Scottish Rifles, officiating wing officer, on probation, 40th Bengal Infantry, to Calcutta, from date of availing himself of it to Oct. 15, to study the native languages.

McNAIR, Colonel H. A., Bengal Infantry (doing general duty at Umballa), to Murree and Naini Tal (p.a.), from June 17 to Oct. 15.

CALTHROP, Surgeon-Major C. W., M.D., Indian Medical Service, in permanent medical charge 4th Bengal Cavalry, to Palampur (p.a.), from Sept. 1 to Nov. 30.

CONRY, Surgeon W., M.B. (in permanent medical charge 13th Bengal Lancers), to hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, for six months, from date of availing himself of it.

BEATSON, Surgeon C. H. (in permanent medical charge 7th Bengal Infantry), to Simla, on private affairs, from August 17 to October 31.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, August 19.)

COCKERELL, Hon. H. A., C.S.I., assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William on August 11.

The Hon the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

BARNES, Mr. F. C., is appointed to be private secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor.

RAWLINSON, Captain W. C. W., Lincolnshire Regiment, is appointed to be aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Lieut.-Governor.

DAWSON, Mr. F. A., district superintendent of police, is appointed temporarily to be assistant inspector-general of Government Railway Police East and North Bengal lines from Nov. 26, 1884.

CHICHESTER, Mr. F. A., assistant superintendent of police, reported his departure from India, on leave, on July 24.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Mr. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Sonthal-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Rungpore.

BAKER, Mr. E. C. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Rungpore, is transferred to the Sonthal-Pergunnahs.

KEOWN, Mr. R. W., assistant superintendent of police, Seragunge, Pubna, is appointed to act temporarily as district superintendent of police, Nuddea, during the absence, on deputation, of Major A. R. Wilkinson.

LIVESAY—The services of Mr. G. H. P. Livesay, assistant superintendent of police, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the commissioner of police, Calcutta, from 15th inst.

LIVESAY—The Lieut.-Governor appoints Mr. G. H. P. Livesay temporarily to be an additional deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, from 15th inst.

BELL, Rev. W. C., chaplain of Dum-Dum, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on July 24.

SANDFORD, Mr. W., traffic superintendent, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

BEHEMANN, Mr. A. E., is appointed to be executive engineer of the Central and Eastern Canals Division, during the absence of Mr. R. B. Buckley.

BREMNER, Mr. A. G., is reduced from the rank of assistant engineer, 1st grade, to that of assistant engineer, 2nd grade, for six months, from 11th inst.

FRASER—The services of Mr. L. R. Fraser, assistant engineer, 1st grade, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, from 9th inst.

FURLOUGHS.

DEUCHARS, Mr. assistant engineer, 1st grade, Assam-Bihar State Railway, is granted three months' leave to study the native language, from Aug. 12.

CLOGSTOUN, Mr. H. C., temporary additional deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months, from 15th inst.

SILK, Mr. A. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., attached to the Mahanuddi Division, is granted three months' language leave, from 13th inst.

BREMNER, Mr. A. O., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Akra Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 21st ult.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, August 13.)

EGERTON, Captain F. W., assistant settlement officer, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate as political officer, Khaibar, during Major Warburton's absence on leave.

JONES, Major A. F., is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Jullundur, during Colonel Stewart's absence on leave, from the above date.

MARTIN, Rev. R. O'D., of the S. P. G. Mission at

Delhi, is appointed to officiate temporarily as chaplain of that station, from such date as he may relieve the Rev. A. Haig.

GURDON, Colonel E. P., divisional judge, Lahore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-one days, from Aug. 2.

THWAITES, Rev. W., church missionary, Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed to officiate temporarily as chaplain of that station, from May 2, vice the Rev. A. Bridge, proceeded on furlough.

JONES, Major A. F., to be assistant cantonment magistrate of the 2nd class (with the power to pass sentences of whipping), within the limits of Jullundur Cantonment.

DAVIES, Lieut. H. S. P., officiating deputy commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed to be district judge of the Civil District of Dera Ismail Khan, as a temporary measure.

BOOKEY, Surgeon-Major J. T. B., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Rannu on July 10, relieving Surgeon P. de H. Haig.

GREENSTREET, Mr. R. H., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, has been declared by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed in Hindustani by the higher standard, excluding the Hindi test.

LAKE, Mr. W. A. E., officiating district superintendent of police, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, in charge of the general branch of the Central Police Office, vice Mr. W. G. Goldney, officiating as personal assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

FURLOUGH.

WARBURTON, Major R., political officer, Khaibar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-nine days, from Aug. 3.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, August 8.)

MORTON, Lieut. W. R., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Rangoon Division, has passed the departmental examination.

ROSS, Sergeant P., supervisor, 2nd grade, Burma State Railway, has passed the colloquial test in the Burmese language.

JENKINS—Privilege leave for two months and fifteen days is granted to Captain T. M. Jenkins, assistant commissioner, with effect from July 27.

BARRATT—The services of Mr. C. H. Barratt, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, from Oct. 1.

GREER, Mr. W. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is temporarily transferred in the interests of the public service from the North-West Provinces and Oudh to the Punjab.

BENNETT, Surgeon-Major J., made over charge of the duties of superintendent of the Rawal Pindi Jail to Surgeon D. S. J. Grant on Aug. 1.

PALMER, Surgeon-Major E., M.D., made over charge of the Sialkote Jail to Rai Pohl Mal, extra assistant commissioner, on July 6.

HAIG, Surgeon P. de H., made over charge of the duties of superintendent of the Bannu Jail to Surgeon-Major J. T. B. Bookey on July 16.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 15.)

SHIPLEY—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. H. Shipley, assistant to the collector and district magistrate of Tanjore, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

CARR, Miss Emma, superintendent, Government Female Normal School, Madras, has passed the high proficiency test in Tamil at the last half-yearly examination held on July 21.

DITMAS, Mr. F. W., sub pro tem. assistant commissioner of salt revenue, is confirmed as

assistant commissioner of salt revenue, fourth grade, from Aug. 14.

SALMON, Mr. E. H. P., assistant commissioner of salt revenue, is posted to the Calicut Division.

DALRYMPLE-HAY, Mr. C. V., inspector in the Salt Department, is appointed to act as assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, and is posted to the Arcot Division.

HATCHELL, Mr. D. G., to act as probationary assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, during the absence of Mr. C. McHutchin on sick leave, vice Mr. G. P. Greene, promoted.

GREENE, Mr. G. P., acting probationary assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, is transferred from No. I. to No. II. Party.

The following transfers are ordered:—

PEARS, Mr. S. D., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Godavari Central Division to the II. Circle, for duty in the Kistna Western Division.

PEARS, Mr. S. D., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Kistna Western Division to the I. Circle, for duty in the Godavari Western Division.

The following promotions, dated July 20, are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

ROBERTSON, Captain D., to be major, dated Aug. 3.

JOHNSTON, Captain W. G. C., to be major, dated Aug. 3.

THOMPSON—The services of Surgeon C. M. Thompson, M.B., are placed at the disposal of Public Department.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 14.)

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—

BANISTER, Captain G. S., 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers.

PHIPPS, Captain B. B., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers.

KINGSCOTE, Major H. B., R.A., is directed to proceed from Bellary to Cairo to join G Battery B Brigade, R.H.A., to which he has been appointed.

FORMBY, Lieut. R. F. R., officiating squadron officer (on probation), 4th R.M.L.C., a probationer for the Madras S.C., will proceed to Secunderabad for the purpose of being examined for final admission to the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in Hindustani according to the tests specified opposite their names:—

MORTON, Lieut. W. R., R.E., Bengal—Higher Standard.

PEACH, Lieut. E., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, Probationer Staff Corps—Higher Standard.

WATERFIELD, Lieut. J. E., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers—Lower Standard.

GRANT, Lieut. G. H., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers—Lower Standard.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

EVANS, Surgeon J. W., Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, pending the arrival of Surgeon-Major McCarthy.

MATHIAS, Major F. H., wing commander 1st Madras Pioneers, to be second in command, vice Hutchins, appointed commandant Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

DALE, Major H. M., wing officer 31st L.I., to be wing commander, vice Mathias, promoted.

RAINEY, Lieut. R. M., wing officer, sub pro tem., to be wing officer, vice Quin, transferred.

ROOKE, Lieut. A. S., supernumerary on the establishment of the 19th Madras Infantry, to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Fenwick, seconded for service on the Staff.

TOWNSHEND, Lieut. C. V. F., 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer (on probation), vice Persse, promoted.

NICHOLLS, Lieut. A., wing officer 9th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation), sub pro tem., to be wing officer (on probation), vice Strickland, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Staff Corps.

FALCON, Lieut. R. W., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Pryce, seconded for service as adjutant of volunteers.

TAYLOR, Lieut. H. N., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Shelley, promoted.

QUIN, Major E., 1st Madras Pioneers, to be wing officer 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, vice Elton, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Staff Corps, and to be graded regimentally next above Captain M. E. H. Welch.

HODSON, Lieut. G. B., 28th Regiment Madras Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Godfrey, promoted.

MURRAY, Colonel G., 29th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating commandant, to be commandant, vice Dickey, who vacates on attaining colonel's allowances, dated Aug. 21.

PEDROZA, Surgeon F. H., doing general duty, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to the medical charge of the wing at Sumbulpore, vice Surgeon O'Hara, relieved.

O'DONOGHUE, Lieut. M. E., 30th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer, sub pro tem., to be wing officer, vice Hill, transferred.

HILL, Major R. H. T., 31st Regiment Light Infantry, wing officer 30th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Dale, transferred, and to be graded regimentally next above Lieut. G. P. M. Prichard.

BEVILLE, Lieutenant C. F., 33rd Regiment Madras Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Cox, transferred.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following posting:—

O'HARA, Surgeon A. J., Indian Medical Department, to do general duty under the orders of the Deputy Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Eastern district.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

CLERK, Major R. M., Brigade Staff, Infantry General List, deputy assistant adjutant-general, Eastern district, privilege leave for ninety days, from August 10.

HENRY, Captain G., R.E., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, ceded district, privilege leave for ninety days, from August 15.

BURTON-BROWN, Major A., R.A., No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 28, to Bangalore, and to take a short sea voyage, on medical certificate.

HOLBECH, Major R., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

MANSON, Mr. G. E., assistant engineer, first grade, is granted furlough for two years, from Nov. 9.

HICKEY, Hon. Lieut. E., deputy assistant commissary, Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India for six months.

DENNISON, Mr. J. H., port officer, Negapatam, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 15.

BABINGTON, Rev. W. M. S., chaplain, Vellore, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 20.)

FENTON—ASTON—Captain L. L. Fenton and Mr. H. F. Aston respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, in charge of Halar, on the 10th inst.

PRUMLER—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. Charles Prumler as acting consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government, dated May 4.

BYTHELL—The appointment of Lieut.-Colonel R. Bythell to be cantonment magistrate at Deolali made in Government Notification No. 4509, dated June 29, is cancelled, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

HALLOWES, Lieut.-Colonel H. J., commandant Deolali Depôt, has been appointed, as a tem-

porary measure, and in addition to his other duties, to be cantonment magistrate at that station, with effect from May 4.

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. McLeod, C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for 23 days and extraordinary leave without pay for 25 days.

THOM, Mr. R., assistant collector of salt revenue in charge of Uran Range, passed an examination in Persian according to the Higher Standard on Aug. 6.

BEALE—The promotion of Mr. H. F. Beale to be an assistant engineer, 1st grade, with effect from April 16, published in Government Notification No. 33, dated June 15, is on the sub pro tem., not the permanent list.

REID, Mr. G. B., delivered over, and Mr. A. C. Boevey received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate of Ahmedabad on the 10th inst.

BOEVEY, Mr. A. C., delivered over, and Mr. Pestonji Jehangir received charge of the office of the Talukdari settlement officer on the 11th inst.

FURLOUGHS.

HEWLETT, Deputy Surgeon-General T. G., C.I.E., M.R.C.S., sanitary commissioner for the Government of Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 15th prox.

COOKE, Mr. H. R., C.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from Sept. 1.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, August 21.)

Under instructions from the Horse Guards War Office it is intimated that the following changes affecting R.A. officers in the command have taken place:—

GYLL, Major F. G., 8 (Heavy) 11 C.P. Division, has retired from the service.

LINDSAY, Captain C. C., adjutant R.A., Mhow Division, has been promoted major, and posted to 8 (Heavy) 11 C.P. Division.

CLEAVE, Captain W. F., R. 3, has been appointed to R.A., Mhow Division.

POTTINGER, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel B. H., has been absorbed from the seconded list, posted to the Lancashire Division and ordered to Gibraltar for duty.

PELLY, Lieut. H. G., D.B., has been promoted captain to 6-1 Lancashire Division.

SAUNDERS, Captain W. A. G., 51 South Irish Division, has been appointed to A Depôt, R.H.A., and will proceed to England forthwith.

JERSEY, Captain W. G. de, from the seconded list, has been posted to 5-18, I division.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. M., J-3, has been appointed to D-B, R.H.A.

SWINTON, Captain J. J., R.A., from the seconded list, has been posted to F-1, vice Holden, seconded.

FRASER—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain J. R. Fraser, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the second battalion of his regiment into which he has recently been promoted.

O'CALLAGHAN—FRANKLIN—With the concurrence of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India an exchange of places on the Indian Roster of service between the undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff is hereby sanctioned:—Surgeon G. H. K. O'Callaghan and Surgeon D. F. Franklin.

COLLINS, Lieutenant E. J., North Staffordshire Regiment (2nd Battalion), for six months on m.c. to England.

FFENNELL, Rev. W. J., M.A., chaplain of Colaba, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from June 29.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 8 to	—	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to	—	—

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Do. of Upper India ...	100	125 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	115 to —
Mussorie ...	100	106 to —
National of India ...	£12½	100 to —
Rohilkund Kumoon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to —
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Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
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Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 67 to 68
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,175 to 1,200
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 2 10 to 12½
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1 1 10 to 12½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 270 to 275
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100 30 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 59 to 60
Burrakur Coal ...	100 145 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 120 to 121
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 80 to 81
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Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 80 to —
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Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 21 to 22
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Gourepore ...	100 73 to 77
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 90 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100 58 to 59
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 110 to 112
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 70 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100 125 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 100 to —
Nasmithy's Patent Press ...	100 90 to 89
New Beerboom Coal ...	100 70 to 72
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to £1
Raneengue Coal Association ...	100 51 to 52
Riverside Press ...	90 70 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 205 to —
Seebore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 87 to 38
Strand Bank Press ...	100 83 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 94 to —

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	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 73 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Amluckie ...	100 95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 50 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 73 to 80
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 35 to —
Do. contributory ...	30 22 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 185 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 12 to 83
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Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 90 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 75 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 25 to —
Coochela (Cachar) ...	100 85 to —
Darjiling ...	100 170 to —
Dehling (Assam) ...	90 5 to 26
Dehra Doon ...	100 50 to 55
Dessai and Parbat (Assam) ...	100 98 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 43 to 44
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 79 to 40
Endogram ...	10 10 to —
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	100 69 to 73
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 25 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	76 to 77
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	55 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	103 to —
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Jneeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Kalachorra (Cachar) ...	100	85 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	80 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	115 to 120
Do. contributory ...	200	96 to 97
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to 76
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 26
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to —
Do. contributory ...	125	to —
New Falloldhi (Darjiling) ...	—	to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	35 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 diset.
Seemah ...	—	to —
Singbuli and Murnah ...	100	90 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Tundaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	108 to 170
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LONDON.—September 14.

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4 India Enforced do. ...	73 to 74
4 Do. do. 1835 ...	—
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	73½ to 74½
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	100 to 105
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	99 to 101
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	112 to 115
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

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Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	6½	5½ to 6
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B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	143 to 145
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	21½ to 22½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	22 to 23
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less £) ...	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	118 to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	138 to 140
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	121 to 123
Rohilka and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	3½ to 4
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	117 to 119
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	19½ to 19½
Do. do. ...	5	4½ to 4½
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17½ to 1

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, Sept. 1st.; Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, August 30th.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs, under yesterday's date, as follows :—

The Indian Government has received news that the telegraph line is to be extended to Bokhara and to Merv, that trains now run to Kizil-Arvat, and that the Askabad railway is being pushed on and is being constructed sectionally, the earthwork having been finished in many places, though the rails are not laid.

The Russian telegraph system is now so near to India that it would be a comparatively easy task to join it to the Indian system, thus giving an overland line from Calcutta to Europe. If only the Ameer could be induced to ask for lines to Cabul and Candahar, the Indian telegraph department could construct them without difficulty, and an important step would have been taken towards the establishment of a through overland line. Even if a through line were not yet carried out, still it is impossible to overestimate the importance of having direct communication between the Viceroy and the Ameer and between the Ameer and the Governor of Candahar, while a telegraph station at the latter place would enable news from Herat to reach India in three days, supposing the post messengers travelled only five miles an hour. If a portion of the breathing time which we seem likely to have before the next Russian advance were spent in making these lines, and in constructing the earthwork for a railway from Chaman to Candahar, we could then await the further development of the Central Asian question with more equanimity than will be possible in the absence of such precautions.

It is believed that four survey parties will be detailed for work on the new military road from Dera-Ghazi-Khan to Pishin.

Rumours continue to reach India of Russian intrigues in Afghan Turkestan and the neighbourhood of Herat; but it is said that the agents, who are supposed to be commissioned by Colonel Alikhanoff, have met with little success.

It seems likely that the Ameer will not visit Afghan Turkestan this year.

We do not agree with the correspondent as to joining our telegraphs to those of Asiatic Russia, where they would, to use a technical phrase, assuredly be "tapped," and the purport of most important messages learnt. To have a communication with Kabul is quite another matter, and one well worth serious endeavours to bring about its realisation.

A COMPLIMENTARY and laudatory notice of the late Maharajah of Kashmir is published in a *Gazette Extraordinary* by the Government of India.

THE subsidence of the disastrous floods in Bengal is confirmed, but the accounts of the ravages caused by them are heartrending. It seems, however, to be the general opinion of the Revenue officers that, although there will doubtless be considerable distress for some months, it will not be of a prolonged character, as the floods will have a beneficial effect on the rubbee crop, which consists of grain other than rice, and is reaped in February. Meanwhile the price of rice is rising. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce proposes to start a relief subscription, and several donations have already been received.

WE greatly fear that all warnings against leaving other nations to have their own way in Upper Burma, unwatched and unchecked by the presence of a British officer, have been neglected until it is too late. Both the *Times* and Reuter have telegrams from Rangoon which indicate that the French have obtained a firm footing. They boast, it is said, that we can now do nothing at Mandalay without their permission :—

The following are the provisions of the secret treaty between France and Burmah :—

France is granted the exclusive concession for the construction of railways in Upper Burmah. The Burmese Government guarantees 7½ per cent. on the outlay for the construction of the line

between Mandalay and Tonghoo. The French Government to control the customs receipts on the Irrawaddy route as security for the interest, any surplus to be paid to Burmah.

The treaty also empowers the French Government to establish a bank at Mandalay with a capital of 250 lakhs of rupees, half the shares to be taken by France, and half by Burmah. The French Government to have the control of the customs revenue from the tea trade, and the working of the Ruby mines, as security for the bank capital advanced.

The treaty includes a demand of the King of Burmah upon the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company for a sum of twenty-three lakhs, and provides that, in case of non-compliance, their forests will be confiscated.

It is stated that the Burmese Government will be willing to receive a British Resident, but it objects to his bringing an escort.

The famine in Upper Burmah will be severe and widespread. No rain has fallen in the belt extending from sixty miles beyond Mandalay to within forty miles of the British frontier. The rice and other crops have wholly failed.

NATIVE papers still find somewhat to say about the lately threatened war :—

The apprehensions (says the *Charuvar*) of war have already narrowed the means of improvement. The public works have, in a manner, been stopped. Retrenchments are being made in the Education Department. There will be no end of miseries if war breaks out. It will be a very hard thing for the people of India, after they have, in a manner, been deprived of everything they possessed by famine and diseases, to have to bear the charges for such a war.

The people of India wish that the prestige of England should be maintained, but not that war should be undertaken unnecessarily. We beg to say one thing. In case of war the loyalty of the people will be greatly needed. If hostilities break out the Government and the people should act unitedly.—The *Someprokash*.

The English Government may try their best, but they will not be able to check the advance of Russia. The Russians have had a longing for India since the time of Peter the Great, and in order to gratify that desire, they have advanced to Afghanistan, across mountains, rivers, lakes, and deserts, disregarding all difficulties and expenses. Either to-day or to-morrow the Russians will try their best for the occupation of India. Taking these things into consideration, the English ought to proceed prudently. No treaty that may be made will prevent the Russians from invading India.—The *Shamaya*.

THE Copyright Bill is gall and wormwood to the Native Press :—

A question (says the *Voice of India*) that has acquired due importance this time is that relating to the Copyright Bill, to one of the clauses of which at least, in its present shape, the Native journals are unanimously opposed. They consider the measure unnecessary and obviously one-sided. The point to be considered in this discussion is, that, if the Bill became law, it would operate mainly as a check on the progressive development of the Vernacular Press. There is no such law, they urge, even in England and America. Another good reason advanced in favour of the Native Press is its general poverty. But the main principle that they insist upon is the object of protection, which should rather be used in favour of the weak rather than the strong, the masses in general rather than particular interests. In short, the proposed monopoly is opposed even by those of the Native papers which never profit by the present state of the law. It is interesting to see how cordially Native writers commend the attitude of the *Englishman*, and point to it as the only interested party which is disinterested enough to view the question in a public spirit.

Under the difficulties with which Native journalists have to contend, between the inadequate support they receive from the masses, on the one hand, and the jealousy of executive officials generally on the other, the assurances received from Lord Dufferin are considered most encouraging. They are not slow in appreciating the compliment paid them in the declaration by the Viceroy that he is a regular reader of the Native newspapers, which he considers as the channel through which genuine Native public opinion can best reach Government. In fact, this is an avowal that the journals have commented upon with enthusiasm. They trust his Excellency will not stop short there in his benevolent intentions, but do something towards showing his confidence actively in the Native Press.

The English newspapers which advocate the protection of telegrams very well know that they have no real right in them. The very fact of their purchasing the telegram with money cannot make them proprietors. The purchase of a book by any one for a certain amount cannot vest that purchaser with copyright in that book. Reuter sends the telegrams, and he alone can claim copyright. Why, then, should the English papers be vested with the right which belongs to Reuter?—The *Sangbad Provakar*.

It has been for some time in contemplation to afford to Indian officers some inducement to study Russian. The following are stated by the *St. James's Gazette* to be the conditions of the offer:—

An order is about to be published by the India Office, under which any officer of the India Staff Corps who may have passed a qualifying examination, in England, in the Russian language, will be allowed to go to Russia for nine months, during which time he will receive the Indian pay of his rank, plus half staff allowances. Moreover, his travelling expenses will be paid; and if on his return he passes another and tougher examination in the Russian language, he will receive £200. Now this is as it should be. It is an excellent plan. But what the Indian Government has resolved to do the Home Government refuses to imitate.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Tashkent to the *Russ* states that the army of Turkestan, exclusive of fortress garrisons, now comprises thirty battalions of infantry, six regiments of Cossack cavalry, and ten batteries of artillery. The Tashkent garrison is composed of four battalions of riflemen, four of the line, five regiments of Cossacks, and three batteries with twenty-four guns.

TELEGRAMS received from the Transcaspian state that the railway extension to Askabad and further is being hurried on at the rate of two miles of rails laid down per day. It is added that preparations are already being made at Tashkend for the line that is to run through Bokhara.

THE new fortifications at Aden, says the *Englishman*, the cost of which is to be borne partly by the Home and partly by the Indian Government, comprise the reconstruction of the two forts, Tarshyne and Morbat, commanding the entrance to the harbour. The new scheme covers more ground than before, in order to separate the guns, each gun having its magazine close to it, below ground, and with galleries of communication extending all round the work. Both forts are to be entirely self-contained, with ample provision for storage of water and stores, also bomb-proof covering for the garrison. In Fort Tarshyne the greater part of the rock excavation is completed, and some of the masonry work is in hand. In Fort Morbat a good deal of scarping and ditch work has been got out, also the preliminary work of erecting sheds. Mortar mills and setting up profiles are well advanced.

HERE is a protest—one of several—against the passing of the Tenancy Act. It was reported from Calcutta, under date Sept. 11, that the Lieutenant-Governor has refused to defer its introduction for a year:—

We pray to God for the forgiveness of those who are rejoicing on the passing of the Tenancy Act. If they had really understood the new Act, they would have shed tears, and would not have expressed satisfaction. Mr. Thompson has widened the gulf between the Anglo-Indians and natives, the Government and the people, and the Hindus and Muhammadans. The law as framed by him will by no means prove beneficial. We hope those who profess to be the real friends of the rayats will carefully read the new Tenancy Act, and when they understand it, they will understand the offence they have committed.—*The Ananda Bazar Patrika*.

THE *Englishman* says:—

Arrangements are being made under the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab for the despatch to Calcutta of certain soldiers of the Native Armies with the view of being modelled for the Indo-Colonial Exhibition to be held in London in 1886. The soldiers will proceed to Calcutta in groups at intervals, and will be furnished by the following regiments:—11th, 15th, and 20th Bengal Infantry, 3rd Goorkhas, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Malwa Bheel Corps, Mhairwara Battalion, Deolee Infantry, Viceroy's Body Guard, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 11th Bengal Lancers, 1st Punjab Cavalry, 1st Central India Horse, and Deolee Cavalry; Kohat Mountain Battery of Native Artillery, Madras Sappers and Miners, Madras Cavalry and Infantry, 5th and 29th Regiments Bombay Infantry, 2nd Bombay Lancers, and Indian Marine Seamen.

It seems an absurd proposal to model soldiers of the Native Army at Calcutta to be displayed at the Exhibition next year. If this must be, why not supplement it by sending over a few originals? It would not be difficult,

nor costly; it would be a thing to be looked forward to, and looked back on, by the deserving few who might be selected to make the journey under an officer. Many an old Indian in London would willingly help an officer so appointed. And that the political effect would be excellent no one could doubt who knows India and its Natives.

COMPLAINTS of high salaries given to Government servants are not unknown in England; they may be heard at every Radical meeting, and figure in every protest against "the Stores." We are not surprised to meet with them in India. The following is by no means the first utterance on the subject which has of late come under our notice. The *Bharatbasi* says:—

Russia possesses the greater number of troops, and may bring ten lacs of soldiers into Central Asia if she chooses. Our Government do not possess more than three lacs of troops. It is, therefore, inexpedient to fight the Russians outside the frontiers of India. The frontier ought to be made impregnable by erecting forts. If the Government erect forts on the line between Peshawar and Karachee and post 25,000 Europeans and 50,000 Native troops in them, then, even if Afghans and Russians combine, they will be able to do no harm. This arrangement will cost three or four crores of rupees annually, and England ought to bear a portion of the expenses. The Government of India should reduce the salaries of the civil and military officials. Nowadays, the English officials who draw thirty or forty thousand rupees per annum are not even fit to receive three or four thousand rupees in England. It is sufficient to pay them Rs. 10,000 instead of Rs. 30,000. By this means the Government of India may make a saving of four or five crores of rupees annually.

A PARLIAMENTARY return has just been issued by the India Office showing the working of the new scheme for the college at Cooper's-hill during the last two years, the annual expenditure and receipts, the number of students who have entered the college since its foundation, and of those who have received appointments as civil engineers in India, together with the cost per head of the education of the students. The scale of fees is now £180, instead of £150 a year, as formerly. The number of students in the college on July 18 of this year, the date of the report, was 105; and in the last two years, out of 116 candidates who have presented themselves, ninety-nine entered the college after examination. Thirty appointments were made in the same time, of which twenty-six were to the Public Works and four to the Telegraph Department. It appears that the average cost to India of each student during his three years' residence is £69 per annum.

PEOPLE ought to be careful with whom they associate while on their travels. Here is the present Earl Cairns found to have been shooting in Kashmir—so says the *Bombay Gazette*—with one Speechly, who has been "had up" before a magistrate at Cuddapah for receiving bribes while in Government service. The late Lord Garmoye had better be careful whom he cottons to.

AN amusing account is given of the French Sepoys at Pondicherry. It seems that they are paid twice a month, and that for some days after getting their pay they are—well, not sober. This went on for some little time, till another governor came in Felix' room, and didn't quite see it. Giving orders for the men to expect a sudden call, he waited for five days, and then—on a Sunday, too—summoned them for inspection. In what state they arrived deponent (the *Bombay Gazette*) sayeth not.

THE block in the High Court, says the *Indu Prakash*, has become a standing grievance. There is such an accumulation of work, at both the original and the appellate sides, that it seems the judges find it impossible to overtake it. The judges have themselves, we understand, asked for an additional judge when they were asked to report what retrenchments they could make in their department, but it seems scarcely possible that Government, in their present temper of economy, will accept the proposal. What other schemes should be devised to reduce the work of the judges has exercised the minds of many people for days past. The only plans feasible are increasing the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, appointing a District Judge or

a First-class Subordinate Judge, or appointing a Master in the High Court with power to dispose of undisputed and petty matters. Any of these plans, the second particularly, will effect the desired reduction in original work. The new Bankruptcy Bill provides for some of the insolvency work to be transferred to a judge of the Small Cause Court. In that case there will be some further diminution of work. This reduction of work may disengage one judge of the Original Side for Appellate Side work, who may assist in clearing off the block there. The plan of one judge alone hearing appeals which seems to prevail at Calcutta may be usefully tried here (Bombay).

We fear that Manchester will be too strong for the *Akhbare Soudagar*, with whom we are inclined very much to agree :—

The total abolition (says the *Soudagar*) of import duties for the benefit of the Manchester-wallahs has done no good to the Indian public. Now when the Government of India are looking about to see how money can be raised to meet the expenditure of strengthening our position against the probable Russian advance, it would not be out of place to suggest that the only tax which the Indian public are likely to accept without a murmur is the import duty on piece goods. The Manchester people have been disappointed in their expectations that the sale of English piece-goods in India would be improved by the abolition of the impost. It is not likely that the present Secretary of State would care to displease the Manchester men at the present moment. It is therefore our duty to strengthen his hands by demanding from our side that the duty be reimposed.

Chit Chat.

A GOVERNMENT official recently requested a Hindu Priest to leave a first-class carriage and go to a second whilst a friend and himself breakfasted. Not bad that for a youngster barely out of his teens.

BOMBAY has been gushing because a poor engine driver who had served his sentence of one month's imprisonment and had been set at liberty was again sent to jail, because the High Court had enhanced the sentence. Cert inly this seems funny justice, and one would have thought the matter might have been settled before the prisoner had been set free.

THE Parsees and the Salvationists do not seem to agree. So when the latter established themselves at the Kenney Caves near Bombay, the Custodians peremptorily gave them notice to quit. The reason why the men of piety betook themselves to a jungle life was that the young "cadets" were apt to be led away by the allurements of town life. So they are taken to the solitudes of nature till inured to a life of self-denial and hardships.

THE Viceroy of India has entered his name as a competitor in the forthcoming tennis match at the Viceregal Court, Simla. Fancy beating the Queen's representative!

SIR WILLIAM ANDREW some time ago offered a prize of Rs. 500 for a translation of our National Anthem into Hindustani. The award has now been made, and the honorarium has passed, not into the hands of one of India's poets, but to a humble clerk at Lahore!

To beat one's wife to death because dinner is unpunctual is somewhat alarming ferocity, but to get only three months' imprisonment seems a premium upon bad temper. Perhaps Poona morality, however, differs from its namesake in England.

POONA boasts of a Tandem Club, but on the occasion of the last "meet" but two "turns-out" put in an appearance, while the spectators numbered seven men, women, and children—all told.

WHY when there is a ball, and the grounds are lit up with Chinese lanterns, does the wind blow out the latter luxuries as the evening advances? Why, too, are "proposals" best made in the dark?

POONA is exultant, Bombay having been beaten by one wicket at the annual cricket match of the season. The excitement when "last man" went in was prodigious, and when a tie was hoisted up, the frantic frenzy of the people of the city of the Peishwas knew no bounds, but when a "snick to leg" won the match they fairly screamed themselves hoarse.

KASHMIR has been a week without an earthquake, so people are in ecstasies.

WHAT a fine thing to be a doctor, and prescribe the following treatment for a patient you do not like. First, give a tremendous dose of laudanum, then bleed the person, then order him to walk about violently to work off the effects of the laudanum; finally, to keep him awake, beat his feet with sticks till the skin peels off. Then—well, he dies. Such was the treatment prescribed in England, in the year of grace 1857, to a distinguished member of the British aristocracy.

CHAMPANER in Guzerat was once a flourishing city, embellished with fine streets and beautiful houses. Now its air is weakening, its water poisonous, and its orchards and gardens the lair of the lion and tiger. Its buildings have fallen into ruin, and the possessions of its people been scattered to the winds of heaven. What changes time brings in its course!

CHASING a log of timber instead of navigating one's vessel with care and diligence is doubtless exciting, but when such pastime lands the pursuing vessel on a mud bank and she is wrecked the case becomes serious. So Captain "Du Pedro" found to his cost when navigating the *Romola* on the Ganges.

THE Viceroy has constituted three grades of distinction for the Burmese. But who can remember them? (1) Thuye gaung ngwe da ya min. (2) Kyet thaye yaung shue Salwe ya min (3) Asmudan gaung tazeik ya min. Happily we are not Burmese.

WHAT an economical race are the French! At Pondicherry they have a "Capitaine de Port," with a Lieutenant and "Sous Chief," for the pier, as well as twenty other minor officers. The total expenditure to be divided among all the lot is £934 per annum. Yet the work is well done.

WHY when an Anglo-Indian wants to get a seat in Parliament does he talk nonsense about the land of Ind? Fancy calmly trying to persuade the audience that the Native States in India govern more benignly than does the Queen Empress! God preserve us from such "robust Liberal" doctrines. Yet the exalted patriot who holds this opinion condescends to wear a badge of honours given him by the Queen whose rule he despises.

MOST people are aware that the common "pyrethrum" in our gardens smells disagreeable, but it is not generally known that its flowers, dried and pulverised, are a fairly good insecticide.

"WHAT is milk?" Such was the subject of Mr. McConnell's lecture to some students at South Kensington. But does he know himself? Of course, he is aware what it *should be*, but that is not always what it is.

THE *Statesman* says: "Who believes for one moment that Sir John Strachey approved of the late Afghan War? But he assisted it forward without a scruple." Surely this is scarcely fair to impute dishonesty which cannot be proved. But there, we do not suppose Sir John cares much. *Why* should he?

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE CONGO.*

CENTRAL Africa! the very name conjures up a phantom of disease, desolation, and death—the land is pictured as rank with vegetation, the air impregnated with miasmas, to breathe which is fatal to the strongest constitutions, while the water—well, the mere mention of it suffices—to drink impurity is nauseous, even in imagination. Such is Central Africa in ideal—what is it in reality? The two volumes before us tell a very different story. Let us listen to their teachings.

Some years ago a body of philanthropists, with the King of the Belgians at their head, formed an association with the object of opening to commerce and Christian missions the regions of Africa bordering upon the Congo river. This enterprise, noble in its inception and destined to be colonial in its results, was from the first "international," absolutely void of any germ of nationality. Its members comprised representatives of well nigh every civilised country in Europe—a motley array, but united by one common bond of fellowship, the desire to emancipate a land from the thralldom of ignorance, and to dispel the cloud of darkness which enveloped a vast and undefined region of the world. The leader chosen as the pioneer of commerce was the well known traveller, Henry M. Stanley, whose efforts to reach Livingston had marked him out as a man of enterprise, energy, and resource. His followers were mostly Zanzibaris, a large part of whom had been tempered and tried in a former journey to the same territory. In August, 1879, the little band, hopeful and resolute, sighted the entrance to the Congo, a river the hugeness of which may be gathered from the fact that in the rainy season it discharges into the ocean the astounding quantity of 2,530,000 cubic feet of water every second of time. Placing

* "The Congo—and the Founding of its Free State;" a Story of Work and Exploration, by Henry M. Stanley. London. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington. 1885.

their paraphernalia on a small steam launch, the expedition at once commenced their enterprise. Let us glance at their operations while they formed their first settlement at Vivi. The spot selected was on a hill, and this necessitated the construction of a road to the beach, a distance of 1,965 feet. So on the 16th, 1879, the sound of pickaxes, sledge hammers, and various other implements betokened that the work had commenced in right good earnest. But what a labour! Rocks had to be pounded, for blasting was beyond the skill of the party; stones had to be removed, earth shovelled from place to place, eminences smoothed down, trees removed—in a word, a huge engineering feat had to be accomplished. But success crowned their efforts, and in the end the astonished natives—many of them had helped in the undertaking—stood awe-struck as they contemplated the change which the genius of man had wrought. Henceforth the name of Stanley was set aside, and throughout the length and breadth of Equatorial Africa that traveller became known as “Bula Mutari,” the “breaker of stones.” The road finished, the ground had to be cleared of vegetation and levelled preparatory to the construction of a station house—the latter, a neat, tidy erection, resembling a two-storied chalet, with cellar beneath for wine, beer, liquor, and tinned provisions. Nay more, a garden was formed, and no less than 2,000 tons of earth were brought *by hand* to form soil wherein to plant the homely seeds of Europe; but the reward came, and in a few weeks carrots, onions, lettuces, parsnips, turnips, cabbage, and the like graced the table of the expedition. Thus was created the first station and the headquarters of the “Association.”

But the labour thus far, great as it had been, was but a tithe of what was to follow; for the record of a year's work of exploration higher up the river is that, computing the various marchings and counter-marchings, the astonishing distance of 2,352 miles had been traversed, and yet the advance into the interior had been but fifty-two miles! It will not create astonishment that the bleaching bones of six Europeans, and twenty-two natives, coupled with the retirement of thirteen invalid whites, told in unmistakable language how arduous and perilous had been the enterprise. Still, onward they pushed with their “smoke boat,” as the natives termed the steam launch, a “demon” so terrible to the befrighted fishermen of the river that one man jumped overboard from his frail craft, so bewildered was he at the strange boat which he saw bearing down upon him. The scenery was magnificent, so grand, indeed, that Stanley breaks forth into raptures. “The Hudson, the Indus, the Ganges, the Irawaddy, the Euphrates, the Nile, the Niger, the La Plate, the Amazon—I think of them all, and I can see no beauty on their shores that is not excelled manifold by the natural beauty of the scenery, which, since the Congo highlands were first fractured by volcanic caprice or by some wild earthquake, has remained unknown, unhonoured, and unsung.” Station after station was founded, but as time wore on prudence whispered into the ear of “Bula Mutari” that a return for a while to the cooler regions of Europe was necessary; so towards the middle of 1882 Stanley turned his back on the scene of his triumphs, and laid in a stock of health preparatory to a renewal of the enterprise. He had been charged to erect three stations, to launch a steamer on the Congo, and to keep open communication with the sea. But he had done more than had been required at his hands. At five stations the Association flag waved proudly but humbly as a token of peace and goodwill, a steamer and a sailing boat traversed the waters of the huge river, while another “smoke-boat” and a lighter passed from station to station.

A few months sojourn and rest in Europe sufficed for Stanley; and ere the year 1882 had been enrolled in the past, he once again set foot on the shores of the Congo. To follow him in all his attempts and his failures, to record but a fragment of his daily efforts, would fill a volume. Suffice it to say that he succeeded in reaching “Stanley Pool,” 3,034 miles from the coast. There he founded a Station, which he left in charge of a little Scotchman named Binnie, a noble youth who had quitted the workshop of his native land “to win bread for his old mother,” and turning his back on the scenes of his triumph “Bula Mutari” set his face towards home.

Years had elapsed since he commenced his task, and as he journeyed from station to station, pondering and reflecting on all that had happened, he could feel with pride that he had succeeded. True, in some instances the incompetency of those in charge had led to trouble and disaster; true, some spots had been badly chosen, but on the whole the Congo had been explored and opened out to commerce; nay more, Christian zeal had sent messengers to preach and teach the message of great joy, and equatorial Africa had been added to the list of places on the earth where the Gospel of peace is proclaimed to the heathen worshippers of blocks of wood and stone.

On his return to Europe, a conference was assembled at Berlin to discuss matters relating to Stanley's expedition, and in the end to give the Association the moral support conferred by its recognition on the part of the several nations of Europe as an international body unconnected with country, race, or people. The Congo had thereby become a Free State—free in the fullest sense of the word, alike politically as practically—and amongst the triumphs of this nineteenth century must be numbered the successful

attempt of the “International Commission for the Navigation of the Congo” to found a colony in Equatorial Africa, a region as it had been thought of pestilential miasmas and deadly exhalations; but in reality a land “flowing in milk and honey,” a zone of unsurpassed richness and inexhaustible fertility, by no means unsuited to the constitution of the “white faces,” an opening for commerce and an outlet for enterprise. All honour to the Association; all honour to the “Bula Mutari.” In the words of one of England's grand old poems:—

“I'm a little thing,
Dropped into life's dry well,
The good, the joy, that it may bring,
Eternity shall tell.”

THE ROYAL MAIL.*

This work, dedicated to the late Mr. Fawcett, when Postmaster-General, but published after his lamented death, is of the highest interest; and the circumstance, that a few of the facts it contains have been from time to time referred to in the Annual Post Office Reports—the only readable books, so far as we are aware, which are issued by the State—has, as is shown by the speedy call for a second edition, only served to whet the public appetite for yet more of the curiosities and romantic incidents with which postal annals abound.

The “old roads,” “postboys,” and “stage and mail coaches,” which are the titles of the first three chapters, furnish, as might be supposed, much interesting matter. Macaulay's celebrated third chapter of his fragment of the History of England will have prepared readers to hear that our ancestors were not blessed with means of rapid communication. To nearly every road might have been applied the old ditty:—

“Had you seen these roads before they were made,
You would lift up your hands and bless General Wade.”

But some roads would have beaten even the sappers and miners of that celebrated commander. Here, we take it, is one of them. Arthur Young, the great agriculturist, whose book on husbandry has, even in these days of high farming and artificial manures, scarcely ceased to be reckoned a standard work, thus writes in the middle of the eighteenth century:—“The going down into Cleveland is beyond all description terrible, for you go through such steep, rough, narrow, rocky precipices, that I would sincerely advise any friend to go 100 miles to escape it. The name of this path is very judicious, Scarthneck—that is, Scare-Nick, or, frighten the Devil.” Even when improved roads were, with much difficulty—not the least being the portentous necessity of passing no less than 452 Acts of Parliament in the four years 1760-4—constructed, people literally “stood on the old ways;” and even the driver of the Marlborough coach, in the true spirit of dogged aversion to improvements, “obstinately refused” to travel the newly-made Bath road, “and stuck to the old waggon-track.” “He was an old man,” he said; “his grandfather and father had driven the aforesaid way before him, and he would continue in the old track till death.” It is not surprising that letters were mostly conveyed over such tracks on foot, or by mounted postboys; but the boys were “a source of great trouble and vexation.” At Salisbury, and, no doubt, elsewhere, they carried “bye letters”—those, that is, on which no postage had been paid. One young rascal was flogged and dismissed—“but the next day the same rider came post, ran about the city for letters, and was insolent.” Sometimes people got their own letters back again: “The bag despatched on a Saturday night being returned the *second Sunday after*, 'tis reckoned this mistake happened about half-way on the road.” Against these cases of misconduct, and against some of occasional robbery, may fairly be set a splendid instance of devotion to duty. On the 1st February, 1831, the guard and coachman of the mail from Dumfries to Edinburgh found, that, owing to a heavy fall of snow, the horses could not perform the journey, so, stopping at a place which bore the ominous name of the “Devil's Beef-tub,” they were sent back, and the two brave fellows undertook the rest of the journey on foot. “The exact particulars,” says Mr. Hyde, “will never be known, beyond this—that the mail bags were afterwards found tied to one of the road posts” set up to mark the track, “and that the two men perished in the drift. The last act performed by them, before being quite overcome by exhaustion and fatigue, was inspired by a sense of duty, their aim being to leave the bags where they would more readily be found by others, should they themselves not live to recover them.” The bodies of these two men, James McGeorge and John Goodfellow (their names deserve to be recorded) were found 100 yards from the spot “where, at the cost of their lives, they had rendered their last service to the Post Office and their country.”

The procession of all the coaches on the Sovereign's birthday is well described at p. 73, and the appropriate tune “Oh, dear, what can the matter be?” with which a mail arriving after its

* “The Royal Mail: its Curiosities and Romance.” By James Wilson Hyde, Superintendent in the General Post Office, Edinburgh. Second Edition. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1885.

time, and chancing to meet the procession, was greeted, tickles us vastly.

Passing many amusing anecdotes about the foot post-carriers (whose lot was, however, a very hard one, carrying, as some (p. 79) did, two or three stones' weight on a wage of 5s. weekly, and this through all weathers), and the gradual improvements of the mail packets, which form Chapters IV., V., and VI., we come to some statistics in Chapter VII. With these we need not trouble our readers, though it will be news to some that in 1883 the Post Office despatched 1,853 millions of letters, &c., a number doubtless exceeded in the ensuing year, but containing, says Mr. Hyde, enough paper to make a pathway, one and a-half yards wide, to the moon. But of these no less than half a million came back, being, from one cause or another, not delivered. That Valentines are falling off, and the Christmas cards increasing, in number, one would have anticipated.

We have more than once advocated the employment in war of pigeons. This is one of the many points in which we are quite behind nearly every other European army. It would seem that some of our Colonies, at least, are alive to the importance of this means of communication for commercial, if not for warlike, purposes, and its gradual extension to other colonies besides Fiji is not likely to be long delayed. It might seem strange to have (as at p. 173) a column of newspaper headed "Latest news, by pigeon post," but, with telegraphs cut, no better means of conveying news could well be devised, and the "Intelligence" Department should by no means despise its utility in case of need.

The committal, and detection, of frauds on the post-office, to which the next chapter is devoted, is less interesting than that headed "Strange Addresses" (Chap. XIV.). The spelling versus the pronunciation of English is an old story; but allowing for all that has been said on the subject, few will be prepared to hear that no less than fifty-seven ways of misspelling so simple a word as Ipswich (all given on p. 191) have been discovered. This matter of misspelt addresses displays an amount of what would almost seem a kind of perverse ingenuity, which, however, appears rarely to baffle the practised readers at the post-office, gentlemen who, for some inscrutable reason, rejoice in the appellation of "blind officers." "John 7." for Johnshaven, reminds one of Artemus Ward's "going 2 a shop be 4 he did anything else." But an address, "To my dear Aunt Sue, who lives in a cottage by the wood in the New Forest," or "To my sister Jane, up the Canon-gate, down a close, Edinburgh. She has a wooden leg," might have been thought puzzling, yet both letters were duly delivered. Sometimes ear does what eye fails in accomplishing, and "Mr. Owl O'Neil, General Post-office," might have remained a standing enigma, but that one clerk, hearing another pronouncing it aloud, burst in with "Why, that must be intended for Mr. Rowland Hill," which, indeed, proved to be the case. This subject is illustrated with admirably-executed cuts, being *fac-similes* of more than usually *bizarre* addresses, and is, perhaps, as diverting as any in the book.

We believe that it is rank casuistry to hold that one may do evil that good may be the result; but if ever such a thing could be said, it would surely be of the romantic theft by a daughter (p. 214) of the warrant for her father's execution, which she obtained by donning male attire, and stopping, pistol in hand, the post-boy whose bag contained it. A case in which a mailbag, stolen by a footpad in 1798, was recovered in pulling down, in 1876, an old public-house, is interesting (p. 223), "as somewhat proving the suggestion put forward by Smollett in 'Roderick Random' as to the intimate relations which existed between the *personnel* of the innkeepers and the common highwayman."

The loss of letters in all sorts of ways is matter of common remark, but the extraordinary well-authenticated instances given at length in the chapter on this head will, we think, be entirely new to most readers. People who complain (p. 304) of being kept awake by telegraph wires are probably of opinion that messages can be heard *en route*, and should be recommended to listen to the information conveyed; and are about as sensible as the worthy (p. 311) who took out a money-order, and kept it in his pocket as a receipt for his money.

Postmasters, being usually civil and obliging, often have curious requests made to them. Few can beat this:—"John —, acting as farmer here, would be very much obliged to the postmaster if he would be so good as to name a suitable party at — to whom he might sell a 30 stone pig of good quality well." Again, a man, whose letter had miscarried, pens the following gem:—"I got no redress before, but trust I shall on this occasion, or else there must be something rotten in the state of Denmark. Judas Iscariot was a thief, and carried the bag, and it will be a pity and a great scandal if he has found a successor in some branch of the post-office."

We could, had we space, prolong our quotations, without fatiguing our readers, or doing more than touching the fringe of the material available in "The Royal Mail." Mr. Hyde has compiled one of the most interesting and amusing works which it has ever been our fortune to meet. We thank him for much pleasure, and for many a hearty laugh; and those of our readers who have looked into a work emphatically suitable to while away a dull hour, or to dispel a fit of the blues, are sure to say to others, "go and do likewise."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- ALEXANDER—Sept. 16, at Edwinstowe Hall, Notts, the wife of J. F. Alexander, late Captain 17th Lancers, of a son.
 BELL—Aug. 14, at Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Horace Bell, P.W.D., India, of a daughter.
 BLACKWOOD—Sept. 10, in Berkshire, the wife of Major Price Blackwood, late R.A., of a daughter.
 BLAXLAND—Sept. 15, at Chatham, the wife of Captain A. A. Blaxland, R.M.L.I., of a daughter.
 HASTINGS—Sept. 12, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Lady Maud Hastings, of a daughter.
 ORCHARDSON—Sept. 8, at Westgate-on-Sea, the wife of W. Q. Orchardson, R.A., of a son.
 SETON—Sept. 10, at Boulogne, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Sir William S. Seton, Bart., Adjutant-General Bombay Army, of a daughter.
 STRAHAN—Sept. 11, at Hastings, the wife of Major G. Strahan, R.E., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- CHAPMAN—CRAWLEY—Sept. 15, at Leamington, Rev. Stephen Chapman, M.A., to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. H. O. Crawley.
 CRIPPS—LEMARCHAND—Sept. 14, at Instow, North Devon, John M. Cripps to Bessie Christian, second daughter of Francis Wharton Lemarchand, Esq.
 DARLING—GREATHED—Sept. 16, at St. Devereux, in Hereford, Charles John Darling, of Essex, to Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Major-General W. W. H. Greathed, C.B., R.E.
 HODGKINSON—THORP—Sept. 9, at Wanstead, Charles Cadman Hodgkinson, B.S.C., to Nancy Charlotte Lusette, daughter of Thomas H. Thorp, of Wanstead.
 JACKSON—VIVIAN—Sept. 10 at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Louis Charles Jackson, Lieut. R.E., second surviving son of Sir Louis Stuart Jackson, C.I.E., to Bessie, third daughter of William Vivian, Esq., of Bolton-gardens, S.W.
 PHILIPS—COUTEUR—Sept. 8, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Nathaniel George Philips, late Captain 47th Regiment, to Mary Catherine, widow of Colonel J. Halkett Le Couteur, Coldstream Guards.
 THOMSON—THOMSON—Sept. 15, at Richmond, Andrew Graham Thomson, R.E., to Anne C., youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Y. Thomson, of Watford.
 TREVOR—GARRETT—Sept. 10, at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Randolph Trevor, Madras Staff Corps, to Georgina Mary, second daughter of the late Christopher Garbett, Esq. Superintending Surgeon late Bengal Army.
 WALLICH—HARRISON—Sept. 16, at Kensington, Charles A. N. Wallich to Mary, eldest daughter of H. L. Harrison, Esq. B.C.S.

DEATHS.

- BUTTERWORTH—Sept. 12, at Cheltenham, Susanna, second daughter of Captain Butterworth, Scots Guards.
 DOW—Sept. 16, at Hampstead, Thomas Eldred, dearly-loved son of Marian Letitia and the late James Dow, of Shanghai, aged 17.
 GLASS—Sept. 17, at Woodcot, Salcombe, South Devon, Isabel, widow of Edward Binny Glass, Madras Civil Service.
 HORSFORD—Sept. 13, suddenly, at Munlochy, General Sir Alfred Hastings Horsford, G.C.B.
 LLOYD—Sept. 10, at Bath, Mary Catherine, daughter of the late J. Lloyd, Esq., aged 83.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- ATKINS—August 9, at Ootacamund, the wife of H. C. Atkins, of a son.
 BREITHAUP—August 20. at Catherine Estate, Ammatti, S. Goorg, the wife of E. M. Breithaupt, Yemma Goondi Estates, of a son.
 D'NETTO—August 24, at Popham's Broadway, Madras, the wife of Mr. Francis D'Netto (Francis D'Netto & Co.), of a son.
 GONSALVES—August 29, at Bandora, the wife of J. G. Gonsalves, L.M., Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.
 JENNINGS—August 21, at Lahore, the wife of H. B. Jennings, of a daughter.
 McCANN—August 27, at the Harbour Defences, Mazagon, the wife of W. H. McCann, Esq., of a daughter.
 NETTLETON—August 27, at Colaba, the wife of Battery Sergeant-Major J. Nettleton, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- MOSS—CARGIN—August 19, at St. Andrew's Church, Lahore, by the Rev. A. R. Macduff, George Prince Moss, of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, to Esther Matilda, elder daughter of Captain James Fergusson Cargin, late Barrack Master.
 PRENDERGAST—ROBINSON—August 30, at St. Thomas's, Ootacamund, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev. S. Morley, Colonel J. H. Prendergast, Madras Staff Corps, to Edith Rose, second daughter of James Douglas Robinson, late M.C.S.

DEATHS.

- CHAPMAN—August 17, at Benares, Colonel John Fryer Chapman, 7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards, aged 41.
 MACARTNEY—August 25, at Nasik, Wilfred Douglas, the infant child of the Rev. F. G. Macartney, C.M.S.
 MHOW—August 30, at Cowasjee Patel-street, Fort, Cursetjee Jivajee Mhow, merchant, aged 58.
 WALKER—August 22, at Ahmedabad, Violet Clementina Travis, infant child of J. W. Walker, C.S., and A. C. Walker, aged 8 months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1885.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

WHEN the late Emperor of Russia was requested to indicate the direction which the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, then about to be constructed, was to take, he asked, it is said, for a ruler and a pencil, and drew on the map a straight line, after the fashion of a Roman road, between the two places. We know of no railway in England which thus undeviatingly pursues its course "turning neither to the right hand nor to the left," unless it be the South-Eastern between Redhill and Ashford. The monotony of such a track, passing, not through fields and hop-gardens, but over Russian plains, may be imagined.

A railroad in Russia is, as a rule, simply a strategical means of communication. And it has been objected to our Indian lines, that military considerations have been allowed undue weight. We do not concur in this opinion. While the Government, who, in the first instance, guaranteed the interest on the capital of the railway companies were, in common fairness, entitled to claim, in even a greater degree than they did, a voice as to the exact line to be pursued, much was, in fact, left to the discretion of the companies themselves. And, considering the peculiar position which the Indian railways occupy, as partly strategical, partly commercial, works, the shareholders in which were merely, so to speak, holders of Government annuities, the interest of which was to be paid on a sliding scale; this was, perhaps, as equitable a course as could have been pursued.

The enormous importance to India of a rapid development of its railways lends much interest to an article which recently appeared in the *Statist*, and in which the progress made in this respect in India is contrasted with that in America.

Taking the years from 1870 to 1884-85, we find only one year, and that the last, with a mileage of over 1,000 miles completed in the year, contrasting with American construction of an average of some 9,000 miles a year from 1880 to 1883, and 3,700 miles in 1884. At March 31st there were about 3,500 miles under construction in India, sanction had been given to the construction of 1,344 more

miles, and over 6,000 miles of projected railways had been surveyed or were under survey at that date, while Russia is making two miles a day! It is clear that it has not, in former years, been owing to the reluctance of capitalists to invest in these undertakings that more rapid progress has not been made, for £156,638,000, taking the rupee at its normal rate of two shillings, had been expended up to the end of last year. And it is the obvious duty of the Government to encourage further expenditure in this direction.

It has, therefore, caused surprise in some quarters, that it has lately been found impossible to obtain subscriptions for £3,000,000 for the construction of the Midland Railway of India, though the Secretary of State had guaranteed 4 per cent. on the capital to be subscribed, and though the undertaking was supported by the whole influence of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. The fact is ominous for the future development of Indian railway communications, and has, on this ground, naturally attracted much attention. An attempt to investigate its cause is made, in an interesting pamphlet (reprinted in the *Times* of Tuesday, the 15th inst.) by Mr. Lionel Cohen, who traces it in great degree to indiscreet management, whereby companies, all alike armed with the State guarantee, have been allowed to compete in the money market, to the ultimate depreciation of the value of the various Stocks, and consequent loss to the Government. It was, in fact, like the right hand bidding against the left. The guarantees, too, vary both in form and character.

The conditions of each guarantee should (says Mr. Cohen) be as simple and as uniform as possible, so as not to confuse the investor with a multiplicity of competing securities, all based on one foundation, yet each one varying in detail on many points; and care should be taken not to restrict the freedom of the market by the necessary differences of price which these varying conditions inevitably produce.

At the commencement of the introduction of the system of railway guarantees, the conditions of the contracts for the different railway lines were nearly identical. Five per cent. guarantee, with a moiety of surplus profits, was the stereotyped form, and eight railway companies were launched on this basis. The capital which these companies ultimately raised was about 103 millions sterling. Of this amount about 12 millions was raised on debenture bonds or debenture stock; but, of the remaining 91 millions of share capital, only £1,850,000 was raised at rates other than 5 per cent. Within the past four years five companies have been incorporated, and have issued rather more than ten millions of capital, of which about two millions have been raised by debenture bonds. In all these five companies the conditions of the concession have materially varied, as follows:—

The Bengal Central has a guarantee of 4 per cent. during construction only, and no guarantee thereafter. The land is given free of cost.

The Bengal and North-Western has no guarantee whatever. The land is given free of cost.

The Rohilkund and Kumaon has a guarantee of 4 per cent. during construction on a limited amount of capital, and a subsidy thereafter. Government land only is given free of cost.

The Southern Mahratta has a guarantee of 3½ per cent. for the term of the concession, with an extra ½ per cent. for five years (afterwards extended to seven years). No stipulation exists as to the acquisition of land free of cost.

The Midland Railway of India has a guarantee of 4 per cent. for the term of the concession. No stipulation is believed to exist as to the free acquisition of land.

These varying conditions, coupled with similar variety in the dealings with the annuities which form the purchase money for lines taken over by Government, have perplexed and irritated persons who might otherwise have invested. "There can be no doubt," adds the writer, "that recent instances of the uncertainty and illiberality which characterise the action of the Indian Administration in their railway finance have damaged the market value of all Indian railway property, have shaken the confidence of dealers in Indian railway stock, and have almost destroyed

the freedom of the market. All such steps should forthwith be retraced."

With a proposal to consolidate all Indian railway stock into "one general railway debt," to be managed by the Bank of England, is coupled a strong recommendation that the Government of India should, like that of England, have an authorised representative of its interests in the City. This would, Mr. Cohen urges, obviate difficulties which have, in his opinion, "mainly arisen from a disregard by the authorities of the requirements and prejudices of investors, from a want of familiarity on their part with the technicalities of the market, and from a lack of uniformity in the conditions of the various concessions. The combined effect of all these causes has certainly been to deter capital from freely flowing into the Indian railway market."

We have thought it right to refer at length to a matter so deeply affecting the welfare of India, and, doubtless, the interests of many of our readers, and to which, as having probably influenced the price of Indian railway shares far more than the diminished receipts of the past year, it is well that attention should be drawn.

Not of less importance than the means of constructing railways, is their utility when constructed, the utility, not only of each individual line, but their completeness, and adaptability to State and other purposes, in their entirety as a system. And here we cannot help thinking that much is wanting in India in one respect at least. We allude, of course, to the great variety of gauge. Irrational as the narrow gauge in England was—it is well known that it was one purely arbitrary, and has no *raison d'être* except that 4ft. 8½in. was the usual width between the wheels of the stage—coaches of yore—and preferable in many respects, as was Brunel's of seven feet (which is said to have enabled him, on one occasion, to take a locomotive from Paddington to Bristol in an hour), yet such was the inconvenience of the "break of gauge," and the "breaking of bulk" which it occasioned, that it has been found needful to secure uniformity by adding the narrower line over the entire Great Western system.

Now, in India, everyone seems, in this all-important matter of gauge, to have, far too much, done what seemed right in his own eyes, and under "differences of administration," we have had great differences of opinion on the subject, with the result, that strategical considerations, which, where distances are so vast, ought to be paramount, have been, in a measure, "shunted." The main system is on the broad gauge of 5ft. 6in., as are those of its feeders, which "can be worked profitably only by interchange with the existing trunk lines. But the remaining State lines, including the important railway across Rajputana and Malwa, and all the railways in Northern Bengal and British Burma, are on the *mètre* gauge"—3ft. 3⅜in., a purely fanciful one—while, "in a few exceptional cases, the still narrower gauge of 2ft. 6in. has been adopted." These last-named are, however, of no great length. But the absurdity of having the Malwa-Rajputana line literally *en l'air* with a break of gauge inevitable at either end, seems not to have escaped the Commons Committee of 1884, who laid "considerable stress," as Colonel Stanton's report mentions (para. 11), "on the importance of avoiding break of gauge."

We have had a scare political, which may well enforce the conclusions of the Committee, and also reminds the Government of their primary recommendation that railway extension should be proceeded with much more rapidly. Nor should it be forgotten that, in the opinion of the high authority from whose pamphlet we have quoted, there would be no lack of funds were the Government itself to

make its appearance direct in the market, instead of doing so by means of the circuitous and costly intervention of a railway Company.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPTEMBER 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Surg.-Maj. L. C. Nanney.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. F. M. Hunter, Bdege.-Surg. W. E. Cates.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. A. Martin, M. Simpson, G. S. Leonard.
Madras Estab.—J. H. Nelson (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. E. H. Collen, thirty-one days; Capt. J. A. C. Wedderburn, fifteen days.
Madras Estab.—Surg. E. W. Reilly, four months; Surg.-Maj. H. J. Hazlett, two months; Lieut. E. E. Forbes, four months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. C. E. Vernon, one month exty.; S. M. Israel three months' m.c.; M. Rattray, three months' m.c.; J. S. Hubbard six months' s.c.
Bombay Estab.—J. H. E. Hart, one and a-half months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. J. Durand, Col. A. Conolly, Maj. the Hon. G. T. Maitland, Lieut. J. W. Cowley, Capt. J. A. C. Wedderburn, Surg.-Maj. G. Massy.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. A. Welman, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Trevor.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. A. Anderson (Cov.), R. M. Waller (Cov.), P. Grey, C. E. Vining, A. Macmillan (Cov.), D. L. M. Mackay (Cov.), G. E. Manisty (Cov.), R. H. Burston (Cov.), E. Darlington, G. H. List, F. B. Bryant, J. W. Smyth (Cov.), W. H. Hardwick, H. W. Gibson.
Madras Estab.—G. T. Egan.
Bombay Estab.—J. D. Framjee.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885-6.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Serapis ...	—	—	—	24 Sept.	26 Sept.	8 Oct.
Crocodile...	20 Sept.	22 Sept.	1 Oct.	5 Oct.	7 Oct.	19 Oct.
Malabar ...	2 Oct.	—	11 Oct.	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
		Plym'th				
Jumna.....	11 Oct.	12 Oct.	21 Oct.	25 Oct.	27 Oct.	8 Nov.
Serapis ...	22 Nov.	—	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	7 Dec.	17 Dec.
Crocodile...	3 Dec.	—	12 Dec.	16 Dec.	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1886
Malabar ...	13 Dec.	15 Dec.	24 Dec.	28 Dec.	30 Dec.	11 Jan.
			1886	1886	1886	
Jumna.....	30 Dec.	—	8 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	26 Jan.
	1886					
Serapis ...	3 Feb.	—	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Crocodile...	14 Feb.	—	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	1 Mar.	13 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Serapis	17 Oct.	29 Oct.	31 Oct.	4 Nov.	13 Nov.
Crocodile	28 Oct.	9 Nov.	11 Nov.	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Malabar.....	7 Nov.	19 Nov.	21 Nov.	25 Nov.	4 Dec.
Jumna	18 Nov.	30 Nov.	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.
		1886	1886	1886	1886
Serapis	26 Dec.	7 Jan.	9 Jan.	13 Jan.	22 Jan'
	1886				
Crocodile	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	4 Feb'
Malabar.....	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	16 Feb.
Jumna	3 Feb.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Serapis	12 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 13, Siam (s), Calcutta.—14, Lalpoora (s), Calcutta; County of Pembroke, Rangoon.—15, Malwa (s), Bombay; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Shanghai.—16, Karamania (s), Calcutta; Manora (s), Calcutta; Clan Grant (s), Calcutta; Roumania (s), Calcutta; Lombardian (s), Bombay.—20, Lawada (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 12, Knight of St. Patrick (s), Penarth.—14, Hydaspes (s), London; Mameluke (s), Cardiff; Eden Hall (s), Liverpool; British Princess, Liverpool.—16, Pekin (s), Colombo.—19, Loodiana (s), London; California (s), Clyde.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 13, Cressington, Liverpool.—15, Angerton (s), Melbourne.—19, Vesta (s), Liverpool; Lactura, Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 15, Clan Ogilvie (s), Bombay; India, Rangoon.—16, Lord O'Neill (s), Bombay; Ravenna (s), Bombay; Sierra Nevada, Nevada.—17, Dacca (s), Calcutta.—20, Kerbela (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 12, Armenia (s), Kurrachee.—14, Sheikh (s).

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 15, Clan Matheson (s), London; Bengal, Demerara.—17, Goorkha (s), London.

MADRAS.—Sept. 19, Clan Matheson (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Bombay: Dr. K. McLeod, Mrs. Merewether, Mr. H. Friedheim, Mr. A. M. Archibald, Mr. E. J. Alexander, Mr. J. A. C. Skinner, Mr. F. A. Griffiths, Dr. and Mrs. Brooke and children, Mr. Myhill, Mr. Parr, Mr. W. J. Murray, Mr. Wellard, Miss Burnett, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. T. Austin, Mr. G. Laval, Mr. Jas. Cables, Mr. and Mrs. Gard and two children, Mrs. Dodman and four children, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. J. Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Millett, Mr. R. Warner, Mr. J. Mather, Miss E. Fennell. *From Venice*: Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, Mr. J. G. Rennie, Mr. C. P. Casperiz and friend, Major and Mrs. Gunthorpe, Mr. C. W. Whish. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Millett, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Conolly, Mr. J. M. Lintock, Mr. Woodman, Mr. E. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Bushby, Mr. T. D. La Touche, Mr. H. L. Harrison, Mr. Gammi, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bruce and child, Colonel Trevor, Mr. G. Anley, Major Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Murray, Mr. C. H. Hill, Mrs. Bulman and child, Miss Bulman, Capt. E. Lewis, Colonel Horsford, Mr. J. W. Guthrie, Mr. McMeekin, Mrs. H. J. McGeorge, Miss McGeorge, Mr. L. P. Pugh, Mr. F. W. Dibble, Mr. D. Banerji, Hon. D. and Mrs. Straight, Surgeon-Major Gardner, Mr. Thomson, Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. O'Donnell, Mr. W. Tyrrell, Mr. E. Sealy, Sir C. Petheram, Mr. A. L. Thompson, Mr. C. H. B. Sydserff, Mr. W. Drew, Mr. C. Hudson, Mr. W. Beddy, Mr. R. R. Bayne, Mr. G. W. Stack, Miss Webster.

For Port Said: Mr. Brayshaw, Colour-Sergeant Fuller.

For Malta: Mrs. Wilson and two children, Miss M. Sullivan, Mr. F. H. Neish.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Sept. 23; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 1; from Brindisi, Oct. 5.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Billing, Mr. C. F. Worsley, Mr. and Mrs. Englebright, Mrs. Oldham and child, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, jun., Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. A. C. Tute, Miss Springett, Mr. J. W. Dougherty, Mr. J. H. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. C. McLean, Mr. J. M. Coode, Mr. A. J. L. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Robinson and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Cross, Mr. A. G. Elliot, Mr. T. S. Earl, Mr. Reddie, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Jarrett, Mr. H. Jeyes, Dr. P. Hughes. *From Venice*: Mrs. Eck, Mrs. Delias. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, Mr. Mumford, Mr. C. Spedding.

For Madras: Mr. L. Duncan and child, Mrs. Drake-Brockman and two children, Miss Annesley, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and two children, Mr. S. B. Murray, Mr. Knowles, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Ritter. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Cooke.

For Colombo: Mrs. Clive and three children, Lieut.-Colonel Clive, Mrs. Cooper.

For Malta: Misses Buchanan, Mr. Beck and daughter, Mr. J. Pocock.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Minnaer, Mr. Findlay.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Sept. 30; s.s. *Gualior*, from Venice, Oct. 8; from Brindisi, Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. N. Brown, Mr. J. C. Eckersley, Mrs. E. Miller and child, Miss Dick, Mrs. Gunning-Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Clay and two children, Lieut. C. Roberts, Mrs. V. Tonnochy, Miss Baggally, Mrs. Notter, Miss Taylor, Miss Gray, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Thuillier, Miss Ross, Mrs. W. Jacob, Colonel H. A. Hamond, Miss Huntley, Mrs. Reynolds and child, Mrs. F. W. Collis, Mr. H. Lewis, Mrs. A. Elliott, Mrs. Groves and two children, Mrs. H. B. Warden and child, Mrs. McCausland, Messrs. C. Roberts, C. J. Sykes, J. M. A. Despeisis, H. S. Wildeblood, A. C. Polishesle, J. H. M. Smith, L. F. Robertson, J. S. L. Long, H. C. R. John, T. C. Sprott, J. C. Stawell, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. C. Carter and child, Mr. T. Wood, Mr. M. O. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Oldham, Mrs. Abbott, Miss E. B. Godfrey, Lady Petheram, Mr. Vining and two daughters, Messrs. C. H. and P. Combe, Sister Claudia and party, Mr. Warren, Mr. Hildreth, Mr. E. Muspratt, Mr. Ball, Miss Gale, Dr. Griffiths, Mr. J. A. Martin, Mr. Stoddart, Mr. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mr. T. Hodgert, Mr. T. Austin, Sister Gertrude, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Davies, Mr. Hornyold. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, Dr. Duffin, Mrs. Martin and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hare, two Misses Hare. *From*

Brindisi: Mr. W. Craik, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. J. G. Mengent, Mr. H. M. Plowden, Dr. and Mrs. Kermot, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. R. F. Young, Mr. C. Adeane, Hon. H. G. H. Jolliffe, Miss Rooke, Messrs. W. L. Thomas, J. P. Thomas, C. F. Elliott, Mr. F. H. Price, Mr. McWilliam, Mr. G. Herbst, Mr. Chaum, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. L. R. Roberts, Mr. Williams, Mr. J. R. Wells, Mr. H. W. Gibson, Mr. E. Short, Rev. J. Sharp, Mrs. Colgrave, Mr. C. J. Sharpe, Mr. C. C. Dutt, Mr. E. Dyer, Mr. T. Howell.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Misses Hoare, Rev. J. W. O. Hollward, Mr. H. P. Todd, Mrs. Rodocanachi and four children, Lady Biddulph, Miss Biddulph, Jude de Binkhorst, Mrs. de Binkhorst, Capt. Sinclair. *From Brindisi*: Colonel Kelly.

For Calcutta: Miss G. Muir.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Clermont, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mievile, Mr. and Mrs. Barrass, Mr. and Miss Pitcher, Mr. A. Mortimer.

For Malta: Miss Besant, Mrs. Edwards and child, Colonel and Mrs. Playfair, Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Hyslop and two children, Mrs. Percy, Miss Cooper.

For Port Said: Colonel Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Feltham.

For Aden: Major and Mrs. Hunter.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, to leave Liverpool, Sept. 26.

For Colombo: Capt. and Mrs. J. Mackenzie, infant and nurse, Mr. Trotter, Mr. C. A. Hudson.

For Madras: Two Misses Mergler, Mrs. F. S. Meik, Mr. and Mrs. Laird and child, Miss M. Cross, Mrs. Molloy, Rev. and Mrs. Grönnung, Mr. Haden.

For Calcutta: Mr. James Lamb, Mrs. Whitsey, Miss Whitsey, Mr. Whis, Mr. John Hirt, Mr. John Peddie, Mr. G. Meares, Mr. G. W. Peppé, Mr. Nathaniel Parnell, Mr. Wm. Aitken, Mr. E. McLeod.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. W. Broatch, Mrs. and Miss Squires.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to leave Liverpool, Oct. 10.

For Colombo: Miss Ethel Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Taff, Mr. Godden, Rev. S. Sales, Rev. and Mrs. P. J. Jones.

For Madras: Miss Ainsley, Miss Godham, Miss Anstey, Miss Bird, Mrs. Lynn, Mrs. Alexander, two Misses Alexander, Miss Taylor, Miss Bearne, Rev. T. Walker, Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, Mr. G. Proctor Carless, Rev. and Mrs. Fennimore, Miss Bassoe.

For Calcutta: Miss Collison, Miss Harding, Miss Valpy, Mr. and Mrs. Manisty, Miss Wright, Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Miller, Rev. T. F. Rabathan, Rev. C. H. Bradburn, Mr. A. H. Harrington, Rev. A. E. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Brasher and infant.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to leave Liverpool, Oct. 24.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. Esdaile, four children and servants, Mr. Holt, Mr. Gilbert Watson, Miss Traill, Miss Gubbins and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Vollar, Mrs. Holt, child and nurse, Mr. H. R. Pike.

For Madras: Mrs. K. Nicholson and child, Mr. H. Evans, Mrs. Straith and child, Mrs. Duncan and child, Mr. Teare.

For Calcutta: Miss E. Devonshire, Miss Edith Thomas, Rev. and Mrs. F. Wybergh and child, Mr. Edward Dangerfield, Mr. S. Powell, Mrs. Wallace, two children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.

Per s.s. *China*, sailing from Genoa, Oct. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. F. C. Channing, Mr. and Mrs. Landow, Mr. W. H. Collett, Mrs. C. Baumann, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. George and party, Miss Clay, Miss Reuther, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cottrell Tupp, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Heimpel, Mr. and Mrs. Deas, Mr. Bruce, Dr. and Mrs. Condow, Miss Condow, Miss Ross.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. W. Barratt, Aug. 30.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Cutler and infant, Mr. R. Storey, Mr. J. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. Howard, Miss L. Breach, Mrs. R. A. Canell and two children, Mr. G. Shoelridge, Mr. T. Mankin, Surgeon F. A. Rogers, Mr. Hogg, infant and child, Lieut.-Colonel Ommaney, Mrs. Corder and infant, Mr. E. L. Ives, Mrs. James, Mr. Faria, Mr. Lightowler.

From Brindisi: Mr. R. C. Barker, Colonel G. S. White, Mr. V. M. Samarth, Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth, Mr. E. Charriol, Miss Charriol, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Ramchandra, Mr. T. Whitham, Mr. Scarfton.

From Aden: Mr. Murray.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Gualior*, Capt. P. Harris, left Bombay, Sept. 1.

For London: Mrs. Kathleen Hamblin.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. H. Farquharson, Major M. J. Ramsay, Mr. John Henriott, Mr. G. Catchpole, Mr. Harrison, Deputy Surgeon-General D. A. Campbell Fraser, Capt. W. J. Robertson.

For Suez: Mr. Robert Greuter.

For Aden: Mr. Reggo and servant.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Parramatta*, Capt. W. D. Anderson, sailing on Sept. 8.

For London: Mrs. Showell, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Pugh, Rev. W. Jones, Miss Jones, Mr. Jehangirjee Framjee.

For Brindisi: Mr. G. Hodgkinson, Capt. Gartside Tipping, Mr. F. Bagshawe, Major J. W. Joseph.

For Venice: Colonel G. C. Chesney, Mr. C. F. Maccartie.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 22.)

GRANT—The services of Surgeon D. St. J. D. Grant, Indian Medical Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

BAGSHAWE, Mr. C., deputy conservator of forests of the second grade in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of deputy conservators, during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Captain C. W. Losack, deputy conservator of the first grade in the Central Provinces, from August 9.

DRESSNER, Lieut. C. J. B. H., squadron officer 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted an additional assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Central India, from the date of assuming charge.

HUEBNER—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. A. O. Huebner, as acting consul for the German Empire at Rangoon, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

GASPARY—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur E. Gaspary as vice-consul for France at Aden.

The following promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department, from July 1, consequent on the appointment of Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, political assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class :—

CORNISH, Lieut. W. H., political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem., to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class.

DALY, Lieut. H., political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., to be a political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem.

STRATTON, Lieut. W. C. R., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to be a political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

BRUCE, Mr. R. I.C.I.E., political agent of the 1st class, sub pro tem., is appointed to officiate as resident of the 2nd class, and as Governor-General's agent in Beluchistan, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I.

The following transfers are ordered :—

WOODROFFE, Mr. F. M., deputy examiner of accounts, from the office of the auditor of accounts, Oudh and Rohikhund Railway, to that of the examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

HICKIE, Mr. W. C., deputy examiner of accounts, from the office of joint auditor and examiner of accounts, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to that of the auditor of accounts, Oudh and Rohikhund Railway.

WILSON, Mr. J. W., 4th class of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, is transferred from the establishment under the control of the Government of Bombay to that under the Director-General of Railways.

HEATH, Mr. W. F., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred temporarily from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Hyderabad.

BROWNE, Lieutenant C. A. R., R.E., assistant examiner, 1st grade, temporary rank, is promoted to deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temporary rank, from January 26.

FURLOUGH.

SANDEMAN, Colonel Sir R. G., K.C.S.I., resident of the 2nd class, and Governor-General's agent in Beluchistan, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 13, or subsequent date.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

RICH, Lieut. C. L. M., East Lancashire Regiment, wing officer (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, June 25, 1884.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. L. E., Liverpool Regiment, wing officer 29th Bengal Infantry, July 6, 1884.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Brigadier-General J. Hudson, C.B., commanding at Suakim :—

GROVER, Lieut. M. H. S., squadron officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be aide-de-camp, dated July 1.

DALLAS, Lieut. C. M., wing officer 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be adjutant, vice Captain J. A. H. Pollock, who has vacated that appointment on promotion, dated June 30.

NICOLIS, Lieut. E. G., R.A., subaltern No. 3 Field Battery, to be commandant Hyderabad Contingent, No. 4 Field Battery, vice Major S. G. F. Selfe, R.A., who has vacated that appointment on promotion, dated Aug. 1.

WOOD, Captain J. B., Bengal S.C., wing officer 40th Bengal Infantry, to be adjutant 3rd or Sind, Punjab, and Indus Valley Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain E. H. Wilson, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Aug. 4.

GOUGH, Major-General Sir C. J. S., K.C.B., V.C., Cavalry, is permitted to reside out of India.

FOX, Hon. Surgeon C. L., Subordinate Medical Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. N. F. FitzG., to be captain, from Aug. 9.

SPANKE, Lieut. J. P. W., to be captain, from Aug. 9.

MORRIS, Lieut. C. H., to be captain, from Aug. 9.

PEILE, Lieut. S. C. F., to be captain, from Aug. 2.

INGLIS, Major D. W., General List, Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal Army, from Aug. 20.

FURLOUGHS.

HILSON, Brigade-Surgeon A. H., M.D., is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave, on private affairs for 190 days.

TROTTER, Major W. F., Bengal Staff Corps, is granted an extension on private affairs for four months by the Secretary of State for India.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 19.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HAMILTON, Lieut. H. J. W., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. H. B. Fowler, promoted, dated June 23.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. F. H., Norfolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 25th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated August 3.

BOSWELL, Lieut. W. L., wing officer 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be quartermaster.

MULLINS, Lieut. W. B., wing officer 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be adjutant.

HAILES—With the sanction of the Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—Major W. Hailes, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to officiate as assistant quartermaster-general, vice Major Pearson, dated June 23.

BRUNKER, Captain J. M. S., Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Peshawur to Rawal Pindi and join K Battery B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to which he has been appointed.

With the sanction of Government the following appointment has been made :—

APPLETON, Lieut. H., R.E., Military Works Department, is transferred from Peshawur division, Military Works, to the Agra division.

The undermentioned candidates passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on July 6 :—

GAGE, Major J. O., 1st Battalion Border Regiment.

MILLER, Major J. P., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment.

WADE, Lieut. J. M., R.E.

O'MEARA, Lieut. W. A. J., R.E.

GORDON, Lieut. A. H., Royal Horse Artillery.

ROWER, Lieut. F. C., Royal Horse Artillery.

CARR, Lieut. R. C., Royal Horse Artillery.

COOKSON, Lieut. W. W., R.A.

ROBINSON, Lieut. W. H., R.A.

BLOCK, Lieut. A. H., R.A.

OLDFIELD, Lieut. H. E., R.A.

FLINT, Lieut. J., 1st Dragoon Guards.

CROSSE, Lieut. A. G., 1st Dragoon Guards.

SETON, Lieut. C., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment.

CHATTERTON, Lieut. J. B., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment.

EVANS, Lieut. G. M., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment.

WEBB, Lieut. D., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment.

CROCKER, Lieut. S. F., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment.

BASS, Lieut. P. de S., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.

ROSS, Lieut. C. E., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment.

CUBITT, Lieut. W. M., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment.

BATTYE, Lieut. A. H., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment.

VIVYAN, Lieut. J. D., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

NAPIER, Lieut. Hon. H. D., 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers.

BAIRD, Lieut. J. McD., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment.

GRANVILLE, Lieut. R., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment.

BEACH, Lieut. W. A. H., Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

PRATT, Lieut. E. St. G., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry.

STEVENSON, Lieut. W. H., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry.

MACNABB, Lieut. D. J. C., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry.

FERGUSON, Lieut. A. G., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

STUART, Surgeon J. R., M.B., Medical Staff.

TATE, Surgeon A. E., Medical Staff.

FINK, Surgeon G. H., Indian Medical Service.

LESLIE, Surgeon J. T. W., Indian Medical Service.

BROWN, Surgeon A. T., Indian Medical Service.

The candidates named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standards :—

GILES, Lieut. W., Staff Corps, Higher Standard in Persian.

HAMILTON, Lieut. L. A. H., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, Higher Standard in Hindustani.

HARRIS, Surgeon G. F. A., Indian Medical Service, Higher Standard in Hindustani.

FURLOUGHS.

WAY, Lieut. A. C. (wing officer on probation 27th Madras Infantry), South Wales Borderers, to Bombay, from Aug. 15 to Feb. 13, 1886, to study the native languages.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

EUSTACE, Captain F. J. W., Royal Horse Artillery, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

CRAWFORD, Lieut. A. G., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, August 26.)

NORTON, Mr. D., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Kurseong, Darjeeling, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. W. Bolton.

WHITE, Mr. J., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Doomka, Sonthal-Pergunnahs, on leave, is transferred temporarily to Darjeeling, and posted to Kurseong, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. D. Norton.

SLACK, Mr. F. A., assistant magistrate and collector, on special duty as settlement officer, wards and attached estates in Chota Nagpur, was on leave for four days, from Dec. 6 to 9, 1884.

HERALD, Mr. J. L., assistant magistrate and

collector, Bogra, is transferred temporarily to Pubna, and is appointed to have charge of the Serajunge sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. F. Growse.

GOOD, Mr. E., port officer and conservator of Chittagong, is allowed leave for 18 days from the date he availed himself of it.

BAMBER, Mr. H. W. J., district superintendent of police, Rajshaye, is promoted to the first grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. O. S. Stack.

COOMBS, Mr. H. A., district superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is promoted to the second grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. H. W. J. Bamber.

BOLST, Mr. A. E. C., district superintendent of police, Assam, is promoted to the 3rd grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. H. A. Coombs.

BIRCH, Mr. J. B., district superintendent of police, Shahabad, is promoted to the 4th grade of district superintendents of police, vice A. E. C. Bolst.

BIGNELL, Mr. R. A. D., assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, is appointed to be a district superintendent of police, 5th grade, vice Mr. J. B. Birch. Mr. Bignell, being on deputation in Cooch Behar, is seceded in that grade.

BEAMISH, Mr. M. F., assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, is appointed sub pro tem. to be district superintendent of police, 5th grade, vice Mr. R. A. D. Bignell.

ORR, Mr. T. C., superintendent of police, 2nd grade, is promoted to 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police, vice Mr. R. A. D. Bignell.

SOPPITT, Mr. C. A., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police, vice Mr. T. C. Orr.

WARD, Mr. R. L., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Gya, is promoted to the 3rd grade of assistant superintendents of police, vice Mr. C. A. Soppitt.

SMITH, Mr. W. F., officiating district superintendent of police, Midnapore, is confirmed in that appointment.

WILKINSON, Major A. R., district superintendent of police, Nuddea, is transferred to Chittagong, but will continue to act in his present appointment as officiating deputy inspector-general of police.

ROBERTS, Mr. H. V. H., district superintendent of police, Maldah, is allowed leave for two months, from date he may avail himself of it.

KILBY, Mr. S. J., superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of furlough for one week.

BEDFORD, Mr. C. A. S., officiating deputy commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, having passed an examination in the Lushai language, is authorised to draw the prescribed reward of Rs. 1,000.

NIXON—The services of Mr. G. T. St. A. Nixon, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and district engineer of Sarun, are placed at the disposal of the P.W. Department, and is granted leave for one year, six months, and six days, on medical certificate, from date he may avail himself of it.

WHITE, Mr. C. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is temporarily transferred from the Arrah Division to the office of the superintending engineer, Sone Circle, which he joined on the 14th inst.

MILNE, Mr. W. P., is appointed to be executive engineer of the Jessore Division, which he joined on the 13th inst.

ROUTH, Mr. R. S. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Tirhoot to the Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensingh State Railway.

FURLOUGH.

JOSEPH, Major W. F. W., executive engineer of the Burdwan Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Sept 5 or subsequent date.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

HALLETT, Mr. C. Hughes, officiating assistant district of police, 2nd grade, A division, is transferred from Jubbulpore to Chindwara.

The following appointments are made in the Educational Department of the Central Provinces, from June 12, or from the date of the commence-

ment of the senior classes in the Jubbulpore College:—

YOUNG, Mr. W., president of the Jubbulpore Collegiate High School, to be principal of the Jubbulpore College.

FIRTH, Mr. J. professor of mathematics, Jubbulpore Collegiate High School, to be professor of mathematics in the Jubbulpore College.

HICKS, Mr. C. F., assistant conservator of forests, is transferred to the Chindwara Division, which he joined on the 25th ult.

MACLEAN, Mr. N., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, A division, is transferred temporarily from Nagpur to Chanda.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Aug. 15.)

WILLIAMS, Mr. G. R. C., deputy commissioner, Jhansi, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the commissioner of that division, in addition to his duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. G. E. Ward.

BROWNRIGG, Mr. F. W., assistant magistrate, Bareilly, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Bareilly, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. E. Neal.

OAKESHOTT, Mr. J., assistant magistrate, Shahjahanpur, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Shahjahanpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. S. Porter.

CUZNER, Inspector J., 1st grade, of the Farukabad District Police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Hamirpur, from July 1.

CAMPBELL, Major J. E., deputy conservator of forests, is transferred from the charge of the Gonda Division to that of the Pilibhit Division of the Oudh Circle.

REYNOLDS, Mr. H. W. W., assistant magistrate, Azamgarh, is transferred to Basti, in the same capacity.

REBSCH, Mr. B. A., assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Kheri to the Gonda Division of the Oudh Circle, from July 18.

NICOLLS, Mr. J. R. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is appointed a special magistrate.

MCKENZIE—The promotion of Mr. P. McKenzie, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, vice Captain Thurburn, R.E., is hereby cancelled.

MACKINNON, Mr. M. C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, whose services were placed at the disposal of the director-general of railways, made over charge of the office of superintendent, Way and Works, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway, on Aug. 3, to Mr. J. P. Vansittart, executive engineer, 2nd grade, transferred to these provinces.

(Aug. 14.)

PORTER, Mr. F. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Allahabad to hold charge of the current duties of the officer of the commissioner, Allahabad Division, in addition to his own, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. A. J. Lawrence, or until further orders.

SYKES, Surgeon J., officiating civil surgeon, Bara Banki, to officiate as superintendent, Central Prison, Allahabad, from June 7, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon-Major G. C. Hall, or until further orders.

ROBERTSON—The notification appointing Surgeon G. S. Robertson, civil surgeon, Bahraich, to officiate as superintendent, Central Prison, Lucknow, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon-Major Holmes, is hereby cancelled.

CAMERON—The Notification appointing Surgeon-Major C. Cameron civil surgeon, Gonda, to be in visiting medical charge of Bahraich, in addition to his own duties, during the absence deputation of Surgeon G. S. Robertson, is hereby cancelled.

SWEENEY, Surgeon T. H., in medical charge of Azamgarh, to be a deputy sanitary commissioner, in succession to Surgeon-Major G. Grant, transferred to the Medical Department.

GRANT, Surgeon-Major G., deputy sanitary commissioner, 1st grade, to be a civil surgeon of the 2nd class (grade station Aligarh), and to assume charge of the civil medical duties of Mainpuri.

JACK, Surgeon D. M., whose services have been placed permanently at the disposal of this Government, to be a civil surgeon of the second

class from Aug. 11, 1885 (grade station Gonda), and to remain in charge of the civil medical duties of Sultanpur.

WOODBURN, Mr. J., secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as chief secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. J. R. Reid, or until further orders.

FISHER, Mr. F. H., joint magistrate, 1st grade, retired from the service, with effect from Aug. 14.

HARDY, Mr. R. G., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be joint magistrate, 1st grade.

HARRISON, Mr. J. H., assistant magistrate, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade (Oudh.)

SYKES, Surgeon, officiating superintendent, Central Prison, Allahabad, on being relieved by Surgeon-Major G. C. Hall, to Lucknow, in the same capacity.

BENSON, Mr. T., joint magistrate, 1st grade, has been granted an extension of leave for four months.

DUGGAN, Hon. Lieut. C., Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be hon. captain in that corps.

FURLOUGHS.

BLAKE, Mr. J. C. V., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Cawnpore, privilege leave for two months, from July 14 or subsequent date.

SULLIVAN, Mr. T. M., civil surgeon of Basti, privilege leave for two months, from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

WHALLEY—The untaken portion (ten months and ten days) of the furlough granted to Mr. P. Whalley, magistrate and collector, is hereby cancelled.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, August 20.)

HARRIS, Mr. W. A., is appointed to perform the duties of cantonment magistrate, Ferozepore, in addition to his own as extra judicial assistant.

The Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions from August 7, vice Mr. J. H. Herdon, district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, deceased:—

EDWARDS, Mr. F. L., from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of district superintendents of police.

TURNBULL, Mr. D. N., from the 4th to the 3rd grade of district superintendents of police.

ROTTON, Mr. H. H. G., assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 1st grade, to be a district superintendent of police, 4th grade.

FURLOUGHS.

CORBYN—The furlough granted to Lieut.-Colonel E. C. Corby, deputy commissioner, in Notification No. 704 S., dated July 15, is extended to Oct. 31.

SMYTHE, Mr. T. W., judge of the chief court, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from the forenoon of Aug. 17.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, August 12.)

HARTNOLL, Mr. H. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred, temporarily, from Myangmya to the charge of the Shwedaung sub-division to the Prome district.

GORDON—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. H. K. Gordon of his commission as captain in the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

SANDYS, Mr. W. S., head master of the Government Normal School, Moulmein, has been permitted to resign his appointment.

LONSDALE, Mr. A. W. head master of the Municipal School, Tavoy, has been appointed, with the consent of the Tavoy Municipal Committee, to be head master of the Government Normal School, Moulmein.

FURLOUGH.

MERCER, Mr. J. D., assistant superintendent of police, privilege leave for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

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FROM 1746 TO 1849 INCLUSIVE.

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BY COLONEL G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, WATERLOO PLACE

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 22.)

PERMBERTON, Surgeon R., to be civil surgeon, Vellore, sub pro tem., vice Dr. Johnson.
 AGAR, Mr. A. P., assistant superintendent of police, North Arcot district, to act as superintendent of police, Tanjore district, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. T. Bagshawe.

BROOM, Mr., dredge superintendent, to act as port officer, Negapatam, during the absence of Mr. Dennison on leave.

HANDLEY, Mr. Justice J. W., to be a trustee of St. George's Cathedral, in the place of the Hon. Sir C. Turner, late Chief Justice, who has left the country.

SAMUEL, the Rev. A. W., of the Wesleyan Mission, Negapatam, is licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

PEARS—The transfer of Mr. S. D. Pears, assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Kistna Western Division, II. Circle, to the Godavari Division, I. Circle, is hereby cancelled.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to colonel's allowance, dated Aug. 21:—

STANSFELD, Colonel T. W., Staff Corps.

DICKEY, Colonel A. H. M., Staff Corps.

WALTERS, Colonel R. A., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £483 5s. per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval, dated Sept. 5.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 21.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on his personal staff, from Aug. 18:—

POLE-CAREW, Lieutenant-Colonel R., Coldstream Guards, to be military secretary.

HEMING, Major F. W., 5th Dragoon Guards, to act as military secretary during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Colonel Pole-Carew, and without prejudice to his duties as aide-de-camp.

QUAYLE—The services of Surgeon W. A. Quayle, Indian Medical Department, are with the sanction of Government temporarily placed at the disposal of the surgeon-general with the Government of Madras.

HAMILTON, Captain I. S. M., Gordon Highlanders, is directed to return to England and report himself at the Horse Guards.

MAYNE, Surgeon-Major T., 24th Regiment Madras Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment during the absence of Surgeon-Major Bevan.

BEVAN, Surgeon-Major G. F., Indian Medical Department, 24th Regiment Madras Infantry, to the medical charge of the duties detailed in proceedings, Madras Government, vice Surgeon Major Ross, deceased.

BAKER, Major R. H. S., R.A., is directed to proceed from Bangalore to Calcutta, to join No. 3 Battery 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, into which he has been promoted.

IND, Captain H. W., K Battery B Brigade, has been appointed adjutant R.A., Bangalore Division.

The following order is confirmed by the officer commanding R.A., Thayetmo:—

PARKER, Lieut. J. L., No 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Southern division, to be acting adjutant R.A., Thayetmyo.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

POLE-CAREW, Lieut.-Colonel R., military secretary to the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, privilege leave for sixty days, from date of departure.

CROW, Veterinary Surgeon W. A., Army Veterinary Department, to remain at Naini Tal, for 71 days, on the recommendation of a medical board, in extension of the four

months' leave granted to him by the general officer commanding the Ceded district.

BENSON, Mr. R. S., acting registrar of the High Court, Madras, furlough for two years, from Oct. 1.

SCOTT, Rev. W., chaplain, Bolarum, furlough for two years.

PAUL, Mr. J. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is granted special leave for six months, from date of relief.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

BARNETT, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. M., Staff Corps, wing commander, 2nd in command 4th Regiment Madras Infantry (Pioneers), m.c. for one year.

MACMAHON—The Secretary of State for India has intimated that Lieut. (now Captain) E. E. MacMahon, Staff Corps, has been granted furlough on medical certificate for six months, commencing from May 26, the date on which he left Suakin.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 27.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

KENNEDY, Mr. H., to do duty as district superintendent of police in the Panch Mahals District from the date of Mr. Mackay's departure on furlough.

COX, Mr. E. C., to act as district superintendent of police in the Kolaba District during the absence of Mr. H. Kennedy.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr. T. Hart-Davies, C.S.:—

JENKINS, Mr. J. L., C.S., to act as manager of Incumbered Estates, Sind.

GIBB, Mr. M. C., C.S., to act as third assistant collector, Sind.

MORRISSON, Mr. E. C., C.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

FROST—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. E. Frost, C.S., to do duty as assistant collector, Nasik, in addition to his own duties as forest settlement and demarcation officer, Nasik, during the absence of Mr. Morriesson.

MACKENZIE, Assistant Surgeon E., is appointed to the medical charge of the dispensary at Manora, and to perform, whenever required, the duties of the health officer of the port of Karachi.

DIMMOCK, Surgeon-Major H. F., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lon.), to act as civil surgeon, Karachi, during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. F. Keith, M.D., C.M. (Aber).

MACRURY—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major C. W. MacRury, deputy sanitary commissioner, Central Registration District, to act as sanitary commissioner for the Government of Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General T. G. Hewlett, C.I.E., M.R.C.S.

THOMSON, Mr. H. M., B.A., M.Inst. C.E., is appointed to act as superintending engineer for irrigation in Sind, during the absence of Mr. J. E. Whiting, on privilege leave.

PEDLEY, Mr. W. E., is appointed to act as executive engineer, Karach Canals, vice Mr. H. M. Thomson.

H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers and appointments:—

TWEMLOW, Major E. D'O., R.E., to be executive engineer, Nasik.

CRUICKSHANK, Mr. J. D., R.E., to be executive engineer, Aden.

OSBORN, Major W., R.E., to be executive engineer, Ahmedabad.

FERGUSON, Mr. J. D., M.Inst. C.E., to act as executive engineer, Nasik, in addition to his own duties, pending the arrival of Major Twemlow.

The following transfers are ordered:—

MCINTYRE, Apothecary J., from Civil Medical Department to general duty, Presidency Circle.

WEST, Apothecary W., from Station Hospital, Colaba, to Civil Medical Department.

D'SILVA, Assistant Apothecary J. G., from Civil Medical Department to general duty, Mhow Circle.

JUDD, Assistant Apothecary J., from Civil Medical Department, to general duty, Sind Circle.

LOBO, Assistant Apothecary J. A., from I. G. S. Patrick Stewart to Civil Medical Department.

HANSON, Assistant Apothecary W. A., from general duty, Mhow, to general duty, Presidency.

RODRIGUES, Assistant Apothecary A. P., is permanently transferred to the Civil Medical Department.

BRETON, Mr. C. H., Class IV. Traffic Department, State Railways, officiating district traffic superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been granted six months' leave to Europe on medical certificate from June 5, with the usual subsidiary leave.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, August 28.)

CAMPION, Mr. R. W., to be lieut. in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WOOD, Lieut. P. A. N. St. L., officiating wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), on probation.

SMARTHWAITE, Lieut. P. A., officiating wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer on probation.

VINT, Lieut. A., officiating wing officer 1st Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry, on probation.

ANDERSON, Lieut. H. R. F., officiating wing officer 1st Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer on probation.

PENROSE, Lieut. E. R. 23rd Bombay L.I., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to be wing officer and quartermaster, vice Lieut. Richardson, seconded on appointment assistant military accountant on probation.

BRAGANZA, Surgeon M. B., Indian Medical Service, on expiration of the leave granted to him under G.O.C. No. 332 is transferred to general duty, Presidency Circle.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards W.O. it is intimated that:—

INGLIS, Lieutenant H. A., No. 9 (Mountain) Northern Division, has been posted to the depot 1st Brigade R.A.

CAMPBELL—The appointment of Lieutenant H. M. Campbell in Clause VIII. of G.O.C. 385 of 21st inst. to D-B, R.H.A., has been cancelled.

FURLOUGH.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

JAMES, Surgeon William, Medical Staff, for six months on urgent private affairs.

FOOTE, Major F. O. B., (5-1) South Ir. Division, R.A., from October 1 to 15, in extension, on urgent private affairs, to remain at Simla.

JACOB, Colonel J. (S.C.), 17th Bombay Infantry, to Bombay and Poona for six months from Sept. 1 to Dec. 5, date of departure in that month on private affairs, under the furlough regulation of 1868.

MELLISS, Lieut. G. L., Staff Corps, wing officer 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to Europe on medical certificate.

BLOWERS, Lieut.-Colonel C. E., Staff Corps, three months' medical certificate.

VINCENT, Captain H. A., Staff Corps, 2nd squadron commander 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for 1 year and 240 days on private affairs (being the residue of the furlough granted him from which he was recalled), with the necessary subsidiary leave.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—August 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 98½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. 725	5 pr.ct.	...
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	...
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	...

EXCHANGE BANKS.

Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	...
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	...
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	105

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	925
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,285
Apollo ...	400	10	800
Bellary ...	1,000	25	560
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	215
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600	750
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	155
East India ...	1,000	130	1,210
Fort ...	8,500	300	2,350
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	870
Manmar M. ...	all	45	270
New Berar ...	125	9	165
New Indian ...	500	100	500
Princed of Wales ...	—	—	—
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	25	500
Sassoon ...	1,000	90	1,300
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	50	760
Sind ...	1,000	60	700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfredabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	320
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	650
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	440
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	100
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowanagar Mills ...	100	—	13
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	900
Central India ...	500	25	710
Coorla Land and Mill ...	1,000	20	650
Coorla Mills ...	all	—	650
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	600
Farjee Petit ...	1,000	25	740
Golan Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	150
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	810
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,050
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	430
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	460
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	435
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,070
Khandesh ...	1,000	80	900
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	890
Leopold ...	100	5	141
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,300
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	650
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,070
Mazagon ...	250	9	210
Morari Goculdas ...	1,000	15	1,405
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	570
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	1,000
Oriental ...	625	15	570
Parrell ...	400	—	125
People of India ...	500	30	125
Princed of Wales ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sassoon ...	1,000	50	1,385
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	660
Sounderdas ...	500	20	580
Southern India ...	—	—	—
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	600
Western India ...	1,000	50	620

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	pr.ct.	380
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	460
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	105
Bombay Birmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	4,000
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	—	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	360

Kemp & Co. ...	175	344
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,500
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,100
Thacker and Co. ...	all	170

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	740
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	340

CALCUTTA.—August 28.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 98 4 to —
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	98 12 to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	99 2 to 99 4
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	99 10 to 99 4
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. 100 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —
6 of 1878 (1905) ...	99 8 to —
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 8 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	93 0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	138 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	815 to 812½
Do. of Upper India ...	100	125 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	115 to —
Mussouri ...	100	106 to —
National of India ...	£12½	100 to —
Rohilkund Kumoon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 125 to 130
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 150 to —
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 67 to 68
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 1,175 to 1,200
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,175 to 1,200
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 2 disc.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1 1 to 1½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 270 to 275
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100 30 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 57 to 58
Burrakur Coal ...	100 145 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 120 to 121
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 80 to 81
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 105 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 80 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 90 to 96
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 20 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 180 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 21 to 22
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 170 to —
Gourepore ...	100 73 to 77
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 90 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to 59
Howrah Mills ...	100 53 to 59
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 110 to 112
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 70 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100 125 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 100 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 90 to 89
New Beerboom Coal ...	100 70 to 72
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100 51 to 52
Riverside Press ...	90 70 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 265 to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 37 to 38
Strand Bank Press ...	100 83 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 94 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Amuckie ...	100 95 to —
Arcutpore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 78 to 80
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 85 to —
Do. contributory ...	80 22 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 165 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 82 to 83
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 60 to —
Central Cachar ...	200 125 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 50 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 90 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 45 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 25 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 85 to —
Darjiling ...	100 100 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	100 25 to 26
Dehra Doon ...	100 60 to 55
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 98 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 43 to 44
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to 35
Eastern Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 89 to 40
Endogram ...	100 100 to —
Galle (Darjiling) ...	100 69 to 73
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhatty (Assam) ...	100 25 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	76 to 77
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolungore (Assam) ...	100	55 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	115 to 120
Do. contributory ...	200	96 to 97
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to 76
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£17½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 26
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	— liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	35 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disc.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	90 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	168 to 170
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—September 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd. ...	85½ to 86½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1831 ...	101 to 101½
4 Do. October 10, 1838 ...	101 to 101½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	72 to 73
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	73½ to 74½
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	99 to 101
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	112 to 115
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 102 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100 115 to 117
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 103 to 105
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 105 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100 — to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	6½	5½ to 6
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4 to 5
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	143 to 145
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	21½ to 22½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	21½ to 22½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	23 to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	117½ to 119
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	138 to 140
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	121 to 123
Rohilka and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	3½ to 4
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	117 to 119
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	19½ to 19¾
Do. do. ...	5	4½ to 4¾
Nizam's State Rail, 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17½ to 18
Do. Do. ...	15	— to —
West of India Port, Ld. ...	20	15 to 17

TELEGRAPHS.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, Sept. 8th; Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, Sept. 6th.

THE most prominent subjects adverted to by the *Times* Correspondent in his usual weekly telegram are, Burma, and the effects of the late floods in Bengal.

THE crisis in Burma, on which Mr. Colquhoun is to address the London Chamber of Commerce to-morrow, is approaching an acute stage. The French interests in Mandalay are of the smallest, being confined to a few merchants who supply the palace with trinkets.

THE origin of the quarrel between the King and our fellow-subjects of the Bombay and Burma Corporation was, as is not unusual, money:—

The dispute between the Burmese Government and the Bombay and Burma Corporation commenced six months ago. The corporation holds leases of extensive forests in Upper Burma, and has been in the habit of making the King advances in anticipation of duties. It declined to continue this practice just at the time when the King was anxious to raise money to give a great feast.

THE same correspondent had previously reported on the 25th:—

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce yesterday passed a resolution expressing the grave apprehension with which it viewed the possible establishment by any foreign Power of a political and commercial monopoly at Mandalay, and urging the Indian Government to take prompt steps for the protection of British rights, interests, and commerce. On Thursday a deputation of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce presented to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma a resolution protesting against the proposed concessions in Upper Burma to a French company. Mr. Bernard replied that he would transmit the resolution to the Indian Government, which was already informed regarding the proposed concessions. He added that the Indian Government had hitherto exercised exclusive, and, in the long run, paramount, influence on the commercial policy of Ava. British Burma commanded the only possible waterway thither and to Western China. Any railway made for many years to come must enter Burmah through British territory. Therefore, the Indian Government could still exercise paramount influence. It would not object to the subjects of the allied State settling in Upper Burma, for its policy was to encourage free trade everywhere. Mr. Bernard added that he agreed with the deputation that the proposal to give the management of the Customs and trade to foreign *concessionnaires* seriously threatened British interests. It might, however, be left to the Indian Government to protect British trade with Burma and Western China. News has reached Rangoon that on Monday last, at Mengyang, on the Sittang River, the Burmese soldiers seized a number of timber rafts belonging to the Bombay and Burma Trading Company, fired on the raftsmen, and imprisoned some of them. This occurred two days before any sum was payable by the company, even under the recent judgment of the Burmese Supreme Court.

Why no resident at Mandalay?

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is engaged in inspecting the lately flooded districts. Relief works have been ordered in Nuddea, where only a fourth of the aus crop has been saved, while the amun or middle crop has been almost entirely ruined throughout the flooded districts.

GLOOMY reports of impending scarcity come from Mysore. Although the recent rain has done some good, the drought has injured the crops so seriously that extensive relief measures will doubtless be necessary. This year's monsoon has been capricious, even beyond the ordinary capriciousness of Indian seasons. While it has deluged Lower Bengal and Behar, it has given Western India barely enough rain to save the crops, and has almost entirely failed over a great part of Southern India.

It is believed that the Joint Boundary Commission will meet at Zulfikar, and thence work across to Maruchak. This operation is expected to occupy the time till the winter, when the British Commission is likely to go into winter quarters near Herat. In the spring the work may be carried on to Khojah Saleh, and thence to the Upper Oxus.

IBRAHIM KHAN, the new British Attaché, has passed Cabul, *en route* to Herat, to join the Commission. Arrangements are being made to send fresh stores of clothing and tents to the Commission for the winter.

As the troops composing the First Army Corps are now released from the orders warning them to be ready for active service, the transport collected for the corps will be reduced, and so distributed as to be available in the event of sudden necessity.

WE are glad to see continued favourable reports of the success of the Fund for female medical relief, which has been so well inaugurated by Lady Dufferin.

THE *Bombay Gazette* understands that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the establishment in India of a Military College, somewhat on the basis of Sandhurst; where members of the Native aristocracy, desiring to qualify for a military career, will receive education. The *Gazette* concludes from this that the Government have resolved on a plan for providing Native gentlemen with commissions.

It is interesting to observe that British Burma hitherto possessed no titles of honour. Some years ago the Viceroy conferred on a Burman the title of Rai Bahadoor; but it was not "understood" of the people, and so the experiment was not repeated. Learned consultations, however, were held, and on inquiry it was ascertained that the people would be glad if such titles were given as would recognise the recipients' descent from the solar race. The solar myth is thus a reality in Burma. But the Government, which frankly admitted its own sovereigns to be descended from barbarian ancestors, were not in a hurry to ascribe a splendid solar birth to the forefathers of its own subjects. After a good deal of speculation it was decided to establish three classes of titles with a purely secular meaning. They are (1) *Thwe gaug nywe da ya Min*, or Brave, good chief who has received a silver sword; (2) *Kyet thaye zaung shwe salwe ya Min*, or Chief who has received a gold chain of honour; (3) *Ahmudan gaunge tazeik ya Min*, or Chief who has done good service and received a medal. Quite prosaic, we are sorry to say, and of the earth, earthy—besides very long.

WE are not surprised to see the stir created among the Native papers by the commission on Indian affairs proposed by Lord R. Churchill. The *Someprokash* says:—

Lord Randolph Churchill has given us great hopes. His Lordship has spoken very sensibly on the Indian Budget. If a Commission be appointed, it will appear that the English officials are not so competent, in proportion to the salary they draw, as they ought to be. The Government may effect retrenchments by abolishing the highly paid and unnecessary appointments, and employing the Natives largely on less pay. Now let us see how far Lord Randolph Churchill is successful in his endeavours in this direction. We are aware that, whenever any liberal-minded Englishman proposes retrenchment, the selfish Anglo-Indians try to prevent the same by making a strong agitation. Retrenchment by the Government means to them a reduction in their income. We therefore warn Lord Randolph Churchill not to be led by the Anglo-Indians.

FROM the *Sahachar* we have another aspect of the matter:—

There was no necessity for increasing the military forces in India on account of the apprehensions of war with Russia. Russia entertains no desire to invade India. We shall not suffer in any way if she be allowed to take possession of Afghanistan. The increase of our military forces will cause heavy losses. If the Tories continue to administer the country we shall be overburdened with taxes. The progress of the country will be

stopped. The more the taxes increase the more the people will be displeased with the Government. In order to ward off external dangers it is by no means advisable to create internal discontent.

THE *Shafiq-i-Hind* has a leading article, entitled, "The System of Government in India," in which, after remarking that the necessity for an inquiry into the system of government in India is admitted on all hands, the writer says:—

The Natives have, from time to time, urged the necessity for an inquiry into the affairs of this country by a Royal Commission. Thousands of articles have been written on the subject, and numerous essays have been published, while the subject has been forced on the attention of the British public through the leading papers in England; but unfortunately no notice has been taken by Liberals or Conservatives of this all-important question. It is, however, a matter for congratulation that Lord Randolph Churchill, who recently visited India, is determined to fulfil his promise; and an inquiry will be made into the affairs of this country next year. It would be premature to say as to what would be the result of the proposed inquiry, but there can be no doubt that it can do no harm to India; but, on the contrary, it will confer at least one great advantage on her—viz., that it will make the British public take an intelligent interest in her affairs.

THE *Suravi* would, we suppose, prefer a Royal Commission, with a strong infusion of the Native element. It remarks:—

The object of the Parliamentary Commission proposed by Lord R. Churchill is to ascertain the opinion of the educated Natives of India on the subject of Indian administration. The educated Natives are gradually becoming powerful. If their claims are not satisfied, it will be difficult for the English to govern India. But will their suggestions for reforms be taken into consideration? If not, there is no necessity for the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission.

THIS from the *Englishman's* correspondent at Aden is lamentably typical of all our doings in the defence of our possessions in the Eastern seas:—

There have been many changes here; both the *Reindeer* and the *Turquoise* having gone off cruising with the Admiral in the *Liachante*. No one would think that our relations were at all strained with any Power, much less with one like Russia, whose sailors are as unscrupulous as her soldiers, for here at Aden, one of the principal coaling stations England has, there is only for its protection one small paddle-wheel man-of-war carrying a couple of guns or so, the *Sphinx*. Of course, were the fortifications complete, this would not matter, but at present, perhaps, there are very few guns that could be used, or at least brought to bear on an enemy's cruiser. The work in the forts here goes on steadily, but is very slow and very tedious work indeed.

A RETURN just issued by the India Office shows that there are at present 326 officers drawing Colonels' allowances at home, excluding twenty-six Artillery allowances. There are 1,535 officers retained in the Staff Corps, Infantry, and Cavalry, and 1,283 others belonging to the Engineers, Artillery, and Infantry, the Medical and Ecclesiastical Departments, &c. The total cost of Colonels' allowances, retired pay, and pension to these officers amounts to £1,447,590 per annum, the charges being borne by Indian revenue.

THE *Viedomosti* states that a syndicate of Russian merchants has applied to the Government for a concession for constructing a railway line between Kizil Arvat, Askabad, Merv, Burdalyk, and Tashkend. The capital is to be raised by a company which will take over the Trans-Caspian Railway as far as it is completed, and also the former Aral flotilla. The portion of the line between Kizil Arvat and Merv is to be laid within two years, and that between Merv and Tashkend in three years.

THE opinion which M. Lessar, the Russian Commissioner, has expressed to the London correspondent of *Le Matin* with respect to the new Afghan understanding is worth quoting. He said:—

The signed agreement leaves the Pass of Zulkifir in the possession of the Afghans. But this pass has two outlets. We remain masters of the second, at the east of Zulkifir and at the north of Akrobat. At no price can we allow the Afghans to enter on our territory at their convenience, which would prevent

us from guarding the second outlet of the pass while the Afghans retained the opposite side, on which they might raise whatever fortifications they thought fit.

"WE are glad," says the *Indu Prokash*, "to see that means are being taken to rejuvenate the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution. Time was when the idea of giving English education to Native girls was so repugnant to the minds of Natives—even Parsis included—that the promoters of the institution were greeted with persecution by their more orthodox brethren, who looked upon the school as an outlandish institution. Were it not for the dogged perseverance of Mr. Manekji Cursetji, better known as Manekji Judge, and his colleagues, the institution would have long since been victimised to a superstitious prejudice. The success of the institution is in a measure due also to its present energetic secretary, Mr. J. C. Cama.

SOME further details have transpired regarding the proposed additions to the Native Army in India. Four new regiments of infantry, in addition to the five new Goorkha regiments, will be added to the Bengal Army. They will be recruited mainly from the Sikhs and the other warlike races of Upper India, and possibly one of them will be constituted as a pioneer regiment, composed of Muzbi Sikhs. This will enable the triple battalion scheme to be applied to the pioneers. It is also stated that, by way of further improving the condition of the Native soldiers, good-service pay and increments will be granted after periods of three, six, and nine years, instead of three, nine, and fifteen, as hitherto.

"THE sales of Government Bills upon India this week call," remarks the *Statist*, "for special comment. It will be remembered that at the previous official allotment, on Wednesday week, the lowest price recorded for Government Bills was touched—namely, 1s. 6d. per rupee. A day or two afterwards, that is to say, on Saturday last, special applications were made at a higher price, and several other special sales have been made during the week at advancing rates; so that while the India Council were able to dispose of the whole of the 15 lacs offered on Wednesday for tender, special allotments have also been made to the extent of over 20 lacs, making the total remittances granted upwards of 35 lacs. Owing to this improved demand, the Council have been able to advance rates materially. For the official allotment on Wednesday the highest tender sent in was at 1s. 6½d. per rupee, and at this price the whole of the 15 lacs offered were placed, applicants not receiving quite all they required."

WE are glad to read the subjoined in the *Army and Navy Gazette*. It is a move in the right direction:—

General Sir Donald Stewart, Commander-in-Chief in India, has issued a General Order, in which he urges upon general officers commanding districts, divisions, or brigades, the necessity of giving as much encouragement as possible to the Indian volunteers by brigading them with regular troops, &c.

FOLKS who are given to fishing had better give one part of Travancore a wide berth. The *Englishman* informs us that—

A wild tribe living in a small district called Anjennand, near the River Pandi, in the territory of the Maharajah of Travancore, have a most unpleasant superstition. They believe that if nine human heads are cut off and buried in the reservoir from which their cultivation is irrigated, their goddess, Meenachee, will be propitiated, and all will go well. This year rain was needed, and the tribesmen saw their opportunity of propitiating the goddess. Three strangers of a different caste came into their neighbourhood fishing, and encamped on the banks of the stream. Three of the men thereupon armed themselves with sharp heavy choppers, and went to the spot where the strangers were. The oldest of the men at once went up to an old woman, and cut off her head with one blow. On seeing this, the other two strangers, her husband and a young girl, ran away, but were soon overtaken and beheaded. The murderers took home the heads, and after offering them at the shrine of their Meenachee, threw them into the reservoir. The recurrence of these barbarous superstitions serves to remind us of the very partial advance which India has as yet made on the path of civilisation.

COLONEL PRJEVALSKY has sent the following message, dated July 1, from his camp in Chinese Turkestan:—

It is impossible to penetrate into Tibet by the Keria mountains, the passes through them being impracticable for our beasts of burden, and the Chinese having obstructed the paths with rocks and having also destroyed the bridges. The Native population has given us everywhere a good reception, and, despite the interference of the Chinese, their sympathies with the Russians are openly pronounced. We shall pass the present month among the snow-covered mountains between the rivers of Keria and Khoten. About the middle of August we shall go to Khoten, and then by the course of the river of the same name to Aksu. All is well.

We see it stated that a number of influential native gentlemen have issued a circular appealing to the public spirit and patriotism of their countrymen to subscribe a fund towards the payment of a portion of Sir John Budd Phear's expenses in standing as a Liberal candidate for the constituency of Honiton, as he is anxious to enter Parliament for the good of this country.

Chit Chat.

THE natives of India labour under an impression that soda-water, which in the East is largely consumed by Englishmen, invigorates them with its "fizzing" propensities. Perhaps so, but as it is generally taken in the shape of "brandi-pani," may not the "spirit" have some effect?

To have had in his lifetime ten wives and fifty children, and never to have enjoyed an income of more than £4 a month, has been the fate of an old Mahratta doctor at Bombay. They were not "dressy" better halves, or public school children.

WHAT will not Faith do? Here is an example: A student at the Sattara High School recently entered upon a tolerably extensive course of charity; the reason is quaint. He thought that, if he helped the poor, God would help him to pass the ensuing matriculation examination, for which he was studying hard! The result is not given.

A SMALL child was told one day "to sit up and behave like a Christian." The answer was crushing: "Me a Christian! Ayah and Pedro is a Christian—I'm a English." Alike from a grammatical and religious point of view the statement was original.

A HUNDRED wickets in a season for an average of for five-and-a-half runs a-piece. Not bad bowling, and Mr. Newnham is to be congratulated.

WHAT is fame? It is "believed" at Bombay that Beethoven wrote a Sonata for horn and piano.

MR. JUSTICE KERNAN states that the Indian Penal Code enjoins that when theft is constantly repeated the judge has no option but to pass a sentence of transportation for life! So when a prisoner came before him, having purloined four shillings, penal servitude for the rest of his days was the overwhelming edict of the man of law. Surely there must be some mistake.

THERE is a well-known story, chronicled among Irish bulls, which tells how a son of Erin, returning from market, announced "My pig did not sell for so much as I expected; I never thought it would."

MR. HISS, says the *Japan Weekly Mail*, a new and successful manufacturer of aerated waters in Tokyo, Japan, has requested the press to assist his enterprise by giving publicity to his prospectus. This is it:—

Tokio, Skitshichome Ichibanchy.

Sir!

Man half it say to me that many my chapman and female customer are desiring my Soda Water Machine right to comprehend—for it—I allow me the honour to making Avis to Tokio Resident! that i, the undersing, the machine at 5 o'clock on Saturday 6th instant, will detailing explicitly in the English-language and prey that the presence all person interestit.

Free drinks to chapman and female costumer!!

AVIS IMPORTANT!

For sell from me makit!

Best Rie bread.....	8 cents for £
Lof	6 " £
Bisquit (not yet makit!).....	20 " £
Sakeh champagne.....	15 " doz.

Any person will be presecute for sell bread from Tsukiji Bakery, me exceptit!

C. I. HISS.

It is a general article of belief that, from a commercial point, Government enterprise is always a failure; but India is a land of surprises. The Burrakur Ironworks, when worked by private capitalists, failed altogether, but when transferred to the paternal care of the "authorities," lo! the scene was changed, and the concern at once commenced to make a steady and constantly-increasing profit—and why? The secret was simple. The wizard's enchantment consisted of the simple expedient of reducing expenditure.

BOMBAY has recently found, after a variety of costly experiments, and, perhaps, little less costly failures, that the Natives in that Presidency understand better than their leaders how to raise water for irrigation purposes. Of course they do.

SEVEN cases of "macaroni" shipped from Calcutta to Burma were found to contain cartridges!

SIMLA is gay. The *menu* for one week comprised a musical party at the Viceregal Lodge, a childrens' fancy dress ball, a dance, and a subscription ball, while society has gone crazy about the forthcoming fancy dress ball, which is announced for the 1st of October. If to all these festivities be added the daily routine of dinner, and other social amusements, the Hill Station cannot be said to be dull. Yet people are grumbling, some because they cannot get there, others because, being there, they cannot get away.

THE first practical step towards carrying out Lady Dufferin's scheme for supplying female medical aid to the women of India is about to be taken at Simla, in the shape of the erection of a small cottage for the accommodation of an English lady M.D. and her assistants. But surely Simla is not much peopled by Native "purdā" women, *i.e.*, women who never emerge from the seclusion to which some classes of Natives doom the ladies of their establishment.

ADVERTISING is, it is well known, an art to be studied and cultivated ere success is attained, but "dunning," as practised in England, is, as a rule, a much more prosaic and matter-of-fact proceeding. However, even in this direction there is scope for genius. It was no common mind which indited the following polite request for some of a young officer's superfluous cash:—"Dear Sir,—Amongst the overdue accounts which I find in the ledger of Messrs. — Bros. of this town, I find the enclosed for 5s. 6d., which, I presume, was forgotten by you when you left this part of the country. It is said that 'distance lends enchantment to the view,' but it has not yet become a proverb that distance cancels all debts, and we feel sure that this small item only has to be placed before you and you will at once cause it to be paid. We hope your sojourn in the East will be to your advantage, as well as for the Natives, and that when you return it will be to reside again in or near this town, where we may have the pleasure of enlightening your darkness with some more colza oil."

THE approaching marriage of his Highness the Gaekwar is freely discussed at his capital. Funny, for even the name of the lucky princess who is to share the glories of the palace at Baroda has not transpired, and there is even doubt whether the illustrious bridegroom has made up his own mind on the subject. Yet the marriage is "approaching." Perhaps the poor man will be married by anticipation, and a wife found for him by Mrs. Grundy.

THE Eurasian half-caste community in India is very disturbed, not knowing whether to agitate for recognition as Natives or Europeans. Who shall decide?

AN ingenious correspondent in Liverpool tried the method of writing a letter on the back of a halfpenny stamp, which he sent to London; but the scheme failed, as it was ruled by the authorities that the missive should be treated as a letter, and as such being insufficiently prepaid—a penalty of one penny was exacted.

H.E. LORD DUFFERIN is, it is said, " $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 and 1 bisque." What on earth is that? Verily tennis phraseology cannot be said to be "a language understood of the people."

IN India there are two ways of punishing a man. If he is of low rank, poor, and comparatively harmless, he is dismissed or reduced in pay; but if of high station and influential connections, why—then he is promoted.

IN Mysore a man, in a fit of jealousy, bit off his wife's nose and swallowed it. Nature resented the cruel deed, for during the night the husband fell ill of cholera and died. So the poor woman had some consolation.

THE *Statesman* has a new theory. Not disguising that Bismarck has a predilection for the new Cabinet, it explains that this is due to the circumstance that he "anticipates less difficulty in manipulating them." Ye shades of England's greatness! What a funny paper is the *Statesman*.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

TURENNE.*

Like the previous issue of the series of which this little biography forms a part, there is much in the volume to instruct the non-professional, as well as the professional reader. Captain Hozier, in narrating his hero's life, necessarily refers to all the more important events of the all-important reign of Louis XIV. of France. With French history, or with strategy, we do not propose to deal: we would rather touch lightly on such matters, connected with neither, as a careful perusal of the work naturally suggests.

A rather fierce onslaught has been made by Mr. C. B. Cripps in the *Army and Navy Magazine* for August last on Captain Hozier, among other charges that of misspelling German names of towns being dwelt on. Those who remember how Thomas Carlyle, from the height of his supposed infallibility in matters Teutonic, fell, in his usual coarse and dictatorial manner, foul of some one who, when writing an epitaph on an officer killed at Blenheim, used the word *Hochkirchen* (instead of—as Thomas Carlyle maintained that it should be spelt—*Hohenkirchen*), and how effectually the conceited would-be autocrat was put down by the authoritative utterances of Germans, will not be very hard on Captain Hozier. Nor will anyone be so who thoroughly knows German rural life, and the varieties of the names of the same villages, which occur at every turn. We are not by any means so sure even about Tütingen, which Captain Hozier writes "Düttlingen," and the spelling of which with the initial D seems to be the head and front of his offending. The tendency of all Germans has, for the last decade or two, been to eliminate D wherever possible (Todt, dead, being now written Tot, and so on). The T and D are, in many districts, convertible (witness *Diedenhofen* and *Thionville* for the same town). In Alsace and Lorraine, for instance, the difference between the two letters, as the writer can aver, is of the slightest. It is highly probable that many a German map has Düttingen, and it is by no means unlikely that this was the spelling adopted by Turenne himself. We mention this, not only because we do not like to see a good biography condemned on a side issue, but because of the intrinsic importance of this matter of spelling names of places. There are, perhaps, few things on which it is less safe to dogmatize. Nevertheless, one system of spelling, either the French, or the German, should unquestionably be adhered to. And, considering the well-known fact, that, at the commencement of the last Franco-German war, the French had no trustworthy maps of their own frontier country, and bought at Berlin as many of the (then Prussian) General Staff maps as they could surreptitiously obtain, there need be little hesitation which of the two should be preferred. But to find *Zweibrücken* (the two bridges) turned into *Deuxpunts*, *Zabern* (*Tabernae*) into *Saverne*, and *Diedenhofen* into *Thionville*, is undoubtedly puzzling to anyone not acquainted with both French and German. Ambiguities of this kind, no doubt, detract from the value of the present volume, and we can feel assured that they will be corrected in a second edition. Especially must we protest against "*Baccarach*." It is, in all probability, *Bacchi ara*, *Bacchus'* altar. And, from long residence in the place, we can aver that the guttural *ch* in *Bacharach* is never omitted in German speech.

But we do not think that, on the mere ground of dubious orthography, those passages of this work which possess sterling merit should be passed over dryshod. The narrative of Turenne's boyhood and youth (the well-known story of his challenging an officer who failed to appreciate his ideal hero, Alexander the Great, so well told in French biographies, is here compressed into three lines) is, like the account of the gradual development of genius in whatever form, replete with interest.

"No one is fit to command others who cannot command himself," says an old and well-approved proverb. And a boy who, at ten years of age, can, merely to show his physical ability to bear the hardships of war, pass a winter's night on a gun carriage on the ramparts of a fortress (of Sedan, too, of all places, where mist and frost make most winter's nights, even in such hostelry as the place affords, the reverse of agreeable), must be admitted to have proved to demonstration his control over himself. That he showed himself in the very highest degree fit to control others will not be disputed. Not only did he, in spite of an apparently cold disposition, probably due to an exaggeratedly strict Puritan education, win the confidence of his soldiers, but he inspired them with an enthusiasm to which Celtic troops, worthily led, are ever prone, an enthusiasm which, under a yet greater commander, emulated, among the snows and avalanches of the Alps, that of Hannibal's Carthaginians, and which carried everything before it, in the face of vastly superior numbers, at the strongly fortified position of Lodi.

It is no part of our purpose to follow Captain Hozier into military details, but rather to call the attention of the reader to the striking character of the great strategist from whom the book takes its name, and to whom, from the time when Turenne took its discipline in hand (p. 56) until the commencement of Napoleon's campaigns, the successes of the French army were in a great measure due.

The essence of genius is said to be an unbounded capacity for mastering details, and this was assuredly possessed by Turenne. "His eye it was which inspected the men, their equipment, their arms, watched them manœuvre and defile with the attentive and severe glance of a great captain accustomed to the thousand details of military life" (p. 145). In constant communication with Paris, "his correspondence everywhere shows a tenderness of feeling for the soldiery, which accounts for the manner in which he was loved by his men. Many generals," adds Captain Hozier, "have won the confidence of their troops, many generals have won the love of their soldiers, but few have combined respect and love in the ranks" (p. 135). The same sympathetic feeling can be traced in his having (p. 129) when in command, as an auxiliary force, of 6,000 of Cromwell's Ironsides in the campaign which gave us Dunkirk (afterwards so shamefully sold by Charles II. for five million livres, or francs)—Captain Hozier's text leaves it to be supposed that it was pounds), he cut up his own plate to "distribute the morsels (p. 128) among the English troops, who from bad weather and want of money were suffering severely." In the course of the same war, desertion became common, "and even Turenne himself had to excuse it on account of the extreme necessity of the men." The English troops seem to have done wonders (p. 129), as is narrated in a passage bearing a close resemblance to one in Macaulay's History, and are everywhere spoken of in favourable terms.

The narratives of the campaigns on the Lower Rhine can easily be followed by anyone who knows the country, but for others a small map at p. 120 will be serviceable. These campaigns, carried on by Turenne with few troops, and but scant supplies, are perhaps the illustration of his life, which he lost by an Austrian cannon-ball in 1675.

The two great blots on Turenne's character are his having fought in the Spanish ranks against his countrymen, on grounds which appear to us wholly insufficient, and his devastation of the Palatinate. This latter Captain Hozier wishes to excuse on the plea of military necessity: the blame, he says, lies, not on the general, whose *métier* it is to make war sharp that it may be short, but on the ministry who begin the war. We demur to this plea, which would excuse every kind of horror, not excepting Tilly's sack of Magdeburg. It proves too much.

These are but spots on the sun of a great, and, on the whole, good and noble character, which is well summed up by Captain Hozier. We have read his book with pleasure, and think it well merits its place among these military biographies.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA.*

We really do not think that Australia requires Mr. Finch-Hatton's imperative mood as an incentive to advance, furnishing us, as it does, with a considerable proportion of our provisions of all kinds, and holding out to us the hope that our brethren, who inhabit it, will go far towards supplying the needs, in almost every respect, of the "old country."

It is remarkable, that two of the greatest writers of our day should have placed the turning point of the life of their heroes in what may be called Bushland. Kingsley, in "*Two Years Ago*," and, more especially, the late Lord Lytton in his "*Caxtons*," have well depicted the life of an educated Englishman among "the roughest of the rough."

So many University graduates are serving as waiters, grooms, or what not, in Australia and New Zealand, that Mr. Finch-Hatton is to be congratulated in having at once obtained a position of independence, and in having, as his title page says, indulged, to some extent, in "amusement," during his stay in Australia.

Passing over the incidents of his voyage, which, however, as narrated by him, show that he is a close (we cannot say a wholly unprejudiced) observer of people, and a warm admirer of Nature, we find Mr. Hatton landed, as his first *piéd à terre* in Australia, at Somerset, where pearls are procured, which rival in size those of the Persian Gulf, and nearly equal them in price, one having recently been sold in London for £1,500. Yet this settlement is regarded as a place which "will never develop into anything, as there is no back country to it." And, in Australia, this is a conclusive condemnation of any locality. The whole success of any settlement depends on its having "back country to it." Back country means the possession of wealth, in cattle or sheep, beyond the dreams of avarice; and, when we read the statement at p. 129, we candidly admit that it surpasses any dreams of avarice which ever visited our slumbers. A "station"—what we should, in South America, call a "rancho"—was bought for £200,000, and realised, in two years, £113,000 clear profit, "besides which the station has risen greatly in value."

An ugly fact crops up anent the employment of what is called "black labour" (pp. 160-6). The labourers, chiefly imported from the South Sea Islands, are called Kanakas, a word, it would seem, meaning "men." These people are imported chiefly into Queensland, where sugar is largely grown; and the prohibition of this importation would, our author says, inevitably lead to the

* "Turenne." By H. M. Hozier. (Chapman and Hall. 1885.)

* "Advance Australia: an Account of Eight Years' Work, Wander ing, and Amusement in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria." By the Hon. Harold Finch-Hatton. W. H. Allen and Co. 1885.

separation of that province from the south. Nevertheless, it would be popular with the working-men of Queensland. In these circumstances, the planters turned their attention to that inexhaustible hive of working bees, India. But, if we correctly understand the somewhat confused statement at p. 169, the opposition to any but white labour was too strong to be overcome.

The natives of the country afford many a target for our author's shafts: we would particularly recommend anyone who wants a hearty laugh to read p. 141. It is hardly creditable to our missionaries that the natives should think it a positively preposterous idea that any "nigger" could possibly go to Heaven, or, as one of them expressed it, to "that one who got a store up there;" the possession of "a store" indicating the height of felicity. They have, however, some idea, however vague, that they ought to be "good boys." For "an old nigger once observed, in answer to some inquiry as to his views of a future state, that, 'supposin' he was a bad nigger altogether, debbil-debbil come and take him off.'" Hottentots, as is well known, think that M. le Diable must be white, they being black, just as it has, with us, become a tradition that he must be black, because we are (more or less) white. Now here the Australian shows his sense. He does not think Nicholas white, because he himself is black. On the contrary, his most fervent aspirations are to be white himself. "Directly me bung (die) me jump up white feller," which, says Mr. Hatton, "is the height of their ambition."

Curious occurrences ought to have no place in the world if they be not forthcoming in a comparatively unfettered state of society such as that which exists in diggings and on plantations. But a more out-of-the-way thing than a man being killed by a pound of candles being dropped (even from a height of sixty feet) on his head we don't remember. The drunken magistrate who (p. 229) had nothing to say as to a prisoner charged with stealing goods, value 1s. 4d., but "Take 'im 'way and 'ang 'im," and who, on being assured that his orders had been carried out (which, of course, was not the case) only remarked, "All right, i'shmishcase," is, we devoutly hope, not a fair specimen of his class, even in the backwoods of Australia.

Mr. Finch-Hatton speaks in very favourable terms of the climate of Queensland (with which province he seems to have been most intimately acquainted), and quite resents the imputation that it is "trying." "The only possible way," says he (p. 304), "in which it can be justly so described, is in the sense of being a climate in which people are constantly trying to kill themselves without succeeding. Probably there is no other country in the world in which men habitually take such frightful liberties with their constitutions with impunity."

Mr. Finch-Hatton, in the last chapter of his book, makes some thoughtful remarks on the now somewhat well-worn subject of Imperial Federation. "If," says he, "the Empire is to hold together, the Colonies must be prepared to contribute their due share towards its defence. That they are perfectly willing to do so, there can be little doubt, provided that their true position as integral portions of the Empire be recognised." Observing that England lost America by making "the fatal mistake of treating her as an outlying estate," he proceeds: "The slightest attempt on the part of England to repeat the same tactics with regard to Australia at the present time, or to treat with her otherwise than as an equal in the matter of Federation, would inevitably be followed by separation. . . . The future of England herself, deprived of her Colonies, is too gloomy a picture to dwell upon."

We have perused Mr. Finch-Hatton's book with pleasure. There is a freshness about it which makes it agreeable reading, and favourably distinguishes it from many similar works. But Mr. Hatton must beware of putting into type the argot which may be passable enough in the Bush. A "mob" of cattle, and bullocks which "would have gone up two pair of stairs and down again without getting mixed up," are but two specimens of this *lingua franca* with which, for the sake of the purity of our mother English, we hope not again to meet.

INDIA: ITS CONDITION, RELIGION, AND MISSIONS.*

It would be difficult to over-estimate the debt of gratitude which the world owes to Missionaries at large, in so far as in many, perhaps in most, countries they, and they alone, studied the languages of the people amongst whom they laboured. As linguists, they stand far ahead of their contemporaries, alike in the days of civilisation as in the earlier ages, when mental darkness moved upon the face of the earth, and the dew of learning fell not to refresh a world desolated with the blight of ignorance and superstition. None the less, from a practical point of view, these men of piety are scarcely trustworthy guides in other branches of research. Living in a groove, and regarding everything from a religious aspect, they, for the most part, imbibe habits of intolerance which, as a rule, is but too palpable in all they write. A missionary is seldom a man of large-heartedness or breadth of intelligence. To this somewhat sweeping assertion exception must be made in so far as concerns the author of the work before us, the Rev. Mr. Bradbury, who betrays in every line a discernment and spirit of judicial impartiality which impart to his views

a weight attaching to the writings of comparatively few of his *confrères*. What does he tell us? The first portion of the work is devoted to a description, in the author's words, of India, but it should rather have been said of that part of the Peninsula inhabited by the Hindus, for it was amongst them that he laboured; in fact, it would have been more accurate and scarcely less preferable had the title chosen been "Bengal: its Condition, Religion, and Missions." Mr. Bradley traces the origin of the Hindus (as far as there is any trustworthy information on the subject), and descants on their chronology with its astounding aggregation of years, so numerous as to pass the limits of comprehension. He tells us of their dress, their religion, their morals, their habits, their institutions, their virtues, and their vices, and the chapters which he devotes to these subjects bear the mark of careful and painstaking investigation, and will amply repay perusal, but we pass on to the portion of the brochure which is the *raison d'être* of its appearance. Missions—what have our Missionaries done in the East? What success has met their efforts? First, as to education of the youth of the land. The various societies spend on their colleges and schools in India about £70,000 a-year, working "hand and glove" with the Government, who also disburse large sums in the furtherance of the same cause. For this not inconsiderable expenditure, according to the returns of 1881, 131,244 youths received instruction more or less advanced, according to individual requirements and personal aptitude. Of these, doubtless, as Mr. Bradley confesses, many attended not because they had a regard for the religious instruction which they received, but rather because the education was cheap, and the instruction imparted calculated to lead to advancement in life and worldly success. None the less it is scarcely possible, he adds, "to form too high an opinion of the influence the schools are exerting on the work of evangelisation."

But to turn to the more peculiarly religious aspect of the question—preaching—of what practical benefit has it been? As far as figures go the statement is clear. In 1851 there were 102,951 Native Christians, in 1861, 213,370; in 1871, 318,363; and in 1881, 528,590. But what evidence do those who have entered the Church afford of true piety? Let Mr. Bradley testify. "In truthfulness, rectitude, purity and compassion to suffering humanity they rise much above those around them." They contribute according to their means "to the funds of the missions and works of charity;" spite of the pressure put upon them to return to the religion of their ancestors apostates are few and "heroic souls" many. Admitting that compared with Englishmen they are "timid, afraid of difficulties, distrustful of themselves, and disposed to rely on others," none the less they pursue their course faithfully and diligently. In 1812 the Government of India, Mr. Bradley points out, expelled missionaries from the country, apprehending that their preaching would lead to breaches of the peace, anarchy and war. After a lapse of six decades they acknowledged the great obligation under which they were laid by the benevolent exertions made by this very same class of men, "whose blameless example and self-denying labours are infusing new vigour into the stereotyped life of the great population placed under English rule, and preparing them to be in every way better men and better citizens of the great Empire in which they dwell." Higher praise could scarce be given. Mission work in India may in these circumstances well be proud of its results, and the cause may in turn deem itself fortunate in finding an exponent of their aims, their successes, and their failures, conscientious, so thoughtful, and withal so modest as the author of "India: its Condition, Religion and Missions"—a work which should grace the table of everyone who has at heart the welfare of the great dependency which glories in the Empress of India as its Queen.

A LARGE MAP OF INDIA, handsomely printed in colours, and showing the present position of Russia on the borders of Afghanistan, will be issued with Part I. of "Cassell's Illustrated History of India," to be published at the end of the present month.

WE have received No. 8 of Messrs. Letts and Co.'s new Popular Atlas, the maps in which are distinguished, as usual, by great clearness and accuracy. That relating to the Eastern Provinces of Asiatic Russia, and of China, refers to a country, which, considering the present strained state of relations between the two countries, will probably be, ere long, the scene of stirring political events.

A STRANGE story comes from Bombay:—When upwards of 500 miles from shore a large ship, which hailed from Bombay, foundered. Seven of the Native passengers managed to climb into an empty tank, and, without food, water, oars, or sails, floated on the ocean. Day after day passed, and not a sign of land appeared. At length death began to make havoc amongst the little band, till, on the eighteenth day, when the shores of Cutch appeared in sight, but one solitary survivor managed to crawl to land, where, wrapping himself up in a flag which he found flying, he crawled to a human habitation. But could a human being live for such a lengthened period under a blazing Indian sun, without food, water, or the least protection?

* "India: its Condition, Religion, and Missions." By the Rev. James Bradbury. London: John Snow and Co.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1885.

ENGLISH HOMES FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

WE have never, as a nation, been remarkable for the nature of the official hospitality, using the word in its strictest sense, which we extend to distinguished guests. Even crowned heads, unless directly invited by the Sovereign, are usually left very much to their own devices, and have to find their own way to Claridge's, or some other well-known hostelry. Nor was, until recently, anything done to attract the Princes and other notables of our Indian Empire. The son of Tippoo Sultan resided, on his visit here some thirty years back, at a hotel in Vere-street; the Prime Minister, and virtual Ruler, of Nepal was left to shift for himself.

When a more rapid transit gradually diminished the terrors of the Black water, and encouraged the more frequent arrival of Oriental stars of the first magnitude, it was felt that this state of things ought no longer to exist. To leave a Native of the highest distinction to make his own way in England by the help of retired official gentlemen, civil or military, whom he might chance to have known in India, was seen to be not only a breach of hospitality, but just that kind of slight to which the Oriental mind is most especially sensitive. The result was a compromise between the system which had previously existed, and that which appears to us to be the only proper one—namely, to house such visitors as the guests of the nation. An officer was appointed, under the anomalous designation of Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, whose duty it was to be to combine the functions of interpreter and mentor; to be, in fact, guide, philosopher, and friend.

Whatever the intrinsic merits of this plan, it is understood to have worked fairly well.

But, where big fishes lead, smaller fry will follow. The immense superiority of European over Oriental medical science attracted Native students to our hospitals, while the considerable fees obtained by barristers were an irresistible inducement to many, especially on the Bengal side, to qualify in the Inns of Court. The numbers of these Native gentlemen are far greater than is usually supposed by those who have paid no special attention to

the matter, and cannot be estimated by a casual glance at hospital returns, or at lists of law students, were even the latter more generally accessible. It became, therefore, a natural sequence to the institution of the new office irreverently termed "Bear-leader of Swells," that something should be done for the numerous visitors to England for purposes of study, who would otherwise be launched on the troublous sea of London life without aid or counsel. And it is not a little characteristic of our national peculiarities that, in this matter, as in so many others, private enterprise has taken the lead, in a meritorious and beneficent undertaking.

In the last number of the usually interesting *Journal of the National Indian Association*, an article was devoted to this subject, and a scheme laid before the public, respecting which full details were given, and which has assumed a definite shape. A body of gentlemen, of considerable and varied Indian experience, have combined to devise and to carry out, an arrangement for directing and superintending the studies of those of our Native fellow-subjects who may be willing to avail themselves of the advantages offered; and one of their number, who, like so many other benevolent people, do good by stealth, and would blush to find it fame, has sent us, with an explanatory letter, a copy of the Circular issued. Confident that the undertaking deserves the widest publicity, we have no hesitation in laying its objects, and the means by which it is proposed to attain them, before our readers.

"The subject is one," says our correspondent, "which has for a long time engaged the serious attention of Lord Northbrook, Lord Hobhouse, and other eminent men of experience, and is justly regarded by a considerable number of persons conversant with Indian affairs, as a matter of deep importance to the social and political future of the Indian Empire." He adds:—

It is a significant fact that, not only is the number of young Indians visiting this country becoming greater every year—those in England amounting last year to about 160—but they are also coming over at an earlier age than formerly, and an additional strength is given to this movement by the increasing number of scholarships which are being founded in various parts of India, with the object of assisting promising youths to England for the purposes of education, generally of a special character. It had long been felt that no sufficient personal and responsible assistance was afforded to Indian students visiting this country.

A thoroughly competent Superintendent has been selected in the person of an Oxford graduate, who is also a Barrister, in order to carry out the object of affording counsel and friendly supervision to students from the age of fourteen, and to select, in concert with the committee of the Association, "tutors, schools, colleges, and places of abode" for them; it being, most wisely, in our judgment, designed to give "abundant opportunities for enabling each student to obtain an intimate knowledge of the best side of English home life and manners," as well as, "where practicable, some acquaintance with the manufactures of this country, especially such industries as are suitable to India."

We regard the scheme, which appears in its details to have been carefully and thoughtfully worked out, as deserving of the highest commendation, the more so that, while the fees are not unduly high, it is destined to be entirely self-supporting, and has not the smallest taint of even the appearance of being eleemosynary; and we think that the National Indian Association, whose Hon. Secretary, Miss Manning, resides at 35, Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, has deserved well of India in coming forward as a pioneer in so praiseworthy a work.

MADRAS has started a new enterprise in the shape of the manufacture of sardines, or rather of fish resembling them. Truly this is an age of shams!

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPTEMBER 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. A. R. Badcock, C.B., S.C., Bde. Surg. A. H. Hilson.

Madras Estab.—Maj. J. S. F. Mackenzie, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. Foreman.

Madras Estab.—H. Sewell (Cov.), F. St. G. Dene, A. T. Arundel (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. W. Muir, S.C., fifteen days; Lieut.-Col. G. R. Gibbs, S.C., three days; Maj. C. J. Walter, forty-nine days; Col. H. C. P. Rice, one year and 183 days; Lieut. J. R. C. Colvin, sixty-one days; Maj. T. T. Carter, six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Gen. C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E., six months; Col. C. F. Boulton, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. A. D. Phillips (Cov.), three months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. W. Muir, S.C., Lieut. W. C. Pollard, S.C., Capt. A. K. Macpherson, S.C., Lieut. C. A. R. Browne, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. A. Burton, Lieut. W. H. Lowry, Probr. for S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. D. M. Minchin, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. G. Maclean, C. Adams (civil surg.), R. Dinwiddie.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885-6.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	To Leave Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Serapis ...	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar ...	2 Oct.	—	1 Oct.	5 Oct.	7 Oct.	8 Oct.
			11 Oct.	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	19 Oct.
Jumna.....	11 Oct.	Plymo'th	21 Oct.	25 Oct.	27 Oct.	8 Nov.
Serapis ...	22 Nov.	—	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	7 Dec.	17 Dec.
Crocodile...	3 Dec.	—	12 Dec.	16 Dec.	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
Malabar ...	13 Dec.	Q'ntown	24 Dec.	28 Dec.	30 Dec.	11 Jan.
			1886	1886	1886	1886
Jumna.....	30 Dec.	—	8 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	26 Jan.
Serapis ...	1886	—	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Crocodile...	14 Feb.	—	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	1 Mar.	13 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Serapis	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Crocodile	17 Oct.	29 Oct.	31 Oct.	4 Nov.	13 Nov.
Malabar	28 Oct.	9 Nov.	11 Nov.	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Jumna	7 Nov.	19 Nov.	21 Nov.	25 Nov.	4 Dec.
	18 Nov.	30 Nov.	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.
Serapis	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886
Crocodile	26 Dec.	7 Jan.	9 Jan.	13 Jan.	22 Jan.
Malabar	1886	—	—	—	—
Jumna	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	4 Feb.
Serapis	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	16 Feb.
Crocodile	3 Feb.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Jumna	12 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Serapis	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.

THE Ahmednagar "week" comprised a cricket match, a theatrical performance, horse races, a menagerie race, Wilson's Circus, and a ball; but one thing spoilt the equanimity of the male sex, they could not agree who was the "Queen of Beauty." Opinions were also divided as to whose "toilette" passed imagination.

Correspondence.

ALEXANDRIA MARGANA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Can any of your correspondents give us a description of the present condition of Kubermank, which is supposed to occupy the site of Alexander the Great's city?

It lies on the Kizar or Margus river, and in the Russian Staff Map four roads are marked as leading to it.

1. From Merv, *via* Iman.

2. From Meruchuk.

3. From Maimaneh.

4. From Batkak.

The Russians usually take their longitude from Ferro, but in the Russian Staff Map they have taken it from Pulkova, which I presume is near St. Petersburg.

The ruins of Alexander the Great's city are believed to be in longitude 63° 10' east of Greenwich.—Your obedient servant,
September 23rd. T.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BALDWIN—September 5, at Columbian House, Mazagon, the wife of G. J. W. Baldwin, Commander s.s. *Columbian*, of a son (still-born).

RUTHERFORD—September 1, at Sholapur, the wife of D. Rutherford, Executive Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HEARNE—JOHNS—At the Roman Catholic Chapel, Cawnpore, on Saturday, the 29th August, by the Rev. Father Corrigan, Miss Cecilia Catherine Johns, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Johns, to Mr. Frederick William Hearne.

JOSE—JOHNS—At the Memorial Church, Cawnpore, on Saturday, the 29th August, by the Rev. V. Kinsman, Chaplain, Miss Henrietta Eliza Caroline Johns, fifth, and the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Johns, to Mr. Charles Leonard Jose.

OSTREHAN—WEBSTER—At Trinity Church, Murree, on the 26th August, by the Rev. W. M. Lethbridge, B.A., Lieutenant F. G. R. Ostrehan, 9th B.I., to Lucy, daughter of Colonel T. E. Webster, B.S.C.

DEATHS.

RUTTONJEE—September 6, at his residence, Cowasjee Patel-street, Fort, Sorabjee Ruttonjee, Doctor and Clerk, Deputy Surgeon-General's Office.

GOSLIN—August 29, at Kathgodam, suddenly, Charles Wilkinson Goslin, Station Master, R. and K. Railway, son of the late Captain Goslin, Commissariat Officer, aged 42 years.

ISAACS—August 31, at Karachi, Lilly Anna, the wife of David Isaacs, Store Department, R. M. Railway, Ajmere, aged 16 years.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BARKWORTH—Sept. 25, at 61, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of H. A. S. Barkworth, Lieut. 1st West India Regiment, of a son.

CRESWELL—Sept. 18, at Southampton, the wife of Captain W. E. Creswell, R.E., of a daughter.

DICKEN—Sept. 25, at 26, Victoria-place, Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Lieut. C. G. Dicken, Royal Navy, of a son.

PHILPOTTS—Sept. 18, at Woolwich, the wife of Captain A. H. C. Philpotts, R.H.A., of a daughter.

PRICE—Sept. 20, at South Belgravia, the wife of Major R. L. Price, B.S.C., of a son.

THACKERAY—Sept. 23, at Dublin, the wife of Captain M. Thackeray, South Staffordshire Regiment, Adjutant 6th Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—GILES—Sept. 7, at Rugby, Tennessee, U.S.A., Ernest Vernon Alexander, Esq., son of Colonel F. M. Alexander, Retired List, Madras Cavalry, to Ina, eldest daughter of S. H. Giles, Esq., of Riverside, Rugby, Tennessee.

BOSWORTH—WILLIAMS—Sept. 15, at Upper Holloway, Arthur E. Bosworth to Helen, elder daughter of the late Owen Eugene Williams, C.E., of Calcutta.

BROWNE—CALLENDER—Sept. 15, at St. Mary Abbott's, Clement A. R. Browne, R.E., to Jane Cecilia, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Callendar, of Hatherop.

GODDARD—CAPPE—Sept. 19, at Avenue-road, James H. Goddard to Katherine Ann, eldest daughter of W. Cappe, of Brookwood.

NEWTON—SANDEMAN—Sept. 23, at Sunninghill, Lewis Boswell, only son of J. Newton, Esq., F.R.A.S., to Louisa Jean, eldest daughter of the late A. P. Sandeman, Esq. of Calcutta.

PETTEREAU—BOLDEN—Sept. 22, at Derby, Henry Etienne, only son of Etienne Petteureau, Procureur-General of Mauritius, to Frances J. W., eldest daughter of Henry Bolden, C.E., of Derby.

ROBINSON—LAURIE—Sept. 19, at Kensington, Courtney Carew Robinson, of Calcutta, to Gertrude, only daughter of Daniel Crawford Laurie, M.D., of Kensington-gardens.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Sept. 19, at Dunoon, Lieutenant-General Anderson, of Bombay.

TEIGNMOUTH—Sept. 18, at Edinburgh, Lord Teignmouth, aged 90.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 20, Savernake, Calcutta.—21, Lawada (s), Bombay.—22, Belfast, Calcutta; Elliott, Calcutta.—23, City of Canterbury (s), Calcutta; Mandalay (s), Rangoon; Olympia (s), Kurrachee; Balkamah, Calcutta; Ardencutha, Calcutta.—24, Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta; Pelican (s), Calcutta.—25, Vega (s), Calcutta; Asia (s), Kurrachee; Dymonene, Calcutta.—26, Clan Monroe (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 21, Thames (s), London.—22, Pandora (s), Trieste.—23, Clan Gordon (s), Clyde.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 21, Clan Mackenzie (s), Liverpool; Bertram Rigley, Liverpool.—23, Clan Macintosh (s), Liverpool.—24, City of Agra (s), Clyde.—25, Governor (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Sept. 22, Almora (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 21, Kerbela (s), Bombay.—22, Glengarry, Calcutta; Victoria (s), Bombay.—23, Malwa (s), Bombay; Clan Forbes (s), Bombay; Australia (s), Calcutta.—24, Chusan (s), Bombay.—25, Pelican (s), Calcutta.—26, Inchulva (s), Kurrachee.—27, Clan Drummond (s), Calcutta; Merton Hall (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 21, Henzada (s), London.—22, Khiva (s), Hong Kong; Eden Hall (s), Kurrachee.—24, Clan Graham (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 22, Nubia (s), London.

MADRAS.—Sept. 22, Goorkha (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Sept. 30; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Oct. 8; from Brindisi, Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. N. Brown, Mr. J. C. Eckersley, Mrs. E. Miller and child, Miss Dick, Mrs. Gunning-Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Clay and two children, Lieut. C. Roberts, Mrs. V. Tonnochy, Miss Baggally, Mrs. Notter, Miss Taylor, Miss Gray, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Thuillier, Miss Ross, Mrs. W. Jacob, Colonel H. A. Hamond, Miss Huntley, Mrs. Reynolds and child, Mrs. F. W. Collis, Mr. H. Lewis, Mrs. A. Elliott, Mrs. Groves and two children, Mrs. H. B. Warden and child, Mrs. McCausland, Messrs. C. Roberts, C. J. Sykes, J. M. A. Despeisis, H. S. Wildeblood, A. C. Polishele, J. H. M. Smith, L. F. Robertson, J. S. L. Long, H. C. R. John, T. C. Sprott, J. C. Stawell, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. C. Carter and child, Mr. T. Wood, Mr. M. O. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Oldham, Mrs. Abbott, Miss E. B. Godfrey, Lady Petheram, Mr. Vining and two daughters, Messrs. C. H. and P. Combe, Sister Claudia and party, Mr. Warren, Mr. Hildreth, Mr. E. Muspratt, Mr. Ball, Miss Gale, Dr. Griffiths, Mr. J. A. Martin, Mr. Stoddart, Mr. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mr. T. Hodgert, Mr. T. Austin, Sister Gertrude, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Davies, Mr. Hornvold, Miss Wrench, Miss E. Roberts, Mr. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Celand, Mr. and Mrs. P. Grey and two children. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, Dr. Duffin, Mrs. Martin and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hare, two Misses Hare. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Craik, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. J. G. Mengent, Mr. H. M. Plowden, Dr. and Mrs. Kermot, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. R. F. Young, Mr. C. Adeane, Hon. H. G. H. Jolliffe, Miss Rooke, Messrs. W. L. Thomas, J. P. Thomas, C. F. Elliott, Mr. F. H. Price, Mr. McWilliam, Mr. G. Herbst, Mr. Chaum, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. L. R. Roberts, Mr. Williams, Mr. J. R. Wells, Mr. H. W. Gibson, Mr. E. Short, Rev. J. Sharp, Mrs. Colgrave, Mr. C. J. Sharpe, Mr. C. C. Dutt, Mr. E. Dyer, Mr. T. Howell.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Misses Hoare, Rev. J. W. O. Hollward, Mr. H. P. Todd, Mrs. Rodocanachi and four children, Lady Biddulph, Miss Biddulph, Jude de Binkhorst, Mrs. de Binkhorst, Capt. Sinclair. *From Brindisi*: Colonel Kelly.

For Calcutta: Miss G. Muir.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Clermont, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mieville, Mr. and Mrs. Barrass, Mr. and Miss Pitcher, Mr. A. Mortimer, Mrs. C. Young and two daughters.

For Malta: Miss Besant, Mrs. Edwards and child, Colonel and Mrs. Playfair, Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Hyslop and two children, Mrs. Percy, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Percy, Mr. D. W. Jackson, Mrs. Hoskin, Mrs. Fleetwood and two children.

For Port Said: Colonel Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Feltham.

For Aden: Major and Mrs. Hunter.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, Oct. 7; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Oct. 15; from Brindisi, Oct. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Kilby, Colonel Trevor, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. H. S. Kneller, Capt. and Mrs. A. Russell, Major G. Strachan, Mr. S. J. Kilby, Mr. Ashdown, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Briand, Mr. W. G. Allen, Mr. H. Watson. *From Venice*: Mr. E. A. Stoney, Mr. W. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Vowell and child, Mr. A. Hendenreich, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. E. A. Storey. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Beachcroft, Colonel and Mrs. Ward, Mr. C. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell, Mr. J. H. Ashworth, Mr. W. K. Douglas, Mr. Sehmer, Mr. Finckh, Colonel Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Karpeles, Mr. R. G. Mallett, Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Mr. R. D. Keith, Mr. H. Mosley, Mr. R. G. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ashurst, Mr. K. Enler, Mrs. Matthews, Mr. Sehmer, jun., Mr. A. J. Newbery, Mr. S. Kneller, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. Hart, Mr. Schmidt, Capt. G. Hawkes, Mr. Ivens, Major Clerk, Mr. Cox, Mr. Cowley, Mr. L. Crawford, Mr. F. H. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Higham, Colonel J. H. Jenkins, Mrs. Hartwell, Mr. Cullochin, Mrs. Newberry, Colonel Collen, Mrs. F. W. Porter, Mr. C. J. Laidman. *From Suez*: Mr. A. T. Howell.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Miller, Miss Miller, Mrs. Martyr, Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Dale, Mr. Perman, Mr. and Mrs. Place, Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy, Mrs. and Miss Beames, Mr. Mowat, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Parish, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Goodricke and child, Mr. J. Forbes, Rev. W. Kitchen, Mr. G. C. Balfour, Mr. Forbes, jun., Mr. McKewan, Mr. Buxton, Mr. W. J. B. Mackenzie, Miss Darden, Mr. J. H. Herbert, Mr. J. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Osmond, Mr. H. Brown. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Wiggin. *From Suez*: Misses Hare.

For Colombo: Mr. C. J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Hutton, Mr. C. E. G. Hatherell. *From Brindisi*: Sir A. Gordon, Mr. Brown. *From Venice*: Mr. Kynsey.

From Madras: Misses Kernan, Mrs. Cooke and three children, Mrs. Bradshaw. *From Venice*: Mr. C. H. B. Burlton, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Chapman and child.

For Aden: Mrs. Comyn, Capt. A. B. Muir.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Barringer.

For Malta: Mrs. Wilkie, Miss Dealtre, Mrs. Wilson and child, Capt. E. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Duke.

For Suez: Miss Fairbairn.

For Port Said: Mr. H. A. Hills.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to leave Liverpool, Oct. 10.

For Colombo: Miss Ethel Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Taff, Mr. Godden, Rev. S. Sales, Rev. and Mrs. P. J. Jones.

For Madras: Miss Ainsley, Miss Godham, Miss Anstey, Miss Bird, Mrs. Lynn, Mrs. Alexander, two Misses Alexander, Miss Taylor, Miss Bearne, Rev. T. Walker, Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, Mr. G. Proctor Carless, Rev. and Mrs. Fennimore, Miss Bassoe.

For Calcutta: Miss Collison, Miss Harding, Miss Valpy, Mr. and Mrs. Manisty, Miss Wright, Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Miller, Rev. T. F. Rabathan, Rev. C. H. Bradburn, Mr. A. H. Harrington, Rev. A. E. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Brasher and infant.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to leave Liverpool, Oct. 24.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. Esdaille, four children and servants, Mr. Holt, Mr. Gilbert Watson, Miss Trill, Miss Gubbins and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Vollar, Mrs. Holt, child and nurse, Mr. H. R. Pike.

For Madras: Mrs. K. Nicholson and child, Mr. H. Evans, Mrs. Straith and child, Mrs. Duncan and child, Mr. Teare.

For Calcutta: Miss E. Devonshire, Miss Edith Thomas, Rev. and Mrs. F. Wybergh and child, Mr. Edward Dangerfield, Mr. S. Powell, Mrs. Wallace, two children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.

Per s.s. *China*, sailing from Genoa, Oct. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. F. C. Channing, Mr. and Mrs. Landow, Mr. W. H. Collett, Mrs. C. Baumann, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. George and party, Miss Clay, Miss Reuther, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cottrell Tupp, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Heimpel, Mr. and Mrs. Deas, Mr. Bruce, Dr. and Mrs. Condow, Miss Condow, Miss Ross.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, Sept. 7.

From London: Mr. W. H. Baxter, Dr. Geo. Henderson, Mr. Morgan, Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Mr. W. Rowe, Mr. W. A. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Hillier, Mr. Lochee.

From Brindisi: Mr. H. V. M. Phillips, Major Wood, Mr. W. Parker, Mr. E. Traill, Mr. T. J. P. Jeffrey, Capt. Goodson Ayde, Mr. Ellison.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, left Malta for London, Sept. 15.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Millar, Mr. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Pinnie and two children, Mr. Clyma, Mr. Preston, Mrs. Stewart.

From Madras: Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Dyer and five children, Miss Dyer, Mr. Coleman, Mrs. Coleman, Mr. N. Jaya Rao, Mr. D. F. Aaron, Rev. G. A. Newport.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Parramatta*, Capt. Anderson, left Bombay, Sept. 8.

For London: Mrs. Showell, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Pugh, Rev. W. Jones, Miss Jones, Mr. Jehangirjee Framjee, Major A. L. Mony, Mr. A. B. McGlashan, Mr. Bruce Murray, Miss Hawkins, Mr. F. Boyce, Mr. A. Goodson, Mr. E. J. Hardman, Miss Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Jolley, Mr. J. M. Timline, Miss Davidson, Mr. E. V. Mackay, Capt. H. A. Vincent, Mr. W. H. Poole, Mr. C. S. Nazir, Lieut. G. Wolff, Mr. Lackie, Lieut. G. Carruthers, Mr. Hilton, Mr. Le Feuvre, Colonel Donnelly, Miss Donnelly, Rev. and Mrs. Hackett, three children and nurse, Colonel W. A. Smyth, Lieut. F. W. Hill, Major Whitehead.

For Brindisi: Mr. G. Hodgkinson, Capt. Gartside Tipping, Mr. F. Bagshawe, Major J. W. Joseph, Lord H. Grosvenor, Lord A. Grosvenor, Major C. H. Scott, Lieut. J. S. E. Western, Mr. J. K. Spence, Mr. C. O. Leefer, Mr. W. N. Littlewood, Capt. F. C. Farmer, Mr. G. E. Jones.

For Venice: Major-General G. C. Chesney, Mr. C. F. Maccartie, Mr. W. Wagner, Mr. Rosenfield, Mr. P. C. Swanseger.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. J. P. Hassale, sailing on Sept. 15.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. E. Gibson, child and ayah, Mrs. Grant, child and nurse, Hon. Justice J. Scott.

For Brindisi: Hon. Justice J. F. Norris and Miss Wilson, Deputy Surgeon-General T. G. Hewlett, Mr. Carr Stephen, Hon. Justice H. Macpherson, Hon. Justice J. P. Grant.

For London: Mr. D. B. Mayers, Colonel J. C. Russell.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 22.)

GREENFIELD, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. L., second in command, Deolie Irregular force, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Deolie, from date of assuming charge from Colonel F. W. Boileau, proceeding on sixty days' privilege leave.

WILSON, Mr. J. W., Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, is posted to the office of the port storekeeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta.

KIDDLE, Mr. T., 1st class assistant apothecary, Madras Subordinate Medical Establishment, is appointed civil surgeon of Basim in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vice Honorary Surgeon J. S. Howard, M.D., retired.

WEIR, Surgeon R. R., Indian Medical Service, is deputed temporarily for duty under the orders of the engineer-in-chief, Sind-Peshin Railway.

ATKINSON, Mr. F. J., having been posted as assistant comptroller general made over charge of the duties of assistant accountant-general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, on Aug. 13.

PALMER—The services of Mr. E. M. Palmer having been lent to the Egyptian Government, and Mr. F. J. Atkinson having been posted as assistant comptroller general, vice Mr. E. M. Palmer, Mr. Palmer made over and Mr. Atkinson received charge of the said appointment on Aug. 15.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

VANRENEN, Lieut. J. A., North Lancashire Regiment, wing officer 9th Bengal Infantry, August 21.

BOWER, Lieut. H., Devonshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 9th Bengal Cavalry, Feb. 2.

HAY, Surgeon-Major G. W. R., Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment, port surgeon, Aden, to officiate as examiner of medical and fund accounts, Bombay, vice Brigade-Surgeon W. E. Cates, on furlough, dated Aug. 12.

The names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List :—

KENNEDY, Colonel T. J., C.B., Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Colonel A. Drury, Madras S.C. (whose name is borne on the list of major-generals of the Indian Army), on July 2.

HEARN, Colonel G., Madras S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Colonel G. W. Fraser, Bengal S.C. (whose name is borne on the list of Major-Generals of the Indian Army), on July 2.

DOWKER, Colonel H. C., Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Colonel G. H. M. Aynesley, Madras Staff Corps (whose name is borne on the list of major-generals of the Indian Army), on July 2.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Army, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

PRINSEP, Major and Brevet-Colonel A. H., Bengal Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., promoted to major-general, dated July 2.

TWEDDELL, Major and Brevet-Colonel F., General List, Infantry, dated August 27.

APFERLEY, Major C. O. W., General List, Infantry, is placed on the Retired List, subject to H.M.'s approval, dated Aug. 21.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in classes of superintending engineers from the dates specified :—

GEOGHEGAN, Mr. H. T., from superintending engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, to be sub pro tem. superintending engineer, 1st class, from July 17.

FIREBRACE, Major F., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to be permanent superintending engineer, 2nd class, from July 17.

HOME, Major F. J., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, to be sub pro tem. superintending engineer, 2nd class, from July 17.

ARMSTRONG, Major J. A., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, to be sub pro tem. superintending engineer, 3rd class, from July 17.

TOMKINS, Major W. P., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, to be temporary superintending engineer, 2nd class, from July 26.

HIGHAM, Mr. T., executive engineer, 1st grade, to be temporary superintending engineer, 3rd class, from July 26.

CURRY, Mr. W. E., deputy examiner of accounts, is transferred from the office of examiner, P.W. Accounts, Bengal, to that of the examiner of P.W. Accounts, Bombay.

BONUS, Colonel J., R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, from Aug. 12, during the absence on privilege leave of Major-General Hancock, R.E.

BIGG-WITHER, Major A. C., executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is temporarily transferred in the interests of the public service to Beluchistan, with the temporary rank of superintending engineer, 3rd class.

WARD—The services of Captain A. E. Ward, S.C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department.

WEIGHTMAN, Mr. W. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is permanently promoted to the 1st grade from May 5.

HANCOCK, Major-General H. F., R.E., chief engineer, 1st class, is reappointed consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, from Sept. 3.

CUMMING, Major W. G., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, special, Rajputana, on return from furlough, resumed the temporary rank of superintending engineer, 2nd class, from Aug. 22.

GATHERER, Mr. A. B., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, reverted to executive engineer, 1st grade, from Aug. 22, and is retransferred in the interests of the public service from Rajputana to Hyderabad.

FRASER, Mr. L. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is temporarily transferred in the interests of the public service from Bengal to Punjab.

BAYLEY, Mr. R. D., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a superintending engineer, from Aug. 8, during the absence of Mr. Higham on privilege leave.

CLARKE, Captain H., R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as a deputy examiner, 1st grade, supernumerary, and is posted to the office of the examiner of accounts, Military Works.

FURLOUGHS.

MAYNE, Lieut. A. B., Leinster Regiment, officiating squadron officer, on probation, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is granted six months' leave to study the native languages, from Aug. 16 to Feb. 15, 1886.

KELLY, Mr. F. W., officiating deputy superintendent of the 4th grade, Survey of India, is granted furlough for six months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

ELLIS, Capt. C. C., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.) for 182 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

WOOLLEY, Capt. T. S. M., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for 91 days.

WILLIAMS, Surg.-Major A. H., M.B. (p.a.), for two months.

DEAKIN, Surg. C. W. S. (m.c.), for three months. **CLERK**, Colonel M. G., Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, September 2.)

BROWN—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. E. Brown of his commission as a lieutenant in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

BAKER—The services of Mr. E. N. Baker, Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the department of Finance and Commerce, from 11th inst.

LYON, Mr. G. K., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Durbhunga, is appointed to act as Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal during the absence, on deputation, of E. N. Baker, from 11th inst.

The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the undermentioned gentlemen of their appointments of Presidency magistrates for the town of Calcutta :—

APCAR, Mr. A. A.
HICKIE, Mr. E.

RUSHTON—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. H. Rushton of his appointment as honorary magistrate for the Sudder Bench at Howrah.

BAKER, Dr. R. A., made over charge of the Burdwan Jail to Surgeon-Major G. C. Boy on Aug. 18.

FURLOUGHS.

HAND, Mr. J. R., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months, from 2nd prox.

WALLER, Mr. R. M., C.S., has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

BABONAU, Mr. J. T., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Julpigoree, is allowed leave for two months and three days.

FASSON, Mr. W. C., assistant superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for three months, from date he availed himself of it.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, August 27.)

LYTLE, Rev. Mr. D. S., of the American Mission, Sialkot, is licensed to solemnise marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of the Punjab.

CLARK, Mr. W. O., officiating deputy commissioner of Lahore, is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Lahore, as a temporary measure, vice Mr. E. W. Parker, proceeded on leave.

OMMANNEY, Colonel E. L., commissioner of the Derajat Revenue and Administrative Division, is appointed to be sessions judge within the limits of the Sessions Division of Derajat, vice Mr. S. S. Thorburn, proceeded on leave.

FAGAN, Lieut. G. C. F., squadron officer 10th Bengal Lancers, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, Military Department, of Aug. 10, is appointed an assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 1st grade, and is posted to the Amritsar District. Lieut. Fagan's name will stand immediately below that of Mr. H. J. G. Reid.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. I., Manchester Regiment, attached to the 1st Punjab Infantry, is, under the orders of the Government of India, transferred to the 2nd Sikh Infantry as officiating wing officer, on probation, vice Lieut. E. B. Harrison, on furlough.

EGERTON, Lieut. R. G., Queen's Own Corps of Guides, is granted leave to Murree and Kashmir under the rules of 1875, from Sept. 1 to Nov. 15.

MINCHIN, Lieut. C. F., Bedfordshire Regiment, attached to the 6th Punjab Infantry, on probation, for the Bombay Staff Corps, is granted leave to Sheikh Budin and Peshawar from Aug. 25 to Oct. 25, to study the native languages.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, August 29.)

BARCLAY, Mr. A., of the Secretariat Establishment, is appointed to officiate as an extra assistant commissioner, and is posted to the Nagpur District.

PROBY, Mr. D. G., assistant district superintendent of police, 1st grade, is appointed to be district superintendent of police, 5th class, sub pro tem., and is posted to the Mandla District.

STUART, Mr. H. R., district superintendent of police, on being relieved by Mr. Proby, is posted to the Betul district.

SKIPTON, Mr. H. P. K., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd Grade, A Division, is appointed to be assistant district superintendent of police, 1st grade, sub pro tem., vice Mr. Proby.

DUFF, Mr. J. C. T., is appointed to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, A division, and posted to the Narsinghpur District.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Aug. 29.)

FOX, Mr. F., officiating joint magistrate, Etah, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Etah during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. M. L. Feraar.

STORY, Mr. R. H., assistant commissioner, 1st class, on return from leave, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd class, sub. pro. tem., in the Jhansi Commission, from the date on which he takes charge of the Jalaun district from Mr. P. J. White.

CAMERON, Surg.-Major C., civil surgeon of Gonda, to be in visiting medical charge of Basti, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. T. M. Sullivan.

CONYBEARE, Mr. H. C. A., joint magistrate, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Budaun, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. C. F. Hall.

TWEEDY—The Notification appointing Mr. G. A. Tweedy, officiating joint magistrate, Bijnor, to officiate as magistrate and collector of that district, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. A. M. Markham, is hereby cancelled.

ALLPORT—Consequent on the death of Surgeon-Major J. Lloyd, Surgeon H. K. Allport, A.M.D., is appointed to the civil medical charge of Sitapur, in addition to his military duties, from Aug. 14, until further orders.

FOSTER, Inspector P., 1st grade, of the Jaunpur district police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Fatehpur, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. J. L. Ogilvie.

BLOOD, Surgeon J., is reappointed to be a civil surgeon of the 2nd class (grade station, Shah-jahanpur), and placed in medical charge of the Kheri district, from July 27.

DAVIS, Mr. J. S. C., assistant magistrate and collector, Fatehpur, to officiate as magistrate and collector of that district during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. F. S. Growse.

IRWIN, Mr. H. C., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade, from Aug. 14, vice Mr. R. G. Hardy, promoted.

FAGAN, Mr. A. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer, Agra Canal, during the absence of Mr. M. King, executive engineer, on privilege leave.

ATKINSON, Mr. R. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred, in the interest of the public service, from the Bhogipur to the Nadrai Aqueduct Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

FURLONGHS.

COLES, Mr. G. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India six months' leave, on medical certificate, in extension.

HALL, Mr. C. F., magistrate and collector, Budaun, has been granted privilege leave, for one month and twenty-one days, from Sept. 26.

MARKHAM—The leave granted to Mr. A. Markham, magistrate and collector, Bijnor, one month and twenty-eight days' privilege leave, from Sept. 1, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

OLDFIELD—The privilege leave granted for two months to the Hon. R. C. Oldfield, a puisne judge of the High Court of Judicature, N.W. Provinces, is hereby commuted to furlough on urgent private affairs for six months.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, August 22.)

BURGESS, Mr. G. D., C.S., is appointed to officiate as commissioner of Irrawaddy during the absence of Mr. Hodgkinson, on privilege leave.

SYMES, Mr. E. S., C.S., to officiate as secretary to the chief commissioner and to be officer in charge of State prisoners, vice Mr. Burgess.

WHITE, Mr. H. T., C.S., to officiate as junior secretary to the chief commissioner, vice Mr. Symes.

ADAMSON, Mr. H., M.A., C.S., having reported his return from the privilege leave granted to him is posted to Rangoon on special duty.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Aug. 28.)

SHOWERS—STERDALE — The officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to approve the election of Trooper Charles James Showers and Trooper Charles Holland Thuillier Sterdale to be lieutenants in the Sibagar Mounted Rifles, vice Messrs. J. H. H. Rolfe and E. F. Creighton, resigned.

CAMPBELL, Mr. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Bengal-Assam Railway, successfully passed at Shillong the lower standard examination in Hindustani prescribed in P.W.D. Code, chap. II, sec. i, par. 21, on July 20. Mr. Campbell also successfully passed on Aug. 12 an examination in reading native letters and accounts in accordance with par. 21, sec. i, chap. II. of the P.W.D. Code.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 28.)

The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on his Excellency's Personal Staff:—

MACKINNON, Lieut.-Colonel W. H., Grenadier Guards, to be private secretary.

NICHOLSON, Mr. F. A., to act as secretary to the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. E. Gibson on leave.

ROWLAND, Mr. C. H., to officiate as first assistant master attendant, without prejudice to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Bartlett on privilege leave.

LOVENTHAL, Rev. C. E., missionary of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Mission at Vellore, is licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

HATCHELL, Mr. D. G., acting probationary assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, is posted to No. III. survey party.

The following arrangements are ordered during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel J. Beatty, R.E.:—

THOMPSON, Colonel R., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as superintending engineer, 3rd class, 4th circle.

BODDY, Captain O. V., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to hold charge of the Coimbatore Division, in addition to the B. Project Division, during the absence, on examination leave, of Captain D. McNeil Campbell, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade.

SMITH, Mr. E. C., sub-inspector in the Salt Department, is appointed to act assistant inspector, and is posted to the Naupada Circle.

MILITARY.

WHITE, Colonel C. S., V.C., C.B., half pay, to the brigade staff of the army, with the rank of brigadier-general, from the date of his assuming command of the Nagpore Force.

BIPPON—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut.

G. Bippin, East Kent Regiment, dated May 26, 1882.

GUNTHORPE—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officer to return to duty:—Major E. J. Gunthorpe, Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

MCIVER, Major S. W., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated Aug. 20.

MATHIAS, Major S. W., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated Aug. 20.

COLE, Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. T., 1st class chief warder, military prison, Trimulgherry, is promoted to the rank of deputy commissary, dated Aug. 28.

CHAMBERLAIN—The services of Captain N. F. F. Chamberlain, Bengal S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, from Aug. 17.

PEMBERTON—PATCH—DACOSTA—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Public Department:—Surgeon R. Pemberton, Surgeon A. T. L. Patch, M.B., and Surgeon E. R. Da Costa.

LEAPINGWELL, Surgeon-Major A. H., South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be honorary surgeon.

DAWSON, Lieut. F. W., Staff Corps, wing officer 22nd Madras Infantry, to be adjutant Malabar Volunteer Rifle Corps.

STEVENS, Lieut. C. F., Staff Corps, wing officer 29th Madras Infantry, to be adjutant Madras Railway Volunteers.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 28.)

TUTHILL—The Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to approve of Captain C. D. A. Tuthill being appointed president of the committee of paymastership in the 14th Hussars, vice Colonel Morton, relieved, from August 16. Captain Tuthill will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

ROBERTS, Brigade-Surgeon W. H., is permitted to do duty at the office of the Deputy-Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Eastern district.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SHELLEY, Lieutenant-Colonel H. R., Station Staff, General List, Infantry, to be staff officer and superintendent of details, Fort St. George, from the date of Colonel Walter's retirement.

EVANS, Surgeon J. W., 4th Regiment Madras Infantry (Pioneers), to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major McCarthy, transferred.

WATSON, Lieut. E. Y., 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Aug. 3.

BURN, Lieut. W. A. F., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to be officiating wing officer 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Aug. 3.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on his personal staff, with effect from Aug. 18:—

HEMMING, Major F. W., 5th Dragoon Guards, acting military secretary and A.D.C., to be interpreter without prejudice to his other duties.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following posting:—

DIVECHA, Surgeon F. R., Indian Medical Department, to do general duty under the orders of the Deputy Surgeon-General, H.M.'s Forces, Nagpore Force, at the public expense.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

WILLIAMS, Colonel D. W., commandant 26th Regiment Madras Infantry, for three months from Aug. 28, on medical certificate in extension of privilege leave, to Madras and Bangalore.

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BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 3.)

ASHBY, Lieut. J. S., is appointed to be tutor and guardian to Prince Kalubha, the brother of H.H. the Rao of Cutch.

HUNTER, Major E. M., C.S.I., availed himself of the privilege leave of fifty-three days granted to him on the 11th inst.

SEALY, Captain C. W. H., received charge of the office of first assistant resident at Aden, in addition to his own, on the 11th inst.

GODBOLE, Mr. K. R., B.A., L.C.E., is appointed to act as executive engineer, Broach, during the absence of Major W. H. Haydon, R.E., on privilege leave.

HIGHT, Mr. A. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for one year, from Oct. 27, or subsequent date.

WILLIAMS, Mr. F. T., assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha country, relinquished charge of his duties in that survey on Aug. 20, and proceeded on three months' privilege leave granted him.

MILITARY.

HAY, Major C., Staff Corps, district superintendent of police, Ahmednagar, is allowed furlough to Europe for 326 days on private affairs.

SYMONDS, Lieut. J. L., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps (Mounted Rifles), is permitted to resign his commission.

The following appointments are made:—

KING, Mr. H. R., to be lieutenant.

KEENE, Capt. A., commandant, No. 1 (Native) Mountain Battery, is allowed furlough to Europe for one hundred and eighty days on medical certificate.

CLARKSON, Surg. J. W., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrent Officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

CLARKSON, Surg. J. W., fourteen days, private affairs.

SINCOCK, Conductor A. J., Commissariat Department, three months, medical certificate.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Sept. 4.)

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BAYLY, Captain A. W. L., S.C., wing officer 21st Bombay Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Bombay District.

MACKENZIE, Captain T. H., S.C., wing officer 27th Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Lieut.-Colonel Greig, appointed second in command 10th Bombay Light Infantry.

FYERS—Under instructions from the Horse Guards Lieut. H. A. N. Fyers is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and directed to proceed to England at his own expense to join the latter battalion.

YATES, Major C. J. A., General List, Infantry, wing commander 28th Bombay Infantry, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on April 27.

FURLONGS.

FARMER, Captain F. C. A. 4, R.A., for six months, on urgent private affairs.

HEBER-PERCY, Major R. J., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BURN, Captain H. P., for six months, on urgent private affairs.

ATKINSON, Captain A. H., 1st Battalion Worcester Regiment, to Mussooree, on private affairs, from Aug. 28, pending retirement from the service.

LIST OF
INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY
OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., from April 10, '85, Bo.
Alban, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 123 dys., fr. June 24, '85, Bo.
Archdall, Surg.-Maj. H. M. G., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, M.

Badecek, Col. A. R., C.B., B.
Barnes, Lieut.-Col. O., S.C., from Dec. 12, '84, B.
Barnett, Lieut. R. P. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 21, '85, Bo.
Barry, Surg.-Maj. A. M. D., 6 mos., Bo.

Barton, Col. L. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 7, '84, Bo.
Batten, Lt. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 21, '85, B.
Baylay, Lt.-Col. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 21, '85, B.
Beaton, Capt. S. B., S.C., 274 dys., from April 1, '85, B.

Beauchamp, Col. G. E. H., Inf., till Jan. 1, '86, M.
Beaumont, Bde. Surg. T. M. D., 244 dys., M.
Bell, Col. T. S., 1 yr. 172 dys., from June 3, '84, Bo.

Bensley, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from July 15, '84, B.
Bergman, Col. G. H., Inf., 1 yr., from Mar. 2, '85, B.
Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. June 25, '85, B.

Blanc, Surg.-Maj. H. J., M.D., 12 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '85, Bo.
Bloomfield, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 11 mos., from Feb. 27, '85, B.
Blowers, Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 9, '84, Bo.
Boddam, Col. W. W., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B.

Boileau, Capt. L. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 22, '85, B.
Boulton, Col. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 19, '84, Bo.
Boustead, Surg.-Maj. R., from April 20, '85, Bo.

Bowie, Lt.-Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '85, M.
Briggs, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., from April 28, '85, M.
Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 12 ms., fr. Sept. 2, '84, Bo.

Browne, Col. M. R. E., 1 yr., from Feb. 27, '85, Bo.
Browne, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr., from May 2, '85, Bc.
Browning, Lt. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 21, '85, B.

Burne, Lt. N. A. K., S.C., 1 yr., from April 10, '85, B.
Burton, Surg. J. A., 15 mos., from Aug. 13, '84, M.
Butler, Lt.-Col. S. E. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '85, M.

Byng, Lt.-Col. T. R., S.C., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, M.
Carr, Maj. F. S., Inf., fr. June 16, '85, B.

Carter, Maj. T. R. E., 1 yr., from Dec. 5, '84, B.
Cates, Bde. Surg. W. E., 240 dys., from Aug. 11, '85, Bo.
Cayley, Bde. Surg. H., 1 yr. 243 dys., from April 6, '84, B.

Chandra, Surg.-Maj. R. C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, B.
Chaplin, Major A., Inf., 1 yr. 57 dys., fr. Mar. 1, '85, M.
Chapman, Lt.-Col. R. T., Inf., 15 ms., fr. Sept. 24, '84, M.

Chowne, Col. W. C., S.C., 10 mos., from April 17, '85, B.
Church, Col. T. R., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '85, M.
Clare, Maj. A. B., Inf., 14 mos., from Jan. 6, '85, B.

Clarke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '85, B.
Colston, Brig.-Surg. C. K., 1 yr., from Dec. 5, '84, Bo.
Condon, Surg.-Maj. J. H., 20 mos., from April 20, '84, B.

Coussmaker, Maj. M. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '85, Bo.
Cox, Col. G. W., Inf., 1 yr. 60 dys., fr. Nov. 20, '84, M.
Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 1 yr. 55 dys., fr. April 1, '84, B.

Cullen, Surg.-Maj. P., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '85, B.
Daunt, Col. J. C. C., V.C., S.C., 2½ yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '83, B.

Dawson, Surg. L. R., M.D., 1 yr., from Jan. 27, '85, B.
Dawson, Hon. Surg. R. S., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, M.
Deakin, Surg. C. W. S., 9 mos., from April 1, '85, B.

Deakin, Col. A. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 260 dys., fr. Jan. 1, '84, M.
Dobbie, Lt. H. H., S.C., fr. Aug. 10, '85, B.
Dobbin, Lieut. W. J. K., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, B.

Doveton, Maj. H., R.E., 2 yrs. 11 ms., fr. Dec. 4, '82, Bo.
Elliston, Maj. E. C., S.C., 17 mos., fr. June 19, '84, B.

Erskine, Lt.-Col. G. E., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.
Esmonde-White, Sg.-Maj. H. P., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, M.
Ewing, Lt.-Col. John, S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 20, '84, M.

Fagan, Col. W. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 6, '84, B.
Farrar, Colonel R., S.C., 286 dys., fr. May 31, '85, M.

Fawcett, Surg.-Maj. E., 18 mos., from June 3, '84, M.
Fayrer, Lieut. J. O. S., S.C., from Feb. 6, '85, B.
FitzHugh, Col. A. C. B., S.C., fr. Aug. 11, '85, B.

Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 18, '85, B.
Forbes, Lieut. E. E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '84, B.
Fordyce, Lt. A. D., S.C., 1 yr. 4 ms., fr. Aug. 19, '84, Bo.

Fraser, Maj. E. A., S.C., 1 yr. 60 dys., fr. Feb. 6, '85, M.
Gellie, Lt.-Col. F. S. C., 1 yr., from Mar. 13, '85, B.

Georges, Lt. T. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.
Gompertz, Capt. B. T. M., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.
Gordon, Lieut. W. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 6, '85, B.

Graham, Lt.-Col. G. F. L., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. May 20, '85, B.
Grant, Col. A. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 19, '84, M.
Gray, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., from Feb. 6, '85, Bo.

Griffith, Col. M., S.C., 1 yr. 49 dys., fr. Feb. 1, '85, Bo.
Griffith, Lt.-Col. J. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 12, '83, Bo.

Hallett, Maj. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '85, B.
Hankin, Col. E. L., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 29, '83, M.

Hazlett, Surg.-Maj. H. J., 1 yr. 75 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '84, M.
Heming, Maj. D., Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 15, '85, M.
Hills, Col. G. S., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, M.

Hingston, Capt. C. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.

Hogge, Col. A. G. F., S.C., 6 mos., from Feb. 6, '85, Bo.
Home, Col. R., C.I.E., R.E., B.
Hooper, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 280 dys., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.

Hope, Capt. T. S., S.C., 1 yr. 46 dys., from May 22, '85, Bo.
Houston, Bde. Surg. J. M. D., 1 yr., Mar. 27, '85, fr. M.

Howard, Maj. T., R.E., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, B.
Hunt, Col. R. A. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. April 24, '85, Bo.

Hunter, Maj. F. M., S.C., Bo.
Jackson, Lieut. J., S.C., 1 yr., from June 15, '85, M.

James, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 2, '85, Bo.
Jameson, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., from April 10, '85, B.

Jeffreys, Col. W. R. E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 16, '85, B.
Johnstone, Col. J. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '84, B.

Jopp, Lt.-Col. K. A., R.E., 1 yr. 41 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '84, M.

Keary, Lieut. H. D. U., C.S., 182 dys., fr. June 1, '85, M.
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., 1 yr., Bo.

Kelly, Surgeon-Major James, 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 12, '84, Bo.
Kerrich, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 22, '85, M.

Kettlewell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, Bo.
Knyvett, Col. W. L. N., S.C., 1 yr. 166 dys., fr. Aug. 11, '85, B.

Landon, Major A., Inf., 2 years, from April 1, '84, B.
Lane, Lt.-Col. C. T., S.C., 2½ yrs., from April 17, '85, B.

Lauderdale, Maj., the Earl of, S.C., 15 ms., fr. Oct. 3, '85, B.
Laughton, Col. D. W., S.C., 1 yr. 153 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '85, M.

Le Brton, Maj. W. J., S.C., 6 mos., fr. July 16, '85, Bo.
Legh, Lieut. P. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '84, Bo.

Le Geyt, Col. P. H., S.C., 1 yr. 7 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '85, Bo.
Little, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, B.

Lockhart, Lt.-Col. W. E., R.A., M.
Lowis, Lt.-Col. R. F., R.A., 1 yr. 13 dys., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.

Lowry, Lieut. W. H., Prob.S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 15, '85, M.
Luard, Col. F. P., S.C., 1 yr. 130 d., from May 15, '84, B.

Luard, Lt.-Col. C. H., R.E., 1 yr. 311 dys., fr. Feb. 10, '84, B.
Lynch, Capt. J. B., S.C., 91 dys., from April 16, '85, B.

Macauland, Capt. R. C. S., S.C., 306 dys., fr. Apr. 30, '85, B.
Macbay, Maj. W. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '85, Bo.

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B.
Macdonald, Col. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 6, '84, B.

MacDougall, Brig.-Surg. H. R. L., 18 ms., fr. May 15, '84, Bo.
Macmahon, Capt. E. E., S.C., 8 mos., fr. May 26, '85, M.

McCloghry, Surg. J., 1 yr., from April 8, '85, Bo.
McGoun, Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.

McNeille, Lt.-Col. C. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 10, '84, B.
Macpherson, Capt. A. K., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 13, '84, M.

Madden, Maj. J. M., 1 yr., from Apr. 11, '85, Bo.
Magrath, Lt.-Col. H. M. S., S.C., 2 yrs., M.

Mahon, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, Bo.
Maltby, Capt. F. C., S.C., 182 dys., fr. June 13, '85, M.

Marett, Lt.-Col. J. R., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. May 1, '85, B.
Marriott, Lieut. E. F., S.C., 6 ms., fr. May 26, '85, Bo.

Marryat, Maj. E. L., R.E., 2 yrs., from June 10, '84, Bo.
Martin, Capt. M. K., S.C., B.

Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 2 yrs. 7½ ms., fr. Aug. 28, '83, Bo.
Merriman, Lt.-Gen. C. J., C.S.I., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '85, Bo.

Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.
Minchin, Lieut. H. D. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '84, Bo.

Moloney, Surg. T. M. D., 1 yr., from July 14, '85, B.
Montagu, Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. 333 dys., fr. Mar. 28, '84, B.

Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 18 ms., from Nov. 30, '84, B.
Morse, Lt.-Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 14, '84, Bo.

Mullins, Maj.-Gen. J., R.E., 1 yr. 262 dys., M.
Murray, Lt.-Col. H. Y., Cav., 1 yr. 294 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '84, B.

Nanney, Surg.-Maj. L. C., 1 yr., from Aug. 12, '85, M.
Nolan, Surg.-Maj. W., M.D., 6 mos., fr. July 23, '85, Bo.

Onslow, Maj. F. M., Cav., 18 mos., from Aug. 23, '84, M.

Owen, Maj. C. A., Cav., from April 1, '85, Bo.

Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M.

Palmer, Col. R. H., S.C., 1 yr. 222 dys., fr. Apr. 16, '84, B.

Pearson, Maj. A. J. R.A., 182 dys., from May 28, '85.

Pemberton, Col. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 30, '85, M.

Phillips, Col. A. M., S.C., 18 mos., from June 9, '85, Bo.

Phillips, Lt. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., from March 21, '85, B.

Pollard, Lieut. W. C., S.C., 18 mos., from May 15, '84, B.

Proudfoot, Capt. A. W., S.C., from July 30, '85, Bo.

Proudfoot, Maj. J. G., S.C., 182 dys., fr. July 18, '85, M.

Reeves, Lt.-Col. H. N., S.C., 1 yr., from May 22, '85, Bo.

Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., from April 25, '85, B.

Reilly, Surg. E. W., 302 dys., from May 5, '85, M.

Rennick, Maj. A. de C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '83, B.

Renny, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., Mar. 21, '85, B.

Repton, Lt.-Col. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 25, '84, B.

Rice, Col. H. C. P., S.C., 182 dys., from June 23, '85, B.

Robertson, Maj. D. H., Inf., 243 dys., fr. Apr. 2, '85, B.

Salmon, Maj. W. A., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '84, Bo.

Sargeant, Lt.-Col. C. C., S.C., 243 dys., fr. Mar. 27, '85, M.

Sconce, Col. James, S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 14, '84, B.

Scully, Surg.-Maj. J. B.

Sewell, Lt.-Col. H. F. H., S.C., from April 24, '85, M.

Shakespeare, Maj. G. R. J., S.C., from June 20, '85, B.

Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.

Sherriff, Col. J. P., S.C., 1 yr. 74 dys., fr. June 19, '84, B.

Smith, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 51 dys., from Mar. 1, '85, B.

Spearman, Lt.-Col. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '85, B.

Stansfeld, Col. T. W., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 10, '84, M.

Staveley, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 6, '85, Bo.

Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. P., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. July 10, '84, B.

Stokoe, Maj. R., Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 16, '85, M.

Strutt, Col. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., from June 1, '85, Bo.

Suffren, Surg.-Maj. B. T., 1 yr., from May 15, '85, M.

Swanston, Col. N., S.C., 1 yr., from May 4, '85, M.

Szczepanski, Lt.-Col. H. C. A., 15 mos., fr. May 15, '85, B.

Taaffe, Surg. R. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '85, B.

Ternan, Capt. H. B., S.C., Bo.

Thackeray, Col. E. T., V.C., R.E., fr. June 30, '85, B.

Thomas, Lt.-Col. R. M. B., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 1, '85, B.

Thompson, Surg. A. G., 168 dys., from July 16, '85, Fo.

Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 8, '85, M.

Trevor, Lt.-Col. F. R., S.C., 182 dys., fr. May 8, '85, M.

Trevor, Lieut. H., S.C., 6 mos., from July, '85, A.

Trotter, Maj. W. F., S.C., 1 yr. 4 mos., fr. Nov. 8, '84, B.

Turnbull, Surg.-Maj. P. S., 1 yr., from April 24, '85, Bo.

Waller, Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., from May 3, '85, B.

Waller, Col. J. E., Inf., 1 yr., from April 24, '85, B.

Walter, Maj. C. J., S.C., 135 dys., from July 1,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—September 4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	98½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91	to	92
Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	5 pr.ct. ... 725
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct. ... 820
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ... 600
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct. ... 118
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct. ... 104

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	925
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct. ...	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,275
Apollo ...	400	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	560
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	200
Brul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600	770
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	155
East India ...	1,000	130	1,210
Fort ...	8,500	300	2,500
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangaum ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	365
Manmar M. ...	all	45	270
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	155
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	510
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Fassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,300
Sind ...	750	50	750
Volkart ...	1,000	60	730

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfredabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	320
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	710
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	105
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	—	13
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	925
Central India ...	500	25	710
Coorla Land and Mill ...	1,000	20	650
Coorla Mills ...	all	—	650
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	1,000	25	735
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	652
Golam Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	220
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	810
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,095
Imperial Cotton ...	500	—	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	460
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	431
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,065
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	850
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	810
Leopold ...	100	5	143
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,400
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	85	650
Manookjee Petit ...	all	50	1,165
Mazon ...	250	9	200
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	15	1,400
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	570
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	985
Oriental ...	625	15	550
Parrell ...	400	—	140
People of India ...	—	—	200
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	140
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,340
Soenderdas ...	1,000	50	650
Southern India ...	500	20	580
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	600
Western India ...	1,000	50	706

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAID-UP.	CASH RATE.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	460
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	106
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,900
Ind. in Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	360

Kemp & Co. ...	175	343
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,500
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,095
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	725
Frere ...	—	—
Mazon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	340

CALCUTTA.—September 3.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	0 to
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 98	0 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	98	4 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	99	1 to	99 4
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	99	1 to	2 2
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. 100	0 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100	8 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101	4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102	8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103	0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	99	8 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99	8 to	—
4½ of 1892 (1902) ...	93	0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	138 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	815 to 812½
Do. of Upper India ...	100	125 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	115 to
Mussoorie ...	100	106 to
National of India ...	£12½	100 to
Rohilkund Kumoon ...	100	103 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to
Unconventured Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	100	125 to 130
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	67 to 68
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,175 to 1,200
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.	2 disct.
Do. D-ferr'd B. Shares ...	£1	1 1½
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	270 to 275
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	30 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	57 to 58
Burrakur Coal ...	100	145 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	120 to 121
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	80 to 81
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar Chipore Hydraulic Press ...	100	105 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	90 to 96
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	20 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	180 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	21 to 22
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	170 to
Gouropore ...	100	73 to 77
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	90 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	58 to 59
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	110 to 112
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	110 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	70 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	125 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	90 to 89
New Beerphoom Coal ...	100	70 to 72
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to £1
Ranecunge Coal Association ...	100	51 to 52
Riverside Press ...	90	70 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	265 to
Seepore Jute Manufactory ...	100	37 to 38
Strand Bank Press ...	100	83 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	94 to

TEA COMPANIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Adulpor Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to
Amieche (Assam) ...	100	30 to
Amieche ...	100	95 to
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to
Assam ...	£20	540 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	78 to 80
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	35 to
Do. contributory ...	80	22 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	165 to
Do. contributory ...	100	82 to 83
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	60 to
Central Cachar ...	200	125 to
Central Teva (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	90 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	45 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	25 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	35 to
Darjiling ...	100	100 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	25 to 26
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dossai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Dhunsiri ...	100	100 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	43 to 44
Eastern Cachar ...	100	34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	39 to 40
Endogrum ...	10	100 to
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	69 to 73
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	100 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	76 to	77
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	55 to	—
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to	—
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to	—
Kalacheria (Cachar) ...	100	35 to	—
Kangra Valley ...	100	par	—
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to	—
Kunchunpor (Cachar) ...	100	30 to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	115 to	120
Do. contributory ...	200	96 to	97
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to	76
Loobah ...	100	120 to	—
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to	—
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to	26
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to	—
Monacheria (Cachar) ...	100	25 to	30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to	15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to	—
Do. contributory ...	125	to	—
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	liquidation	—
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to	—
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	to	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	35 to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to	—
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to	—
Rajabare (Assam) ...	100	130 to	—
Sapakati ...	56	10 disct.	—
Seemah ...	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	90 to	—
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to	—
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to	—
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to	—
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to	—
Tundarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to	—
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	168 to	170
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to	25

LONDON.—September 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	PRICE.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd. ...	85½ to 86
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	100½ to 101½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	100½ to 101½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	73½ to 74½
4 Do. do. 1835 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	74½ to 75½
4 Ceylon, 1892 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1880-3 ...	99 to 101
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	112 to 115
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 104
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	115 to 117
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 105
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.Western, Lm. ...	6½	5½ to	6
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4 to	5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	143 to	145
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	214 to	224
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	214 to	224
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann.(less 4)	—	23 to	24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c.	—	116 to	119
Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	138 to	140
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	121 to	123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to	116
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	108 to	110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	121 to	123
Rohilka and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	4½	9½ to	4
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c.	100	117 to	119
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares	5	— to	—
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	121 to	123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	— to	—
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	194 to	194½
Do. do. ...	5	43 to	44½
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	20	173 to	18
Do. Do. Do. ...	15	— to	—
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	15 to	17

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, Sept. 15th; Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, Sept. 13th.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs, under date 4th inst., as follows:—

The Herat fortifications are said to be making rapid progress under the superintendence of Major Holdich. The Ameer has issued urgent instructions to the Candahar officials to push forward the guns intended for its defence.

News continues to be received by the Government to the effect that the laying of the Trans-Caspian Railway is being carried on in an energetic manner. According to the latest accounts the Boundary Commission was still encamped at Kushan.

Colonel Lockhart is at Chitral, in which neighbourhood he will for the present remain.

THE new Maharajah of Kashmir duly assumed his dignities and responsibilities, reading in English, and afterwards in Urdu, a manifesto expressive of his unswerving loyalty, his resolve to place all his resources at the Viceroy's disposal, together with his personal services at the head of his army, and his determination to repress intrigue and corruption while introducing reforms. These latter, he added, would no doubt be watched, both by Government and the public, with interest.

WE are right glad to learn that a step we have so long advocated is to be taken, and the Resident to be permanently stationed in Kashmir. This arrangement has no political significance, and is made so that Sir Oliver St. John, an officer of experience and ability, may give more effective assistance in carrying out the reforms contemplated.

THE Lieut.-Governor of Bengal has issued a Resolution regarding the damage caused by the floods. Much had been done by the District officers, and, so far as Sir R. Thompson himself had seen, though many houses had been destroyed, few cattle had been lost. Pending the adoption of larger measures, advances will be made, and employment given. But the Resolution states that financial considerations absolutely preclude the State from attempting to alleviate the hardship caused through the destruction of houses by the floods. Sir R. Thompson, therefore, calls for a public subscription, and has nominated a thoroughly representative committee, with power to add to its number, for the organising of relief. In Calcutta the leading European firms had begun to subscribe liberally before the issue of the Resolution. In many other places subscriptions were being raised locally.

SOME parts of India are suffering from lack, rather than from excess, of rain. Except in the flooded tracts the prospects of the crops are good in Bengal. In the Madras Presidency the prospects are generally fair. In the Mysore State more rain is wanted generally, but the prospects are less discouraging. The authorities there, British and Native, are prepared with a plan of campaign in accordance with the recommendation of the Famine Commission, should the rainfall continue insufficient. In Guzerat, and parts of Kandesh, more rain is urgently needed. A further supply of rain is much wanted in most of the States in Central India and the Rajpootana Agencies. A greater rainfall is also required in the Central Provinces.

SCARCITY in one place, abundance in another, simply due, in many cases at least, to want of proper communications, is an all but normal thing in India. We hope that retrenchment will not be extended to this, most necessary, item of outlay. The *Pioneer* tells us:—

The *Gazette of India*, except to those anticipating appointments or promotions, is not ordinarily an attractive periodical. But

there is one feature of it which a faint gleam of general interest may, perhaps, be said to enliven, to wit, the schedule of prices current of food-grains throughout the Indian Empire. The prices quoted are for a recently completed fortnight; side by side with these are the prices for the preceding fortnight, and for a corresponding fortnight in the preceding year. The food-grains quoted are wheat, barley, rice, best and common, great millet (jowar), bulrush millet (bajra), lesser millets, and gram; these are supplemented by quotations of firewood and salt. The variations are curiously great. For instance, at Nowgong, in Assam, wheat for the current fortnight sold at only 8 seers of 80 tolabas for one rupee. In Bannu no less than 44 seers were to be had for the same sum. But Assam makes up for the dearthness of grain by providing external comforts at a delightfully low rate. At Kamrup 200 seers of firewood are to be had for the rupee; at Tounghoo, in Burma, only 27 seers. Possibly in this is to be found the real reason why the practice of *suttie* never attained popularity in Burma. The expense of a well-organised funeral-pyre would probably swamp the resources of the entire district.

THE *Bharat Mihir* complains, it would seem not without reason, that the Bengal Tenancy Act is to be brought into operation at a particularly inconvenient time of the year:—

It would indeed have been better if the new law had come into operation from the beginning of the new Bengali year. If it comes into operation from the month of November, the accounts of the first six months will have to be kept according to the old law, and of the next six months under the new law. This will cause great confusion; but the Lieutenant-Governor did not take this fact into consideration. We did not for a moment believe that his Honour would refuse to grant this last prayer of the zemindars.

It was to be expected that the late war preparations would give rise to a general clamour for retrenchment.

The preparations, says the *Sanjibani*, have cost four crores of rupees in excess of income. In order to meet this, some necessary expenses are to be reduced, and many poor people will be deprived of their livelihood. A saving is being made by reducing the number of clerks and dufftries, stopping necessary Public Works, and reducing the expenses of the Education Department. Now let our readers say whether this is just and proper. The civilians have come out to this country in order to earn money. They will not care much whether the people of this country live or die; but we hope that Lord Dufferin, who is just and impartial, will not approve of this policy.

EQUALLY was an onslaught on the salaries drawn by Europeans to be anticipated. This we have, among other journals, in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, in the following terms:—

Lord Randolph Churchill says that the preparations for a war with Russia would cost three crores of rupees from the revenues of India, and that he intends to meet this expense by effecting retrenchments without imposing any fresh taxes. We don't know how Lord Randolph Churchill will effect this. It will not be enough to dispense with the services of some poor clerks and peons. The income of many highly-paid Englishmen ought to be reduced. If Lord Randolph Churchill is to be successful, he must disregard the clamours of the Anglo-Indians.

A RUSSIAN paper, the *Schems*, states that the Russian Government have been trying to persuade the Ameer of Bokhara to cede the district of Kerki, lying on the further side of the Amu Daria, for a compensation of 3½ million roubles. But the aged Ameer, Muzzafer Eddin, demands, as the price of the cession, the restoration of the holy city of Samarkand, where for over 1,100 years the rulers of Tashkend and Bokhara have been buried. It is not expected that the Ameer's proposal will be listened to.

THE estimates just passed by the Russian Government for 1886 show that the vigorous naval policy initiated last year, just before the Afghan conflict came on the scene, is to be continued and extended. While a few years ago £500,000 sterling was considered a sufficient annual grant for naval construction, and the figure sometimes fell even below this, next twelvemonth will see an expenditure of 11,831,800 roubles, or, at the current rate of exchange, nearly £1,200,000. Of this amount £830,000 will be devoted to the building of hulls, and the remainder to engines and machinery.

THE *Broad Arrow* has reason to believe that the Duke of Connaught will shortly go out to India as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

SOME interesting particulars are given by *Engineering* as to the progress of the railway that is being hurried on to the new position Russia has acquired on the Afghan frontier. The electric light having broken down, owing to an accident to the apparatus sent, the men are working at night by the aid of hundreds of lanterns and huge fires fed with petroleum refuse. As far as Askabad the road has been levelled, and it is expected that the final rail will be laid by the end of the month; but much will depend on the completion of the innumerable stone bridges which constitute a peculiar feature of the line. From the Caspian Sea to Sarakhs, a distance of over 500 miles, the railway does not cross a single large river, but from the time it quits the Transcaspian desert and traverses the oasis of Akhal, the country, which is flat and clayey, is intersected by small rivers, growing more and more frequent as the line approaches Askabad. All these streams, most of them dry in summer and torrents in the rainy season, have to be properly bridged, and no timber being forthcoming, General Annenkoff has resorted almost exclusively to stone. The railway is solidly built to a gauge of five feet, the same as most railways in Russia, and the steel rails rolled by the Putiloff Works at St. Petersburg are of the best quality. On the completion of the line to Askabad, the section to Sarakhs will be taken in hand, and from this point three branches will be extended, the first to Penjdeh, the second to Merv, and the third to the important Persian commercial centre of Meshed.

M. LESSAR, says the *Times*, passed through Moscow on the 1st inst., intending to join the "Afghan Boundary Commission at Zulfikar on the 10th Nov." To the last he seems to have kept up the hypocritical pretence of dread of Afghan aggression.

He regards the boundary question as settled for the time being, and asserts that the Russians will respect the new frontier, but he fears Afghan incursions.

The delimitation of 400 miles of frontier must, he says, occupy eight months.

REUTER reports from Simla, under date Oct. 1:—

The Viceroy held a *darbar* to-day for the reception of the chiefs of this hill tribes. His Excellency expressed to them his gratification at the proofs received of their loyalty to the Indian Government, adding that he would never forget their conduct during the recent crisis.

The provision of ways and means to meet the extra military expenditure is receiving the careful consideration of the Government.

It is believed that the advisability of introducing an income-tax, affecting also the incomes of public officials, is under discussion, as well as the granting of facilities for the sale of waste lands.

Chit Chat.

THE wretched rupee is worse than ever—it is now worth but 1s. 6½d. People in England would realise what this means if, when they send a P.O. for 2s. 6d. to a tradesman in town, it reckoned on arrival as 2s. Yet this is precisely what happens when an officer in India remits money to his family in England.

Y.W.C.A. Well may Poona have been puzzled to decipher the strange initials. Yet they are very simple. "Young Women's Christian Association," which has been very busy of late trying to improve the condition of the female European assistants in the shops of that city. There was, however, one drawback to success, and this had been overlooked by the zealous authorities of the Y.W.C.A. It was this. The persons about whom these enthusiasts had interested themselves resented their interference, and pleaded to be left alone.

"Now, baba," said an affectionate nurse to the little bantling whom she had just put to bed and made as comfortable as a hot night will allow a child to be, "what will you do in return for poor ayah?" "I'll pray God to make you white," was the ready response of the fair-skinned progeny, who thought all "niggers" ought to be bleached.

"THE more I see of men," said a witty French lady, "the higher opinion I have of dogs."

NOTICES are, it is said, exhibited in the Afghan Mosques inviting the faithful to pray for "the Amir Lord Dufferin and the Vice-Amir Abdur Rahman." This reads strange, seeing that the former is a Christian, while the latter is one of the followers of the Prophet of Arabia.

THE Governor of Mandalay, with his wife and four of the Queen's Maids of Honour, have left Mandalay *en route* for Bassein with the view of inspecting a white elephant which is said to have four tusks instead of two.

SIMLA is to have a grand review of troops, as well as some mimic warfare, the umpire being Sir Frederick Roberts. So far good; but the fiat has gone forth "No ladies in Camp," and gallantry hangs its despondent head.

To kidnap two young girls employment was given to nineteen persons, three of them being women. What a grand opportunity for some sensational writer in the Press!

SIMLA has made a new departure in the shape of a juvenile fancy dress ball, in place of the masquerades confined to persons who have reached years of discretion. But judging from the names of the guests it would be puzzling to assign to them the proper sex. Is "Lettice" a boy's name or a girl's? What is "Viccie," "Ehret," "Cushla," and "Bhoa"? They might one and all be "he's," "she's," or "its."

HERE is the history of a mule written by a Native "vet." :—"First of all the animal suffered from the effect of warms, and was in a very poor condition. Being cured of the warms disease, the animal was attacked with asthma; cured of this disease the animal was affected with a very bad skin disease, as all the hair of the body began to fall off. But after a short time the animal was also cured of this disease, to be further attacked with *brasatee* sore, being recovered from this disease, too. The animal was fit for work for a short time; and then the animal was hurt by a cart-wheel on his *caronut joint*, and no sooner he was cured of the hurt than he lastly suffered with *ctarrh* disease, of which he died four or five days after, but did not show any bad symptoms of the disease until the animal was on the point of death; at once animal fell down on the ground and died. This animal always took his food as much as he can get, never refused to eat grain or grass, and no anything rung in digestion." The writer, to complete the graphic narrative, signs himself "Hed Salootry."

JUTE seems "played out" in India. From amongst eleven companies two worked at a profit, two went into liquidation, and seven "earned" a loss.

A LEADING paper in this country has been severely criticising Colonel Lockhart's journey to Gilgit, because, forsooth, said the man of letters, "I cannot find where Gilgit is situated." This is charming.

THE Bombay Corporation is being recast. Are we to hear in future of Mr. Alderman Framji Karsetji and the Worshipful Mr. Mr. Byramji Dinshaw, Mayor of Bombay?

THE *Times of India* is responsible for the information that next November Her Majesty's Theatre, London, is to be opened with a troupe of Parsi actors, charged with the duty of presenting to the British public representations of Native manners and customs. Good; but what about the phraseology? Is all the world to study Hindustani? Are people to applaud what they do not understand, as is the case very frequent with French plays?

WOMEN are like pilchards—when bad, very bad; when good, only middling.

WHO in the name of wonder is the *Secretary of State* to the Bengal Government in the Judicial, Political and Appointment Department? In future he is to be known to fame as the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Again—who is he?

IN South Canara a prisoner was described as "a labourer and devil-dancer." He seems, indeed, to have been under the influence of his Satanic Majesty, for he killed his own mother, and when on his trial danced antics in court. So apparently a devil-dancer is a maniac.

THE *Madras Times* states that Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Baynes was born in 1883. Yet he entered the service in 1855!

MR. JUSTICE NORRIS must have a keen sense of humour if the report be true that "at the request of Mr. Garper he said that he would pay respectful attention to anything which may fall from learned counsel of Mr. Garper's standing." Fancy telling a judge to puff you, and getting him to do so.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

ESSAYS AND MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS.*

This work will claim the attention of our readers chiefly on account of the fact that its subject was, from 1872 to April, 1875, Governor of Madras. He was what is called an "advanced thinker;" one, that is, who, going beyond the trodden footpath of experience, gropes, to a great extent, in the dark, and not infrequently stumbles. His biography is written by Lady Hobart in a spirit of implicit wifely confidence in the accuracy of every opinion to which he gave utterance, and is, on this ground alone, pleasant reading. In the speeches and essays relating both to Indian and to other subjects we constantly note the striving—creditable in itself, however unpractical—after something which appears to the writer (or speaker) higher and better than that which exists.

Born in 1818, the son of a clergyman whose teaching seems to have imbued him with a tendency towards a somewhat extreme Evangelicism, Lord Hobart, after serving in various subordinate official capacities in England, was, after the Crimean War, despatched as junior member of a Financial Mission to Turkey. He seems to have had no great affection for the Turks. Indeed, it is, when one remembers the Sinope massacre, singular to find him saying of the war (p. 80), "I think the conduct and bearing of Russia throughout the whole business is (*sic*) in most painful contrast to our own." But the remedies for the deplorable state of Turkey, and the terms in which Lord Hobart proposed them, are, unfortunately, and in spite of the reforms stipulated by the Berlin Treaty, almost as applicable to that unhappy country now as they then were. Lord Hobart, whatever his prejudices, saw that, to use his own words, "the most essential requisite to Turkey is a thorough administrative reform," and was by no means mealy-mouthed in enforcing this conviction on his superiors. That he not only did his best, but that the best was really excellent, is proved by the words with which a most competent, and most severe, judge of diplomatic efficiency (Lord Palmerston) accosted him on his return, "Well, you have done a good stroke of work!"

Lord Hobart's experience in Turkey made his selection as Chairman of the Ottoman Bank an excellent one; and he held this position till shortly before his appointment to the Government of Madras, where his death from typhoid fever was universally regretted. The Biographical sketch is somewhat overlaid with quotations of letters chiefly interesting to members of the family, or relating to matters out of date; and the omission of these, or their relegation to another portion of the work, would make the narrative clearer, and would much improve a second edition. It is, however, amusing, as these are now printed, to contrast the angry denunciations of the *Times* for its attitude, with the frequency of the correspondence with it, occurring almost side by side.

Of the miscellaneous writings, we certainly prefer those delineations of nature which show Lord Hobart to have possessed a true, wholesome love for it in all its forms. Some of the descriptions in the "Chapter on the Sea" and "Autumn travels" are far above the average, and occasionally rise to eloquence. The description (at p. 223, Vol. I.) of the Lake of Geneva underlying Mont Blanc "the smiling sea, softening, as she lies there (the Queen of lakes beneath the king of mountains), his majesty by her beauty, and drawing new beauty from the terrors of his mien," is not only poetical, but, like all true poetry, eminently appropriate to the scene delineated.

As a critic, Lord Hobart, it strikes us, is very unequal, as we think most readers will agree with us, if they will take the trouble to peruse the Essay on modern English literature (in Vol. I., p. 247), in which his full, indeed enthusiastic, appreciation of Richardson's marvellous "Clarissa," contrasts singularly (but, we think, characteristically enough of the man) with the almost contemptuous tone in which he speaks of other and later authors, who wrote (not less than Richardson to amuse, and, by amusing, to elevate and instruct, but) to amuse, elevate, and instruct a wider circle, and one different from that to which the author of "Clarissa" addressed himself.

Few of the present generation will be inclined to agree with Lord Hobart that Byron (p. 52) need have gone to Wordsworth to borrow the idea

"To me high mountains are a feeling."

Though even it be true that there is nothing good (or bad) which has not been said before, we should be inclined, without hearing an undue amount of evidence, to pronounce for the defendant on an issue so unwisely raised.

The political Essays are clever, but tinged with the strong political bias which made him think Beaconsfield "a charlatan in every sense of the word," and quote, almost with approval—certainly not with disapproval—a notable utterance by some nameless Romanist journal to the effect that "Romanism and Gladstone have God on their side; Protestantism and Mr. Disraeli, Satan!"

* "Essays and Miscellaneous Writings." By Vere Henry Lord Hobart. With a Biographical Sketch. Edited by Mary, Lady Hobart. In Two Volumes. Macmillan. 1885.

The minutes recorded by the subject of this memoir while Governor of Madras show him in a favourable light as conscientious and painstaking, anxious to master details, yet, perhaps, too fond of unduly considering them in no other light but that of general principles; not a little given to fads, and in some cases even an idologue. Of this no stronger instance could well be given than his desire to devote to the three R's funds intended for a fourth, and, unquestionably, far more important R—namely, roads. It seems to us a pity that they should ever have been exhumed from the decent obscurity of the consultations of the Madras Government; a remark, however, to which we must make exceptions in favour of the Minutes (Vol. II., pp. 272 and 451) on Mahomedan education—which is, even at this date, in a most unsatisfactory condition, more especially as to women—and the correspondence on the Salt-tax, in which Lord Hobart urged, with much vigour and insistence, the interests of the poorer classes of the Presidency committed to his charge.

The work affords ample evidence of a life passed in the conscientious discharge of duty; a fact which, however, a smaller number of pages would have sufficed to substantiate.

MEM SAHIB.*

This little romance of true history—for such we take it to be—is interesting, in so far as it presents to the reader, in a more life-like form than most books of its character, the inner life of an Anglo-Indian household. Of course, there is a skeleton in the cupboard—what romance could be complete without one—and though it is not wholly set forth in the first few chapters, it is not difficult, even from the first, to discern it, and to perceive its bearing on the conduct of the various personages, or in what manner the apparently inscrutable mystery will eventually be unravelled.

The heroine's father had, like the author of "Five Years' Penal Servitude," been one of that interesting body, innocent convicts: the family name was dropped, and the young lady's second baptismal name assumed by herself and her mother. Like all heroines, she is lovely and fascinating; and, still maintaining the disguise of her second name, Holmsleigh, she meets her fate in the shape of an Indian official, one Captain Leslie, who, disregarding the monition conveyed in the old lines,

"Never marry a charming woman,
If you are a sensible man,"

makes her Mrs. Leslie. Her mother's admonitions to keep the cupboard, skeleton and all, fastened, and the key in her own bosom, were, for a while, duly regarded. But every dog must have its day (so says the travesty of common sense attributed to the great poet, who almost certainly wrote "his bay"); and, though for awhile things go well, and Mrs. Leslie shows her pretty self, and airs her pretty voice, at more than one Indian station, to the admiration of the men and to the envy of the ladies, poor Alice's "day" came at last in the shape of a would-be philosopher of the not uncommon or romantic name of Smith, who had known her under her real name of Huntley, and having, partly through her own fault, been confirmed in the conviction that he possessed her secret, tries to use his advantage to the utmost. How an estrangement between husband and wife ensued, how, on their return to England, they were reconciled, the husband entering into amicable relations with the ex-convict, his father-in-law, and, still more wonderful, with his mother-in-law, we leave to our readers to find out from the story itself, which we can conscientiously recommend as a vivid and accurate representation of Anglo-Indian life.

MANUAL OF TELEGRAPHY.†

In the olden days, when Holborn-hill was really a hill, and a stiff one too, people were found who would stop an omnibus just half-way up it, unwitting, or regardless, of the fact, that no greater cruelty could well be perpetrated on horses, and that horses are not, like the propelling power of some of the more recently-introduced tram-cars, made of steel. And even now we see folks insisting on being set down at their own doors, though the conveyance may have "pulled up" not twenty yards away, so little does the average Briton think of the toil of which he is the cause.

The work of ordinary conveyances is, like all things, matters of daily occurrence, taken as a matter of course. So are the infinitely various requirements of railway work, the slightest failure in the fulfilment of which may, nevertheless, cause the loss of scores of lives.

Still, these are matters which any moderately thoughtful person is not unable to see in their true light. But telegraphy, with which Mr. Williams' work deals, demands faculties of an exceptionally high order. Presence of mind, promptitude in action,

* "Mem Sahib; or, Should she have told him." By Mrs. Frank T. Platts. Hamilton, Adams and Co. 1885.

† "Manual of Telegraphy." By W. Williams, Superintendent of Indian Government Telegraphs. Illustrated by Wood Engravings. Longmans. 1885.

may at any moment be indispensable. And, if in Europe, how much more in India, for the use of the telegraphic service in which country this work is chiefly compiled, and in which so many natural causes habitually bring about a "solution of continuity" in the communication? We are, indeed, disposed to regard the remarks on this head (pp. 319-334) as among the most valuable in the book, which, though compiled under the orders of the Indian Director-General of Telegraphs, will be of the greatest practical value to telegraphists, wheresoever employed.

It is not a little singular, and far from creditable to the common sense or liberality of the Government of India, that this particular Service should be the subject of what may fairly be called the most "scurvy" treatment. Covenants, on the strength of which men, who had only failed by a few marks in the notoriously stiff competition for the Indian Civil Service, had "gone in for" the Telegraphic branch, seem to us to have been set aside with a cynical disregard of common fairness which cannot be too severely reprobated. And, when the enormous importance which the Telegraph Department will, in the impending war, attain, is borne in mind, it will be recognised how unwise an "economy" it is to leave it, for the sake of saving a few hundred rupees, in a state of justifiable, and something more than "sub-acute," discontent.

THE PURPOSE OF THEOSOPHY.*

What is Theosophy? Mrs. Sinnett's pamphlet explains, but whether clearly is open to question. Perhaps, however, such an "occultism" is by the very nature of things inexplicable. "One of the first truths for a student to realise is that of reincarnation, or spirit-evolution," but the dictum needs translating, so it is added: "Nature having, by a long course of evolution through the many and various forms of the inferior kingdoms, developed the humanity of which we now have cognisance, proceeds from this point onward with an infinite hope of spiritual and psychical advancement which is now only beginning to be dimly perceived as possible, but which, in the course of time, will become an accepted fact."

But the development must be upwards; man cannot degenerate into a monkey, though it is the privilege of the monkey to rise to the dignity of a man. The logical inference which irresistibly rises on learning this theory is that Providence has been kinder to the monkey than the man.

The next axiom which must be accepted by the true Theosophite is that every human being has a "karma," which latter is "the law of cause and effect operating through the merit and demerit of a person's deeds in each life." How does Mrs. Sinnett apply this theory? She herself shall explain: "When we see people afflicted by congenital ailments it may be safely assumed that these ailments are the inevitable results of causes started by themselves in a previous birth." It seems rather hard that one should be born blind because, in bygone ages, one's "ancestral monkey" committed some pranks unbecoming his race. "Incarnations" are dangerous alike with regard to the past as the future, and it would not be difficult to prove the fallacy of the theory, but Mrs. Sinnett's object is not to convince, but to explain.

Allusion has been made to "physical advancement." What is it? Mrs. Sinnett proclaims that there is an "excessively attenuated fluid or medium" (termed "akara") "which encompasses this world, pervades the universe, and surrounds everything in life, receives and records all our thoughts for a longer or shorter period, according to the intensity and precision with which they are conceived." She contends that to some persons it is given by Nature to be able to interpret the impressions which are implanted in this subtle medium, while to others the privilege is attainable only by a long course of abstraction and thought. Then "within this atmosphere may be read the events of his past life, as also those which will happen in the future." This is a somewhat startling assertion, and a sceptic as to the truths of Theosophy might be tempted to test Mrs. Sinnett's dogma by the very practical mode of bidding her tell the price of Consols a year hence; if she does possess the power claimed it may safely be predicted that her religion will not long be wanting in the sinews of war; nay, more, high station and exalted position are in store for its votaries, for it would become a necessity for Government to keep its "occult seer," who could name any terms reasonable or unreasonable. Fancy of late months if Mrs. Sinnett had only revealed that war with Russia was impossible—this is, however, a political question, and beyond the scope of a religious enthusiast. Again the sceptic steps in and proclaims with honest fervour, "God protect us from a Theosophic seer; better far he had remained the ancestral monkey."

Theosophy does not necessitate on the part of its votaries, so we are taught to believe, any particular form of belief. This is true in more senses than one; for once its theories are accepted, and the next step is a formal secession to Buddhism. The Lama of Thibet is the high priest of Theosophy. What pranks Mrs. Sinnett's "ancestral monkey" must have committed to have led his descendant to weave together such a skein of absurd dogmas and crude theories, and proclaim that the new creed is to

"regenerate the world." The only advantage of such a faith—unless one can exercise the powers which are supposed to belong to the elect of mankind—is to render a visit to the Zoological Gardens more enjoyable than would be the case were the chattering apes something less than "ancestral monkeys" for the ages yet unborn.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

AKED—Sept. 27, at Sandgate, the wife of Major Aked, of a daughter.
BAKER—Sept. 26, at Bayswater, the wife of W. A. Baker, of Bombay, of a daughter.
BOWERS—Sept. 27, the wife of Major C. D. Bowers, of a son.
BRADSHAW—Sept. 27, at Wimborne, the wife of Captain J. C. Bradshaw, of a son.
CLARKE—Sept. 26, the wife of Major T. S. Clarke, of a son.
DOWDING—Sept. 29, at Chatham, the wife of Major T. W. Dowding, of a son.
NICOLAS—Sept. 25, at Richmond, the wife of Major F. C. Nicolas, R.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRERETON—DUNNE—Sept. 29, at Dublin, Reginald A. Brereton, B.C.S., to Edith Margaret, second daughter, of the late W. Dunne, Esq., of Londonderry.
CHASE—NICKLE—Sept. 24, at All Saints', Ryde, Thomas Alex. N. Chase, M.C.S. (retired), to Jane Laura, youngest daughter of the late Robert W. D. Nickle, Major Madras Army.
MAY—ANSON—Sept. 23, at St. Peter's, Belsize Park, Arthur John May, eldest son of Baron May, to Adelaide Francis Mary, youngest daughter of Admiral T. V. Anson.
McCAlMONT—CLANMORRIS—Sept. 29, at Eyre Court, county Galway, Colonel Hugh McCAlmont, C.B., to the Hon. Rose Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Lord Clanmorris.

DEATHS.

ANSTHEY—Oct. 1, at Bath, John T. Anstey, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, aged 91.
BARNES—Sept. 23, at Shanklin, Major W. B. Barnes.
BOULDERSON—Sept. 39, at Norfolk, Amelia, widow of H. S. Boulderson, Esq., B.C.S.
DOUGLAS—Sept. 25, at Dover, Sholto George, second son of Colonel H. de Wend M. Douglas, B.S.C., aged 12.
GARDYNE—Sept. 30, at Hackney, Alexander Gardyne, of Calcutta, aged 84.
HENRY—Sept. 21, at Brighton, Jane Menzies, widow of J. W. Henry, Captain B.N.I.
HOWE—Aug. 12, at Geelong, Australia, Wm. Arthur Howe, of the B.C.S.
MAUNSELL—Sept. 11, at Folkestone, Alicia, widow of the late General F. Maunsell.
NEWMARCH—Sept. 28, at Cheltenham, Anne, widow of Lieut.-Colonel C. D. Newmarch, R.E.
PEYTON—Sept. 25, at St. Helier's, Commander Lumley W. Peyton, R.N., aged 67.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CANDY—September 12, at Poona, the wife of E. T. Candy, C.S., of a son.
HOLLAND—September 3, at Ahmednuggar, the wife of H. L. Holland, Esq., of a son.
JONES-VAUGHAN—September 5, at Mount Abu, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Jones-Vaughan, East Yorkshire Regiment, and J. P. Carnarvonshire, of a son.
STRANGE—September 11, at Nasik, the wife of W. L. Strange, P.W.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GOODFELLOW—DESHON—At St. Luke's, Abbottabad, on the 3rd September, by the Rev. C. W. Hume, M.A., Chaplain, Arthur Trethowan Goodfellow, C.E., to Lilian, youngest daughter of Major Deshon, Royal Artillery.
MARKWICK—REYNOLDS—At Saint Andrew's Church, Karachi, on the 24th August, by the Rev. J. Henderson, Alfred Ernest Markwick to Letitia Reynolds, widow of the late H. A. Reynolds, of Karachi.
NORMAN—NEWMARCH—At Christ Church, Simla, on the 1st September, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lahore, William Wylie Norman, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to Violet Anna, eldest daughter of Colonel O. R. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

DE VITRE—September 8, at the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Station, Parell, Homjee, eldest son of Cursetjee S. De Vitre, aged 17.
JACKSON—August 29, at Pishin Cantonment, Afghanistan, of cholera, Francis William Staveley Jackson, Captain 1st Bombay Lancers, aged 34 years.
KAPADIA—September 13, at Goga-street, Fort, Moteebai, sister of Mr. Ardaseer Byramjee Kapadia, Barrister-at-Law, aged 25.
LAUDER—September 10, at the R.A. Sailors' Home, Cecelia Margaret, the youngest daughter of Mr. C. Lauder, aged 15 months.
MAJOR—September 9, at Ahmedabad, Blenda Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Major, of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, aged 1 year.

* "The Purpose of Theosophy." By Mrs. A. P. Sinnett. London Chapman and Hall. 1885.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 29, Sutlej (s), Calcutta.—30, Amarapoor (s), Rangoon.—Oct. 1, City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta.—2, Arabia (s), Calcutta: Inchrhone (s), Kurrachee; River Indus (s), Calcutta.—4, Favarino (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 28, Ancona (s), London; Sahara (s), Cardiff.—29, Valetta (s), Colombo.—30, Bangalore (s), Hong Kong.—Oct. 3, Clan Maclean (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 26, Numyhive, Clyde; Cuthona, Middleborough.—28, Almora (s), London; Governor (s), London.

MADRAS.—Sept. 29, Coromandel (s), London.—Oct. 1, Elginshire (s), Newport.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 27, Clan Drummond (s), Bombay; Beucleuth, Calcutta.—30, Rome (s), Bombay; Roumania (s), Calcutta.—Oct. 1, Manora (s), Calcutta.—2, Ayrshire (s), Rangoon.—3, Lalpoora (s), Bombay; Dundee, Calcutta.—4, Clan Macdonald (s), Bombay; Inchgarvie (s), Kurrachee; Irrawaddy (s), Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 27, Sahara (s), Cardiff.—28, Loodiana (s), London.—30, Coromandel (s), Liverpool; Horn Head (s), Belfast.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 30, Clan Mackenzie (s), London.—Oct. 1, Rewa (s), London; Ganges, London; Duchess of Edinburgh, Hull.—2, Vesta (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Surat*, from London, Oct. 7; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Oct. 15; from Brindisi, Oct. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Kilby, Colonel Trevor, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. H. S. Kneller, Capt. and Mrs. A. Russell, Major G. Strachan, Mr. S. J. Kilby, Mr. Ashdown, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Briand, Mr. W. G. Allen, Mr. H. Watson, General Sir G. Greaves, Mr. K. B. Thomson, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Tuthill. *From Venice*: Mr. E. A. Stoney, Mr. W. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Vowell and child, Mr. A. Hendenreich, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. E. A. Storey. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Beachcroft, Colonel and Mrs. Ward, Mr. C. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell, Mr. J. H. Ashworth, Mr. W. K. Douglas, Mr. Sehmer, Mr. Finckh, Colonel Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Karpeles, Mr. R. G. Mallett, Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Mr. R. D. Keith, Mr. H. Mosley, Mr. R. G. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ashurst, Mr. K. Enler, Mrs. Matthews, Mr. Sehmer, jun., Mr. A. J. Newbery, Mr. S. Kneller, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. Hart, Mr. Schmidt, Capt. G. Hawkes, Mr. Ivens, Major Clerk, Mr. Cox, Mr. Cowley, Mr. L. Crawford, Mr. F. H. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Higham, Colonel J. H. Jenkins, Mrs. Hartwell, Mr. Culledin, Mrs. Newberry, Colonel Collen, Mrs. F. W. Porter, Mr. C. J. Laidman. *From Suez*: Mr. A. T. Howell.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Miller, Miss Miller, Mrs. Martyr, Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Dale, Mr. Perman, Mr. and Mrs. Place, Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy, Mrs. and Miss Beames, Mr. Mowat, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Parish, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Goodricke and child, Mr. J. Forbes, Rev. W. Kitchin, Mr. G. C. Balfour, Mr. Forbes, jun., Mr. McKewan, Mr. Buxton, Mr. W. J. B. Mackenzie, Miss Darden, Mr. J. H. Herbert, Mr. J. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Osmond, Mr. H. Brown. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Wiggin. *From Suez*: Misses Hare.

For Colombo: Mr. C. J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Hutton, Mr. C. E. G. Hatherell. *From Brindisi*: Sir A. Gordon, Mr. Brown. *From Venice*: Mr. Kynsey.

From Madras: Misses Kernan, Mrs. Cooke and three children, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Battensby and three daughters. *From Venice*: Mr. C. H. B. Burlton, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Chapman and child.

For Aden: Mrs. Comyn, Capt. A. B. Muir.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Barringer.

For Malta: Mrs. Wilkie, Miss Dealtrie, Mrs. Wilson and child, Capt. E. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Duke.

For Suez: Miss Fairbairn.

For Port Said: Mr. H. A. Hills.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 14; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Oct. 22; from Brindisi, Oct. 26.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. O'Ratigan and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland and child, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh, Mr. J. C. Woodcroffe, Mrs. Jepp, Colonel and Mrs. G. R. Gibbs, Miss Taylor, Mr. James Gordon, Mr. Money, Surgeon-Major J. P. Greany, Surgeon-Major Maclaren, Mrs. Browning, Mr. L. P. Russell, Mr. C. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. H. M. North, Mrs. H. Chapman and child, Mr. R. Craven, Mrs. Sturrock and child, two Misses Grant, Mrs. Winterbotham and child, Mr. Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. Millie, Mrs. Royal and three children, Mr. J. R. Pedler, Mrs. Robb and two sons, Mr. H. C. Ferard, Mrs. Chisolm and child, Miss Chisolm, Mr. Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Stora, Mr. Hawkins, Mrs. Harris and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tervet, Mr. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. A. Turner, Hon. F. Baring, Mr. and Mrs. J. Riordan and two children, Miss Thompson, Miss Swetenham, Miss Deas, Mr. J. W. Darwood, Miss Darwood, Mrs. C. A. Cunningham. *From Venice*: Mr. T. A. Apear, Colonel and Mrs. Stover and two children, Messrs. W. Thompson, M. Fox, J. McElroy, Mr. Macfarlane, Hon. and Mrs. Lionel Tennyson, Mr. G. Druit, Colonel and Mrs. Peart, Lieut. and Mrs. Marrett, Mr. P. A. Walker. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. G. Yule, Mr. Sinkinson, Colonel and Mrs. W. Barron, Mr. C. Sharp, Mr. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. Brett, Miss Brett, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Smyth, Colonel Holroyd, Mr. B. Scott, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Justice Beverley, Miss Beverley, Capt. Losack, Colonel Pullan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bell, Rev. and Mrs. Ellison, Mr. G. B.

Reid, Mr. J. W. Brown, Mr. G. Thompson, General H. F. Hancock, Darasha Ruttonjee Chichigur, Mr. J. McArthur, Mr. G. J. Laidman, Mr. F. Wyer, Mr. C. Bedford, Surgeon-Major J. F. Keith, Major Leacock, Colonel Peart, Dr. S. Smith, Mr. Egan, Mr. H. W. Jones, Capt. Henry, Mrs. Pullen, Mr. Gregory, Mr. H. Willaume, Mr. J. T. Bartlett, Mr. Hamid, Ali Khan.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Miss Ashlin and friend. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Magnus and two children.

For Malta: Mrs. and two Misses Gordon, Miss Morris, General and Mrs. Daniell, Miss Daniell.

For Port Said: Lady Bovill and son, Rev. W. and Mrs. Moore and child, Miss Whateley, Mr. Salomone.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, Oct. 21; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 29; from Brindisi, Nov. 2.

For Bombay: Mrs. W. Wood, Mrs. Gore and child, Miss Deedes, Mrs. and Miss French, Mrs. Rankin and child, Mrs. Bartholomew and child, Miss Trench, Miss Bloxam, Mr. H. Richardson, Mrs. Wratislav and child, Mr. T. W. Anderson, Mrs. Brock, Miss Hart, Miss J. B. Sanderson and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Dagleish and child, Mr. R. Strang, Mr. A. Macduff, Mr. R. S. Savile, Mrs. Steward and child, Mrs. R. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. D. Polson and four children, Mr. McKewan, Mrs. Cooke, Mr. Cooke, Mrs. and Miss Costorphan, Miss Craddock, Miss North, Colonel G. J. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Spence, Miss Lane, Mrs. Smart and child, Mr. C. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Barefoot, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Howick and two children, Mrs. Merriam, General F. Macfarlan, Lieut. Portal. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Hogg, Miss Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. B. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Seton, Mr. Oakshott, Mr. Randle, Mrs. Slight and three children. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. F. Marsden, Colonel C. F. Lane, Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Rev. W. Bridge, Capt. T. C. Chapman, Mr. A. S. R. Chapman, Miss Swaine, Mr. J. MacFadyan, Mr. G. W. Buckland, Miss Elmsie, Mr. W. C. Bommerjee, Mr. T. Peterson, Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Norris, Rev. E. Bickersteth, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. A. Macmillan, Mr. H. Clogstown, Mr. Cohn, Hon. J. E. Caithness, Mr. J. S. Mott, Mr. G. J. Scott, Mr. Henderson, Mr. F. Jackson, Mr. G. W. Walker, Mr. C. Bickerton.

For Suez: Mr. Dove.

For Port Said: Mrs. Davies and sister, Capt. Burney, Mr. and Mrs. G. Royle and child, Mr. C. Royle.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Chandler, Mrs. Daniell and child, Mrs. and Miss Chalmers, Miss Cockburn, Miss Dillon, Mr. Simpson, Major Tennant, Mrs. Williamson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. G. Scrivener, Sept. 14.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Hargrave, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. C. Elliott, Lieut. Colonel O'Grady Haly, Mrs. O'Grady Haly, two Misses O'Grady Haly, Miss Sinclair, Mr. W. Strange, Mr. P. Harrison, Mr. D. Talbot, Mr. F. Lowe, Mr. Mathews, Miss Ross, Colonel S. Penny, Mr. R. Thomas, Mr. Lima, Mr. and Mrs. Dane and infant.

From Suez: Mr. Yate.

From Venice: Mr. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Miss Masters.

From Brindisi: Mr. R. T. Springett, the Regent of Kohlapore, Mr. Kirtikar, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. J. Kirby, Mr. Hornidge, Mr. G. F. Oliver.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. J. P. Hassale, left Bombay, Sept. 15.

For London: Colonel J. C. Russell, Major R. J. Heber Percy, Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, Miss Shaw, Rev. and Mrs. Baker Mossell, Mr. Henry Hale, Mr. Ramaswamy Muddeliar, Mr. James Needham, Capt. Magrath, Mr. A. Haig, Mr. C. Macintyre, Mr. Smith, Mr. Joseph Moorhouse, Lieut. F. St. Quentin, Mr. F. White.

For Brindisi: Hon. Justice J. F. Norris and Miss Wilson, Deputy Surgeon-General T. G. Hewlett, Hon. Justice H. Macpherson, Hon. Justice J. P. Grant, Miss Mangles, Mr. W. C. Banerjee, Mr. J. C. Mookerjee, Mr. Pearson, Mrs. Shawbridge, Mr. J. R. Hande.

For Venice: Capt. W. A. E. St. Clair.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. E. Gibson, child and ayah, Mrs. Grant, child and nurse, Hon. Justice J. Scott, Mr. James Willoughby, infant and maid, Colonel H. A. Justice, Mr. L. A. Mont Clar.

For Aden: Major and Mrs. Cruickshank and infant.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, left Liverpool, Sept. 27.

For Colombo: Capt. and Mrs. J. Mackenzie, infant and nurse, Mr. W. H. Trotter.

For Madras: Miss Fanny Mergler, Miss Rhoda Mergler, Mrs. F. S. Meik, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lawder, Master Harry Lawder, Miss M. Cross, Mrs. Molloy, Rev. and Mrs. W. Gunning, Mr. F. Sumner, Mr. H. F. Haden.

For Calcutta: Mr. Easton, Mrs. Whitsey, Miss H. Whitsey, Mr. J. Whitsey, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Brasher, infant and nurse, Mr. J. Stirton, Mr. John Peddie, Mr. J. Lamb, Mr. G. Meares, Mr. E. Weston, Mr. Nathaniel Parnell, Mr. W. Aitken, Mr. Roderick McLeod, Mr. James B. Munro.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. W. Broatch, Mrs. Squires, Miss Caroline Squires.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. A. Symons, sailing on Sept. 25.

For Brindisi: Sir Robert and Lady Sandeman, Colonel H. W. Stockley, Mr. G. E. Thomas, Mr. Carr Stephen, Mr. R. B. Datta, Colonel and Mrs. J. O. Hasted.

For Venice: Major H. C. Fox.

For London: Major-General Sir C. J. and Lady Gough, Mr. Joseph Rock, Mrs. Elton, infant and ayah, Rev. R. and Mrs. Scott.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1885.

LAISSEZ-FAIRE, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

An old proverb says, "Let everything gang its own gait." The Italian tells us, "*Che sarà sarà*": what is to be will be; the German "*Lass sein*": let it take its own course. Oriental proverbs to the same effect are so numerous, and in such various dialects, that we hope our readers will excuse us if we do not ask our printers to "set them up." The idea is universal, "*Quod semper, quod ubique, quod et omnibus*." What every one, in all times, and in all places, has asserted, must be true. We venture to disagree. The fact is, that it is convenient for "humans," as for ostriches, to bury their heads in the sand, and of set purpose to see nothing. One can always find heads of families who will let everything go by the board rather than open their eyes to the true state of their affairs, and bestir themselves. Not to speak of the heads of States, whose eyes are, as a rule, so unwilling to look facts in the face as fully to justify Oxenstierna's well-known, though probably apocryphal, saying.

Universal, however, and well-accredited, as may be this plan of letting things slide, it does not, somehow or other, seem to answer. Governments and individuals go on for a while peaceably enough in blissful ignorance of what is happening. But suddenly they are touched in a sensitive part, and wonder what they can have been about. And then they blame anyone but themselves. Satan reckoned on this, when he said to his Maker, "Touch Job, and he will curse Thee!" (Job did not, but his wife wanted him to.) Yet Job was a model of patience, and was nowise to blame for what had happened, as if the case with people, or peoples, who neglect their own interests.

Every general principle demands an application. And to no country, assuredly, can the principle that *laissez-faire* is, of all things, to be avoided, be more especially applicable than to our own, whose interests exist all over the world, in many places, too, where not to advance, in

the face of the rapid forward progress of other nations, is to recede.

Now, the more pockets you have, the more receptacles are there for thieves' hands; the more houses you may possess, the more numerous are the "places where the robber may break in;" the larger your property, the greater the thief's temptation.

Quanto mayor es la fortuna, tanto es menor segura (the greater that your fortune be, the less is its security), says the old Spanish proverb, as old, perhaps, as the days of the Cid. How has the British nation protected its pockets?

It is, perhaps, not wholly inopportune to consider where the "policy," if so it can be called, of waiting on events, has landed us.

We have been within appreciable distance of a war with Russia. Why? Because those who were, unfortunately, in power, obstinately refused to recognise facts, and to perceive that the advances of the Tsar's troops were deliberate, and required checking with something more definite than appeals to the empty promises previously made by a perfidious Government. The result was inevitable, and had been foreseen by every competent person who has put pen to paper on the subject—a collision between the invaders and the invaded, which left us no alternative but to interfere—a scare, the arming of troops and ships in a most undignified hurry (as though ostentatiously to show how utterly unprepared we were), vast expense incurred, the Indian Army hurriedly increased, and the Indian Empire saddled with a future annual outlay of two millions sterling. And all solely attributable to *laissez-faire*.

For many months we have not had an Ambassador, even at a Court so prone to intrigue as Constantinople, and the insult lately offered to our representative in Spain (assuredly not without deliberate intent) shows the estimation in which a do-nothing policy throughout Europe has allowed us to be held in even that comparatively insignificant country.

We turn with reluctance to the sad spectacle presented to our view at Khartoum; as flagrant an instance of wilful blindness to events as has ever been furnished in the history of any nation. Here again we find *laissez-faire* at work; the typical hero deliberately abandoned, until too late, by the very Cabinet which had sent him out to overcome difficulties all but insuperable, an enormous expenditure incurred in vain, as noble a man as ever lived lost without the slightest beneficial result being achieved, and our own faces blackened in the eyes of every inhabitant of Egypt.

We might adduce instances without number of the same kind. In Kashmir, in Nepal, on the Northern and the Eastern as well as on the North-Western frontier of India, an intelligent foresight, coupled, when needful, with intelligent activity, would have placed us in a very different, and far more tenable, position with nearly every frontier State. One prominent instance is at this moment in every Anglo-Indian's mouth. We refer, of course, to what is going on in Burma. To many this will appear almost a bolt from a clear sky. But those who have followed Burmese affairs with attention, and common sense, have seen, that we ought long since to have looked out for squalls, as the sailors say, in that quarter. The penchant of the Burmese for any European nation rather than ourselves is no new thing. If they want to employ any European in a place of trust, it has for years been pretty certain that he will be some continental adventurer whose character does not show a very clean bill of health, and into whose antecedents it is as well not too closely to inquire. Such was the so-called "General" Orgoni, and more than we need name.

By these it doubtless was that the Burmese were encouraged to lean on other nations, and to make them, as far as they could, a counterpoise to ourselves. Successive Chief Commissioners are known to have warned the Government of what was going on. We have, whether from incredulity, indolence, or inability to understand what it was that was going on before their eyes, far too long shut our eyes to the great danger of French intrigues from the Tonquin side. Our geographical position, commanding as we do the Irrawaddy, the natural outlet of Burma, would, if properly utilised, have secured for us a preponderating influence, and it is only by unaccountable neglect that a weak and detested king like Theebaw has been permitted so long to flout us with impunity. How entirely the whole position of affairs is altered by the direct intervention of a meddling and intriguing European of the first class will be apparent to all. Influence in Burma can hardly ever again be, as it ought to have been, a peculium of England. Nor will even an annexation, which may involve negotiations with France, be altogether a simple matter. Yet annexation has, to many, been the panacea for all Burmese trouble.

Time alone and more precise information—which we have no accredited Agent on the spot to procure for us—of what is actually in progress, can show what it is at present vain to forecast. Mischief is afoot, and, as we have often urged, the first duty of our Government, at home and in India, is to have full, independent, and reliable information concerning its exact nature and probable results.

We learn with great pleasure that it is proposed to hold a meeting at the Mansion House on the 20th inst., to advocate the objects which it is proposed, by Lady Dufferin's Fund, to attain. We are confident that the meeting will be numerous and influentially attended, and will, both directly and also indirectly, by calling public attention to the subject, result in a substantial addition to the sums at Lady Dufferin's disposal for the benefit of Indian women.

OBITUARY.

LORD SHAFTESBURY, K.G.

The death of Lord Shaftesbury, which took place at Folkestone on Thursday last, will be universally regretted, though, taking place in the fulness of years (he was born in 1801), its occurrence could not, in the nature of things, have been long deferred.

"Lord Shaftesbury was, as the *Times* reminds us, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a first class in classics in 1822, graduated M.A. in 1832, and was created D.C.L. in 1841. As Lord Ashley, he was first returned to Parliament as member for Woodstock in 1826. All through his political career he assumed an attitude of independence, and, although he had a brief experience of official life, he had no desire for office, the details of which were somewhat irksome for him. On entering the House he gave a general but not a constant support to the Governments of Liverpool and Canning. His first considerable speech was delivered in 1828, in connection with the proposed provision for Canning's family, which he cordially supported. When the Duke of Wellington came into power, Lord Ashley accepted office as one of the Commissioners of the Board of Control. He was returned for Dorchester in 1830, and for Dorsetshire in 1831, which county he represented for 15 years. He was returned for Bath in 1847, and sat for that borough until the year 1851, when he succeeded his father in the peerage. Lord Ashley had a second brief experience of office in 1834-5, when he was a Lord of the Admiralty in Sir Robert Peel's Administration. Peel again offered him a post in the Government in 1841, but Lord Ashley declined the offer on finding that the Premier's views would not allow him to support the Ten Hours Bill."

He took an interest in all philanthropic schemes tending to the benefit of the people of India, and their promoters never failed to receive from him active aid, sympathy, and advice. His best known Parliamentary utterance on Indian affairs took place when Lord Ellenborough was in Lord Derby's first Administration, the identical of the then Board of Control.

"The Governor-General of India having issued a severe proclamation in Oude, Lord Ellenborough, the Minister for India, sent unknown to his colleagues, a despatch severely censuring this proclamation. The despatch became public, and led to his resignation, and very nearly to the defeat of the Ministry, a vote of censure being moved in both Houses of Parliament, but not carried. Lord Shaftesbury moved the vote of censure on the Government in the Lords, taking the view that Lord Ellenborough's condemnation of the Governor-General was calculated to weaken the authority of the latter and to encourage them then in arms against the British power. A very exciting debate followed upon this motion, which was only lost by nine votes."

In an article on his death the same journal makes the following feeling remarks:—In Lord Shaftesbury there has passed away the most eminent social reformer of the present century. It is not too much to say that he had acquired world-wide fame as a philanthropist, and that his name is inextricably interwoven with many of the most humane movements of two generations. Pre-eminently the friend of the poor, the degraded, and the outcast, his generous sympathies and his ceaseless efforts on behalf of the classes in whom he took so deep an interest have given him a high place in the illustrious roll of benevolent Englishmen. Whatever errors of judgment he may have committed during his long career, these are forgotten in the universal sentiment of regret which the announcement of his death will awaken. It is interesting, and perhaps not a little singular, to note, that one of the most steadfast and powerful friends which the humbler classes have ever had, as well as one of the most trusted, did not belong to their own order of the commonalty, but to the privileged order of the aristocracy.

It is probable that he will be interred in Westminster Abbey. That fane could not receive a more worthy occupant than one whose undoubted abilities, and rare tenacity of purpose, were habitually devoted to the welfare of his kind, and not of his kind alone.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCTOBER 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., Lieut. E. B. Harrison, Probr. for S.C., Maj. J. H. Western, R.E., Capt. R. F. Gartside Tipping.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. V. Heath, P. A. Sandilands, J. W. Brassington, T. E. D. Innes, R. W. Blair, G. E. Jones.
Bombay Estab.—J. Adams, W. F. Lord (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. W. Young, S.C., twelve days.
Bombay Estab.—Bdge.-Surg. C. K. Colston, three months; Lieut. P. R. Legh, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. W. Rivaz (Cov.), three months' furlough; F. P. Beachcroft (Cov.), six months' m.c.; J. Kibble, six months' s.c.; R. S. Aikman (Cov.), three months' s.c.
Madras Estab.—J. W. Dumergue (Cov.), three months' s.c.
Bombay Estab.—G. W. Cotgrave (Cov.), extra leave to Dec. 6, 1885.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. F. Willes, S.C., Lieut.-Col. H. C. E. Ward, S.C., Maj. E. C. Elliston, S.C., Capt. C. W. Young, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Bdge.-Surg. H. R. L. MacDougall.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. W. Place (Cov.), W. G. Stack (Cov.), T. English, A. P. Howell (Cov.), J. Curley, M. J. Brind, E. H. McDowell, O. Lash (pilot), C. H. C. Bickerton.
Madras Estab.—J. C. C. McHutchin.
Bombay Estab.—G. N. R. Lambert.

MR. LOISETTE is teaching by letter—he being in London, his pupils in India. But what is he teaching? Something dreadful, for students must not even tell their wives. Oh, for a "secret commission!"

AMONGST the many quaint customs in India must be enumerated the 'Cocoanut Festival,' on which occasion Hindus and their families, all dressed in their gayest and smartest costumes, betake themselves to the sea-beach, and then, with offerings of cocoanuts and flowers, appease the deity who takes the sea under his special charge. It is a gay and merry sight, much akin in its leading features to the old-fashioned fairs prevalent in this country in the times of our ancestors.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 5.)

BOILEAU—GREENFIELD—Colonel F. W. Boileau and Lieut.-Colonel J. H. L. Greenfield, respectively made over and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Deoli, on Aug. 21.

FOWLER, Mr. F. D., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Bilaspur-Etawah Railway to the Sindi-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

PLOWDEN, Mr. W. C., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from July 1.

MARTIN, Surgeon-Major D. N., 30th Regiment N.I., is permanently appointed to the Central Provinces as a Civil Surgeon.

STEPHEN, Surgeon-Major A., M.B., to officiate as sanitary commissioner of the Punjab during the absence on privilege leave of Deputy Surgeon-General H. W. Bellew, C.S.I.

HAGENS—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. Hermann Hagens as acting consul for the German Empire at Bassein has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

The following appointments are made to the Berar Commission, from the dates of joining:—

MACDONALD, Surgeon-Major D. P., M.D., medical officer 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelcund Political Agency, in addition to his own duties, from July 14.

BAKER, Mr. E. N., having been appointed to officiate as under secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, vice Mr. J. F. Finlay, appointed to officiate as secretary during Mr. D. M. Barbour's absence on privilege leave, Mr. Finlay made over and Mr. Baker received charge of the former appointment on Aug. 24.

FURLOUGHS.

COLLINS—The privilege leave granted to Captain G. A. Collins adjutant, Meywar Bhil Corps, is extended to 90 days.

CROFTS, Surgeon J., M.D., medical officer of the Political Agencies at Kotah and Jhalrapatan, is granted privilege leave for two months, from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

CHAMBERLAIN, Captain N. F. F., squadron officer 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is granted leave in India on private affairs for four months, from Aug. 17.

GERARD, Colonel M. G., C.B., squadron commander 1st Regiment Central India Horse, is granted leave in India for 120 days on private affairs, from Aug. 15 or date of departure.

MILITARY.

JACKSON, Lieut. C., 8th Hussars, officiating squadron officer 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Aug. 31, 1882, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

NEWMARCH, Colonel O. R., Bengal Staff Corps, accountant general, Military Department, to officiate as secretary to the Government, Military Department, vice Major-General G. T. Chesney, C.S.I., proceeding on furlough.

MASON, Lieut. S. M., 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, officiating wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Lieut. F. A. Harris, placed on temporary half-pay, dated Dec. 27, 1884.

PEUMER, Lieut. T. H., 5th Infantry, wing officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant, vice Captain A. Adye, who has vacated that appointment on promotion, dated June 13.

MICHAEL—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Nov. 10, 1881, the name of Colonel

J. Michael, C.S.I., Madras S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals on the Indian Graduation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Colonel G. Hearn, Madras S.C. (whose name is borne on the list of major-generals of the Indian Army), on July 16.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

CRAWFORD, Lieut.-Colonel H. P. R. F., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army from Sept. 1.

JAGO, Lieut.-Colonel R. S., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army from Sept. 4.

LILLINGSTON, Major E. G., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieut.-colonel from Aug. 30.

PITCHER, Major D. G., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieut.-colonel from Sept. 3.

COWPER, Major H. H. P., General List, Cavalry, to be lieut.-colonel in the Bengal Army, from Sept. 4.

CAUTLEY, Major C. G., General List, Cavalry, to be lieut.-colonel in the Bengal Army, from Sept. 4.

GOODE, Sergeant T., to be sub-conductor, on probation, from June 1, vice Sub-Conductor G. Evans, who has been seconded.

GRAHAM, Lieut.-Colonel A. W., General List, Infantry, retires from the service from Oct. 17, subject to H.M.'s approval.

ROUSE, Brigadier-Surgeon R., retires from the service from Sept. 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department from the dates specified:—

OLDFIELD, Lieut. F. H., R.E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from July 23.

WADE, Lieut. J. M., R.E., from assistant engineer, sub pro tem., to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from July 28.

HART, Lieut.-Colonel R. C., R.E., from executive engineer, 4th grade, supernumerary, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from Aug. 1.

STONE, Lieut. G. A. S., R.E., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Aug. 1.

WOOD—The name of Mr. R. Wood, inspector of machinery, Bombay dockyard, is placed on the list of chief engineers of the Indian Marine. Mr. Wood is seconded while holding his present appointment.

DANGERFIELD—The services of Mr. W. P. Dangerfield, executive engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

BENNETT—The services of Mr. H. W. Bennett, assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Jodhpore State.

SPOONER, Mr. G. P., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Government of Bombay to that under the Director-General of Railways.

TOMKINS, Major W. P., R.E., superintending engineer, second class, temporary rank, reverted to superintending engineer, third class, special, from Aug. 22.

BOILEAU, Major L. F., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, N.W.P. and Oudh, is temporarily posted to Rajputana.

BEAUCLERK, Captain F., examiner of accounts, Public Works Department, is permitted to resign the service of Government, from Aug. 25.

SMITH—The services of Mr. W. Smith, executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., temporarily employed in the Simla Imperial Circle, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, from Oct. 1.

DUFFIN—HOSKINS—Messrs. C. H. Duffin and H. J. Hoskins, sub pro tem., apprentice examiners in British Burma and North-Western Provinces and Oudh, respectively, are promoted to assistant examiners, 2nd grade, temporary rank, from Aug. 1.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

CHESNEY, Major-General G. T., C.S.I., R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (p.a.), for 194 days.

GRANT, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., Bengal S.C., assistant commissioner, 1st class, officiating Inspector-General of Police, Jails, Registration and Stamps, Hyderabad assigned districts (p.a.), for one year and twenty days.

FISHER, Major V. C., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 1st class (m.c.), for 182 days.

WALLER, Major R. J., Bengal S.C., wing commander, 45th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 182 days.

CATES, Brigadier-Surgeon W. E., Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Bombay (m.c.), for 240 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

LAUDERDALE, Major the Earl of, Bengal S.C. (u.p.a.), for 3 months, without pay.

ROBERTSON, Major D. H., General List, Infantry (m.c.), for 61 days.

BEATSON, Captain S. B., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for 92 days.

MASSY, Surgeon-Major G. (u.p.a.), for 2 months, without pay.

DAVIES, Deputy-Commissary and Honorary Captain R. G., P.W.D. (m.c.), for 92 days.

CHAPMAN, Conductor J. H., P.W.D. (m.c.), for 3 months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 19.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

EMERSON, Surgeon G. A., 9th Bengal Cavalry, at present on field service in Egypt, to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major G. Hutcheson, appointed medical storekeeper, Meerut.

HENDLEY, Surgeon H., 13th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon W. Conry, granted leave.

DODGSON, Lieut. H. L., 2nd Bengal Light Infantry supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Harden, transferred to the half-pay list.

MARDALL, Lieut. W. S., 3rd Bengal Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Barr, promoted wing commander.

STUART, Lieut. D. F., Leicestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation 11th Bengal Infantry, dated July 30.

MORTON, Lieut. B. W., supernumerary on the establishment 15th Sikhs, to be wing officer on probation 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, vice Berrow, promoted wing commander.

CAWOOD, Lieut. G. C., supernumerary on the establishment 32nd Pioneers, to be wing officer on probation 13th Bengal Infantry, vice Crawley, vacated on appointment as cantonment magistrate, Jhansi.

MONEY, Major A. C., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to England for duty at the regimental depot.

WARD, Captain A. E., Staff Corps, is transferred from Biluchistan, and directed to proceed to Dera Ghazi Khan, reporting himself to the Punjab Government Public Works Department.

JEROME, Captain H. J. W., R.E., is transferred, on the expiration of the privilege leave granted him, from the headquarters of the Inspector-General of Military Works to the Meerut Division Military Works.

CATHER, Captain T. P., R.E., is posted temporarily to the headquarters of the Inspector-General of Military Works from the date of joining.

HEAD—G.O.C.C. directing Lieut. C. T. Head, R.A., to proceed from Nowgong to Fyzabad, and rejoin R Battery 3rd Brigade, R.A., is cancelled.

TRENCH—G.O.C.C. posting Lieut. G. F. C. Trench, wing officer, on probation, 20th Bombay Infantry, to the 1st Battalion Royal North Lancashire Regiment, is cancelled.

PHILLPOTT—O.O.C.C. appointing Lieut. D. C. Phillpott, attached to the 28th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, is cancelled.

The following Sappers and Miners, Corps order, dated August 6, is confirmed:—

RANDOLPH, Lieut. A. H., R.E., to be doing duty officer from July 26, vice Capt. C. Maxwell, R.E., transferred to the Military Works Department.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

TAYLOR, Lieut. E. T., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, having passed by the Higher Standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Major C. F. Gleig, dated Aug. 14.

HUDSON, Surg. H. C., 7th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg. C. H. Beaton, granted leave.

PHILLPOT, Lieut. D. C., 28th Punjab Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Parsons, vacated on appointment to the Punjab Commission.

SNOW, Lieut. R. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice D'Acosta de St. Laurent, promoted wing commander.

O'DONNELL, Lieut. H., wing officer 44th Sylhet Light Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Ternan, vacated on promotion to captain, dated June 13.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of captain :—

HARVEY, Lieut. J. R., Royal Artillery.

CARR, Lieut. R. C., Royal Artillery.

(Head Quarters, Simla, September 3.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

FAGAN, Lieut. H. H. F., supernumerary on the Establishment 15th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer 10th Bengal Lancers, vice Fagan, vacated on appointment to the Punjab Police.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. W. L., R.A., a candidate for Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 8th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Aug. 17.

KEEN, Colonel F. J., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to reside at Mussoorie.

ROBERTS, Captain R. T., R.A., is directed to proceed from Jutogh to Thayetmyo and join No. 6 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, to which he has been appointed on promotion.

BROWN, Major L. F., R.E., is attached temporarily to the Quartermaster-General's Department for special duty in Pishin.

MAXWELL, Captain C., R.E., whose tour of Indian service has expired, will proceed to England and report himself on arrival to the Deputy Adjutant General, R.E., Horse Guards.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officer is directed to proceed to England to join the Staff College, Sandhurst, on Feb. 1, 1886 :—

HAMILTON, Captain W. G., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment.

BROWNE—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. G. J. D. Browne, Leinster Regiment, recently promoted from the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment to which he has been posted.

PHILLIPS, Major R. W. F., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

TURPIN, Captain W. H., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

HAMMOND, Captain D. T., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.

LESLIE, Captain G. F., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

GALBRAITH, Lieut. G. E., R.A.

BOURCHIER, Lieut. A. C. F., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles.

BURNE, Lieut. K. O., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles.

WALKER, Lieut. H. S., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles.

TREEBY, Lieut. H. P., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

SWAN, Lieut. F. L., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

HILL, Lieut. A. J., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

FARQUHARSON, Lieut. E. B., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

ORMSBY, Lieut. V. A., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

ALGOOD, Lieut. G. G. H., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

CLARK, C. A. G., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

MOORE, F. L., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.

WILKINSON, Lieut. T. H. D. V., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

LASCELLES, Lieut. W. E., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

PETRE, Lieut. H. C., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. K. J., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

JINNINGS, Surgeon-Major C. B., Medical Staff.

WALSH, Surgeon J. H. T., Indian Medical Service.

RINGE, Veterinary-Surgeon R. H., Army Veterinary Department.

SPICER, School Mistress M., R.A.

MARTIN, School Mistress A., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of captain :—

BEATSON, Lieut. W. J. A., R.A.

NELSON, Lieut. H. S., R.A.

LESLIE, Lieut. J. H., R.A.

JACKSON, Lieut. F. B., R.A.

WALLER, Lieut. J. D. H., R.A.

BIRCH, Lieut. F. H. J., R.A.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. J. S., R.A.

MATTHEWS, Lieut. A., R.A.

JACKSON, Lieut. H. K., R.A.

BOWER, Lieut. F. C., R.A.

FURLLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Italy and England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

ARMITAGE, Lieut. E. H., R.A., No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, for six months, on very urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

GAGE, Major J. O., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

GRANT, Major H. G., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

WINTLE, Colonel H. R., Bengal Infantry, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate, from Sept. 21 to Nov. 1, in extension of the leave granted him.

JAMER, Surgeon W. M., Medical Staff, for six months, to England, on urgent private affairs.

MILFORD, Captain C. H., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

JEPHSON, Lieut. W. C., Staff Corps, has qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department.

MIDDLETON, Lieut. H. J. J., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Staff Corps, to Murree, on private affairs, from July 6 to Oct. 15.

COOPER, Lieut. F. E., No. 7 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

COLVIN, Lieut. F. F., 9th Lancers, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

JENNER, Lieut. W. K., for four months, on private affairs.

ALEXANDER, Captain J., 1st Dragoon Guards, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

SEYMOUR, Colonel F. H. A., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

ENGLAND, Major J. M., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

KNOX-LEET, Colonel W. V.C., Somersetshire Light Infantry, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

HECTOR, Surgeon-Major J., Medical Staff, on medical certificate, up to Oct. 2.

MACRESY, Colonel W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to Darjeeling, on private affairs, from July 21 to Nov. 10.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, September 9.)

SANDILANDS, Mr. P. A., officiating district superintendent of police, Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

WYLLY, Mr. E. E., sub-assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, in charge of the Khoorda Sub-Division of the Orissa Forest Division, is promoted to the 1st grade of sub-assistant conservators, from July 16.

The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, P.W.D., for employment on the military road

under Major A. C. Bigg-Wither, from the dates specified :—

KING, Mr. W. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, from Aug. 2.

DAVIS, Mr. J. D., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Aug. 10.

LEESON, Mr. G. J. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Aug. 13.

EGERNLE, Mr. O., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Aug. 4.

RUSHTON, Mr. W. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Aug. 8.

GREEN, Mr. H. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Aug. 8.

WALLING, Mr. W. O., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Aug. 13.

STARKEY, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Aug. 17.

BAXTER, Mr. B., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Assam-Bihar State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, from Sept. 1.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, August 29.)

FRASER, Mr. J. S. D., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is appointed to officiate as a superintendent of police, 5th grade, from Aug. 6.

BATTEN—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. H. G. Batten, assistant commissioner, from Sept. 15.

ADAMSON, Mr. H., C.S., settlement officer, Tharrawaddy and Promé districts, is appointed settlement officer, Akyab district, vice Mr. T. C. Mitchell, C.S., transferred.

THOMAS, Mr. G. E., locomotive superintendent, Burma State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, from Sept. 15.

WALLACE, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Tavoy to the Bassein division.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 4.)

CLERK, Brigadier-General G., having completed his tenure of appointment as adjutant-general, Madras Army, will proceed to England.

WATERS, Captain W. H. H., 1 Battery 3rd Brigade, R.A., is directed to proceed to England in time to join the Staff College, Sandhurst, on Feb. 1, 1886.

MCLVER, Lieut.-Colonel S. W., General List, Infantry, will on promotion, do general duty under the orders of the general officer commanding Eastern District.

MAYNE, Colonel J. O., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, is permitted to reside in India.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

CHAMIER, Lieut. C., wing officer (on probation) 22nd Madras Infantry, to be wing officer (on probation) 6th Madras Infantry, vice Melver, promoted.

PARKER, Surgeon-Major C. R. G., 10th Madras Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Pemberton, transferred to civil employ.

SHAW, Lieut. D. G. L., wing officer (on probation) 4th Madras Infantry, to be wing officer (on probation) 11th Madras Infantry, vice Burrows, transferred.

WOODS, Lieut. A. E., supernumerary on the establishment of the 24th Madras Infantry, to be officiating wing officer (on probation).

BURROWS, Lieut. G. V., wing officer 11th Madras Infantry, to be wing officer 14th Madras Infantry, vice Shaw, transferred.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. V., 20th Regiment, Madras Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be officiating wing officer (on probation).

WEST, Colonel F. E., 22nd Regiment, Madras Infantry, Staff Corps, to officiate as second in command.

HAWKS, Lieut. T. B., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Chamier, transferred.

JOHNSON, Lieut. W. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer (on probation), sub. pro tem., vice Dawson, seconded for service as adjutant of volunteers.

LONDON, Lieut. F. A., 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer, sub. pro tem., to be wing officer, vice Nedham, deceased.

RADCLIFFE, Lieutenant S. G., 29th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer and quartermaster 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant, sub. pro tem., vice Stevens, seconded for service as adjutant of volunteers.

BURTON, Lieutenant H. G., 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, at present attached to 29th Regiment Madras Regiment, will join his own regiment.

The following postings, &c., of Royal Artillery officers are notified:—

NUGENT, Major N. J., just promoted to that rank from S Battery 1st Brigade, has been posted to R Battery 1st Brigade, and will proceed to Bellary to join that battery for duty.

DANNIELL, Captain A. D., absorbed from the seconded list, has been posted to S battery 1st brigade.

ROBERTS, Captain R. T., has been transferred from No. 9. Battery 1st Brigade, Western Division, to No. 6 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade, South Irish Division.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

MCIVER, Major (now Lieut.-Colonel) S. W., for 182 days, from July 20, on private affairs.

LEWIS, Lieut. D. S., wing officer and adjutant 7th Regiment, Madras Infantry, for ninety days in extension of the leave granted him on medical certificate.

LOCKHART—The Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence in extension to Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Lockhart from Oct. 8, 1885, to Jan. 7, 1886.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 10.)

NUTT, Lieut. H. L., is appointed to act as political agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel E. W. West.

POLLEN, Dr. A. D., with the previous consent of the Government of India and as a temporary arrangement, is, in addition to his other duties, appointed to act as judge and sessions judge of Poona and agent for sirdars in the Deccan, vice Mr. A. C. Watt, deceased.

KENNEDY—FORDYCE—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the return of Captain W. P. Kennedy to duty:—Captain P. W. Kennedy to be substantive pro tem. third assistant, and Captain A. L. D. Fordyce to be substantive pro tem. fourth assistant to the political agent Kathiawar.

JENKINS—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S., at the disposal of the commissioner in Sind for employment as manager of Incumbered Estates, Sind.

GILES, Mr. R., deputy commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, is allowed special leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, for two months and fifteen days from Oct. 1.

TYNDALL, Mr. S. W., is appointed to act as deputy commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, and district registrar, Upper Sind Frontier, during the absence of Mr. Giles.

DOBBIE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased

to appoint Mr. J. G. Dobbie, superintending engineer, British India Steam Navigation Company, to act as a member of the commission to hear appeals during the absence of Mr. S. Jackson.

MILITARY.

KIRKWOOD, Captain J. N. S., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major from Sept. 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

MADDEN, Major J. M., General List, Infantry, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut.-colonel from Sept. 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

MASON, Lieut. S. M., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, officiating wing officer Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from June 7, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

MERRIMAN, Lieut. C. M. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, officiating wing officer 26th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from July 5, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

NUGENT, Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Commissary W., Adjutant-General's Department, is promoted to the rank of assistant commissary, from Aug. 26.

The following Cavalry promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

MOORE, Major A. T. (lieut.-colonel in Staff Corps), V.C., to have the position of lieut.-colonel.

ANDERSON, C. J. (lieut.-colonel in Staff Corps), to have the position of lieut.-colonel.

MOORE, Major C. A. (brevet lieut.-colonel), to be lieut.-colonel, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. Blair, V.C., promoted to major-general, dated July 2.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Sept. 11.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HOLLAND, Lieut. P., wing officer, to be wing officer and quartermaster 5th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, with effect from Sept. 1.

MILNE, Lieut. A. H. R., 1st Battalion Royal Scots Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated Sept. 4.

PONTHIEW, Lieut. R. G. R. de Vismes de, 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 10th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry on probation, dated Aug. 22.

ADDISON, Surgeon C. J., Medical Staff, is transferred from general duty, Poona Circle, to general duty, Mhow Circle.

KELLY, Surgeon W., Medical Staff, is transferred from general duty, Sind Circle, to general duty, Quetta District.

PONTHIEW, Lieut. R. G. R. de Vismes de, officiating wing officer (on probation), 10th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 13th Bombay Infantry as a temporary measure.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:

DANBY, Lieut. W. E., 7th Dragoon Guards, for six months, on medical certificate.

LAURENCE, Major H. B., Royal Lancashire Regiment (2nd Battalion), for six months, on medical certificate.

WHITEHEAD, Major E., South Lancashire Regiment (1st Battalion), for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

DU BOULAY, Captain D. de la M., to Nani Tal, from Sept. 6 to Oct. 31, on private affairs.

MOBERLY, Major W. H., South Lancashire Regiment (1st Battalion), to remain at Murree in extension of general leave from Sept. 13 to Nov. 11, on medical certificate.

MCIVER, Lieut. D., Sind V. R. C., to remain at Bombay from Nov. 7, 1885, to May 1, 1886, on private affairs.

JONES, Rev. W., chaplain of Satara and Mahable-

shwar, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for a period of 12 months.

HEATH, Major J. M., Staff Corps, brigade-major, Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

TWENLOW, E. D'O., R.E., executive engineer, Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

FAGAN, Lieut.-Colonel J. L., Staff Corps, sub. assistant commissary-general, first class, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

NELSON, Hon. Lieut. and Depy. Assistant Commissary G., Commissariat Department, is allowed nineteen days' leave on private affairs from July 10.

JONES, Captain G. T., R.E., Quartermaster and Interpreter and Superintendent, Park and Field Train, Sappers and Miners, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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CIVIL.

Adams, Surg. C., Bikaner, 12 mos., Nov. 21, '84.
Adams, J., Bom. P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 11, '85.
Adie, A. E., Burma Rlys, 12 mos., June 2, '85.
Aikman, R.S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gn., 8 m., Apr. 30, '85.
Aitken, G. C., Berars Educational, 24 mos., April 1, '84.
Allen, C. F. E., Burma Judl., 24 mos., March 6, 1884.
Alexander, R. D., B.C., N.W.P., Rev. 30 mos., May 11, '85.
Alexander, N. S., B. Cov., Commr. Ben., 15 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Algie, W., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 21, '85.
Ansell, P., Beng. d. Pilot, 13 mos., March, '85.
Anderson, J. A., C. V., Punj. Commn., 20 m., April 17, '84.
Anderson, Dr. J., India Museum, 9 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Anderson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gn., 18 m., Apr. 15, '85.
Arundel, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos.
Baden Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 24 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Baker, H. V. S., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., April 23, '85.
Barrett, A., Bom. Educational, 24 mos., May 7, '84.
Barrett, H., Bom. Forests, 12 mos., April 24, '85.
Barrow, W. F., P.W.D., Accounts, 15 mos., Sept. 4, '84.
Battie, R. C., India P.W.D., 12 mos., May 15, '85.
Barnardo, G. C. F., P.W.D., N.W.P., 21 m., April 1, '84.
Barnes, H. C., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Nov. 3, '84.
Barstow, H. C., B.C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gn., 19 m., Apr. 3, '85.
Batten, S. G., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 22, '85.
Bayly, G. H., Mysore, P.W.D., 11 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Beachcroft, T. P., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 14 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
Beighton, T. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gn., 8 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
Bell, J. R., N.W.P., P.W.D., 15 mos., July 22, '84.
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P.W.D., 24 mos., April 24, '84.
Benson, T., E. Cov. N.W.P. R. & G., 22 mos., May 21, '84.
Berry, F. C., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Political Dpt., 18 m., June 2, '85.
Best, J. W., Mad. Cov., Madras Judl., 8 mos., May 1, '85.
Betts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 25, '85.
Berestford, P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Best, K. T., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Bickerton, C. H., C. R.-way Dept., 7 mos., April 17, '85.
Biddulph, C. E., S. d. R.-way Survey, 18 mos., Mar. 17, '85.
Biggs, T. H., Finl. Dept., 19 mos., April 30, '85.
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 16, '85.
Bird, W. L., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 17, '84.
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 2, '85.
Boxwell, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gn., 12 mos., May 2, '85.
Boys, H. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gn., 6 mos., May 1, '85.
Bradshaw, J., Madras Educl., 6 mos., May 6, '85.
Brassington, W., Rajpootana, P.W.D., 14 ms., Aug. 1, '85.
Brenner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '85.
Brereton, E. H., Ben. Co., N.W.P. Rev. & Gn., 8 ms., Apr. 10, '85.
Brereton, C. H., Bom., 6 mos.
Brind, M. J., Telegraph Dept., 17 1/2 mos., May 16, 1884.
Broome, L. N., Punjab Police, 9 mos., April 4, '85.
Brown, C. J., Punjab Police, 6 mos., July 21, '85.
Brown, J. S., India Rails, 18 mos.
Browne, G. A., Punjab Police, 12 ms., Mar. 23, '85.
Bryant, F. B., N.W.P. Forests, 6 mos., June 10, '85.
Buckland, C. E., Ben. Cov., Sup. Stamps, 11 ms., Mar. 22, '85.
Bullock, F. D. O., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 23 m., M. 8, '84.
Burgess, R., Calcutta Customs, 12 mos., July 7, '85.
Burn, G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., April 15, '84.
Burn, R. N., P.W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., April 29, '85.
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J. R.E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.
Butterworth, T. H., Indian Marine, 18 mos., May 1, '84.
Calton, J. E., Punjab P.W.D., 12 m. s., May 1, '85.
Cameron, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gn., 9 ms., Apr. 24, '85.
Campbell, J. M., B. Cov., B. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 12, '84.
Campbell, J. McC., B. Cov., B. Rev. 18 1/2 m., May 16, '84.
Campbell, H. F., Opium Dept., 7 1/2 mos., Mar. 22, '85.
Candy, C. H., Bom. Educl. 8 ms., May 2, '85.
Cardew, C. E., State Railways, 28 mos., Aug. 7, 1883.
Cardozo, H. O'U., Madras Rev. Survey, 2 mos., April 24, '85.
Carmichael, C. P., Mad. Cov., to Mar. 2, '86.
Carne, C. M. C., Punjab Educl., 11 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 39 mos., Aug. 22, 1882.
Channing, F. C., Bn. Cov., Punj. Com., 20 m., M. 29, '84.
Chatfield, K. M., Bombay Educl., 8 mos., Mar. 23, '85.
Chichester, F. A., Bengal Police, 6 mos., July 21, '85.
Christie, J., Bengal Pil t, 12 mos., Mar. 1, '85.

Clark, J., Foreign Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 26, '85.
Cobb, Surgeon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Coldstream, W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 36 mos., April 1, 1883.
Comins, Surg. D. W. D., Ben. Medical, 24 m., Ap. 25, '84.
Cottgrave, G. W., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 18, '84.
Coutley, F. W., Bn. Cov., Ben. Judl., 23 m., Mar. 28, '84.
Cox, J. H. M., Madras Settlement, 24 ms., April 1, '84.
Croft, A. W., Bengal Educational, 13 mos., Mar. 8, '85.
Crounce, C. H., Bengal P.W.D., 6 mos., July 28, '85.
Crowthwaite, R. G., Bn. Cv., Cnt. Provs. Judl., 10 ms., Apr. 17, '85.
Crump, C. J., Bn. Cv., N.W.P., R. & G., 18 m., July 5, '84.
Cumming, C. I. B., Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.,
Curley, J., Public Works Dept.

Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 48 mos., May 7, 1882.
Darlington, E., Burma Customs, 9 mos., May 1, '85.
Davidson, H. C., Bom. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., June 11, '85.
De Crettes, A., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Dempster, J., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Denniston, J. L., B. Cv., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 17 ms., June 2, '85.
Dennys, E. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Aug. 18, '85.
Pinwidie, R., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '84.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 4, '85.
Dodsworth, A. T., N.W.P., P.W.D., 6 mos., July 1, '85.
Donaldson, P., Bengal Jails, 12 ms., Mar. 28, '85.
Douglas, F. M. S., Bengal P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 22, '85.
Douglas, J., P.W.D., India, 24 mos., April 4, 1884.
Douglass, W. K., Ben. Pilot, 6 ms., May 1, '85.
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.
Drysdale, T., Cent. Prov. Judl., 18 mos., May 1, '85.
Dumergue, J. W., Mad. Cov., 12 mos.
Duncan, G., Madras Educl., 12 mos.
Dunsterville, J. H. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Feb. 6, '85.

Feerton, R. W., State Railways, 12 mos., Jan. 15, '85.
Filot, J., Ben. Educl., 21 mos., Dec. 12, '84.
Elliot, A., Bengal Opium, 24 mos., May 8, 1884.
Elliot, E. C., Ben., P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 22, '85.
Elliot, C. A., Ben. Cov., 12 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Elliot, C. F., Punj. Forests, 12 mos., March 29, 1884.
Ellison, T. E., B. C., C.P. Com., Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Mar. 13, '85.
Ephraïm, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
Elston, J., Burma, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
English, T., P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 10, '84.
Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 25, 1884.
Feiden, F., Geological Survey, 23 mos., Nov. 22, '84.
Fendall, J. L., Postal Dept., 12 ms., Mar. 15, '85.
Ferguson, Dr. J., Punjab Jails, 12 mos., Aug. 24, '84.
Fiddian, J. P., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., Jan. 31, '84.
Fisher, C. A., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Dec. 14, '84.
Fisher, F. H., Bn. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 24 m., Aug. 14, '83.
Framji, J. D., Bom. Customs, 20 mos., April 13, 1884.
Frazer, R. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
Fuchs, E., Ben. Forests, 24 mos., May 15, 1883.

Garrard, A. S., India, P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Garstin, N. A., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., July 14, '85.
Geidt, B. G., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 20 mos., Mar. 16, '85.
Gibson, H. W., Oudh Comm., 6 mos., May 1, '85.
Gnerson, G. A., Bn. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 30, '85.
Godhier, G. E., Burma Comm., 15 mos., March 31, '85.
Godfiche, C. M., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., May 1, '84.
Gordon, R., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 4, '83.
Gouldsbury, C. E., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Oct. 28, '83.
Gr-matzki, E., Assam P.W.D., 12 mos., May 19, '85.
Grant, A., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Grey, P., India Railways, 15 mos., May 23, 1884.
Grimwood, F. St. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 20 m., Mar. 26, '85.
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Mar. 16, '85.
Gupta, K. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., May 15, '85.

Hallett, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., Mar. 8, '85.
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Feb. 20, '83.
Hamilton, W. R., Bo. Rev. & Gen.
Handley, J. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 16 mos., Mar. 3, '85.
Happell, W. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 7 ms., Apr. 24, '85.
Harris, G., Cent. India, P.W.D.
Harris, R. L., Bn. Cov., Punj. Com., 21 m., April 4, '84.
Hart, J. H. E., P.W.D., Bom., 22 mos., March 7, 1884.
Hardwick, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 1, '84.
Hayes, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 ms., April 20, '85.
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 18 mos.
Hein, E. H., Bom. Rev. Survey, 14 mos., June 11, '85.
Heath, A. V., Madras Railways, 7 mos., April 27, '85.
Hennessy, S. H., Cent. Prov. Com., 9 mos., April 17, '85.
Hensley, F., P.W.D., Accounts, 20 mos., April 16, 1884.
Henvey, F., Ben. Cov., Comr. Berars, 10 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Hewson, F. T., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 18 m., May 1, '84.
Hill, F. J. H., Bombay Salt, 12 mos., April 13, '85.
Hobson, G. de C., Opium Dept., 15 mos., July 18, 1884.
Hodges, E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 18, '85.
Hudson, R. G., Burma Educl., 15 mos., Jan. 12, '85.
Hugg, F. R., Ben. Cov., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 22, '84.
Hollis, L. W., Railway Dept., 6 mos., April 19, '85.
Holmes, H., Bombay Police, 12 mos., April 10, '84.
Homer, E. N., Railway Dept., 15 mos., Nov. 15, '84.
Hooper, E. M., Madras Forests, 24 mos.
Horsfall, T. M., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., 20 m., Mar. 6, '84.
Hordern, T. W., Ben. Cov., Ind. Rev. & Ag., 12 ms., Apr. 1, '85.
Howell, A. F., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Com., 6 ms., May 1, '85.
Hubbard, J. S., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., June 2, '85.
Humphress, G., P.W.D., Ben., 20 mos., Feb. 16, 1884.
Hunter, D. H., Punjab Police, 12 ms., Mar. 15, '85.

Innes, H. D., Opium Dept., 31 mos., March 24, '85.
Innes, J. A., N.W.P. Police, 6 mos., April 1, '85.
Israel, Syed M.,

Jacka, C., Bom. Dockyard, 24 mos., April 3, 1884.
Jacob, H. P., Bo. Educl., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Jameson, T. D., Burmah Police, 7 mos., May 14, '85.
Jervoise, A. A. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '85.
Johns, E. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos., Feb. 2, '85.
Johnston, W. P., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 9, '85.
Jones, W. B., C.S.I., Bn. C., Cf. Cm., C.P., to Oct. 30, '85.
Joyce, A., P.W.D., Mad., 18 mos., May 6, 1884.

Kane, M. V., Bombay Educational, 24 mos., Mar. 27, '85.
Kaye, E. St. G., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 3, '85.
Keene, H. G. H., Financial Dept., 22 mos., Feb. 20, '84.
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 28 mos., Feb. 13, 1884.
King, S. B., Bn. Cov., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., May 2, '85.
Kingston, W. A., Madras Salt, 8 mos., April 24, '85.
Kough, C., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 18, '85.
Kreiser, C. F., P.W.D., Punj., 21 mos., Aug. 24, 1884.

Lambe, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 1, '85.

Lambert, G. N. R., Bombay P.W.D., 6 mos., May 16, '85.
Landon, C. P., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., June 1, '85.
Lash, O., Bengal Pilot, 11 mos., May 28, '85.
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 6 mos., Aug. 1, '85.
Lepper, T., Ben., P.W.D., 18 mos., March 30, '84.
Le Queune, W. H., Bombay P.W.D., 15 mos., Mar. 2, '85.
Leslie, M., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 22 mos., April 1, 1884.
Lewis, W. C., Madras P.W.D., 23 mos., Feb. 7, '85.
List, G. H., India, P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 25, '84.
Little, T. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 ms., May 26, '85.
Livesay, J. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Apr. 5, '85.
Lloyd, E. T., Bn. Cv., Ben. R. & G., 18 m., Sept. 11, '84.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 26, '85.
Louis, J., High Court, Bengal, 134 mos., Nov. 6, '84.
Luard, P. J., Opium Dept., 12 mos., March 24, '85.
Lyall, C. J., Bn. Cv., S. to G., Assam, 224 m., May 15, '84.
Lyall, J. B., Ben. Cov., Resident, &c., Mysore, 9 months.

Macaulay, C. P. S., Ben. Cov., Sec. Govt. Ben. Gm., May 15, '85.
Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Nov. 3, '85.
MacHutchin, J. C., Madras Survey, 15 mos., Oct. 1, '84.
Mackay, D. L. M., Bn. Cv., Br. Comm., 24 m., Nov. 24, '83.
Mackenzie, M. D., Smt Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Jan. 29, '85.
Mackenzie, J., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., June 16, '85.
Mackintosh, J. S., B. C., B. R., N.W.P., 15 m., July 12, '84.
Maclean, F. G., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 10, '84.
Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., May 22, '85.
Macrae, Surg. R., Bengal Medical, 18 mos., Nov. 23, '84.
Maistry, G., Bn. Cov., Bu. R. & G., 21 mos., July 17, '84.
Mance, H. C., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 26, 1884.
Martin, C. A., Bengal Educl., 15 mos., Aug. 18, '85.
Martin, E. J., Ben., P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Martin, J. A., Ben. Educl., 30 mos., Dec. 12, 1883.
Marriott, C. R., Cv. Bn. R. & G., 16 mos., August 1, '84.
Marriott, Lt. E. F., Bo. S. C., Bo. Police, 6 mos., May 26, '85.
Masters, J., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.
Meiklejohn, D. O., B. Cv., Cnt. Provs. Com., 15 m., Nov. 15, '84.
Melville, W. B., Telegraph Dept., 13 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
McGill, J., Survey Dept., 23 mos., Nov. 8, '83.
McGregor, W., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Sept. 22, '84.
McDowell, E. H., Bombay Mint, 15 mos., Sept. 8, '84.
McEwen, R. S. T., Ben. Judl., 13 mos., Oct. 31, '84.
Michell, T., India, P.W.D., 15 mos., July 1, '85.
Midwinter, Burma Comm., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Millie, W., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 21, '84.
Millett, A. F., Bn. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 24, '85.
Milsom, B. P., C.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., June 24, 1884.
Mitchell, W. R., Burma Ralis.
Moberley, G. J., Bengal Police, 17 mos., Oct. 4, '84.
Moffat, E., Hyderabad Police, 12 mos., April 5, '85.
Monckton, M. J., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., May 13, '85.
Monks, M. E., Postal Dept., 9 mos., April 25, '85.
Monks, W. R., Postal Dept., 9 mos., April 1, '85.
Montagu, J. M., India P.W.D., 15 mos., June 30, '85.
Moore, T. M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., June 11, '85.
Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., July 15, '85.
Morris, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Com., 33 mos., April 26, '83.
Moscardi, E. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., Feb. 12, '85.
Moss, J., Mad. Educl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '84.
Moss, M. A., Bom. Educl., 6 mos., April 1, '85.
Muir-Mackenzie, J. W. P., Bo. C., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 30 ms., May 1, '85.
Munro, H. B., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.

Naylor, F. A., Cent. Provs. Police, 12 mos., May 11, '85.
Nelson, J. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 12 mos.
Newton, W. G., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 21 ms., Mar. 29, '85.
Nicholson, K. M., Oudh Comm., 10 mos., March 5, '85.

Obbard, R., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Com., 10 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
O'Brien, E., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 12 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
O'Donoghue, Burma Police, 12 mos., May 3, '85.
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 12 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Oldham, A. J., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., April 5, '85.
Oliphant, H. L., Bn. Cov., Bn. Judl., 20 m., April 6, '84.
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 24 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Ommaney, H. T., Bo. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 13 ms., Mar. 17, '85.
Orr, J. W., Bombay High Court, 11 mos., Mar. 13, '85.
Owen, W. S., Bo. Rev. Survey, 6 mos.
Oxenham, R. G., Bo. Educl., 9 mos., Feb. 1, '85.

Pascoe, T. C. St., Marine Survey, 12 mos., Dec. 20, '84.
Peacock, Surgeon J. C. H., Bom. Med., 12 ms., May 15, '85.
Pears, Capt. T. C. B. S. C.
Pearson, C., Punjab Educational, 19 mos., July 20, '84.
Pellereau, H. E., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., May 22, '85.
Perrise, H., Madras Police, 12 mos., May 19, '85.
Peterson, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 9 mos., Feb. 20, '85.
Pickard, J. N., Burma Forests, 12 mos., April 4, '85.
Pilscher, E. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Burma Comm. 9 ms., Mar. 22, '85.
Pilsbury, E., Bo., P.W.D., 18 mos., Feb. 20, '85.
Place, G. W., Cav. Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., July 5, '84.
Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 m., Ap. 20, '84.
Ponsbury, C. J., N.W.P. Forests, 8 mos., Aug. 4, '85.
Porteous, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 11, '85.
Price, P. L. H., Punjab P.W.D., 36 mos., Nov. 24, '82.
Pringle, A. T.
Pritchard, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Customs, 9 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Pruce, G., P. W. D. Accounts, 12 mos., Dec. 20, '84.

Ratray, M., Railway Dept., 22 mos., Apr. 10, '84.
Reid, A. G., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 1, '85.
Reynolds, C. H., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '85.
Rhind, R. H., P.W.D. Ben., 18 mos., April 19, '85.
Rigby, V., State Railways, 20 mos., Apr. 1, '84.
Rivaz, G. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 10 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Robertson, F. E., India P.W.D., 12 mos., April 23, '85.
Ross, G. G., Indian Marine, 24 mos., May 4, '84.
Rostan, J. B., India, Rev. & Ag., 12 ms., Mar. 28, '85.
Rule, E., Finl. Dept., 8 mos., April 30, '85.
Rundall, C., Madras Salt, 12 mos., April 17, '85.
Rundall, J. W., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., July 28, '85.
Russell, A. S., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., May 5, '85.
Russell, S., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.,
Rust, R., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., Mar. 31, '85.
Rutherford, J. M., Railway Dept., 11 mos., July 22, '85.

Scott, P. G., Salt Department, 19 mos., June 1, '84.
Scott, R., Rev. & Gen. N.W.P., 24 mos., April 11, '84.
Seabrook, A. W., Bombay Port, 12 mos., May 9, '85.
Seaton, F. L., Burma Survey, 12 mos.
Sells, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 18 ms., Apr. 1, '85.
Sewell, H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos.
Sewell, R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 144 mos.
Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 12 mos., May 2, '85.
Shaw, G. A. G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 9, '85.
Sills, F., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 15, '85.
Simpson, M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., July 14, '85.
Smith, C. M., P.W.D., Madras, 16 mos., Jan. 27, '84.

Smith, Dr. S., Bombay Medl., 6 mos., May 15, '85.
Smith, E., Punjab P.W.D., 13 mos., May 3, '85.
Smith, G. F. N., Madras, 9 mos.
Smith, H. G. F., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 2, '85.
Smyth, J. W., Cov., Punjab Judl., 18 mos., May 2, '84.
Spencer, E. E., Mad. Cov., 12 mos., April 9, '85.
Stack, W. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '84.
Stainforth, C.
Steedman, C. B., Cov., Punjab Comm., 20 mos., May 2, '84.
Steel, C. D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 12, '85.
Steel, H. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 6 mos., May 1, '85.
Stevens, W., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 19, '85.
Stokes, H. E., Mad. Cov., Sec. to Govt., 12 mos., Apr. 8, '85.
Stretell, G. W., Bengal Forests, 21 mos., May 8, '84.

Tait, J., Cent. India P.W.D., 8 mos., May 15, '85.
Tarkhud, M. A., Bom. Educl., 6 mos., Aug. 11, '85.
Taylor, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., July 23, '85.
Temple, Capt. R. C. B. S. C., Punjab Judl., 24 ms., May 5, '85.
Thompson, H. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 28, '84.
Thomson, R. K. B., N.W.P. Rev., 6 mos., May 8, '85.
Thornburn, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Oct. 26, '83.
Thornhill, J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Thornton, W. G., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 6, '84.
Tickell, C., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., M. y 1, '85.
Tomes, Surg. A., Civil Surg., Bengal, 20 ms., Mar. 18, '85.
Tweedie, J., Ben. Cov., Bn. Judl., 4 mos., July 21, '85.
Tyrrell, W., Ben. Cov., J. d. H. Ct., N.W.P., 12 mos., Mar. '84.

Vernon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 21 mos., Mar. 9, '85.
Vertannes, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Vincent, C., Madras P.W.D., 204 mos., May 9,
Vincent, P. D. A., Madras Forests.
Vining, C. E., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 9, '84.

Walch, G. T., Madras P.W.D., 20 mos., April 20, '85.
Walker, E. O., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., June 1, '85.
Walker, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 20, '84.
Warden, H. W.,
Watts, G. K., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 24 mos., Mar. 14, '84.
Weiss, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos.
Westland, J., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., 15 ms., Apr. 15, '85.
Whalley, F., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., June 5, '84.
White, C. F., N.W.P. Ralis., 6 mos., May 8, '85.
Whiteley, E., Ishapore Factory, 6 mos., May 12, '85.
Wight, J. K., Bn. Cav., Assam Comm., 18 mos., Aug. 20, '84.
Wilkinson, F. H., Cov., Mad. Judl., 134 mos.
Williams, J. C., B. C., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 36 ms., Feb. 15, '83.
Williams, R. C., India Ralis., 12 mos., May 22, '85.
Wilson, J., Assam Educl., 12 ms., Mar. 16, '85.
Wilson, J. H. D., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 15, '85.
Wilson, B. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 ms., Mar. 22, '84.
Wilson, J., Cov., Punjab Comm., 19 mos., May 2, '85.
Winkler, G. W., India P.W.D., 12 mos.,
Wood, C. A. H., Postal Dept., 12 ms., Mar. 23, '85.
Woodridge, H. W., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., April 15, '84.
Wright, J. W., P.W.D., Punjab, 22 mos., Feb. 12, '84.
Wright, R. E., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Wyatt, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., July 15, '84.

Yates, L. E. H., Bengal Railways, 6 mos., May 15, '85.
Young, R. F., N.W.P. Police, 6 mos., May 8, '85.
Young, W. B., Bn. Cov., N.W. Provs. Judl., 12 mos., Nov. 21, '85.
Young, W. M., Bn. Cov., Sec. to Govt., Punj., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Youngusband, A. D., Bo. Cv., Bo. Rv. & Gn., 12 m., July 15, '85.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Armstrong, Rev. W. F., 18 mos., March 30, '84, B.

Barrow, Rev. K. E., 24 ms., March 7, '84, B.

Baynam, Rev. A. W., Bo., 20 ms., Jan. 18, '85.

Brown-Brunnesson, Rev. J., 18 mos., May 25, '84, B.

Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 20 ms., Feb. 15, '84, B.

Deedes, Rev. Brook, 24 ms., April 4, '84, B.

Elwes, Rev. W. W., Mad., 12 mos., Mar. 24, '85.

Forbes, Rev. J. F., Bo., 12 mos., March 13, '85.

Greig, Rev. T. H., 24 ms., April 1, '84, Bo.

Hobart, Rev. W. H., Mad., 6 mos., May 25, '85.

Leeming, Rev. W., 24 ms., March 1, '84, M.

Lochee, Rev. A. C., 12 mos., Sept. 9, '84, Bo.

Lys, Rev. F. G., Mad., 22 mos., Mar. 25, '85.

Pearson, Rev. A. C., 20 ms., March 20, '84.

Rawson, T. J., 12 mos., Oct. 26, '4, Ben.

Spens, Rev. A. W., Ben., 24 mos.

Stead, Ven. S., 21 mos., Sept. 1, '84, Bo.

Taylor, J. H., 30 mos., Dec. 3, '84, Ben.

Wace, Rev. W., 24 mos., March 22, '84, M.

Wilson, Rev. A. N., Ben., 24 mos., Mar. 27, '85.

Wingate, Rev. W., 24 mos., March 13, '84, Bo.

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Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	5 pr.ct.	Rs. 725
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	820
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	118
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	104

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	925
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurachee) ...	1,100	100	1,275
Apollo ...	409	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	560
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	200
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600	770
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	155
East India ...	1,000	130	1,210
East ...	8,500	300	2,500
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	365
Manmar M. ...	all	45	270
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	155
Prince of Wales ...	500	160	510
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,300
Sind ...	750	50	750
Volkart ...	1,000	60	730

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	320
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	710
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	105
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	—	13
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	925
Central India ...	500	25	710
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	650
D. Spinning ...	all	—	215
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	735
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	652
Golam Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	220
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	810
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyperabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,095
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	460
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	435
Jowraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,065
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	910
Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	40	880
Leopold ...	100	5	143
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,400
Mahulaxmee ...	1,000	35	660
Manoojee Petit ...	all	50	1,165
Mazagon ...	250	9	200
Morarij Goculdass ...	1,000	15	1,400
Nagim ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	570
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	985
Oriental ...	625	15	550
Parell ...	400	—	140
People of India ...	—	6½	200
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	140
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,340
Sunderdas ...	1,000	50	660
Southern India ...	500	20	580
Southern Mabratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	600
Western India ...	1,000	50	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Co. solidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares... 130-1-6	do.	do.	350
Do. do. 65-7-3	do.	do.	90
Do. do. 1-13-1	do.	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. 196-15-5	do.	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	460
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	—	600
Bombay Barmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,900
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	360

Kemp & Co. ...	175	343
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,500
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,095
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	725
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	340

CALCUTTA.—September 11.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 9 to	97 10
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	98 0 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	90 10 to	92 4
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	99 10 to	2 2
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1895) ...	Rs. 100 0 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to	—
6 of 1867 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	102 10 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	98 10 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	98 10 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	94 0 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	138 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	810 to 812½
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	115 to
Mussorie ...	100	105 to
National of India ...	£12½	106 to
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 125 to 130
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 150 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 60 to 61
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,100 to 1,150
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 2 disct.
Do. D-ferred B. Shares ...	£1 1 1½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 80 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 270 to 275
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100 27 to 28
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 55 to 56
Burrakur Coal ...	100 145 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 114 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 80 to 81
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 105 to 106
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 80 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 88 to 96
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 20 to
Equitable Coal ...	250 170 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 18 to 19
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 170 to
Goupreore ...	100 65 to 67
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 87 to 88
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to
Howrah Mills ...	100 55 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 97 to
Kameringh Jute Mills ...	50 110 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100 70 to
Murree Brewery ...	100 125 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 100 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 87 to 88
New Beerboom Coal ...	100 70 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Raneegore Coal Association ...	100 50 to
Riverside Press ...	90 64 to 65
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 265 to
Seapore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 85 to 36
Strand Bank Press ...	100 74 to 75
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 93 to

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpoire Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 15 to
Amuckie ...	100 95 to
Arcutipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to
Assam ...	£20 540 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 75 to 80
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 30 to
Do. contributory ...	80 17 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 165 to
Do. contributory ...	100 82 to 83
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 40 to
Central Cachar ...	200 102 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 55 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 80 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100 45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 15 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 11 to 12
Darjiling ...	100 130 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	60 22 to 23
Dehra Doon ...	100 45 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 35 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 83 to 34
Endogram ...	10 100 to
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 72 to 73
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 15 to
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	76 to	77
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	50 to	—
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to	—
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	—	—	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	—	—
Kalacheria (Cachar) ...	100	30 to	—
Kangra Valley ...	100	—	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to	—
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	80 to	—
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	110 to	125
Do. contributory ...	200	90 to	92
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	—	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	67 to	63
Loobah ...	100	120 to	—
Lower Assam ...	£7½	28 to	—
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to	23
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	—	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to	30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to	15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	—	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	—	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	—	—
Do. contributory ...	125	—	—
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	—	Liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	130 to	—
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	—	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	35 to	37
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to	—
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to	—
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	—	—
Sapakati ...	100	130 to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.	—
Seemah ...	—	—	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	85 to	86
Singol (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to	61
Soon (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to	—
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to	—
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	30 to	—
Tandarrea (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to	—
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	165 to	—
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to	25

LONDON.—October 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	85½ to 86
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101 to 101½
4 Do. October 10, 1898 ...	101 to 101½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	73½ to 74
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	—
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	74½ to 75
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	100 to 102
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	112 to 115
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to 104
East Indian, Irradood, 4½ p.c. ...	100	113 to 115
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 105
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	101 to 104
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100	—

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.Western, Lm. ...	6½	5½	to 6
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4	to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	142	to 144
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	21½	to 22½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	21½	to 22½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann.(less ½)	—	23	to 24
Do. Def. Ann.Cap.Gua., 4 p.c.	—	116	to 119
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	138	to 140
Madras, guaranteed 5 p.c. cent.	100	121	to 123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114	to 116
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	108	to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	121	to 123
Rohika and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	4½	3½	to 4
Seinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c.	100	118	to 120
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares	5	—	to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	121	to 123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	—	to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	5	10½	to 11½
Do. do. do.	5	10½	to 11½
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	50	17	to 18
Do. Do. Do.	15	15	to 17
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	15	to 17

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, Sept. 25th; Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, Sept. 23rd.

THE *Times* correspondent, telegraphing from Calcutta on the 11th inst., reports that Afghan news is very meagre. The Ameer of Bokhara has been ill at Karshi, but the report of his death is probably untrue.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has personally inspected another flooded district, Moorshedabad, where he finds that the reports of damage have been much exaggerated. "To compensate for their losses on the aus and aman crops, the ryots have the promise of an unusually abundant cold weather crop, and the fertilising effect of the inundation will guarantee a plentiful yield both of rice and rubber for several years to come. Great benefits are also anticipated by the cultivators from the destruction of caterpillars and other insects which cause great damage in most places. The Lieutenant-Governor has seen that the ryots' own resources have enabled them to sow kalai; but for wheat and barley, for which the land requires careful preparation, advances will probably be necessary."

REPORTS have been received from the tea districts that the weather in Assam and Darjeeling continues unfavourable. The blight in Terai will seriously affect the output. The weather in Kachar is more favourable. The low estimate for the season of 110,000 maunds of indigo is given. The latest reports tend to show that Mysore is fairly safe from the threatened famine. The imminence of the calamity has been of service in testing the existing arrangements for providing against the consequences of serious drought.

It is satisfactory to be informed that the Sappers and Miners in each Presidency are to be increased by one-half, assuredly not before the augmentation was needed. Moreover, steps will be taken to increase the efficacy of the pontooning arrangements, as well as of the submarine defences, upon which specially instructed Sappers will be employed.

ABOUT 40,000 men will join the Camp of Exercise. The troops detailed for the manoeuvres have been notified. It is to be hoped that commands will be given to the general officers and brigadiers who would obtain commands on active service.

FREE conveyance to their homes when on leave will assuredly be welcome to the Sepoys, and cannot have a better inception than in being granted to the Indian Contingent returning from Suakin, who have, throughout the campaign, been most scandalously treated; it has been said, we hope untruly, on account of some prejudice on the part of the "only General." Would it be too much to expect that the conveyance of the wives of Native soldiers to the place where they are to receive their pittance of the pay of their husbands when absent on service should be in some degree facilitated? It is, as we have already remarked, a purely gratuitous infliction on these poor people, the wives of deserving servants of the State, that they should periodically have to travel, at their own expense, with two witnesses to identity, to the nearest military station, distant perhaps eighty or 100 miles. We read that:—

Free railway passes will be granted from January 1 next to Native soldiers proceeding on furlough. The first application, however, of the new system will be in the case of troops returning from Suakin. The Sepoys will not be slow to appreciate the concession.

THE scheme for amalgamating the Scinde and Punjab, Punjab and Northern Indus Valley, and Scinde and Pishin Railways, thus uniting the whole frontier system under one management, will have effect from January 1, under Colonel Conway Gordon as manager. There will be several deputies controlling various sections of the system.

THIS is distinctly a move in the right direction, ensuring, if the manager be competent, something like consistent and workable arrangements on the entire frontier system. We only trust that the Sukkur-Rohri Bridge, of such vital importance to that system, is being adequately pushed on: little has of late been heard of it.

THE *Political Correspondence* of Vienna informs us that Lessar will go from Moscow to Tiflis, and that the Russian members of the Afghan Boundary Commission will spend the winter at Sarakhs. A few days ago we were told that Lessar was to meet our Commissioners at Zulfikar on November 10th, when the hills are covered with snow, and travelling, let alone surveying, is utterly impossible. The fact, clear to any but the wilfully purblind, is, that the Russians have no more intention to meet our Commissioners (if, indeed, they meet them at all) for any practical purpose than they had when they promised that General Zelenoi should meet Sir P. Lumsden, and sent him, as a means to that end, to "re-establish his health" thousands of miles away. The whole thing is a farce; why not recognise the fact?

THERE can, of course, be no objection to the mere statement, in plain language, of what we do claim on behalf of the Ameer, and in our own interests. But, as it is the Russians, not we, who are advancing on territory hitherto belonging to other people, it is for us, not for them, to put down the foot. Why will not people see this? Cannot our rulers see it? We had hoped better things of a Government which is, at least, not composed of dreamers and contractors.

A GRATUITY has been granted to the Indian troops employed in the Suakin expedition between March 1 and May 14.

AT the annual meeting at the Mansion House of the Zenana and Medical Mission School and Home, the committee in their report pointed to the number of pupils—sixty-one—who had availed themselves of the school, and to the progress of the work for which aid was earnestly entreated. A special appeal was made for £2,000 to enable the affiliation with a London general hospital, and thus prepare the way to become a recognised medical school, to make some payment to the lecturers, to make more complete the departments of instruction, and to more widely assist the candidates unable to fully pay for board, residence, and instruction.

WE are very greatly surprised to see that, among all the honours conferred by the Khedive on account of the campaign in the Soudan, as published in last Tuesday's *Gazette*, not a single recipient is an Indian officer. Throughout the campaign the Indian Contingent has been snubbed by the "only General" to the utmost, and this is the last occasion on which he will have the opportunity of showing his animus as regards it.

It is a right move to give furlough with free passage to and from England to British warrant and non-commissioned officers serving in India. There cannot be a doubt that this will tend to make Indian service far more popular than hitherto with the lower ranks of the Service.

INDIGO returns show, says the *Pioneer*, 165,507 maunds; from Bengal, 19,688; from Behar, 62,038; from Benares, 25,141; from the Doab, 59,660. The Bengal crop for next season is expected to reach a slightly higher figure than that above given.

A GOOD deal was said about the Holkar's offer of his contribution, and of the services of his army having been

made under pressure from the Viceroy's Agent, Sir L. Griffin. This insinuation was, of course, promptly, and, no doubt, truthfully, denied. But, somehow or other, official denials receive but a modicum of credit, and some people seem to suppose that Native Princes have to be "squeezed" before they will make up their minds to contribute to anything not originated by one of themselves. We are, therefore, the more pleased that the Maharajah of Benares, on seeing an allegation in a paper called the *Indian Mirror* to this effect, did, in sending a contribution of £100 to Lady Dufferin's fund, expressly state that, during his long rule, he had never been pressed by any Government officer for subscriptions to any object whatever.

It is amusing to be at length told by the *Pioneer* what we have repeatedly urged, and what no sane person can ever have doubted, that the Afghans' feeling towards us is cupboard love. They want rupees, tomans, roubles, what not. They would be but too glad to have the oyster, and give England and Russia the two shells. What we have always felt is, that we have, as both Vambéry and Boulger have pointed out, given them money—not to speak of money's worth in the shape of arms and ammunition—unconditionally. Half what we have thus handed over to a possibly treacherous ally would have purchased for us from any one of the later rulers the fee-simple of all Afghanistan, with as good a title—*ce qui ne veut pas beaucoup dire*—as most Oriental rulers can convey, and certainly as good as Germany, France, or Russia can claim for any of their late appropriations of territory.

We could—but so can the Russians—do almost anything in Afghanistan by discreet outlay. We found in Kandahar five years ago the power of the almighty rupee. To the full as many merchants' as maidens' hearts were aching when the last of our men filed out of Kandahar, and gladly would the troops (of course plus the rupees) be welcomed back again.

"THERE can be really no permanence in our arrangements with Russia in Central Asia until the question has been settled at the point of the sword," says the *Pioneer*, and we thoroughly concur in the opinion.

We are constantly hearing of new passes which turn Zulfskar, which turn this or that of the better known Bamian passes, and so on. Generally these are held up to our astonished eyes as a kind of bugbear. We are, therefore, not sorry to hear of one through the Hazarajat which may be really useful to us. The villages through which it passes, says the military correspondent of a contemporary, can feed a large force, and the route, "both as a connecting link between Herat and Kabul, and between both of these cities and Balkh, is of the highest importance."

COLONEL CHESNEY'S place as Military Secretary to the Government of India is to be filled—and, we hope, well filled—by Colonel Newmarch. No one will grudge Colonel Chesney his well-earned rest, nor could he have taken furlough at a better time than that which will enable him to join Sir F. Roberts in the conclave to be held at the War Office to settle the details connected with the reorganization of the Indian Army. But we are much mistaken if Lord Dufferin do not bewail the loss of the Colonel's experience and proved discretion.

WRITING of Lady Dufferin's fund for bringing out lady doctors to India, the *Indian Witness* says:—"We notice that some of our Bombay friends, not unnaturally, assume that Lady Dufferin borrowed her ideas from the leaders of the movement in that city, but such was not the case. The originator of the present movement was none other than the Queen-Empress herself, who personally commended it to Lady Dufferin's attention when she was setting out for India, but the details of the scheme are Lady Dufferin's own."

THE other day Mr. S. A. Jackson, late of the Indian Merchant Service, gave a lecture at the Aquarium on the

subject of forming an Indian Native naval reserve, adding that it was desirable to train Lascars as seamen and marines, allowing them to become naval reserves, with the ultimate object of future employment on board our men-of-war, should war break out and fast-armed cruisers be required to protect our trade in Eastern waters. "Lascars were preferred by the P. and O. and other steamship companies for their docility, temperance, and obedience. As there were so many foreigners on board our merchant ships, when it became necessary to call upon our naval resources the trade of the country would be under the care of foreigners, who would form the crews. This was a danger arising from our want of seamen, especially drilled men, for fast-armed cruisers." It was moved, and carried unanimously, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, a native naval reserve is of the first importance for the protection of our Indian Empire, as in case of naval warfare the resources of this country would be taxed to protect our own coast."

THE *Rast Goftar* says that the nomination of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council has been approved of by the entire Native community. Mr. Dadabhai is considered to be the representative not only of the Native community of Bombay, but of the whole of India.

IN sending Colonel Lockhart to Gilghit we have undoubtedly taken a decided step towards foiting, in that quarter at least, Russian intrigues, which are known to be rife there as elsewhere. The determination to have a permanent Resident in Kashmir is another step (which we have often advocated) in the same direction. We are inclined to agree with the Allahabad paper that Colonel Lockhart's mission, though it started with all the unostentatiousness and unobtrusiveness of a Russian "scientific exploration," is "engaged on an enterprise quite as essential to the safety of the Empire as the somewhat dubious divergations of the Boundary Commission."

A CURIOUS point has been raised in the Revision Courts, which we give in the words of the *St. James's Gazette* :—

Is a native of British India a British subject in the full sense of the term? The Revising Barrister disallowed the suffrage to a person who was otherwise qualified, on the ground that he was an alien in this country in common with all other subjects of the Empress of India. If the disabilities of alienage attach to our Indian fellow-subjects, Radicals will be deprived of the privilege of returning a Bengalee Baboo to represent them in the next Parliament. That subjects of the Kaisar-i-Hind rank in this country as foreigners, and require to be naturalised in order to become subjects of the Queen, is doubtful, however; and since a Jamaica negro equally with a Jamaica planter, or a Maori equally with a New Zealand colonist, can qualify for the franchise by residence in this country, there can be no objection *per se* to the fact of Natives of India doing so. The Queen's Proclamation of 1858 surely acknowledges them as British subjects, and we have yet to learn that there are degrees in that status.

THE *Madras Times* gives the following under the appropriate heading "Good News for Indian Officers":—

We learn from Simla that all existing furlough rules for Indian officers are to be abolished, and that, in lieu of the present arrangement, officers will be allowed to proceed on leave on rules very similar to that now governing British officers in India, that is, leave will be granted as the exigencies of the Service will permit, or medical certificates may require; all furlough counting as service. Leave and allowances will be regulated according to service, irrespective of personal appointments. These proposals of the Government of India have been sent to the Secretary of State for final sanction, and may be expected to come into operation almost at once.

A correspondent writes to the Russian paper *Shams* from Balkh on the Amu-Daryá :—

The gradual advance of Russia on Herat has its advantages for Afghanistan. Thanks to it we are being provided with some good roads. The English Engineers are occupied now with remaking the roads hence to Kabul. According to tradition, this road was constructed first by Jews at the time of the Babylonian captivity. Subsequently it fell into disrepair; but now they are repairing it; and when the work is finished it will be easily practicable for large columns, with artillery parks and baggage trains. The

construction of this strategic thoroughfare is being carried out, so it is reported, by the Anglo-Indian Government. The satisfaction at this energetic activity in improving the communications is nevertheless diminished, by letters received from Samarkand, in which is reported the Russian intention to build, on the opposite side of the Amu-Daryá, on which soon their steamers will ply, and, in fact, right opposite Balkh an entire new town; which it is proposed to call Alexandria in honour of the Czar. This new town will not only become a Russian barrier on the middle course of the Oxus, but will also gradually draw to itself the trade between India and Central Asia, which has hitherto been the monopoly of our merchants here. This is why they openly say in the bazaars, "England will not bring us much profit, but Russia will cause us much harm." On this account the population here unanimously demand that the Amir should keep no friendly terms with Russia. They further say of our Wali, Isak Khan, that he is very devoted to Russia; and whenever Russian merchants come here he receives and entertains them in his palace.

Chit Chat.

PUMPKINS are reported to be first-rate food for horses. There is but one objection to their use—the animals in question *will not eat them!*

FANCY the *Pall Mall Gazette* stating that the word of a certain leading statesman is "far less to be depended upon than that of the most unscrupulous Russian who ever deceived a foreigner." Surely it is not many months since the same authority led the world to believe that the Russians were the personification of candour and integrity. Now they are painted in far different colours, and some people prefer the latter picture as being truer to life.

THE Yankees are certainly an enterprising race. The last dodge is when infringement of the law is lucrative, and the penalty imprisonment, they *hire men to go to jail*, and as each offender is removed, another supplies his place. This is delicious!

FANCY the water of a lake falling eight feet in a fortnight. Japan is indeed a land of wonders.

SPELLING seems at a discount in the Japan Press. Here are two instances taken at random: "*innundation*" and "*conqur*."

To come to India and find one's husband-elect in durance vile has been the melancholy fate of the future Mrs. Fox, that gentleman having been imprisoned for one month on the score of negligence, he being an assistant-engineer on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

MR. WATT, judge of Poona, when out driving with his wife lost his control of the horse, with the result that the carriage was overturned, he himself killed, and his wife seriously injured. The accident has caused much regret, as Mr. Watt was a highly-respected and popular servant of Government.

SOME enthusiasts in England, with more zeal than discretion, are urging upon the Indian authorities to prohibit the growth of the plant from which are made the pernicious concoctions, "bhang," "ganja," and the like, but would they be surprised to learn that the said shrub grows wild on the hills and valleys of India. Even Exeter Hall, in all its might, could scarcely stop the growth of a tree which flourishes broadcast. But listen, O sapient counsellors, to the lecturing of an experienced Government official in Lower Bengal: "I cannot help believing that the dearness of opium has done much to increase the consumption of ganja." Yet the latter is the most pernicious drug which it has ever entered the mind of man to conceive; it abounds with vices, and does not possess a solitary virtue, save its attractiveness. Where is wisdom found?

At Balasore a prisoner seized a brickbat and hurled it at the magistrate's head to "draw attention to his case." Effective, doubtless, but who "purveys" brickbats in courts of justice? They are surely not part of the furniture of the trial chamber!

NEPALESE are charming. Most charming!—but only at a distance. When near they betray symptoms of garlic and "sink!" The former is a familiar friend, but for the benefit of the uninitiated it should be explained that the latter delicacy is composed of radishes, buried in the ground till nearly rotten, and then dried. The smell is abominable, and to enjoy the taste needs a Nepalese palate.

IN addition to his numerous other qualifications the Viceroy of India is a first-rate tennis player, and though he did not score a victory at the recent tournament at Simla, indisposition had to answer for more than want of skill. It must, too, have looked

picturesque to have seen a Native Prince indulging in that pastime in the person of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, who can hold his own against most Europeans.

How could a company bearing the name of the "*Goosery Jute Mills*" succeed? Well, it did not—the end thereof was liquidation.

LONDON does not appear the only place which has idiosyncracies of numbering as regards the houses in the public thoroughfares. Poona suffers from the same complaint, and can boast that in many a street the numbers do not run consecutively, but rather according to the tastes and fancy of the numberer.

To drive an artillery team in and out of pegs placed rather promiscuously in the ground is what, perhaps, no soldier in the world but a "Britisher" can perform.

On the 23rd of August last there died at Gwalior a corporal of the Royal Artillery, by name William Whewell Slatter, a *B.A. of Oxford!* What a history—to begin life at college, and end it in the ranks!

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN DICTIONARY.*

Recent events have given to matters connected with India a prominence which is scarcely likely to be evanescent unless, indeed, the Central Asian question should no longer occasion trouble and anxiety to our Statesmen. Nor are other reasons wanting to raise an interest in the land of the Pagoda tree. The journey to and fro is now completed in as many days as formerly weeks. Trips to the East are "within the range of practical politics"; friends hurry home, Natives receive in part an education in its higher branches. Even Land Bills are discussed in the country with a vehemence and rancour which seem to indicate the interest in the subject under discussion; while local men of importance occasion a flutter of excitement, which half-a-century ago would have scarcely produced a ripple on the unimpassive ocean of London society. In these circumstances it is evident, and indeed it is the everyday experience of life, that curious phrases and inexplicable terms puzzle and perplex. We read, to wit, of "zamindars" and "ryots," though many persons unconnected with the East hardly know what those words mean. To enlighten this ignorance Mr. G. C. Whitworth, of the Bombay Civil Service, has published an "Anglo-Indian Dictionary"—or, as it is fitly paraphrased, "glossary"—designed to afford information in regard to the ordinary technical phraseology which is current in India. The design is excellent, and on the whole there is not much fault to find with the way it has been carried into execution. The obvious difficulty was what to exclude and what to admit, and from this point of view Mr. Whitworth is to be congratulated on the judgment which he has displayed. With the whole range of "Wilson's" well-known glossary at his command he has resisted the temptation to overload his less pretentious dictionary with explanations which are superfluous, or terms which are seldom used; but it is open to consideration whether it was necessary to include such entries as "Central India," "Central Provinces," which come within the scope of a gazetteer rather than of a work such as Mr. Whitworth has produced. Moreover, if some places are introduced, why not others?—where is the line to be drawn? Should a second edition appear this matter merits consideration. A few emendations might, too, with advantage be made—*e.g.*, under the head "Board of Revenue" why refer only to Madras, seeing there is such an institution in Bengal and the North-West Provinces? Again (p. 107), is Ghulám Hussein accurately rendered the slave of Hussein? Ought it not rather to be "Hussein the slave?" If otherwise it must be written "Ghulám-i-Hussein." At p. 132 true Jagirs are, as stated, "free of service;" but do they not also in some cases pay a "quit rent?" The assertion (at p. 138) that the Shiáhs hold to the view that a "Jihád" must be led by the rightful Inám is somewhat too unqualified. The allusion is, properly, not to petty "Jiháds," or holy wars—which can be waged at any time under any Muslim leader—but to the great and final enterprise which is to free the faithful from the presence of the infidel. This grand effort will need the leadership of the hidden "Mahdi," or "rightful Inám." Space precludes further references, but it would be easy to point out not a few passages which might with advantage be improved—not that these observations are penned in a spirit of captiousness; far otherwise. The work is worthy of commendation, if only because, its very nature being unattractive to the ordinary man of letters, the public owe a debt of gratitude to any scholar who will enlighten their ignorance in technical matters; and few could have done this more ably or conscientiously, so far as Indian terms are concerned, than Mr. Whitworth in his "Anglo-Indian Dictionary."

* "An Anglo-Indian Dictionary." By George Clifford Whitworth, Bombay C.S. London: Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. 1885.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.—ENGLISH POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.*

We have desired to notice these two books together, because both are, in a great measure, devoted to our dealings with Burma and Indo-China; as two articles in the *National*, and the whole of Mr. Colquhoun's brochure, touch on the subject. We have, in our last issue, so clearly "delivered our souls" as regards the matter, and so entirely agree with General McMahon and Mr. Colquhoun in condemning the late do-nothing policy, that we can, on the present occasion, afford space for little more than the utterance, by others, of our own sentiments on the topic. General McMahon, as an old and very experienced officer in British Burma, holds that there are the proverbial three alternatives, to annex, to administer under the name of protection, or to remain inactive in the most masterly manner possible.

Of Annexation we have already expressed our opinion; and the operation, which, whatever its political morality, would, at one time, have been simple enough, would be much less so now, if it be true that [the French have put the ægis of their protection as a resisting force against all attempts against Burmese "independence."

A Protectorate is a convenient term. When Cromwell's Envoy at the French Court was asked why his master, being to all intents King, did not assume the title, his reply was that the powers of a King were defined, but that Heaven alone knew what were those of a Protector. As to "ordinary diplomatic pressure" being useless with Theebaw, we are quite at one with General McMahon. We ask, in the first place, a diplomatic pressure very far from ordinary, backed, to begin with, by the display of force (to which, as the General's own article shows, Theebaw has yielded once, when he believed us to be in earnest), and if in the end (but only then) needful, by force itself.

As might be expected from his wider and more varied experience, Mr. Colquhoun looks, not only at Burma, but a great deal beyond it. His letters to the *Times*, now reprinted, show much foresight; and there are the strongest reasons to agree with him that our ace of trumps in the East is an alliance, not merely a commercial one, with China. We referred to this subject in reviewing that portion of Mr. Boulger's excellent collection of papers on Central Asian affairs which related to Indo-China, and need not again advert to it. We would much prefer that Mr. Colquhoun should speak for himself.

"While in China," he says (p. 172, *National Review*), "I found the idea in favour with Chinese statesmen, and spontaneously expressed in the Native Chinese press, that a defensive alliance should be formed with England against Russia, the traditional enemy of both. . . There is no object China would fight for, and make sacrifices for, like a war with Russia," a remark which thoughtful readers may well ponder.

We are now pretty well into the hurly-burly of a general election, with a new electorate doubling the former and new constituencies; perhaps as great a leap in the dark as ever was made, and one the results of which every well-wisher of his country will watch with the keenest anxiety. Everyone, no matter what his political inclinations, may well ponder "A Word from the Reform Club," in which the importance of the integrity of the Empire is fairly weighed in the balance against that of its internal arrangements. The paper ought to be scattered broadcast. It is as able a statement of the consequences of an absolute neglect of the foreign interests of this country as we remember to have seen; and it will, for non-Indian readers, be the *pièce de résistance* of the present number of the *National Review*, in which Mr. Keble's "Tory Ministers" gives some most interesting details, showing how even those (Mr. Cobden and Mr. Horsman) who overthrew two successive Tory Ministries lived to regret their action, and that the Crimean War was simply the result of Lord Derby's expulsion from office in 1852.

A very interesting and suggestive collection of almost identical passages from Shakspeare and Epictetus will attract attention both from Classical and Shakspearian students.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT RELATING TO BRITISH INDIA.†

We have received the usual annual Statistical Abstract for the previous ten years, which has been prepared by Mr. C. C. Prinsep, the Statistical Reporter at the India Office, with his usual accuracy and care. To notice a work of this nature in detail would be foreign to our purpose, and would require much more space than we have at command. As an instance of the details of information given, we may say that all reported deaths (both of persons and cattle) due to wild beasts and venomous snakes are set forth (down to 202 Natives in Bengal killed by alligators). We are sorry to see a steady increase in casualties from this cause, coupled with an equally steady decrease in the number of wild beasts destroyed. Over 90,000 snakes were, however, killed in 1883 than in 1882, no less than 412,000 having been put an end to. This is so far well; but

* "The National Review." October, 1885. W. H. Allen and Co. "English Policy in the Far East." By A. R. Colquhoun. Being Letters contributed to the *Times*. Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

† "Statistical Abstract Relating to British India." Presented by Command. Nineteenth Number. 1885.

23,000 "humans" killed in a year does seem a heavy butcher's bill. We may truly say that the reader will be puzzled to suggest an Indian topic on which he will not find information in this most valuable book.

ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.*

The two articles in this number, which will chiefly attract the attention of those interested in Eastern affairs, are, Mr. Marvin's "Port Hamilton," and the continuation of the suggestions by the "Officer of the Indian Staff Corps" as to the "formation of a reserve for the Indian Army."

We are far from saying that the value of Port Hamilton as a counterpoise to Vladivostok, the recent substitute for Petropaulovski as the Russian naval station in the Pacific, is overrated in the article before us, and it may be satisfactory to those who take small account of the lapse of time to be told (p. 544) that, seven years ago, Russian officers thought that we could take Vladivostok. The real query is, not what we could have done in 1878, but what we could do now? The place is, by all accounts, proof twenty times over against a regular assault by a strong fleet, and we have only a few half rotten ironclads on the East India and China Station, thanks to the cheeseparating policy of a Government which was "Liberal" only in squandering away the interests of the country, and, in that respect, as we shall ere long know to our cost, was lavish enough.

The true policy, it seems to us, is, not to consider a possible gain in one point as counterbalancing a pretty certain loss in another; and we deplore all writing which tends to obscure the real issue. No Vladivostok would, as the author suggests, compensate for the loss of Herat. The true policy is to hit, and to hit hard, in the quarter from which you are attacked. Roll back Russia first from the neighbourhood of Herat, if she venture to advance. Military men, to whom, and not to civilians, such a matter properly belongs, are not wanting to show how this can be done. The rest can follow. To discuss detail would be to enter on the entire plan of campaign, a task to which we confess ourselves unequal.

The Indian Staff Corps Officer's first article on the proposed Reserve for the Indian Army, indicated the forces of the Native States as the source whence the reserve should be obtained. This idea he now develops in greater detail. His argument (p. 562) is, that the armies of the Native Princes were taken into consideration "in determining the strength of the present British garrison in India," that in war we could not afford to detach a sufficient force to watch them; and to the objection that "this is not a reserve system, only a method for increasing the army at the expense of the Native Princes," he has only the answer, "what is in a name?" We could thus get "about 60,000 trained soldiers, whom we have not got now." This may be true enough, as true as that we might get from the Native Princes sixty lakhs, or, for all we know, sixty crores, of rupees. But however desirable the object, how to carry it into effect? We think it in the highest degree improbable that Native Sovereigns would, as a rule, be willing to disband the larger portion of their forces, and to place the remainder under the control of British officers, even subject to the qualification that the Native officers of their troops should serve for a while in our own regiments, and obtain commissions as officers of reserve. And, supposing the Native rulers did not consent to the arrangement, what then? Are we to force it on them, and leave in our rear, when the tug of war comes, a focus of discontent and possible revolt in each Native Court?

The matter needs to be looked at from the political, as well as from the military, point of view. From the latter the ideas put forward by our author may be sound enough; from the former they seem to us to require a good deal of threshing out.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

JOSEPH—Oct. 3, at St. Leonards, the wife of Major F. J. Joseph, B.S.C. of a son.

MARTIN—Oct. 1, at Sunbury, the wife of John Martin, late P. and O. Company, of a son.

ROGERS—Oct. 8, at Sheerness-on-Sea, the wife of Navigating-Lieut. R. J. Rogers, R.N., H.M.S. *Hydra*, of a son.

SELOUS—Oct. 7, at Zurich, the wife of Dr. E. Selous, Brigade-Surgeon (retired) Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEECHER—BATHURST—At St. Mark's, Notting-hill, Rev. James Y. Beecher, Chaplain H.M.I.S., to Emma Mortimer, widow of the late Rev. W. A. Bathurst, M.A.

LLOYD—DOUGLAS—Oct. 6, at Chipping Sodbury, Francis Thomas Lloyd C.B., Lieut.-Colonel R.A., to Penelope Rosalind, widow of Archibald Douglas, Esq.

LUNBURY-BUSE—KING—Oct. 1, at Teignmouth, Richard Buse Lunbury-Buse to Ethel Lavinia, second daughter of the late Major J. H. King.

LYSTER-SMYTHE—LITTON—Oct. 6, at Dublin Castle, Captain W. Lyster-Smythe, R.A., to Agnes Litton, only child of Captain Richard Litton.

* "Army and Navy Magazine." October, 1885. W. H. Allen and Co.

MARRETT—HERRING—Oct. 7, at Thornton-heath, Edward U. Marrett, Lieut. Hyderabad Contingent, to Laura Mary, younger daughter of Edward F. Herring.

MOULTON-BARRETT—HORTON—Oct. 1, at Guernsey, Edward Moulton-Barrett, 1st W.L. Regiment, to Frances, eldest daughter of F. C. Horton, of Guernsey.

O'BRIAN—VAIL—Sept. 22, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Lieut.-Colonel G. D. C. O'Brian, R.E., to Annie Vail, second daughter of the Hon. W. B. Vail, of Canada.

PHILLIPS—HORSEY—Oct. 8, at St. Peter's Church, Deene, Northamptonshire, Captain Thomas Vaughan Wynn Phillips, Royal Artillery, to Louisa Mary Adeline, eldest daughter of Admiral de Horsey, of Melcombe House, Cowes.

SCHURR—KENT—Oct. 1, at Twickenham, Albert Ebenezer Schurr to Josephine Amy, eldest daughter of the late B. A. Kent, Esq., M.D., of Ryde, I.W.

STOWEY—RIDLEY—Oct. 1, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Edward Augustus Stowey, of Burdwan, India, to Sarah Agnes, daughter of the late Samuel Ridley.

WHITE—EDWARDES—Sept. 24, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Major-General Raymond White to Hon. Laura J. Edwardes, eldest daughter of the late Lord Kensington.

WODEHOUSE—D'AGUILAR—Oct. 1, at Folkestone, Joseceline Heneage Wodehouse, Major R.A., to Constance, youngest daughter of General Sir C. D'Aguiar, K.C.B.

DEATHS.

RAINIOCK—Sept. 28, at Brixton, John Hanett Rainiock, aged 75.

ROBINSON—Sept. 25, at Hunford, California, U.S.A., W. R. Robinson, eldest son of Sir W. Rose Robinson, K.C.S.L., and Julia, his wife, aged 31.

SANDERS—Sept. 27, at Brighton, Jessie, daughter of Captain T. Sanders, H.E.I.C.S.

SMYTH—Oct. 4, in London, on the day of his arrival from India, Colonel W. A. Smyth, aged 46.

WARD—Sept. 27, at Brighton, Colonel E. B. Ward, late B.A.

WHISTLER—Oct. 5, at Great Malvern, Thomas R. Whistler, General R.A., of Leamington.

WHYTE—Oct. 4, at Bray, county Wicklow, J. Lewis Auriol Whyte, J.P., late Major Royal South Down Militia, aged 52.

WOLLEY—Sept. 20, drowned at Sunbury, Lieut. H. E. Wolley, aged 19.

YORKE—Oct. 7, at Tunbridge Wells, Mary Anne A. Yorke, relict of Captain F. A. Yorke, R.E., aged 96.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BUSHE—September 16, at Chaubuttia, the wife of Surgeon-Major Cecil J. L. Bushe, Medical Staff (prematurely), of a daughter.

DAVIDSON—September 15, at Marine Lines, the wife of D. C. Davidson, I.M.D., of a son.

HANKIN—September 7, at Sambalpur, C.P., the wife of A. C. Hankin, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

MACCARTIE—September 17, at Marine Lines, the wife of F. F. MacCartie, I.M.D., of a daughter.

MACONACHIE—September 3, at Shringar, the wife of R. Maconachie, C.S., of a son.

MAJOR—September 17, at Nesbit-road, Byculia, the wife of C. E. Major, of a daughter.

MCDERMOTT—September 11, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Michael T. McDermott, Postmaster, of a daughter.

SETON—September 12, at Benares, the wife of Charles Seton, Lieutenant, 2nd Norfolk Regiment, of a daughter.

SHAW—September 17, at Sohagpur, the wife of W. L. Shaw, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, of a son.

SMYTH—September 7, at "Phoenix Lodge," Dalhousie, the wife of G. Smyth, C.S., of a son.

TAYLOR—September 14, at Chappleton, Mussoorie, the wife of Major L. W. Taylor, R.H.A., of a daughter.

YOUNG—September 16, at Dharwar, the wife of Fred Young, Revenue Survey, S.M.C., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

TURNER—ROSS—September 16, at All Saints, Malabar Hill, Frederick C. Turner, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, to Lucy Ross, second daughter of John Ross, F.R.I., B.A., late of Darlington.

DEATHS.

BODE—September 16, at the Mayo Hospital, Nagpore, C.P., after a few days' illness, Mr. G. A. Bode, formerly Carriage Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

KAVANAGH—September 13, at Mussoorie, after a lingering illness, Annie Emily, wife of Surgeon A. M. Kavanagh, Army Medical Staff, aged 26 years.

MAURICE—September 20, at the Victoria Family Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, Frederick Augustus Maurice, District Traffic Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, aged 49 years.

PARSON—September 13, at Jubbulpore, wife of Rev. J. Parson, Wesleyan Mission.

TREVOR—August 15, at Malta, of pneumonia, Robert Trevor, Surgeon, A.M.D., son of E. S. R. Trevor, "The Derwen," Montgomeryshire.

WADIA—September 23, at his residence, No. 6, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Mr. Lowjee, late pay clerk, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, only son of the late Mr. Carsetjee Merwanjee Wadia, of Messrs. Dossabhy Merwanjee and Co., aged 49.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCTOBER 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj.-Gen. G. T. Chesney, C.S.I., R.E., Maj. E. P. Ommanney, S.C., Maj. C. H. Scott, R.A.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. H. M. Barnett, S.C., Lieut. R. A. Ritherdon, S.C., Col. H. A. Justice, S.C., Lieut. G. A. Carruthers, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. J. L. Fagan, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. T. St. A. Nixon, C. J. Ponsonby, M. J. Monckton.

Madras Estab.—A. B. Todd.

Bombay Estab.—M. C. Leckie, G. M. Ryan.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. C. C. Daunt, V.C., S.C., six months; Maj. A. de C. Rennick, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. D. Keary, S.C., 183 days.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. P. Kennedy, S.C., seven days; Lieut.-Col. W. A. Salmon, S.C., ninety-one days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—L. E. H. Yates, four months' s.c.; P. A. Sandilands, twelve months' s.c.; H. Mostyn-Owen, nine months' s.c.; F. Foreman, six months' s.c.; Surg. M. O'Dwyer, six months' s.c.; H. Clogstown, six months' s.c.

Madras Estab.—C. L. B. Cumming, three months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—R. G. Oxenham, fourteen days' extry. and to return; C. B. Pritchard, furlough extended to April 15, 1886; P. G. Scott, three months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. R. M. B. Thomas, S.C., Lieut.-Col. R. H. Palmer, S.C., Capt. E. J. F. Wood, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Capt. F. C. Malby, S.C., Surg.-Maj. E. Fawcett.

Bombay Estab.—Col. K. A. Jopp, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. J. Lloyd (Cov.), R. F. Young, J. Tait, A. V. Heath, W. Coldstream (Cov.), F. T. Hewson (Cov.), G. H. Bayly, G. Pruce, J. W. Wright, C. F. White, G. C. T. Barnardo, R. K. B. Thomson, W. Wiseman, H. W. Steel (Cov.), W. Young (Cov.), H. E. Pellereau.

Madras Estab.—W. F. Barrow, C. Vincent, C. E. B. P. Saunders.

Bombay Estab.—C. H. Candy, J. McL. Campbell, R. G. Oxenham.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885-6.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Ports'n'th.	Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	—	19 Oct.
Malabar ...	—	—	—	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
Jumna.....	—	Plymo'th	21 Oct.	25 Oct.	27 Oct.	8 Nov.
Serapis ...	22 Nov.	—	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	7 Dec.	17 Dec.
Crocodile...	3 Dec.	—	12 Dec.	16 Dec.	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
Malabar ...	13 Dec.	Q'nstown	24 Dec.	28 Dec.	30 Dec.	11 Jan.
Jumna.....	30 Dec.	15 Dec.	1886	1886	1886	26 Jan.
Serapis ...	3 Feb.	—	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Crocodile...	14 Feb.	—	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	1 Mar.	13 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Ports'n'th.
Serapis	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Crocodile	17 Oct.	29 Oct.	31 Oct.	4 Nov.	13 Nov.
Malabar.....	28 Oct.	9 Nov.	11 Nov.	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Jumna	7 Nov.	19 Nov.	21 Nov.	25 Nov.	4 Dec.
Serapis	18 Nov.	30 Nov.	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.
Crocodile	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886
Malabar.....	26 Dec.	7 Jan.	9 Jan.	13 Jan.	22 Jan.
Jumna	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	4 Feb.
Serapis	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	16 Feb.
Crocodile	3 Feb.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Malabar.....	12 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Serapis	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1885.

REMARRIAGE OF HINDOO WOMEN.

AMONG the many social customs which have tended to lower the tone of Hindoo domestic life, few have had a more deteriorating influence than the arbitrary rule against the remarriage of widows. It may be likened to what is known to the English Courts as judge-made law, or to the additions made by the "Scribes and Pharisees" to the text of their own sacred books, and which additions, under various names, gradually came to be regarded as of equal authority with the original. The most competent authorities maintain that the Hindoo sacred writings do not really contain any prohibition against the remarriage of widows. But, in course of time, the prejudice against such marriages has, so to speak, crystallised, and holds the minds of the population in a thralldom which they find it impossible to shake off. Not the least of the benefits which our rule bids fair to confer on the vast Hindoo population subject to it are the relaxation, and, eventually, the abrogation of an unwritten law as pernicious as it is irrational and contrary to the dictates of nature.

Nor are indications wanting of a revolt against the insensate prohibition. Careful study of the supposed sanctions on which it was founded is tending more and more to weaken its hold on the better educated classes of the population, whose example may be expected gradually to leaven the mass. From all parts of India comes the news that the standard of revolt has been raised, and that Widow Marriage Associations are being formed.

And no wonder! A Hindoo widow's lot is one of slavery and of misery unspeakable! It is well described by a contemporary:—

When a Hindoo dies the relatives shave the widow's head and clothe her in coarse garments. Henceforward she may wear no silk, gold, or silver. She takes her meals apart, and is put to the lowest household work. Her touch pollutes. Voluntary austerities if she be conscientious, and involuntary degradation in all

cases, are her miserable lot. There is no refuge for her from her wretched and unhonoured isolation without loss of honour. Her religion and social usages strictly forbid remarriage. Caste, not civil law, condemns her, and is more powerful than any imperial code. She and a second husband, if she venture and can discover a man with equal courage to remarry, become outcasts. His and her families are often visited with the same penalty. To a woman of advanced middle age, with children to atone to her by their fondness in private for the public barbarity of superstition, the ordeal must be severe. Multitudes of the sufferers are scarcely more than children themselves, and to them it is death in life. The Indian system of infant marriage does not necessarily imply the atrocious treatment of widows. It aggravates the horrors infinitely. Wives of ten have their subsequent half-century or more of life blasted without a single gleam of hope. Hindoos commonly wed when far advanced in years, or enfeebled by dissipation. They consign their poor young brides, after a brief interval, to what is a deeper grave than their own. Half the Hindoo race has this dreadful doom in prospect; and millions in reality undergo it. No one is the better, and countless hosts of lives are unspeakably the worse, for a rule which can assert no legal authority, yet is a spiked chain about the neck of every Hindoo woman.

How strictly accurate it is that the slightest participation in the marriage ceremony, even, it would seem, the mere fact of presence at it, is visited on the offender, may be gathered from the following letter, which is cited by a correspondent of a Calcutta contemporary as a *bonâ fide* one. The letter is said to have been written by a Talukdar in Bengal to his *gomasta*, or clerk:—

"Yours to hand. I am very sorry to hear that our. Chatterjee was present at the., during the marriage ceremony of the widowed daughter of X. * * * * You are therefore hereby required to instruct the washerman of the village not to wash his clothes, the barber not to pare his nails, the shopkeeper not to sell any articles to him, and the coolies not to work for him. You are further ordered to direct A. B. and C. respectively not to allow the said Chatterjee to bathe in their tanks. Fail not to give an immediate effect to my orders, and declare it to the people by beat of tom tom."

Champions of orthodoxy and widow persecution will ponder over the above, and say if it does not show that, although the law allows widows to remarry, society enforces widowhood rigorously.

A prohibition thus enforced, and against which the unhappy victim dared not openly to rebel, was, as a matter of course, evaded, and illicit connections formed. Young Hindoo widows are not believed to lead as a class the lives of ascetic contemplation of the virtues of their husbands and of the delight of reunion which, in the theological theory, compensate for their seclusion in a long gray twilight. They have to choose between being household drudges and the most abandoned of their sex. Too commonly they do not hesitate.

The hopeless misery may be conceived of a child married at ten to some antiquated debauchee old enough to be her grandfather, and, on his death, "left immured in a dreary home, to which she is an incumbrance and a reproach. Dismal as is the picture, it becomes more appalling in the lurid light of the abundant evidence which can be readily adduced of the habitual rebelliousness of the victims against their intolerable imprisonment, and of the depraved consolations they administer to themselves." The paper from which we have already quoted justly remarks, that human nature has avenged itself. Resenting the attempt to violate its laws by sentencing to a life of wretchedness those who would at one time have been immolated on the funeral pyre, or poisoned under the name of cold suttee, "Nature has mocked the defiance of its laws by Hindoos and their dogmas with a result which overwhelms their pious intentions in a flood of the bitterest ridicule. Hindooism has chosen to offer up a suttee of souls for the glory of the spirits of dead husbands, and has only succeeded in covering their ashes with shame and filth."

Various attempts have, from time to time, been made to loosen the chain, and many pundits have been found to

declare (as did, according to the *Bengal Spectator*, those consulted by Rajah Rajbullab Roy, of Dacca, in 1756), that "women are at liberty to marry again if their husbands be not heard of, *if they die*, become ascetics," &c., a "sloke," or text, the knowledge of which cannot be too widely diffused.

But, as was truly remarked some time ago by our contemporary, the *Times of India*, "the social reformer of India must be Hindoo and not English." All English people interested in India must wish that, so far as may be necessary or advisable, legislation may be resorted to. The fact that 22,000,000 widows are, in obedience to a superstition not even enforced by the sacred books, condemned to lifelong misery, is surely sufficiently terrible in its magnitude to call for any further special enactment, which shall, if possible, relegate enforced widowhood to the limbo to which another enactment has already consigned suttee.

More faith is, however, to be placed in the effect of the example of men admittedly of the highest caste, in discouraging early, and especially Kulin, marriages, under which a Kulin will sometimes be married to a whole family of sisters in a single day, receiving a handsome dowry with each. (The Report of a committee of Hindoos of position, appointed by Government to inquire into this subject, and quoted, in a recent issue of the *Madras Mail*, from the *Indian Daily News*, mentions one case in which a Kulin contracted no less than twenty-three marriages in a single day, and adds that polygamy is habitually resorted to by these Kulins as a means of subsistence.) And it is with very great gratification that we read the remarks on this subject of that distinguished Statesman, Sir Madava Rao, a Hindoo of the Hindoos, and a man of the very highest caste. Speaking on the occasion of a lecture given at Bangalore on the child-marriage and widow remarriage questions, Sir Madava said, "I believe the Shastras do not favour early marriage. My firm conviction is that this custom of early marriage is one of recent growth. If you want to know what the early custom was, go to a country where Hindoo custom has been kept unsophisticated. Travancore is a purely Hindoo state, and has been so for many centuries. There is a class of Brahmins there of the highest class (*sic*). No such early marriages are practised there. Those early marriages at three or four years old are outrageous." As to remarriage, Sir Madava considers that "the Shastras do sanction the marriage of young widows, and do not prohibit the same," that the passing by the Legislature of an enactment on the subject was humane and wise, that remarriage of widows, while perfectly legal, was nowise "an infraction of the Hindoo religion so as to make the parties outcast from that religion, that persecution is unjustifiable. Do not," added he, "suppose that I have reached these conclusions at a rush. I have long been hesitating and sceptical. My approach to them has been slow and gradual, perhaps too much so." It is impossible to spread too widely the expression of such opinions, laboriously formed, and most deliberately uttered, by such a man, and their extended circulation can be recommended, as a judicious step, to every Remarriage Association.

The movement, inaugurated by enlightened Hindoos, deserves, and will assuredly obtain, the cordial sympathy of every woman who would fain see the emancipation of her own sex, and of every one, man or woman, who sincerely desires the welfare of India.

UPPER BURMA.

THE very important announcement has been made by a Service contemporary that the annexation of Upper Burma

has been resolved on. It will have been seen from Mr. Colquhoun's letter in Saturday's *Times*, that Sir A. Phayre, the first, and ablest, Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and unquestionably the highest authority on such a subject, has seen reason to change the opinions he is well-known hitherto to have entertained, that annexation was neither necessary nor expedient. The *Broad Arrow* says:—

We are in a position to announce that the Government have it in contemplation to annex the whole of Burma. The Indian Government have strongly urged the adoption of this course, in order to prevent by timely and energetic action the occurrence of trade and other difficulties which are clearly foreseen and are absolutely inevitable if France is permitted to obtain extraordinary treaty powers under King Thebaw. The French Government are making arrangements to obtain that ascendancy at Mandalay which we are believed to enjoy at Cabul; but it need scarcely be pointed out that our enterprising neighbour, who is anxious to obtain an equivalent for what he has failed to acquire in China, will not stop at a mere British-Afghan parallel. The Government have been advised to sanction a descent upon Mandalay with 10,000 Indian troops, so that we may acquire undisturbed ascendancy in the interests of British trade all over a country of which we already possess half. Sir Frederick Roberts will be consulted upon the subject. His opinions may be conjectured.

The present Chief Commissioner, Mr. Bernard, is a strong anti-annexationist, but even he entertains no expectation of resistance, stating—Mr. Colquhoun is our authority—that "the people of Upper Burma are so discontented that we could probably take the country without the loss of a single life." In the undertaking we should, Mr. Colquhoun thinks, have at least the goodwill of the Chinese, who dread French proximity and intrigue at Mandalay. We referred to this subject last week, remarking on the unwisdom of having no direct official intelligence of what is going on at Mandalay. Mr. Colquhoun now points out that not only is this the case, but that we have no Ambassador in Peking, where his presence at the present conjuncture is of really vital importance. "The neglect," says the *Times*, "is unpardonable," an opinion which, in speaking of other vacant Embassies, we have repeatedly enforced. The Peking Embassy is not, however, an easy one to fill. It requires no ordinary man; but, again to quote the same journal, "a statesman of vast knowledge and experience, of equal caution and determination, who will not mind devoting to a position, not ranking as high as the Legation at Copenhagen, the intellectual and moral gifts of a Governor-General of India." There is much truth in this, and, if we really are going to depose Thebaw, the sooner we explain our action at Peking by the mouth of a duly authorised representative of the Sovereign the better.

THE *Indian Mirror* says:—

The time has now come when the selfish interests of a small bureaucracy should be set aside or subordinated to the interests of the Empire. Lord Dufferin has come out to rule a new India, and the British policy must be shifted from its old lines. The old policy will not apply to the new condition of things. If persisted in, it will ultimately lead to much mischief. Either India will have to be abandoned, or a less selfish course will have to be pursued. "India for the Indians" must be the principle by which the ruling authorities both in England and in India should now be guided. Either govern India for the Indians, or be prepared for the chance that, merely through the operation of the moral laws of the universe, Russia may one day snatch India from the hands of England. A grasping, selfish policy is quite unsuited to the present circumstances of India, and will surely be suicidal at the present moment.

THE *Rast Goftar* learns that a petition has been prepared by the Tanna Association for the purpose of being submitted to Government to extend the scope of the inquiry now made by the Abkari Commission to the whole of the Presidency. The petition, it is supposed, will be signed by about 25,000 persons, and will be forwarded to the Bombay Presidency Association, who will in their turn forward it to Government, together with a letter detailing the several grievances of those affected by the Abkari rules.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 4, Sorrento (s), Bombay; Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta.—5, Clan Cameron (s), Bombay; Navarino (s), Calcutta; Morcambe Bay, Rangoon; Desdemona, Calcutta; Genista, Calcutta; Star of Italy, Calcutta; Max Morris, Calcutta.—8, Ganboss (s), Madras; Gateacre, Rangoon; Udston, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 5, Darlington (s), Rangoon; Persia (s), Liverpool; Clan Maclean (s), Clyde.—6, Assam (s), London; Sumatra (s), Colombo.—8, Dunedin (s), Cardiff.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 6, Hispania (s), Glasgow.—8, City of Manchester (s), Clyde.

MADRAS.—Oct. 3, Clan Macgregor (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 3, Corby, Kurrachee.—5, Dacca (s), Calcutta.—6, City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Latimer, Bombay; Linlithgowshire, Bombay.—7, Surat (s), Calcutta; Asia (s), Bombay.—8, Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Bombay; International (s), Kurrachee.—9, Sorocco (s), Bombay; Ailsa, Calcutta; Clan Grant (s), Calcutta; Rydal Hall (s), Bombay; Inchona (s), Bombay; Cairo (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 3, Ancona (s), Hong Kong.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 6, Clan Macintosh (s), London.—8, Airlie, Dundee.

MADRAS.—Oct. 6, Clan Mackenzie (s), London; Rewa (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 14; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Oct. 22; from Brindisi, Oct. 26.

For Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. O'Ratigan and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland and child, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh, Mr. J. C. Woodcroffe, Mrs. Jepp, Colonel and Mrs. G. R. Gibbs, Miss Taylor, Mr. James Gordon, Mr. Money, Surgeon-Major J. P. Greany, Surgeon-Major Maclaren, Mrs. Browning, Mr. L. P. Russell, Mr. C. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. H. M. North, Mrs. H. Chapman and child, Mr. R. Craven, Mrs. Sturrock and child, two Misses Grant, Mrs. Winterbotham and child, Mr. Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. Millie, Mrs. Royal and three children, Mr. J. R. Pedler, Mrs. Robb and two sons, Mr. H. C. Ferard, Mrs. Chisolm and child, Miss Chisolm, Mr. Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Storey, Mr. Hawkins, Mrs. Harris and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tervet, Mr. Hollway, Mr. and Mrs. A. Turner, Hon. F. Baring, Mr. and Mrs. J. Riordan and two children, Miss Thompson, Miss Sweetenham, Miss Deas, Mr. J. W. Darwood, Miss Darwood, Mrs. C. A. Cunningham. *From Venice*: Mr. T. A. Apcar, Colonel and Mrs. Stover and two children, Messrs. W. Thompson, M. Fox, J. McElroy, Mr. Macfarlane, Hon. and Mrs. Lionel Tennyson, Mr. G. Druit, Colonel and Mrs. Peart, Lieut. and Mrs. Marrett, Mr. P. A. Walker. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. G. Yule, Mr. Sinkinson, Colonel and Mrs. W. Barron, Mr. C. Sharp, Mr. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. Brett, Miss Brett, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Smyth, Colonel Holroyd, Mr. B. Scott, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Justice Beverley, Miss Beverley, Capt. Losack, Colonel Pullan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bell, Rev. and Mrs. Ellison, Mr. G. B. Reid, Mr. J. W. Brown, Mr. G. Thompson, General H. F. Hancock, Darasha Ruttonjee Chidligur, Mr. J. McArthur, Mr. G. J. Laidman, Mr. F. Wyer, Mr. C. Bedford, Surgeon-Major J. F. Keith, Major Leacock, Colonel Peart, Dr. S. Smith, Mr. Egan, Mr. H. W. Jones, Capt. Henry, Mrs. Pullen, Mr. Gregory, Mr. H. Willaume, Mr. J. T. Bartlett, Mr. Hamid, Ali Khan.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Miss Ashlin and friend. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Magnus and two children.

For Malta: Mrs. and two Misses Gordon, Miss Morris, General and Mrs. Daniell, Miss Daniell.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, Oct. 21; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 29; from Brindisi, Nov. 2.

For Bombay: Mrs. W. Wood, Mrs. Gore and child, Miss Deedes, Mrs. and Miss French, Mrs. Rankin and child, Mrs. Bartholomew and child, Miss Trench, Miss Bloxam, Mr. H. Richardson, Mrs. Wratislaw and child, Mr. T. W. Anderson, Mrs. Brock, Miss Hart, Miss J. B. Sanderson and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Dagleish and child, Mr. R. Strang, Mr. A. Macduff, Mr. R. S. Savile, Mrs. Steward and child, Mrs. R. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. D. Polson and four children, Mr. McKewan, Mrs. Cooke, Mr. Cooke, Mrs. and Miss Costorphan, Miss Craddock, Miss North, Colonel G. J. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Spence, Miss Lane, Mrs. Smart and child, Mr. C. M. Smith, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Barefoot, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Howick and two children, Mrs. Merriam, General F. Macfarlan, Lieut. Portal, Mr. G. W. Buckland. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Hogg, Miss Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. B. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Seton, Mr. Oakshott, Mr. Randle, Mrs. Slight and three children. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. F. Marsden, Colonel C. F. Lane, Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Rev. W. Bridge, Capt. T. C. Chapman, Mr. A. S. R. Chapman, Miss Swaine, Mr. J. MacFadyan, Mr. G. W. Buckland, Miss Elmsie, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. T. Peterson, Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Norris, Rev. E. Bickersteth, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. A. Macmillan, Mr. H. Clogstown, Mr. Cohn, Hon. J. E. Caithness, Mr. J. S. Mott, Mr. G. J. Scott, Mr. Henderson, Mr. F. Jackson, Mr. G. W. Walker, Mr. C. Bickerton, Mr. McLintock.

For Suez: Mr. Dove.

For Port Said: Mrs. Davies and sister, Capt. Burney, Mr. and Mrs. G. Royle and child, Mr. C. Royle.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Chandler, Mrs. Daniell and child, Mrs. and Miss Chalmers, Miss Cockburn, Miss Dillon, Mr. Simpson, Major Tennant, Mrs. Williamson.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, Oct. 21; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 29; from Brindisi, Nov. 2.

For Madras: Mr. and Miss Heath, Mr. and Mrs. Dumergue, Colonel and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. T. Stanes, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Smith, Miss Kitchen, Mrs. A. F. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hoare, Mrs. Cook and two children, Mr. A. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Charrington, Miss Cole. *From Brindisi*: Colonel Ross Church.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Rudstone Brown, Mr. Dewar, Misses Cowie, Mr. S. Harraden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Norman, Mr. Aitken, Mr. H. Bull, Miss Beadon, Mr. E. S. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Bertram, Mr. and Mrs. Dagleish and child, Mr. C. J. G. Paterson, Mr. W. H. Bray, Mr. Grimley, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. A. Le Mesurier and two children, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mr. Coventry, Mrs. Allen and child, Mr. G. Ormond, Mr. T. E. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Derham, Miss Marson, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Buckland and three children, Mr. H. R. Irwin, Mr. Petrocochino, Mr. F. Bowker. *From Malta*: Mr. A. F. Daniell. *From Venice*: Mr. C. Farrer, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Rautenberg, Mrs. Rautenberg and child. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. W. Robertson.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Lieut.-Colonel Murray.

For Malta: Miss Henderson, Mrs. Tidbury, Mr. and Mrs. Carrera, Mrs. C. Carrera, Miss Carrera, Mr. H. Le Marchant, Hon. A. N. Hood, Miss Thompson, Hon. D. Keppel.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Oct. 14.

For Madras: Miss, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Rev. H. A. Williams, Mrs., Miss and Master Symonds, Mrs. Hughes Hallett and children, Mr. Stanley M. Hunt, Mrs. George Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. Bell, Miss Lewis.

For Calcutta: Miss Elsie Cooke, Mrs. Gough, Mr. and Mrs. Cruikshank, Mrs. O'Donel, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. and Mrs. Collingridge, Mrs. Dick and Miss Dick, Mr. Tregellan, Mr. Martin, Rev. W. R. James, Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Kischer, Mrs. Hart, Miss Robinson, Mr. Harry Holl, Mrs. E. R. Macnaughten, Miss Holl, Miss Phayre, Mrs. Limberry and two children, Mr. Pickford, Mr. Simmonds, Mrs. Walker, Miss Ponsford.

For Colombo: Mr. G. H. Alston, Mr. W. B. Miller, Mr. T. Miller, Mr. J. A. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Balfour, Mrs. Parker Jones, Mr. H. Street, Mr. Lees.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, to leave Liverpool, Oct. 13.

For Calcutta: Miss Alice H. Bailey, Miss Ethel Becher, Mr. Thos. R. Black, Mr. Thomas Cooper, Mr. W. Fox, Major E. C. Elliston, Mr. J. Healing, Mrs. Healing, Miss N. Irving, Mr. Chas. Jenkins, Mr. James Kerr, Mr. A. R. Mackellar, Mrs. C. R. Marindin and child, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. MacDowell, child and nurse, Mr. K. H. Mullen, Mrs. Myers, Rev. A. C. Pearson, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. A. M. Paddon, Mr. G. Reid, Mrs. Ross, Mr. Rowcliffe, Mrs. Rowcliffe, Mrs. E. Lionel Smith, Mrs. E. Smith-Neill, Mrs. C. E. Smyth and child, Mrs. C. C. Stevens, Mrs. J. F. Stevens, Mr. A. R. Tawney, Rev. C. W. Townsend, Mr. T. H. Trotman, Mr. C. Arthur Turton, Mrs. R. L. Upton, Mr. A. A. Wace, Mrs. Wace, Rev. C. H. Walker, Mr. F. Walker, Mr. C. J. H. Warden.

For Colombo: Mr. C. E. Bonner, Mr. Bonner, Dr. J. Carbery, Mr. H. E. W. Cooper, Miss Cozens, Mr. Gordon Cumming, Mrs. Dunsmore and child, Mrs. Harper, two children and nurse, Miss Lee, Mrs. Law and child, Mr. B. Oliveira, Mrs. T. N. Orchard and two children, Mr. H. C. Richmond, Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Sinclair and two children, Mr. T. O. Seaton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, Sept. 24.

From London: Mr. Jas. Milne, Dr. A. Lethbridge, Capt. F. Cole, Mr. G. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore and three children, Mrs. Brown, infant and children, Mr. J. M. Ghose, Dr. J. Holman, Miss C. Freeman.

From Suez: Capt. Oliver, R.E., Mr. Inspector Gardner, Mr. Sub-Inspector Wright, Mr. Sub-Inspector Shellam, Mr. Horne.

From Brindisi: Mr. E. H. Man, Mr. W. R. S. Jones, Mr. G. R. Wasey, Capt. Ransom, Colonel H. C. Menzies, Mr. W. D. Bignell, Mr. Garagar, Mr. E. Sawyer, Mr. T. Toogood, Mr. Horst, Colonel Forbes, Major Lillingston, Mrs. Lillingston, Mrs. Lumley, Mr. Philpott, Mr. W. H. Nebel, Mr. Sampatra Gaskwar, Mr. F. J. H. Elliott, Mr. W. H. Lewis, Mr. T. M. Wood, Mr. H. Batty.

At LONDON, per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, Oct. 5.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Corbett and infant, Mr. Pearson, Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden.

From Madras: Mrs. Bergstedt, two children and infant, Mrs. Herre, Colonel Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Stevenson, Miss Pelly, Miss F. Quayle, Mr. T. Brooks.

From Colombo: Lieut. Saul, Mr. James Bett, Mr. H. H. Master.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. A. Symons, left Bombay, Sept. 25.

For London: Lady Gough, Mr. Joseph Rock, Mrs. Elton, infant and ayah, Rev. R. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. J. Scotland, Mr. W. F. Plummer, Mr. S. Shum, Mrs. Farran and two infants, Mrs. W. Macpherson, infant and ayah, Mrs. Close, Major F. C. Hughes, Mrs. Campbell and three children and ayah, Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Shepherd, infant and nurse, Mr. G. H. Brown, Colonel Grant, two sons of Mataman Jung Bahadur, two sons of Shaik Ahmed Hossein, Mr. Mirza Kurim Khan, Mr. and Miss E. B. Thornhill and two daughters, Mr. J. Bouner, Mr. J. Macrae.

For Brindisi: Sir Robert and Lady Sandeman, Colonel H. W. Stockley, Mr. G. E. Thomas, Colonel and Mrs. J. O. Hasted, Mr. Joseph Rock, Colonel H. M. Buller, Colonel J. B. Tylor, Capt. W. Cooke, Mr. W. H. Cole, Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Atkins, Mr. Wm. Forrest, Mr. W. H. Grimley, Mr. John Cruden.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 12.)

- MARTELLI**, Major N. C., superintendent of operations for the control of the Moghias in Rajputana and Central India, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted him.
- BIDDULPH**, Lieut.-Colonel J., assumed charge of his duties as officiating resident, Meywar, on Aug. 22.
- KNAPP**—The Notification granting Mr. C. C. B. Knapp, executive engineer, 4th grade, furlough for one year, is cancelled at the request of that officer.
- THORNHILL**, Mr. E. B., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Sept. 25, or such other date on which he may sail from India.
- MEIKLEJOHN**—The services of Dr. R. M. Meiklejohn, an uncovenanted medical officer in the Central Provinces, are dispensed with from the date of the receipt by him of these orders.
- FULLERTON**—The services of Mr. F. A. Fullerton, officiating assistant superintendent of police, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
- SCOTT**—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. H. Scott as acting consular agent for the United States of America at Madras has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.
- RHEINS**—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur E. Rheins to be in temporary charge of the French Consulate-General at Calcutta on the departure of Monsieur E. Kraetzer, and pending the arrival of his successor.
- HARMOND**—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Harmond as Consul-General of France at Calcutta, vice Monsier Kraetzer.
- FULLERTON**, Surgeon J. C., officiating medical officer of the Biluchistan Agency, is confirmed in that appointment, from Aug. 24, vice Surgeon-Major O. T. Duke, M.B., resigned.
- OUNG**, Mr. M. H., to officiate as enrolled officer, class V.

FURLOUGHS.

- COLE**, Mr. W. H., M.A., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months from Sept. 23.
- COTGRAVE**, Lieut. E. C. B., officiating squadron officer 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for two months from Oct. 1.

MILITARY.

- The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—
- SHAKESPEAR**, Lieut. G. C. C., Royal Irish Fusiliers, wing officer 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Aug. 23, 1883.
- RAMSDEN**, Major W. C., wing officer 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be wing commander 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, vice Major A. H. Turner, appointed second in command, dated Aug. 31.
- SHAKESPEAR**, Lieut. G. C. C., wing officer and officiating adjutant 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. A. Hatton, who has been seconded on appointment as adjutant of the Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles, dated April 20.
- ERSKINE**, Sergeant H. A., to be lieutenant in Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, with effect from July 31.
- MACKENZIE**, Corporal D. F., to be lieutenant in

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, with effect from July 31.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

CHANNER, Major and Brevet-Colonel G. N., V.C., to be lieut.-colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 4.

DALMAHOY, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel P. C., Bengal Infantry, to be colonel, Bengal Army, from Sept. 9.

BRANSON, Major C. E. D., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, Bengal Army, from Sept. 8.

ROWBAND—The promotion of Lieut.-Colonel H. Rowband, Bengal Infantry, to the rank of colonel in the army is antedated to July 1, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

On the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers from the dates specified :—

CHAMIER, Major-General S. H. E., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, from September 29, in room of Surgeon-General C. Smith, M.D., C.B., Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment, retired.

STEWART, Colonel J. H. M. S., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, from February 27, in room of Major-General G. G. Pearce, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

GREEN, Colonel E. A., Bombay Staff Corps, from September 14, 1884, in room of General R. W. D. Leith, C.B., vacated on appointment as colonel of the Worcestershire Regiment.

HALL, Colonel J. D., Bombay Staff Corps, from Dec. 29, 1884, in room of Colonel T. W. W. Pierce, Bombay Staff Corps, succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

PIFFARD, Mr. R. D. F., 3rd grade officer, is permitted to resign his appointment in H.M.'s Indian Marine.

PRUSSIA, Mr. A. B., traffic candidate, is appointed to Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, from Aug. 11.

HOGARTH, Mr. D. F., executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, temporarily attached to State Railways, is appointed to officiate as engineer-in-chief and manager, Tirhoot State Railway, from Aug. 15, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. H. Bell.

The undermentioned officers are temporarily transferred from Bengal to Beluchistan, from the dates specified :—

KING, Mr. W. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, from Aug. 2.

HOERNLE, Mr. O., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., from Aug. 4.

DAVIES, Mr. J. D., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Aug. 10.

LEESON, Mr. G. J. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Aug. 13.

RUSHTON, Mr. W. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Aug. 8.

GREEN, Mr. H. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., from Aug. 8.

WALLING, Mr. H. O., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Aug. 13.

STARKEY, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Aug. 17.

REILLY, Mr. F., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Director-General of Railways.

SMART, Mr. P. C. H., map curator, Survey of India Offices, will revert to his substantive appointment of assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, from Sept. 1.

EWING, Mr. R. C. D., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, draftsman, Drawing Office, Survey of India, has been granted one year's furlough to Europe, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

DRESSNER, Lieut. C. J. B. H., assumed charge of his duties as an additional assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Central India on Aug. 27. Lieut. Dressner has been posted to Nowgong as an assistant to the political agent, Bundelkhand.

LEAROYD, Lieut. C. D., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination laid down in P.W.D. Code II.—16—18, for promotion to 1st grade, on Sept. 5.

RAMSAY, Mr. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed as superintendent of works, Sind-Pishin State Railway, from June 30.

SAVORY, Mr. H. G. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on Aug. 29.

RIELLY, Mr. F., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is posted to the Ferozepore Bridge Works.

DUKE—The services of Surgeon-Major O. T. Duke, M.B., officiating joint medical officer of Simla, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of his duties to his successor.

QUAYLE—The services of Surgeon W. A. Quayle, M.D., of the Madras Medical Service, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

HARRIS, Surgeon G. F. A., to officiate as joint medical officer of Simla, in succession to Surgeon-Major O. T. Duke, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major R. Power, or until further orders.

BURDETT—The services of Rev. W. J. Burdett, B.A., senior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from Aug. 25.

WOOD, Captain E. S., conservator of forests in Oudh, reverted to his substantive appointment in the 2nd grade of conservators, on April 28.

JONES—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. G. Jones as consul for Simla at Rangoon.

BEY—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of H. Bey as acting consul-general for Turkey at Bombay, during the absence of Hamid Bay.

CONNELL—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John Connell as consul for Siam at Moulmein.

MCQUEEN, Colonel J. W., C.B., Hyderabad Contingent, aide-de-camp to the Queen, Bengal Staff Corps, military secretary to the Government, Punjab, to be commandant, Hyderabad Contingent, with the rank of brigadier-general, vice Brigadier-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., who has vacated that appointment, dated Sept. 16.

HEENAN, Captain G. F. H., Volunteer Corps, to be major.

GORDON, Mr. R., executive engineer, 1st grade, British Burma, is permitted to retire from the service of Government from Aug. 4.

BARRATT—The services of Mr. C. H. Barratt, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Punjab, at the disposal of the Home Department from Oct. 1, is cancelled.

SLANE, Mr. W., apprentice engineer, Central Provinces, is promoted to assistant engineer, 3rd grade, from Aug. 10.

JACOB, Mr. E. F., Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Government of Bombay to that under the Director-General of Railways.

LIGHT, Mr. L. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, transferred to Hyderabad.

INNES, Mr. W., Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is transferred from the establishment under the control of the Director-General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

BISCOE, Mr. C. L., Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the control of the Director-General of Railways.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

BULLER, Colonel H. M., Cavalry, squadron commander and 2nd in command 1st Regiment Central India Horse (p.a.), for 182 days.

ATKINS, Lieutenant-Colonel G., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 1st Bengal Infantry (u.p.a.) for 152 days.

SPARKS, Lieutenant-Colonel J. B., Bengal Staff Corps, executive engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, acting storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay (p.a.), for one year.

WALTER, Major R. J., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 45th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

FASKEN, Captain E. J. N., Bengal Staff Corps,

wing officer 3rd Sikh Infantry (p.a.) for 182 days.

MACKENZIE, Major H. M., R.A., superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, is granted leave in India (p.a.) for 67 days.

CHANNER, Colonel G. N., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 14th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 182 days.

QUINTIN, Lieutenant F. S. St., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 30th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 182 days as residuary furlough.

MARTINDALE, Mr. A. H. T., political agent, 3rd class, sub pro tem., and assistant to the Resident in Mysore and secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is granted furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for six months, from Oct. 23.

WARDEN, Mr. H. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted furlough for seven months, from July 14, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

PASCOE, Navigating-Lieut. T. C., R.N., assistant surveyor, 1st class, Marine Survey of India, is granted extension of furlough up to Oct. 1, 1886.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

WILLES, Lieut. G. F., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for one month.

DONOVAN, Sub-Conductor J., P.W. Department (m.c.), for three months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 8.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PRICE, Surgeon W. I., to the officiating medical charge 5th Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon G. S. A. Ranking, granted leave.

CATHER, Captain T. P., R.E., Military Works Department, is appointed to act as assistant adjutant-general for Royal Engineers, Army Head-Quarters, during the absence on special duty of Major W. G. Nicholson, R.E.

BAZETT, Major R., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meen Meer to Malta and join No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, to which he has been transferred.

CLARKE, Major J. S., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Bareilly to Gibraltar, and join No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, to which he has been transferred.

BURKE, Captain J. H., West Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, Colonel G. P. de, R.E., on return from privilege leave, will resume charge of the Rawal Pindi command, Military Works.

NEWMARCH, Colonel G., R.E., on relief by Colonel Falconnet, is transferred from Rawal Pindi to the Sialkot Division, Military Works.

DAY, Captain J. G., R.E., on relief by Colonel Newmarch, is transferred from the Sialkot Division Military Works, to the Rawal Pindi Division.

PRINGLE — RENNY - TAILYOUR — Lieuts. J. W. Pringle and T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, R.E., on appointment to the Military Works Department, are posted to the Rawal Pindi and the Presidency and Oudh Commands, respectively. The committee of paymastership in the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, is reconstructed as follows:—Major R. S. Lemon, president; Major A. J. Price and Captain H. A. Vowell, members.

(Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

POINGDESTRE, Lieut. A., supernumerary on the establishment 20th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer 40th Bengal Infantry, on probation, vice Woon, seconded on appointment as adjutant Sind, Punjab, and Indus Valley Railways Volunteer Rifle Corps.

SIMPSON, Lieut. W., 43rd Assam Light Infantry, wing officer, to be quartermaster.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. A. E., 44th Sylhet Light Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment, 10th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Boileau, promoted wing commander.

STRAKER, Lieut.-Colonel C. D. A., Royal Artillery,

is directed to proceed from Rawul Pindi to Ferozepore to command the Royal Artillery at that station.

STANTON, Lieut. F. W. S., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Jutogh for duty with No. 7 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery.

ORMISTON, Lieut. J. W., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Agra to Kalabagh for duty with No. 1 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery.

HORNE, Lieut. G. E., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission, subject to the approval of Her Majesty, dated Sept. 3.

The following orders are confirmed:—

OLDFIELD—Quetta District Orders, dated Aug. 28, transferring Lieut. T. H. Oldfield, R.E., assistant engineer, Military Works Department, from the Bolan to the Quetta Division, Biluchistan Agency.

SHELLY—Dated Aug. 28, transferring Lieut. A. D. G. Shelly, R.E., assistant engineer, Military Works Department, from the Quetta to the Bolan Division, Biluchistan Agency.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

STEWART, Major R. McG., N Battery 3rd Brigade, R.A., for 180 days, on medical certificate.

FARMER, Captain F. C., A Battery 4th Brigade, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

RUSSELL, Colonel J. C., 12th Lancers, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

HEBER-PERCY, Major R. J., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

PELHAM-BURN, Captain H., for six months, on urgent private affairs.

DAVIS, Lieut. C., Manchester Regiment, to Calcutta, from Oct. 15, 1885, to April 15, 1886, to study the native languages.

ROBERTSON, Captain W. J., M Battery B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, on urgent private affairs.

TODD—Butt—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian roster of service between the undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff:—Surgeons O. Todd, M.B., and E. Butt.

FURLOUGHS.

COX, Lieut. F. W. H., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

BEAMES, Lieut. D., South Yorkshire Regiment, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages.

KNIGHT, Lieut. W. C., Worcestershire Regiment, to Bombay, from Sept. 1 to Nov. 10, to study the native languages.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, September 16.)

MEARES, Mr. C., probationary assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, is appointed sub pro tem. to be an assistant sub-deputy opium agent of the 4th grade, from June 24.

BLAIR, Mr. R. W., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, is allowed furlough for one year from Aug. 12.

MCCONNELL—In modification of the orders of July 9, Surgeon-Major J. F. P. McConnell, officiating professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to act as medical inspector of emigrants (Inland Emigration).

PURVES, Surgeon-Major H. B., civil surgeon of the 24 Pargunnahs, is appointed to act as medical inspector of emigrants (Colonial Emigration), from July 6.

AAYE, Surgeon-Major D. O'C., officiating professor of surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and first surgeon to the College Hospital, is allowed leave for eighteen days, from Oct. 26.

HARRIS—The services of Surgeon G. F. Harris, second resident surgeon Presidency General Hospital, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

NIXON, Mr. G. T. St. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the departmental standard examination on the 4th inst.

NEWCOMER, Mr. A. H. G., assistant traffic superintendent, officiated as traffic superintendent, Tirhoot State Railway, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 31.

MOORE, Mr. G. E., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., Narainunge, Dacca, and Mymensingh State Railway, is granted furlough for one year, with subsidiary leave, which will have effect from 15th inst.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Sept. 17.)

PARSONS, Lieutenant C. G., Bengal Staff Corps, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, and posted to the Hazara district, from Sept. 4.

WOOD, Major H. M. M., officiating deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Jullundur district on September 11, on return from the privilege leave of absence.

PARSONS, Lieutenant C. G., assistant commissioner, Hazara, is appointed a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Hazara district.

CUNLIFFE, Lieutenant E. W., 6th Punjab Infantry, is granted leave to Simla on urgent private affairs.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Punjab Frontier Force Brigade Order, dated Aug. 26, making the following temporary appointment:—

RAMSDEN, Major W. C., wing commander 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as wing commander 3rd Sikh Infantry.

3rd Sikh Infantry—Regimental Order, dated Aug. 29, making the following temporary appointments:—

ASLABLE, Major W. B., second in command and wing commander, to officiate as commandant.

RAMSDEN, Major W. C., wing commander, to officiate as second in command.

COOK, Lieut. W., adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

CODRINGTON, Lieut. E. W., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his duties as wing officer.

QUIN, Lieut. T., wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his duties as wing officer.

Regimental Order, dated Aug. 31, making the following temporary appointment in the 2nd Punjab Infantry consequent on the departure of Major W. C. Ramsden, wing commander, to do duty with the 3rd Sikh Infantry:—

STURT, Captain R. R. N., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander in addition to his duties as wing officer.

Regimental Order, dated Sept. 3, making the following temporary appointment in the "Queen's Own" Corps of Guides, with effect from 2nd idem:—

BRETHERTON, Lieut. G. H., wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. R. B. Adams, proceeded on general leave.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Sept. 19.)

MORRIS, Mr. N., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Gorakhpur, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Gorakhpur, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. A. H. Davis.

LAMB, Lieut. G., Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Fyzabad, in addition to his regimental duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Captain Campbell.

FURLOUGHS.

GORDON, Lieut. J. D., Allahabad Troop Light Horse, leave of absence to England for one year, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

TRACY, Mr. T. B., officiating judicial commissioner, Oudh, furlough to Europe for one year, from Oct. 8, or subsequent date.

CAMPBELL, Captain A. W. D., cantonment magistrate, Fyzabad, privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 15, or subsequent date.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 12.)

DAPHTRY, Surg.-Major G. R., on return from leave, is posted as civil surgeon to the Betul district.

MACLEAN, Mr. N., assistant district superintendent of police, second grade, A division, transferred to Chanda, made over charge of his duties at Nagpur on the 26th idem.

BARCLAY—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that Mr. A. Barclay, officiating extra assistant commissioner, Nagpur, shall belong to the third grade of Courts.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.*(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 18.)*

The following arrangements are ordered during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel J. O. Hasteed, R.E., chief engineer, second class :—
PRENDERGAST, Colonel H. L., R.E., superintending engineer, first class, to officiate as chief engineer for Irrigation, and joint secretary to Government, P.W.D.

BURTON, Colonel W. H., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as superintending engineer, V Circle, retaining charge of the Presidency Division.

BOWEN—The services of Major C. Bowen, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, are placed at the disposal of Government of India in the Foreign Department, for employment in Mysore.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief :—

ROBERTSON, Brigade-Surgeon C., M.D.

ROBERTS, Brigade-Surgeon W. H., M.D.

PATCH, Surgeon A. T. A., M.B.

DA COSTA, Surgeon E. R.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 11.)

The undermentioned officers of the medical staff will, on completion of a tour of foreign service, proceed to England during the trooping season of 1885-86, and will be detailed by the Surgeon-General Her Majesty's Forces, Bengal, for duty with troops embarking in the several troopships of the season :—

Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Hunt, Surgeon-Major M. L. White (on leave in England), G. J. Gibson, M.D., in exchange with Surgeon-Major McEwen, W. C. Grant, M.B., A. L. Browne, M.D., Surgeon A. E. J. Croly, R. O. Cusack, E. F. Smith, W. D. A. Cowen, F. M. Baker, M.B., P. M. Carleton, M.B., F. B. Maclean, J. P. Carmody, M.D. (on leave to England), W. J. Macnamara, M.D., W. H. Murray, M.B., M. W. Kerin.

The services of the undermentioned officers were placed at the disposal of the Commissary-General for temporary employment in the Transport Branch on the dates specified against their name :—

GEORGES, Lieut. H. W. E., 3rd Light Cavalry, March 28.

MACONCHY, Lieut. E. W. S. K., 11th Madras Infantry, March 28.

HUNTER, Lieut. F. C. K., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, March 24.

SCUDAMORE, Lieut. C. P., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, Jan. 13.

AGNEW, Lieut. Q. G. K., 4th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, April 18.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

ANDREWS, Lieut. L. J., 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be officiating wing officer (on probation).

REEVES, Surgeon F. C., 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Pemberton, transferred to civil employ.

JACKSON, Lieut. R. P., 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the 23rd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be officiating wing officer (on probation).

DITMAS, Lieutenant A. R., supernumerary on the establishment of the 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be officiating wing officer (on probation).

POWIS, Major F. T., 31st Regiment Light Infantry, wing officer 17th Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as wing commander, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson on furlough.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

HEATH, Surgeon J., Medical Staff, M.B., medical charge station hospital, Malapuram, to do duty station hospital, Secunderabad.

CUSACK, Surgeon R. O., doing duty station hospital, Cannanore (now at Malapuram), to the

medical charge of the station hospital, Malapuram.

With the sanction of Government the relief of British troops in the Royal Artillery is cancelled, and the following substituted :—

HORSE ARTILLERY.

E Battery B Brigade, from Bangalore to England—by rail to Bombay.

H Battery B Brigade, from England to Secunderabad—by rail from Bombay.

M Battery B Brigade, from Secunderabad to Bangalore—by rail.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

R Battery 1st Brigade, from Bellary to Belgaum—by route march.

G Battery 2nd Brigade, Belgaum to Bellary—by route march.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 6 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade South Irish Division, from Thayetmyo to Aden—by river, rail and sea.

No. 8 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade South Irish Division, from England to Thayetmyo—by rail, &c., from Bombay.

The following order is confirmed :—

FORD, Colonel H. H., 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, to assume command of the Nagpore Force, vice Brigadier-General W. K. Elles, C.B., A.D.C., appointed adjutant-general, from Aug. 25.

(September 18.)

MOORE, Lieut.-Colonel E., General List, Infantry, is, on promotion, posted to Bellary for general duty, under the orders of the general officer commanding Ceded district.

BAGSHAW, Lieut.-Colonel S. L., General List, Infantry, is, on promotion, posted to Bangalore, for general duty, under the orders of the general officer commanding Bangalore division.

The following medical officers are directed to proceed for duty to Suakin :—

ROBERTS, Brigade-Surgeon W. H., principal medical officer.

DOBIE, Surgeon-Major S. L., executive medical officer.

THOMSON, Surgeon H., executive medical officer.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard test in Hindustani :—

LOWRY, Lieut. H. W., Royal West Kent Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

CHAMIER, Lieut., Royal Marine Light Infantry, probationer, Staff Corps.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

LOUDON, Lieut. F. A., wing officer, to be quartermaster 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, sub pro tem, vice Radcliff, seconded.

SMITH, Surgeon-Major J., in joint medical charge, Ootacamund, to the medical charge of the army headquarters staff and establishment, in addition to his other duties, with effect from Sept. 10.

FURLOUGHES.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

PRENDERGAST, Major-General H. N. D., V.C., C.B., commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, privilege leave for 10 days, from Sept. 23.

HUME, Lieut. C. V. (S. Battery 1st Brigade), R.A., to Calcutta, from Sept. 15 to Nov. 26, on private affairs.

CHALKE, Mr. E. L., assistant to the district surgeon, Bellary, is granted three months' leave, on medical certificate, from date of departure.

CONNINGHAM, Colonel H., Infantry, commandant 24th Regiment Madras Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

COOKE, Captain W., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class (p.a.), for one year.

BOULDERSON, Lieut. H. A. B., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 3rd Light Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

SOMERS-EVE, Mr. J. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted examination leave for three months, from Sept. 11.

NORFOR, Mr. C. H. T., executive engineer, third grade, is granted furlough for two years from 21st Nov., 1885.

CARMICHAEL, Mr. D. F., Covenanted Civil Service, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave without allowances to March 2.

CLARKE—The three months' privilege leave granted to the Rev. D. G. Clarke is commuted to furlough for two years from May 30.

DOUGLAS, Mr. C. G., examiner of forest accounts, Madras, furlough on m.c. for one year.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.*(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 17.)*

GRANTHAM—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut. C. F. Granttham, of the 2nd Battalion East York Regiment, officiating squadron officer 2nd Sind Horse, Aug. 21, 1884.

FOGG—Consequent on the remand to regimental duty of Sub-Conductor J. Kushan the following promotion in the Commissariat Department is ordered, with effect from July 19 :—Surgeon and Acting Sub-Conductor W. Fogg to be sub-conductor.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Sept. 18.)

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff whose tour of foreign service will expire during the season of 1885-86 will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, doing duty with troops during the voyage :—

Brigade-Surgeon H. M. Macbeth, Surgeon-Majors T. Murtagh, R. W. Hare, M. B. Harman, at present on leave in England, and R. H. Robinson ; Surgeons M. Martin, M.B., S. J. Flood, A. Hewett, D. E. Frankling, in exchange with Surgeon G. H. K. O'Callaghan, M.D., P. H. Fox, and D. O'Sullivan.

(September 24.)

The undermentioned officers having completed eleven years service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captains from the 21st Sept., 1885, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

BEVILLE, Lieut. H. E. W., Staff Corps.

MARRIOTT, Lieut. E. F., Staff Corps.

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. W. S., Staff Corps.

MAHON, Lieut. C. E., Staff Corps.

THOMSON—GREANY—Lieut. D. B. Thomson, Staff Corps, and Surgeon J. P. Greany, M.D., have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

COCKELL, Surgeon-Major P. W., Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from the service from Oct. 1. on a pension of £365 per annum, payable in England.

FURLOUGHES.

TWEMLOW, Major E. D'O. R.E., executive engineer, Aden.

CLAIR, Captain W. A. E. St., R.E., assistant engineer, Public Works Department, to Europe for 409 days (being the balance of the furlough for two years granted to him by G.O. No. 28, dated Jan. 21, 1884, from which he was recalled) under Rule VIII., clause 2, of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

JONES—The furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs granted to Captain G. T. Jones, R.E., quartermaster and inspector and superintendent, Park and Field Train, Sappers and Miners, is changed to furlough for seven months.

HILL, Lieut. F. W., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, to England, for six months, on m.c.

WEGG-PROSSER, Lieut. C. E., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to England, for 12 months, on m.c.

HAY, Captain H., Staff Corps, 2nd squadron commander 1st Bombay Lancers, to Europe, for one year, on m.c.

HUGHES, Major C. F., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, to Europe on private affairs, for 264 days (being the balance of the furlough for one year and ten days granted to him).

KENNEDY, Capt. W. P., Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for seven days, on private affairs.

GREENFIELD, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. L., Staff Corps, second in command Deoli Irregular Force, to Europe for 150 days, on private affairs.

HUMPHREY, Colonel F. T., Staff Corps, commandant 30th Bombay Infantry, to Europe, on m.c., for 284 days (being the balance of the furlough for 1 year and 202 days granted to him from which he was recalled).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—September 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99½	to	97½
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91	to	92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	97	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	5 pr.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	815
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	118
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	104

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	920
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,200
Apollo ...	400	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	500
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	200
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600	780
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	155
East India ...	1,000	180	1,200
Fort ...	8,500	300	2,500
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	860
Manmar M. ...	all	45	200
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	160
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	510
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,270
Sind ...	750	50	670
Volkart ...	1,000	60	730

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Almedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	320
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	700
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	440
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	103
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	100	—	13
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	950
Central India ...	500	25	650
Coorla Mills ...	all	20	730
D. Spinning ...	1,000	—	215
Dhru Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	725
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	650
Golan Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	815
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	—
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,115
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	440
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	460
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	435
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,050
Khandish ...	1,000	30	905
Khatwa Mackunjee ...	1,000	40	800
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,400
Mahalanoxee ...	1,000	35	650
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,155
Mazagon ...	250	9	200
Morari Goudass ...	1,000	15	1,420
Nagim ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	570
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	900
Oriental ...	625	15	550
Parell ...	400	—	130
People of India ...	—	6½	200
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	140
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,300
Seondoradas ...	1,000	50	600
Southern India ...	500	20	580
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	570
Western India ...	1,000	50	760

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
R. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	136-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	460
Bombay Ice Co. (B.) ...	600	100
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	4,000
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Kanchi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	360

Kemp & Co. ...	175	334
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,500
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,005
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	725
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	330

CALCUTTA.—September 21.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 11 to 97 12	
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	97 12 to —	
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	98 4 to 98 6	
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	98 4 to 98 6	
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. 100 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	102 10 to —
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	98 10 to —
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 0 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	94 0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	138 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	812½ to 815
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	115 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to —
National of India ...	£12½	106 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	103 to —
Singla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	125 to 130
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	60 to 61
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,150 to —
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.	2½ disct.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	1 to 1½
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	270 to 275
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	27 to 28
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	55 to 56
Burakur Coal ...	100	145 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	114 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	80 to 81
Curew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	105 to 106
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to —
Chitpore Himalayan Railway ...	100	88 to 96
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	20 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	170 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	13 to 19
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	170 to —
Gouropore ...	100	63 to 66
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	87 to 88
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	55 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	100 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	60 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	120 to —
Murrec Brewery ...	100	123 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to —
Nasmithy's Patent Press ...	100	87 to 88
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100	70 to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to 61
Ranecunge Coal Association ...	90	64 to 65
Riverside Press ...	500	265 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	100	35 to 36
Seabpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	70 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	93 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	70 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amieable (Assam) ...	100	15 to —
Amieable ...	100	85 to —
Aruttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
Assam ...	£20	540 to —
Balaam (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to 80
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	17 to —
Bisnauth (Assam) ...	200	165 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	82 to 83
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Central Cachar ...	200	102 to 105
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	80 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	15 to —
Cochoela (Cachar) ...	100	11 to 12
Darjiling ...	100	180 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	100	22 to 23
Delra Doon ...	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Dhunsiri ...	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	35 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	33 to 34
Endogram ...	100	100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	15 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100	60 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	76 to 77
Hoolnaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to —
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	80 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	110 to 115
Do. contributory ...	200	90 to 92
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	67 to 68
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 26
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phenix (Cachar) ...	85	35 to 37
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbullit and Murmah ...	100	85 to 80
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	30 to —
Tundarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	165 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—October 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	85½ to 86
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101 to 101½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 103½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	73½ to 74½
4½ Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893 ...	74½ to 75½
4 Ceylon, 1892 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1885-8 ...	100 to 102
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	112 to 115
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	104 to 106
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	113 to 115
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	104 to 106
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	101 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lm. ...	6½	0½ to 7
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	4	4 to 5
B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	143 to 145
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	21½ to 22½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1958 ...	—	21½ to 22½
Do. Ann. £1 per ann. (less i)	—	24 to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua., 4 p.c.	—	116 to 119
Great I. Pavin, guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	140 to 142
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	115 to 117
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	122 to 124
Rohitka and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	4½	3½ to 4
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c.	100	118 to 120
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	19½ to 19½
Do. do.	5	4½ to 4½
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	20	17½ to 18
Do. Do. Do.	15	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	15 to 17

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, October 2nd; Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, Sept. 30th.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta, under date 18th inst., as follows:—

No ultimatum has as yet been forwarded to Burma.

It is expected that Theebaw will be dethroned, as it is the universal opinion that no improvement is possible in Burmese affairs while he reigns. If it were known in Upper Burma that Theebaw would be replaced by another Burmese prince, very little, if any, resistance would be offered by the Burmese to English interference, even among Theebaw's Ministers, several of whom favour his deposition, while the mass of the population would rejoice at the change.

The *Rangoon Gazette* states that great exasperation is felt at Mandalay against the French owing to the repudiation by the French Government of the Haas scheme. All the French residents in Mandalay are stated to be under surveillance.

The Burmese are strengthening the Kudigon fort on the Irrawaddy, opposite to Minbla. It commands the river for two miles, but could be easily and speedily captured, as it can be attacked in reverse. Kudigon is the only point between the frontier and Mandalay at which any organised resistance is likely to be offered. Large quantities of stores which had been prepared for use in Afghanistan have been sent to Rangoon, and are available for any force that may be sent to Mandalay.

A letter from Upper Burma states that the Mingoan Prince has escaped from Pondicherry, and is already in the Shan States, with the intention of invading Upper Burma. This report is not confirmed, and there exists a strong feeling against the Mingoan Prince being allowed to become King of Upper Burma, owing to his known French proclivities.

About Rs. 30,000 have been collected for the fund for relieving distress caused by the floods.

Satisfactory progress is being made with the repairs to the damage caused to the railways. A large amount of labour is being employed, and it is expected that the lines injured by the floods will shortly be in full working order. The earnings of the Eastern Bengal State Railway have been seriously affected. For the twelve weeks ending September 26th the total was six lakhs less than in the corresponding period of last year.

By last week's official report it appears that in Bengal, except in the flooded tracts, the prospects of amun and rice are favourable. Other standing crops are generally favourable. Rabi cultivation is progressing vigorously. Prices are fluctuating in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, and Oude. They are falling in Mysore, and to some extent in Bengal. With regard to the threatened famine in Mysore continued improvement is reported, and unless the north-east monsoon fails there is now no serious cause for anxiety.

The appointment of a military member of the Viceroy's Council, in succession to General Wilson, gives scope to much speculation. Of the candidates, Colonel Chesney is regarded as a conscientious worker with broad views, and there is no reason to anticipate friction between himself and Sir F. Roberts. The only criticism against him is that he is wanting in practical experience. The one whose appointment, apparently, would give the greatest satisfaction is Sir Herbert Macpherson. Sir Herbert has had wider experience of soldiering, and possesses a more intimate knowledge of the various military departments in India, than any other officer, taking a genuine interest in economic reform, and it is to his suggestion that the Government is indebted for saving large sums in more than one military department. Shrewd and clear-headed, he is not likely to be led to sanction any but practicable and reasonable proposals. Being on good terms with Sir F. Roberts, he is considered the best fitted for the duties required. Failing Sir H. Macpherson, Colonel Chesney would not be unacceptable to the Service, but any other appointment is to be deprecated.

THE *United Service Gazette* remarks that Sir William P. Andrew, C.I.E., has printed in a pamphlet form some letters which he has at various times for some years past addressed to the *Times* on the advance of Russia. Since the year 1857, as chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company, he has made repeated representations to the English Government of the extreme importance of connecting England with the North-West Frontier of India by steam transit through the Euphrates

and Indus Valleys, and of extending the network of Indian railways to the Khyber and Bolan Passes. He has also protested again and again against break of gauge on the railway, which would in time of war cause enormous difficulties to the concentration of troops at threatened points. To this subject we have more than once called the attention of the Government. We only wonder at the supineness which neglects a matter of such vast importance.

It may not be generally known, says the *Indian Tea Gazette*, that there is a fairly good trade between the North-West and Cabul in tea, the figures for 1884-85 showing supplies sent forward of 8,826 maunds. This trade is capable, however, no doubt, of much further expansion. Why are no steps taken to extend it? And why is nothing done to introduce into Tibet from India the brick tea, of which some hundreds of thousands of pounds are known to find their way thither from China?

THE Sultan of the Maldives, who has rendered great services to sailors who were shipwrecked on his shores, has received a field-glass! We presume to enable him to descry his future guests from afar. Seriously speaking, this is lamentably ill-judged parsimony. Surely the lives of sailors are worth a few hundred rupees! The *Bengal Times* says that Captain Anson, of H.M.S. *Dragon*, who was recently sent on a mission to the Maldives to present the Sultan with a field-glass "as a token of the British Government's approval of the services rendered by him to shipwrecked sailors," reports that the Sultan has not been treated very fairly hitherto, having had to bear the whole expense of forwarding shipwrecked sailors to their destinations—for which his Sultanship probably thinks a field-glass is but a poor return, even with the approval of the British Government thrown in.

THE Punjabees are pleased at having a Native Judge of the High Court. We hope he will show less animus on the Bench than, as to railway matters, a brother Judge at Bombay has lately displayed. The *Indu-Prakash* says that "Pundit Ram Narain's appointment as Judge in the Punjab Chief Court has been an object of great rejoicing for our countrymen in the Punjab. A monster public meeting was recently held at Lahore to emphasise the public sentiment on the question of the appointment. It gives a direct contradiction to the rumours that the appointment was unpopular. It seems that Bengal lawyers practising in the Punjab are dissatisfied, and have made a representation to the Local Government against the nomination. But the public meeting sets at rest all doubts as to the propriety of the appointment, and we congratulate our Punjab brethren on their getting a Native Judge in their Chief Court for the first time."

THE Native Press is quite alive to the purely ephemeral character of the late arrangement with Russia. Here are some extracts, which we take from the *Englishman*:—

The complications with Russia might have been amicably settled six months ago. Lord Dufferin would not then have been so busy with the Russian question as to disregard the internal administration of India. This country and England would not have suffered by the incident at Penjdeh. The Government has not been benefited by establishing its supremacy in Afghanistan, and making frontier railways. The Russians are making similar preparations. They would not have done so if the English had not set the example. Now England and Russia stand face to face, and a war which would not have broken out for fifty years may break out at any moment.—*The Ananda Bazar Patrika*.

Many may be led to suppose that the complications with Russia have come to an end, and that the British Government have got rid of their anxieties. Practically this is not the case. The treaty just concluded may be said to be a treaty for a year. It will not make any change in the situation.—*The Dainik*.

The disputes with Russia have been settled, but only for a few days. This settlement is only to gain time for making preparations for war on an extensive scale. That the Russians will not be so easily satisfied every sensible man will admit. They will not stop until they occupy the northern frontiers of India.—*The Gamvarla Prakashika*.

THAT the proposed increase of the Indian Army is objected to, and retrenchment in European salaries advo-

cated as a means of meeting expenses on this head which may be really needful, is only what was to be expected, and, if some of the utterances be a trifle strong, they are, perhaps, not unnatural from the Native point of view. Says the *Charivarta* :—

A good deal of money has been spent on account of the preparations for a war with Russia, and therefore reductions are being made in the expenditure. We have always seen that, whenever the British Government effects any reduction, the small fry suffer and the big guns are not touched. When reductions are made, the outlay for paper and pens is curtailed, and the salary of the poor schoolmaster is reduced; the amount which the Government spends for the purpose of education is very trifling. The authorities clamoured a good deal as friends of education. Now they have reduced the grants on primary and aided schools! If there is any necessity for reduction in this department, the salary of the inspectors should be reduced. Besides, there is no necessity for the assistant and joint inspectors. The deputies can do their work efficiently. There would be a great saving if competent Natives were appointed in the places now held by European professors.

THE *Pataka* is equally outspoken :—

Proposals have been made of late for retrenchment, and reduction has been made in several departments. But we wonder that it has not affected the highly-paid officials in any way. A reduction in their salaries would have affected them very little, and the object of the Government would have been easily attained. The Government is now appointing several Commissions. The Salary Commission will cost nearly a lakh of rupees. Who can help regretting that public money is wasted in this manner?

IN view of the introduction of a pigeon-post in almost every military district in Russia, says the *Wehr-Zeitung*, the Government have arranged with numerous fanciers for a large supply of these birds. Why is nothing being done in India in the same direction?

DURING the recess, though there be nothing to be said about Parliamentary, there is, every now and then, something noticeable about the speeches which the late Mr. Delane christened Extra-Parliamentary, utterances, and it is satisfactory that those of the Secretary for India have been plain and to the point. There is to be, as regards Burma, none of the vacillation which characterised the late Government, who were, however, usually equal to the tasks of bullying the weak and kowtowing to the strong.

THE ultimatum sent to Theebaw makes no demands which the facts do not justify. The accordance of an honourable reception to a British special Envoy, the abandonment of vexatious proceedings against our subjects, especially against the Bombay and Burma Trading Company, and consent to the location of a British Resident at Mandalay—to our mind the most important stipulation of all—are certainly not too much to insist on; and to give Theebaw four days to accept, or reject, these terms is just the kind of peremptory intimation of our resolution to “stand no nonsense” which is likely to bring him to whatever senses his debauchery may have left him. The French seem to have acted with entire fairness, and a force of 8,000 men, now about to be despatched in case of need, will doubtless render a good account of any forts which may guard the approaches to the capital.

WE extract from the *United Service Gazette* a notice of Major Browne's late lecture on the resources of Burma. Curses come—so people say—home to roost, and our neighbour King Theebaw's insolent reply to the remonstrance of the British Government as to his dealings with our traders will, in all probability, similarly recoil on his own pate. Major Browne thinks, correctly enough in our judgment, that the warlike operations should be almost entirely “confined to the valley of the Irawaddy, from our frontier to the Burmese capital; for on this portion of the great river are situated the richest and most important towns in the kingdom, while inland the country is thinly populated, is covered for the most part with thick jungle, and intersected by a network of rivers and creeks. The object for operations ought certainly to be the occupation and destruction of the capital. Its fall would completely paralyse the kingdom, and reduce further resistance to a minimum, for within its walls are almost all the stores and

valuables of the King; and, furthermore, his only truly loyal subjects are the Burmese who reside in Mandalay and its vicinity. The frontier of British Burma is, at present, defended by the fortresses of Thayetmyo, on the Irawaddy, and Toungoo, on the Sittang. Each is garrisoned by a wing of a European regiment and one Native Infantry regiment, and a battery of Field Artillery. Since the annexation of Pegu, in 1852, no communication has existed between these two posts, but a road has now been constructed, and is so far finished that, some few years ago, Colonel Jebb, 67th Regiment, marched a detachment from Thayetmyo to Toungoo in nine days, no man suffering. Elephants are necessary, the road not being practicable for carts. It takes five days by steamer to reach Thayetmyo from Rangoon, and seventeen days at least to reach Toungoo by country boats from the same city. The distance between the posts is about 120 miles. Troops are conveyed up the Irawaddy on flats, towed by small steamers. Each flat will accommodate about 250 soldiers or a battery of Field Artillery. In case of war, conveyance for a force of 5,000 would be obtainable. In the dry weather—November till April—troops can be marched from Rangoon to Toungoo by land. There is also a practicable road from Rangoon to Prome, which is only some twenty-five miles from our frontier. ‘I think,’ remarks Major Browne, ‘that a force having for its object the conquest of Upper Burma should be formed into two corps—one the Army of the Irawaddy, the other the Army of the Sittang. The first-named corps should consist of about 5,000 men, with a plentiful supply of light guns, and should proceed up the river on flats and river steamers early in August, when the navigation is easiest, to the direct attack of the capital. A few of the most important towns might be shelled, but it would not be necessary to waste time in their capture or occupation. The land column, or Army of the Sittang, might be similarly composed, and march with the same object in view later in the year, after the capital had been occupied by the first Army. They would require to be well provided with material for crossing the numerous creeks by which the pathway from Toungoo to Mandalay is interrupted.’ In the event of a third Burmese war being forced on us, Major Browne's remarks will be found of great value and importance.”

The *Army and Navy Gazette* gives a sensible hint in saying :—

If there should really be a chance of a row with Burma, it would be politic on the part of the Admiralty to utilise some of those shallow-draft boats which, built for the Nile expedition, are now apparently of no use. The Irawaddy is navigable to almost any height for such craft, and if they were sent up as soon as hostilities broke out, would be able to take all defences in rear, while the chances of their coming to grief in running the gauntlet of such fortifications as might be constructed would be very small indeed. When the affair was over, they might be sold to a company as cargo-boats, to help Mr. Colquhoun in his endeavours to open up a trade-route in that direction.

THE City article of Monday's *Times* tells us that the *Great Eastern* is to be sold to-day. Is it too much to hope that the Government will purchase her? We have urged this purchase repeatedly. Surely, to be able to carry some thousands of troops round the Cape (were the Suez Canal blocked, as it assuredly would be in case of war) in about five weeks, is no trifle, and worth many times over what the ship will probably fetch. Scott Russell did not, it is true, build her for the conveyance of troops, though the sum needful to turn her into an efficient transport, both for Cavalry and Infantry, would be a mere fleabite. But even should the Government resolve on buying the vessel, they will, in all probability, only make up their minds after she has been sold to a private company or syndicate, and will have to pay three times the price for which they could have got her direct. Were it not for the *vis inertiae* which is so apt to grow, like a fungus, on permanent officials (who are, really, all but omnipotent in such a matter), we have not a doubt that the purchase would have been effected long ago. “Permanent officials” are so wedded to precedent that it may not be inopportune to remind them how many precedents there are for buying ships from private companies. Let them add one to the number.

Chit Chat.

WHAT is the sign of popularity? In a district in India apparently, to have fireworks discharged when you are promoted elsewhere. But that might surely be a mode of expressing joy at one's departure.

In Pondicherry there are several Roman Catholics who are also Freemasons, notably the Governor, Mr. Richard; but it was generally supposed that the two "persuasions" were incompatible.

TWENTY-SIX overs, twenty-one runs, sixteen maidens, and five wickets is not bad bowling under a tropical sun. Captain Raikes, of the Bombay Mofussil Club, is an acquisition in a match. But even this was eclipsed in the second innings of "Bombay versus the Mofussil," when Mr. Barton trundled fifteen overs, nine maidens for twelve runs and six wickets.

THE *Statesman* is very indignant because the firm of Rothschild will make a large sum out of the new Egyptian Loan. And why not? The only reason alleged is that the wicked Tories concluded the arrangement in question, which, therefore, *ipso facto*, is an "unholy scheme," and the Banking House who provide the wherewithal are dubbed "usurers." But with the *Statesman* the motto, is "whatever is is wrong."

SIR JOTINDRO MOHUN TAGORE *versus* Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore. Both names are so much alike that judge and jury will have to keep their minds pretty clear to follow the evidence. It reminds one of the celebrated scene in *Pickwick* anent "Nathaniel and Daniel."

MADRAS narrowly escaped a great disaster. The train which was conveying the Governor and his wife to Poona collided a bullock-cart over a level crossing. Fancy what might have happened!

No Tory is capable of understanding Lord Ripon's far-sighted statesmanship. So says the *Sabachar*. Poor Tories.

"INDIA for the Indians" has long been a cry amongst those who talk most in regard to what they understand least; but now a new-fangled notion is to the front: "India for the Eurasians." No more Europeans are to be appointed to any posts in the land of the pagoda tree. Such is Mr. D. S. White's new propaganda. Fancy a half-caste Viceroy, with piebald baby Viceroys!

BOMBAY has started a "Social Purity Alliance." What next? Are all those who do not give in their allegiance to this band of zealous puritans to be considered beyond the pale of virtue? Fortunately the movement does not prosper; fifty virtuous people in the city of Bombay is certainly not a large leaven wherewith to leaven the mass. Naughty Bombay! Could not the *Pall Mall* be edited from the western capital of India?

BURMA has started a rice-pest, which is said to be most destructive. It rejoices in the name of "Paraponyx oxyialis," and is described as a "small animal belonging to the Pyralide family of the Heterocerous division of the insectean order, Lepidoptera; its filaments are arranged in anterior and posterior superspiracular or infra-spiracular longitudinal series." Then there is the "tracheal gill formula," to say nothing of its "pupa fusiform," its "somites" and its "thoracic convexities." No wonder rice cannot stand such a pest; the very names would ruin a crop!

RANGOON has been the scene of a riot between the long and short jacket sects of the Chinese. It seems rather strange that people should quarrel as to the length of their garments, but history repeats itself. One of the wars of extermination against the Jews which were inaugurated by the Prophet of Arabia arose from the trifling circumstance that a follower of Moses looped up the petticoat of a daughter of the Faithful!

SOME years ago Mr. R. T. Allan left numerous legacies, but an insufficient estate wherewith to pay them. However, Dame Fortune befriended the legatees—it chanced that amongst the assets was a ticket in a Viennese lottery. That ticket won a 200,000 florin prize, so that, after paying expenses, £16,000 was left for division amongst the fortunate relatives and others.

A THAKUR in Bombay has been warned that if he does not give up having attacks of "delirium tremens" he will "hear of it." Doubtless; but will he abandon the habit of drinking? If so, a new cure has been found for "dipsomania."

AN enterprising telegraph clerk has been spreading consternation in Simla by informing the world that the "Queen had got hydrophobia." The solution was that there had been a muddle between McQueen and "Queen," while hydrophobia had been substituted for Hyderabad.

THERE is a strange concatenation of events in Bombay. Mr. Fox, the engineer, was tried by the local magistrates, the High Court enhanced the sentence, and now they are deliberating whether it is competent for them to revise their own decision, and revert to the original punishment. Meanwhile Mr. Fox is, fortunately, on bail.

THE late Maharajah of Kashmir, it is said, "spared himself no pains in governing his people." Strange, for it was always understood that the "happy valley" was the most magnificent and, withal, the worse administered land in the whole of India.

WHEN an officer has been more than twenty years Commissioner of Police in Bombay he deserves a holiday, and Sir Frank Souter has richly earned a little relaxation.

AN officer of the Afghan Boundary Commission essayed to scale the inaccessible peak of "Do Snakh," but he got to no more than within thirty feet of the summit. Only one man, it is said, ever succeeded in reaching the top, and he never came down again!

POONA is disturbed. A rude person has accused them of practising the "obnoxious, caddish, not to say indecent form of dancing" known as the "Southsea cuddle."

NATIVE races are not held under the "W.I.T.C." Perhaps not; but it would have been more satisfactory to know what is the "W.I.T.C.," so, too, what is struggling home over a "T.Y.C."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

WHERE CHINESES DRIVE.*

Were it not that Interpreter Students have to pass an examination at the hands of the Civil Service Commissioners, who are inconveniently particular as to age, and that "Martin Chuzzlewit" was published when the present generation was as yet unborn, we should have taken the author of this amusing book to be the twin brother of Mark Tapley. He has certainly made himself creditably "jolly" in all conceivable circumstances, and the little volume is replete with fun and anecdote.

The writer allows himself to be introduced to his "public" by a Chinaman, who says: "Among the Students (of a former age) there was certainly no want of men of intelligence or ability; yet, after all, the only one who has left us a record of their ways is this dull, simple scribbler."

We are bound to say that we have found this "scribbler" very much the reverse of "dull," and certainly not "simple," if by that word we are to understand "unacquainted with life."

Whether in a boat on the Peiho, in which he has scarcely space to turn, and no opportunity of tubbing or of bathing in reasonably clean river water, at the Legation at Peking, where the furniture consists of two chairs and a table, or in a "temple" on the hills, where there seems to have been no furniture at all, our author presents himself as the same jovial, imperturbably cheerful, companion, whom one meets but rarely in a lifetime, and whom it is always a pleasure to meet.

It is not, however, to be supposed that, because the book is amusing, it does not contain a great deal of information. Indeed, we have rarely met with a volume which more vividly puts before the reader out-of-the-way aspects of Chinese life. Our own competitive examinations—presenting, usually the result of crammed, not of digested, knowledge—have not been universally accepted as the perfection of a test of capacity for employment in the service of the State. But, as yet, candidates have been presumed to have some knowledge of the subjects in which they were examined. We remember a distinguished Civil Servant, who habitually made his son—a lad of seven—repeat in Greek, each morning, twenty lines of Homer—of the meaning of which the poor fellow had not an idea—as a sort of entrance-fee to the breakfast table. Sung, our author's tutor, seems to have been imbued with similar ideas. He had a boy of five, described (p. 79), as pretty and intelligent, who had to repeat "page after page of the Four books." As the writer justly adds, "Fancy giving children of that age at home the Gospel of St. Luke in the original to learn off by heart before they could read even English, and long before they understood a word of Greek!"

The student interpreter's life must be an odd one. The programme of his studies includes "Tone Exercises," and "Character-slips." Any of our readers who may be disposed to "go in fir" Chinese might be pleased to hear that there are only "four hundred and odd" distinct sounds in the language; but we fear that their enthusiasm will be damped when they are told (p. 65) that by an ingenious system of inflexions of the voice the number of separate sounds is—to a Chinese ear—more than trebled.

Now, in French we have *e* mute, *é*, *ê*, *è*, but this variety of sounds, which few but Frenchmen, and most certainly no German, can render, is simplicity itself compared to the various sounds of even

* "Where Chinese Drive: English Student-Life at Peking." By a Student-Interpreter. With Examples of Chinese Block-printing, and other Illustrations. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1885.

a and *ai* in Chinese. It is not surprising that the continued repetition of these marvellous "tones" occasioned the consumption of unlimited tea—we are glad it was nothing stronger—on the part of the master. What it was that the pupil imbibed to brace the muscles of his throat we are left to divine.

It must not be imagined that our student's intercourse with his tutor was confined to what we should call "business hours." On the contrary. A, to the uncivilised "foreign devil," very mysterious, letter of invitation to dinner from Tutor Sung is given, both in Chinese and English, at pp. 80–81. The usual form is

"Heedfully chosen is the—hour of the—day of the—moon whereon to cleanse the cups, and await
YOUR GLORY.

A note with the salutation of—"

From dinners to other festivals, such as weddings, the transition is easy; less so that from weddings to funerals. But in China they seem to utilize the same machinery for both.

"The Chinese undertakers," we are told, "are more enterprising than ours; they will undertake with equal readiness for a wedding or a burial. The matter is simple. . . All the undertaker does is to catch some fifty or a hundred loafers, beggars, and ragamuffins, throw an embroidered cloak over their shoulders, and put a cap of the proper pattern on their heads, and a banner or emblem of some kind in their hands, and start them in some sort of order. They say that an Imperial procession is much the same, except that the robes are shabbier, and the bearers dirtier and more ragged." (We suppose Imperial processions are "done" by contract.)

The thoroughfares through which the denizens of Peking and its vicinity have to pass can hardly be pleasant "going" in rainy seasons. The "carts" are something between a schoolboy's box and a coffin. A lady, we are told, had to spend the night outside the walls because, having been informed that she had but fourteen miles to drive, she had not been made acquainted with the fact that the journey would require seven hours, and, consequently, arrived after the gates had been closed for the night. But this, bad as it is, is not the worst. The resemblance of the carts to a coffin is sometimes shown in an unpleasantly realistic fashion. "Carts trying to keep to the roadway have been known to topple over on to the footpath, and the people in them, unable to extricate themselves, to be drowned before their doorsteps."

Not that it is always an easy thing to get a "cart" at any reasonable figure. Your Chinese servants, yclept "boys," charge you nearly five times the proper rate, "splitting the difference" with the owner. On one occasion one of the students, who figures under the name of Paley, undertook to manage matters with the carman himself, discarding the intervention of the "boy." He found a man who consented to take the proper sum. Bringing him back in triumph he exhibited him to the boy. The rest of the story he must tell in his own words. "The boy looked at him from head to foot, then said, contemptuously, 'That's a missionary carter! . . . and a Christian, so can afford to do things at a loss. He looks for his profit and reward in the next world!' and the 'boy' turned away with the disgusted air of a man who finds himself unfairly handicapped."

We in England have not to go far across the Channel to behold the scrupulous observance of the *jour de l'an et des étrennes*. They manage things similarly in China. "New Year's Day" is to them, as in France and Scotland, the day *par excellence*, and "good wishes," however differently worded, are doubtless as sincere as those expressed elsewhere. "May you obtain promotion; may you beget sons; may you pass your days in riches and honour."

One hears nowadays of silos, ensilage, and what not. But we do not remember to have met with a flower silo. But here we have it at page 248. "Everything in North China that has to be kept is buried, ice, grapes, 'white pears,' as well as flowers. In the spring a rosebush will be taken out with buds undecayed and bright green leaves; indeed," says our author, "our last season's roses supplied Gordon (the dandy, it would seem, of the party) with button-holes for more than a fortnight after the pit had been opened."

One racy anecdote—the book is full of them, all exceedingly well told—and we must conclude:—"Ashton used to hold strong opinions on the immorality of borrowing books and not returning them. Fawcett had come round to his rooms to ask him to lend him Williams's 'Middle Kingdom,' as he had lost his own. 'I know, Jack,' said Ashton, as he handed him the book, 'that you'll let me have it back. You're not one of those fellows who look on a friend's book as though it were an umbrella and annex it, and say nothing about it, but just keep it to fill up their own shelves. You see,' he exclaimed, 'I have a place for all my books, and if one is lost it spoils the general effect.' Fawcett said he agreed with him, and took the book. Then Ashton said, 'If you don't mind, I'll just write my name in it.' Fawcett opened the book at the flyleaf, but Ashton didn't write his name, because there was another name there already. It was 'John Fawcett, with his father's best wishes.'"

We can only say that, if a reader of this book does not laugh until his sides ache, his risible faculties must be out of order, and the Doctor Sahib ought to be at once called in.

REFORM AND PROGRESS IN INDIA.*

The author of these scattered ideas avows that they need careful revision, "as the majority of the work has been written up for the press in haste." Nevertheless, not only are the objects of the book excellent, but they are exceedingly well set forth in the preface, which appears to us one of the best thought-out parts of the work. There can be no question that, while you are debating on which side of the horse to mount, you will not mount at all. And meanwhile "the best part of a century of British rule in India has passed away, and her Anglo-Saxon conquerors seem no nearer amalgamation with, or even appreciation of, a highly picturesque, imaginative, and artistic people, whose nature is, in many respects, the very antithesis of their own." An Optimist must, however, remember that a century is a very short time in the life of a nation, and that a nation of 250 millions. How far had the Normans "appreciated" the Saxons in Britain in 1166, a century after the conquest? Yet the nation which they had conquered numbered, probably, not five millions; and the number of Normans imported during the first century after the Conquest—not to mention the great numbers who frequented the Court of Edward, Harold's predecessor—was, in proportion to the population of the island, assuredly as great as that which the Sahib logue bear to the indigenous peoples of India. Wherefore, we think that our Optimist must not be too optimistic. Let him turn his attention to the fact that not a little *has* been done, and the foundation, at least, laid for much more. When we read, on the authority of General Strachey, that the construction of railways alone has been worth forty millions of pounds sterling annually to India, let us at least not cry stale fish, and depreciate—as it is far too much the fashion to do—our own work in that glorious dependency.

With the general scope of our author's conclusions we agree; but he seems to us too much like a boy who wants breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper all rolled into one, and administered—or, as the doctors say, exhibited—all at once. Now this is not in the nature of things. It may—to take a single example—be possible, at no very distant date, to establish some kind of a representation, such as he proposes, of the Natives. But the details would require, as old Peggotty said, "a mort of thought," and would probably have to be worked out in a very different fashion from that suggested by Optimist, who seems too prone to constitution-mongering, and quite forgets his own very true remark that the genius of the Natives "is in many respects the very antithesis" of our own.

Some of the matters advocated by him, such as the "ladies' secular mission" to their Native sisters—in our opinion every English lady in India has great, and, with but few honourable exceptions, neglected, opportunities of usefulness in this direction—have been more than once adverted to by us. The provision of free passages to Native students might seem to render them in a manner the *protégés* of Government, and its result in this respect would have to be very carefully watched.

The author is a little inconsistent as to the duties of a district officer, as a rule, Heaven knows, not of the lightest. In one place (p. 112) he tells us that his appetite for work is "perfectly insatiable," though, in a previous paper (p. 38), he admonishes us not to "allow him to cry out at any amount of extra work, he *must* accept his position," &c. Now, our belief is, that the average district officer is a willing and hardworking man, who is ready to do anything in which there is a clear prospect of benefit to the people committed to his charge, that he is, generally speaking, a fair and beneficent ruler. But we are not prepared to deny that he does "cry out" at the endless, and too often useless, reports and returns which he has to prepare, absorbing much time which could far better be devoted to actual administrative work. That the Sahib should as often, as may be, be visible outside his cutcherry, that his face should be known in every village of every pergunnah in his district, that he should habitually administer justice, as far as possible, on the spot, these seem to us the real desiderata, and Optimist would, we are sure, find the necessity for half the paper reforms now so strenuously advocated vanish, were these real defects in our system remedied.

But, be this as it may, the aspirations of Optimist and those who think with him are the same as our own, the welfare of the peoples of India. Our author has written a suggestive book, which well deserves, what it will doubtless receive, the careful attention of all interested in "Reform and Progress in India."

AS IT WAS WRITTEN.†

"Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide,"

said Dryden, and some modern novelists seem to have taken the hint, and exhausted their ingenuity in depicting the "partitions," the same person being alternately rational and the reverse. The idea (no new one, by the way) has, of late years, been brought into vogue by the unprecedented and well-merited success of the

* "Reform and Progress in India." A few Thoughts on Administrative and other Questions connected with the Country and People. By an Optimist. W. H. Allen and Co. 1885.

† "As it was Written." A Jewish Musician's Story. By Sidney Lusk. Cassell and Co. 1885.

late Mr. Fargus's admirably written "Called Back," of which his next work, "Dark Days," was hardly a worthy successor. In this tale we have the same idea again, the demi-semi maniac being this time one of the sterner sex.

The hero of the book is a young Jew, a born musician, who falls in love at first sight with Veronika, a beautiful young Jewess, a good girl, who supports, by giving music lessons, a half-idiotic uncle. The hero of the tale, while in a state of quasi-madness, kills his beloved, and finds out afterwards that, "as it was written" in his father's will, it was his fate to do so, she being the sole offspring of the man with whom his mother had eloped. After being tried for the crime, and acquitted on the ground of absence of motive, he, while copying some music, again falls into a state analogous to that in which he committed the murder, and instead of music, which he had been asked to write, puts on paper the details of the crime. The entire story, though well enough written, is extravagant in a high degree, being a mere *mélange* of Erckmann Chatrian's "Polish Jew" and "Called Back." Seriously, we think that this terrain of semi-lunacy has, for the present, at least, been sufficiently *exploité*, and we advise future authors to beware lest, while groping in the dim border-land which lies between sanity and insanity, they stumble into that which divides sense from nonsense.

LETTS AND CO'S. POPULAR ATLAS.

This Atlas is, this month (Part 9 of the issue), distinguished by containing a really excellent geological map of England. People—and they are not few in number—who are ordered by their medical advisers to avoid certain soils cannot do better than consult it before fixing on their future residence. We notice that in the map of Spain the gulf, or rather bay, into which the Rhone debouches is called the Gulf of Lyon, the second city of France being several scores of miles distant. We speak subject to correction, but not altogether without knowledge, when we suggest that the modern spelling is the Gulf of Lions, and that examinees are required thus to write the name.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- BRAND—Oct. 3, the Hon. Mrs. Brand, of a son.
DERING—Oct. 13, at Kilmainham, the wife of Captain E. Dering, of a son.
DENISON—Oct. 9, at Alverstoke, the wife of Lieut. John Denison, R.N., of a daughter.
EVANSON—Oct. 9, at Kilrush, the wife of Colonel R. C. Evanson, R.M., of a daughter.
FORSTER—Oct. 9, at Hounslow, the wife of Mr. R. A. C. Forster, Royal Fusiliers, of a son.
JERSEY—Oct. 13, at Guernsey, the wife of Captain W. G. de Jersey, R.A., of a daughter.
MACKENZIE—Oct. 13, at Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Gordon Mackenzie, M.C.S., of a daughter.
SALAMONS—Oct. 13, at Broomhill, Lady Salamons, of a son.
WALLIS—Oct. 11, at Millbrook, the wife of Major R. J. Wallis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BASCLE—STUTTER—On the 20th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Newington, Maurice Bascle, of Paris, to Emma Florence Stutter, eldest daughter of Mr. Cornelius Stutter, of Kennington.
BALDOCK—TAYLOR—Oct. 13, at Woolwich, Thomas Stanford Baldock, Captain R.A., to Eleanor, only daughter of Colonel M. L. Taylor, R.A.
BOXER—JAY—Oct. 13, at Norfolk, W. M. Boxer, Lieut. R.A., to Rosa, only daughter of Frederick Jay, Esq., M.D., of Leamington.
CUMMING—HOWELL—Oct. 15, at St. Stephen's, Westbourne Park, Charles L. B. Cumming, M.C.S., to Alice Maude, only daughter of the late Price Howell.
KNIGHT—LESLIE—Oct. 14, at Liverpool, Alfred Henry Knight, to Emily Eleanor, eldest daughter of Major Leslie, R.M.L.I.
LAWLEY—CUNARD—Oct. 15, at Nevill Holt Church, the Hon. A. Lumley, 10th Hussars, to Annie Allen, daughter of the late Sir E. Cunard, Bart.
PURVIS—JACKSON—Oct. 10, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Hotham Purvis, Captain 17th D.C.O. Lancers, to Mary Seton, third daughter of the late Edward J. Jackson, of Upwell, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

- BOWES—Oct. 9, at Streatham Castle, J. Bowes, Lieut.-Col. Durham Militia, aged 74.
CAMPBELL—Oct. 13, at Edinburgh, Major D. P. Campbell, late Gordon Highlanders.
FELLOWES—Oct. 10, at Bournemouth, J. G. Fellowes, Lieut. R.N., aged 23.
GARLICK—Oct. 6, at Ryde, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Garlick, late Bombay Light Inf., aged 47.
JACOB—Oct. 10, in London, Emma Christina, wife of G. Jacob, Esq., B.C.S., aged 29.
LAW—Oct. 10, at Woburn-place, Russell-square, Augustus Law, late of the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s service, aged 60.

- MILLS—Oct. 10, at Crawley, Norah MacLeod, second daughter of Captain A. M. Mill, Bengal Army, aged 7 years.
PATON—Oct. 11, at Ventnor, Ethel, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Col. G. Paton.
POTT—Oct. 9, at Melrose, Major-General Pott, R.E.
SANDERS—Oct. 12, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sarah Margaret, fifth daughter of the late Thomas Sanders, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.
SPEER—Oct. 12, at Dorking, Mary, widow of the late Captain W. Spur.
SUNDERLAND—Oct. 9, at Folkestone, Lieut.-Col. G. Sunderland, late Bengal Art.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- BAKER—September 26, in London, the wife of W. A. Baker, Manager, National Bank of India, Bombay, of a daughter.
HAYES—Oct. 10, at Madras, the wife of Mr. A. M. Hayes, of a son.
JEEJEEBHoy—September 29, at Mazagon Castle, Mrs. Rustumjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, of a son.
LE MARE—September 30, Fort, the wife of Richard Le Mare, of a daughter.
SCHOFIELD—September 15, at Allahabad, the wife of J. W. Schofield, of a daughter.
SHANNON—September 23, at Kolhapur, the wife of R. I. Shannon, B.A.C.E., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- HAYDEN—STEWART—September 17, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Murree, by the Rev. W. M. Lethbridge, B.A., assisted by the Rev. H. W. Griffith, M.A., Frederick Arthur Hayden, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, eldest son of the Rev. C. F. Hayden, vicar of West Hendred, Berks, to Henrietta Grace Lambert (Loulou), third daughter of Colonel A. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Jullunder.
LANGLEY—WILLIS—October 1, at Girgaum Church, by the Rev. Robert Squires, Sydney Sara (Daisy), eldest daughter of Brigade Surgeon E. H. R. Langley, to Charles Fancourt Willis, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service.
LAMPEN—GOVAN—September 17, at Almora, by the Rev. C. Moore, Chaplain of Ranikhet, John Lampen, 5th B.L.I., to Ethel Mary, daughter of Surgeon-Major G. M. Govan, M.D.

DEATHS.

- ALLUM—At Fatehgarh, on the morning of the 20th September, of consumption, Kathleen Louise, eldest surviving daughter of Honorary Major E. W. Allum, Retired List.
AMMAN—Near Cawnpore, on Sunday night, the 13th September, William Trickett Reilly Amman, Postal Department.
CATANIA—At Hurdoo, Oudh, on the 11th September, Cornelius Augustus Catania, in his 44th year.
HILTON—At Lucknow, on the 20th September, William Hilton, late Sergeant Superintendent of the Martiniere, aged 78 years.
PHILLIPS—At Fyzabad, on the 25th September, Harriette Harvey, daughter of the Rev. L. F. Phillips, Chaplain, aged two years.
SANDYS—At Hillingdon, on the 29th August, Teignmouth Sandys, Retired Bengal Civil Service, aged 77 years.
SIMPSON—Oct. 9, at Kirkee, Bombay, Lieut. A. H. Simpson, R.A., aged 27.

MR. ROBERT STEWART, partner of Messrs. James Wyllie and Co., of London, and of Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., of Calcutta and Rangoon, has joined the Board of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ILLUMINATED EVENING INDOOR FETES.—A few facts with reference to these fêtes, which will for the present take place tri-weekly, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, may be interesting. The normal lighting of the building, by about 5,000 ordinary gas-burners, and seventy-five large electric arc lamps, each of a nominal 2,000 candle-power, will be supplemented by 10,000 gas-jets in lamps of various beautiful hues, and 4,000 "bucket" oil lamps. The tinted glass lamps, arranged in festoons and other graceful devices along the girders and at other points of vantage in the building, have been specially manufactured at Stourbridge for the Crystal Palace Company, many of the tints being quite novel. Amongst the most effective of these may be mentioned ruby, sapphire, emerald, canary, opal, opalescent, amber, "oriental," "aurora," &c., &c. The bucket lamps are for the most part arranged in the vases of flowers and amongst the flowering plants, which form an important part of the decorations, for which the company's rich resources in the direction both of nature and art have been largely drawn upon. Statuary, both in groups and in single figures, forms an important element of the decorations. The music will be mainly furnished by military bands, and these will play on an elegant newly-constructed decagonal orchestra in the centre transept. This orchestra alone will be lighted by about 2,000 coloured lamps. The electric arc lamps in the centre will be masked, so to speak, by Chinese lamps encircling them, the object being to add picturesqueness to the general scene, and to prevent the milder lights from being overpowered by the electric light. The great stage which forms the background to the scene has been decorated by Mr. F. Fenton, and represents a semi-oriental interior. This also will be brilliantly lighted. It may be added that the whole has been designed and executed by the company's staff.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1885.

INDIAN DELEGATES.

THERE is no rose without a thorn, and there is no improvement which does not entail some kind of inconvenience. If you add a story to your house, if you have the outside painted, or, when of brick, "pointed," if you have the rooms papered, or, worst of all, the drainage "looked to," we do not envy you unless you turn out (which is not done for nothing) for the time being. If you change your residence for the better, you are practically houseless for some days or weeks at least; a hotel, or a "seaside residence," being, not improbably, the alternative.

Every transition state has its inconveniences. The time has not yet arrived when School Boards will have improved the "slut" of old off the face of the earth, and taught maids to discuss "Physiography"—this, whatever it may mean, is one of the new subjects—with their mistresses in French, German, and, probably, Italian. But there has been not a little social friction in many a family owing to the "accomplishments" of the parlour-maid, who can smell a rat or two if you venture to speak at table in any but some recondite language; a good remedy for which would be conversation in Hindustani, a language as yet, we believe, not part of the curriculum of these costly institutions.

As in one, so in all. *Parvis componere magna*, we have reached a transition state in India, and are bound to experience its inconveniences. We have raised the educational status of the people—especially of those living in the more important towns—beyond all conception; they naturally turn to what is to them the rising—though geographically the setting—sun, and gravitate in constantly increasing numbers towards this country. They find that its internal politics have of late much influenced its course of action in India. The invaluable buffer interposed by John Company between India and politics in England has disappeared; and, unfortunately, it has but too plainly been brought within the ken of ambitious Indians that the working of the British constitution has no element of consistency. Each party is too apt to reverse what has been done by that which preceded it. To Indians

it seems like the oscillation of a pendulum, one way one minute, another the next. But they have have had but a few years' experience of its working. To ourselves, who have practical acquaintance with its operation, besides that which historical study affords, it has always seemed to resemble a boat propelled from the stern by a single oar; pointing, indeed, sometimes a little to the one side, then to the other, but yet always making a steady and noticeable progress in the right direction.

That our Indian fellow-subjects should be anxious to give to this progress, so far as India may be concerned, something more than—to borrow Micawber's well-known phrase—a shove of their cold shoulders, is natural, and the aspiration is one to be encouraged.

We have been led to these remarks by the announcement, made within the last few weeks, that Native delegates have been sent hither to represent "the people of India" at the forthcoming elections. We do not, at present, understand that they have any really representative character, or that they represent the "people of India" otherwise than as the three tailors of Tooley-street represented the people of England. The persons who seem chiefly to influence what is, by courtesy, called public opinion in a country where, even now, but a comparatively small minority of the population can read or write, are chiefly Baboos in Bengal, and some of the journalists in Bombay.

There can be no reason why a delegation composed of such men might not be able to act up to their instructions. For, be it remembered, to be a delegate presupposes a delegator.

Now, we know not exactly under what roving commission these "delegates" have come, though it is generally understood that their intention is to advocate the cause of what is known as Liberalism. Most heartily welcome will they be if, irrespectively of English party considerations (but only in this case), they will devote themselves to laying clearly before the electors the points in which they wish for reformed administration. We have possessed India for about 130 years—a very insignificant period in the life of a nation; and we do not think our Government has cause to be ashamed of the results of its administration.

"For India the British conquest was the beginning of peace and justice, which had previously been for ages denied to its down-trodden millions. Englishmen are unable to concede to the spokesmen of Native grievances that a tone of discontent at the fact of foreign rule is in any way justifiable." We cannot jump at once from absolute anarchy, the result of centuries of oppression and of internecine warfare, into the civilization which long-continued stable Government has established in England. Any student of history will see that to expect this would be a delusion, even were the "people of India" homogeneous. The contrary is the case. Great Britain has to rule in India a congeries of races and religions, and only by a figure of speech can India be called a country, and its populations be styled the Indian people.

But the "delegates" do not seem content to urge the interests of India. They appear desirous to allow their support to be given to candidates, not because they know more or less of Indian affairs, but because, in English matters, nowise concerning India, they take a particular side. The side they seem to have adopted is the so-called "Liberal." To us it would be just as objectionable had they thought fit to "patronise" the other party. If they come hither to further the interests of India, and are not, as has been alleged, brought over by "wirepullers," it cannot concern them in what part of the House a man sits who is really desirous of India's welfare. As the

Times has well remarked, "Whenever the genuine claims of India are in question Sir Richard Temple and Sir George Campbell would be found in the same lobby."

As Sir T. Madava Rao rightly says, that party is best which does the best for India. We have urged this over and over again. What is wanted is a real interest in Parliament as to Indian affairs. We think that the present Secretary of State for India has done his best to excite this, and, so far, has deserved well of that country. Let us get rid, no matter if with some trouble, of the "discussion" of Indian affairs, at the fag-end of a session, by some half-score sleepy individuals. But, once given, a body of real representatives of the interests of our splendid dependency, we are bound to say that we are not anxious to inquire on which side of the Speaker's chair they sit. We are not careful to answer in this matter.

The most far-sighted Native gentlemen have either held aloof from the movement, or have dissociated themselves from it, simply on the ground that English party politics should be kept, to the utmost possible, at a distance "as far as the East is from the West" from Indian affairs. The two are, indeed, ill-yoked if conjoined. What says the British Indian Association, a Native political body second to none? It unhesitatingly avows its conviction that the Native community of India should not identify themselves with any political party in England. "It also declines to support the appointment of Bombay and Madras delegates to England, because it believes it to be extremely inconvenient to tie the Association to the political opinions of individuals. The president of the Bombay Association has extracted himself from an unenviable position by resigning his membership." Sir J. Jeejeebhoy writes:—

I feel I cannot any longer remain a member of an association which apparently aims at using India and Indian interests for the political purposes of one or other political party in England. To us both parties are, or should be, alike; we have staunch friends, as many among the one as among the other party, and not least among them are, in my opinion, several of the gentlemen gratuitously and objectionably prescribed.

The real gist of the complaints, in whatever form advanced, is that Englishmen are not Indians. But, as a contemporary rightly says, India never has governed itself. There is the strongest evidence from history that foreign rule is an indispensable necessity. It "has been, is, and in all probability is destined to be, a basis for India of such good government as by no other visible medium it could enjoy." Our rule is undoubtedly not perfect; there are spots on the sun. But we are well assured that it is, out and out, the best which India has ever had. "Delegates," if "delegated" by any really representative body, may well ponder the fact, that foreign rule is for India, as all history shows, a foregone conclusion, and may beware lest, by stirring up discontent with the things that be, they be paving the way for any change which may be even less pleasing to them. If Solomon has whips, Rehoboam might conceivably have scorpions.

OBITUARY.

LORD STRATHNAIRN.

Lord Strathnairn, better known to Indian readers as Sir Hugh Rose, who died in Paris on the 16th inst., was no ordinary man, and had the good luck to be placed in prominent positions, both military and diplomatic. He held the very arduous post of *Chargé d'Affaires* at Constantinople, in the absence of the great Eltchi, Sir Stratford Canning, just before the Crimean War, and it was on this requisition that, after the Sinope massacre, the British fleet moved into the Dardanelles. His wonderful march, in command of the Central India Field Force, in 1857-8, will be fresh in the memory of our readers. It was a rare feat. He marched 1,084 miles, took upwards of 150 pieces of artillery, one intrenched camp, one fortified city, one partly intrenched town, and fought sixteen successful actions, captured twenty forts, and

never sustained a check. The march involved the relief of Saugor capture of Ratghur, Shahghur, and Chundehree, siege and capture of Jhansi and Calpee, and various other engagements terminating in the storm and capture of Gwalior and restoration of the Maharajah Scindia to his capital. He received the thanks of Parliament. Subsequently he succeeded the late Lord Clyde as Commander-in-Chief in India. In 1865 he returned to England, and then took command of Her Majesty's forces in Ireland, which position he resigned in 1870. In 1869 he was appointed to the command of the Royal Horse Guards. He was raised to the peerage in 1866 as Baron Strathnairn of Strathnairn, in the county of Nairn, and of Jhansi, East Indies. He was advanced to the rank of Field-Marshal in June, 1877. His death leaves vacant the command of the regiment of Horse Guards, and we concur in the opinion of one of our Service contemporaries, that no one has a better claim to succeed him in this position—valued less for its emoluments than for the distinction which it confers on its holder—than Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, who began his career of splendid service seven years before "the only General" was born!

INDIA OFFICE.

OCTOBER 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. F. S. St. Quintin, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. K. F. Stevenson, S.C., Capt. W. Cooke, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. L. Melliss, S.C., Capt. H. A. Vincent, S.C., Col. H. W. Stockley, R.A.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Adharsingh Gour, T. Reddie (pilot).
Madras Estab.—E. Gibson.
Bombay Estab.—J. C. H. Peacocke (surgeon), A. S. Moriarty (Cov.), E. V. Mackay.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. O. Barnes, S.C., six months; Mr. J. Clarke, Indian Marine, six months.
Madras Estab.—Capt. F. C. Maltby, S.C., three days; Lieut.-Col. John Ewing, S.C., seven days; Lieut. A. B. Shute, S.C., six months.
Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Major R. Boustead, 182 days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. G. Cooke (Cov.), two months' s.c.; G. H. Hennessy, six months' s.c.; H. G. H. Keene, two months' s.c.; Dr. J. Anderson, six months' s.c.; W. R. Monks, three months' furl.
Bombay Estab.—G. M. Ryan, eight months seventeen days' m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. D. H. Robertson, Inf.; Major A. J. Pearson, R.A., Surg.-Major J. H. Condon, Major the Earl of Lauderdale, S.C., Lieut.-Col. C. T. Lane, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Col. T. R. Church, C.I.E., S.C., Lieut.-Col. J. Ewing, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. D. Fordyce, S.C., Col. G. L. Warden, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. J. Oldham, R. L. Harris (Cov.), E. M. Homan.
Madras Estab.—C. M. Smith, W. S. Haig, J. W. West (Cov.).

We have received from Mr. Marvin a letter complaining that we have incorrectly stated his argument in the October number of the *Army and Navy Magazine* as regards Port Hamilton. If, as is possible, considering Mr. Marvin's exceptional facilities for acquiring information from Russian sources, it be the case that Vladivostok is not impregnable, this conflicts with what we have hitherto had good reason to believe to be true; and, were it not for Mr. Marvin's assertion, we should be sceptical that the Russians would have allowed the fact to be known. They are not in the habit of crying stale fish. Far more probable that they are laying a trap by trying to allure a hostile fleet into some *impasse*. Mr. Marvin further objects to our remark that he seems to regard Vladivostok as in some way a compensation for Herat. Remembering the Russian threat that if we took Port Hamilton they would take Herat, and reading in Mr. Marvin's article that, as Penjdeh is the stepping-stone to Herat, so is Port Hamilton the stepping-stone to Vladivostok, the conclusion was not unnatural that the one place was to be set off against the other, and we are glad to see that this was not the writer's meaning. As, however, Mr. Marvin and we ourselves are working on the same lines, namely, to repel Russian aggression, these matters of detail need not further detain us.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 11, Scottish Dales, Rangoon.—12, Venetia (s), Calcutta; Cathay (s), Bombay.—13, Morcambe Bay, Rangoon.—14, Arabia (s), Calcutta; Kangra (s), Bombay.—15, Clan Buchanan (s), Bombay; Robert and Mary, Mauritius; Corby, Kurrachee.—16, Britannia (s), Calcutta.—18, City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta; Nuddea (s), Calcutta; Counsellor (s), Calcutta.—19, Badsworth (s), Bombay; Newnham (s), Kurrachee; Highfield (s), Bombay.—20, Pekin (s), Liverpool.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 12, Clan Murray (s), Liverpool.—13, Ravenna (s), London.—14, Clan Ogilvie (s), Clyde; Huzura (s), London; Tasmania (s), Australia.—15, Clan Fraser (s).—17, Zambesi (s), Colombo.—19, Victoria (s), Liverpool; Duke of Devonshire (s).—20, Clan Forbes (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 10, Avocet (s), London.—12, Clan Macgregor (s), Clyde.—15, Indus (s).—16, Mira (s), Liverpool.—20, Glamis, Cardiff.

MADRAS.—Oct. 13, Indus (s), London.—15, Nerbudda (s), Calcutta.—20, Hesperia (s), Clyde; Dacca (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 12, Birma, Bombay; City of Oxford (s), Calcutta; Belgravia (s), Bombay.—15, Mirzapore (s), Bombay; Sorrento (s), Bombay; Clan Monroe (s), Bombay.—16, Inchmormish (s), Bombay.—18, Lawada (s), Kurrachee.—20, Manekins Tower (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 10, Bangalore (s), Hong Kong; Clan Gordon (s), Antwerp.—14, Clan Maclean (s), Liverpool.—17, Darlington (s), Marseilles; Persia (s), Liverpool.—18, Sahara (s).

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 13, Almora (s), London.—16, Adrianople, London; Galatea, Hull.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, Oct. 21; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 29; from Brindisi, Nov. 2.

For Bombay: Mrs. W. Wood, Mrs. Gore and child, Miss Deedes, Mrs. and Miss French, Mrs. Rankin and child, Mrs. Bartholomew and child, Miss Trench, Miss Bloxam, Mr. H. Richardson, Mrs. Wratistlaw and child, Mr. T. W. Anderson, Mrs. Brock, Miss Hart, Miss J. B. Sanderson and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Dagleish and child, Mr. R. Strang, Mr. A. Macduff, Mr. R. S. Savile, Mrs. Steward and child, Mrs. R. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. D. Polson and four children, Mr. McKewan, Mrs. Cooke, Mr. Cooke, Mrs. and Miss Costorphan, Miss Craddock, Miss North, Colonel G. J. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Spence, Miss Lane, Mrs. Smart and child, Mr. C. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Barefoot, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Howick and two children, Mrs. Merri-man, General F. Macfarlan, Lieut. Portal, Mr. G. W. Buckland, Mr. R. Loveday, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Leith and three children, Mr. Phanala. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Hogg, Miss Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. B. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Seton, Mr. Randle, Mr. C. Marks. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. F. Marsden, Colonel C. F. Lane, Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Rev. W. Bridge, Capt. T. C. Chapman, Mr. A. S. R. Chapman, Miss Swaine, Mr. J. MacFadyan, Mr. G. W. Buckland, Miss Elmsie, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. T. Peterson, Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Norris, Rev. E. Bickersteth, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. A. Macmillan, Mr. Cohn, Hon. J. E. Caithness, Mr. J. S. Mott, Mr. G. J. Scott, Mr. Henderson, Mr. F. Jackson, Mr. G. W. Walker, Mr. C. Bickerton, Mr. McLintock, M. Lavisham Ras, Mr. R. Doake, Mr. Pugh, M.P., Mr. W. Young, Miss Scott, Mr. Richter, Mr. W. Forrester.

For Port Said: Mrs. Davies and sister, Capt. Burney, Mr. and Mrs. G. Royle and child, Mr. C. Royle, Surgeon Rainsford, Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie, Mr. R. F. Tod, Mrs. Rose, Sergeant Coleman, Lieut. Cave, Colonel Flood, Lieut. Warre, Lieut. Livingstone, Mr. A. Bensit, Colonel and Mrs. Hibbert, Capt. A. Burney, Mr. L. Gibbs, Mr. Ali.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Chandler, Mrs. Daniell and child, Mrs. and Miss Chalmers, Miss Cockburn, Miss Dillon, Mr. Simpson, Major Tennant, Staff-Surgeon White, Mrs. Vigar.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, Oct. 21; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 29; from Brindisi, Nov. 2.

For Madras: Mr. and Miss Heath, Colonel and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. T. Stanes, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Smith, Miss Kitchen, Mrs. A. F. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hoare, Mrs. Cook and two children, Mr. A. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Charrington, Miss Cole, Mr. A. Wood, Mr. C. Saunders, Miss Roberts. From Venice: Dr. Wilson. From Brindisi: Colonel Ross Church.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Rudstone Brown, Mr. Dewar, Misses Cowie, Mr. S. Harraden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Norman, Mr. Aitken, Mr. H. Bull, Miss Beadon, Mr. E. S. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Bertram, Mr. C. J. G. Paterson, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. A. Le Mesurier and two children, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mr. Coventry, Mrs. Allen and child, Mr. G. Ormond, Mr. T. E. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Derham, Miss Marson, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Buckland and three children, Mr. H. R. Irwin, Mr. Petrocchino, Mr. F. Bowker, Mr. A. L. Barrow, Mrs. Street, Mr. W. Henderson, Mrs. G. Manning. From Malta: Mr. A. F. Daniell. From Venice: Mr. C. Farrer, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Rautenberg, Mrs. Rautenberg and child. From Brindisi: Mr. C. W. Rober son, Mr. D. H. Leverton.

For Suez: Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Sheen.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mr. P. Willett, Mrs. Willett.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Lieut.-Colonel Murray.

For Malta: Miss Henderson, Mrs. Tidbury, Mr. and Mrs. Carrera, Mrs. C. Carrera, Miss Carrera, Mr. H. Le Marchant, Hon. A. N. Hood, Miss Thompson, Hon. D. Keppel, Mr. Hinson, Mrs. M. G. Lawrence and three children, Mrs. Daniell and two children, Miss Rixon, Miss Board, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths and two children, Mr. White.

For Port Said: Sergeant Mitchell.

Passengers per RUBATTINO LINE.

Per s.s. *China*, sailing from Genoa, Oct. 24.

For Bombay: Miss Schultze, Miss Sperschneider, Mr. and Mrs. Ott, Mr. and Mrs. McL. Slater, Mr. F. W. Fitch, Dr. and Mrs. Coudow and daughter, Miss Condow, Miss Ross, Miss Vernon, Mrs. Digby Willoughby, Miss W. Pope Hennessy, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Cooke, Miss Clairmonte, Mr. Hatchett, Mr. Naedertz, Mrs. Slight, Mr. and Mrs. Bouviakie, Mr. W. F. W. Ellis, Mr. Lowther, Mr. W. J. Jones, Captain Wood, Mr. Favre, Mr. Dermot Morris, Mr. Olsace, Mr. B. H. Coates, Mr. Edward Coates, Mr. R. Bonglie, Mr. Blascheck, Mrs. Rossetti, Mr. James Jones, Mr. McGill, Miss Calame, Mr. Tosti, Mr. and Mrs. Tanner, Mr. F. C. Channing, Mr. and Mrs. Landow, Mr. W. H. Collett, Mrs. C. Baumann, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. George and party, Miss Clay, Miss Reuther, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cotterell Tuppi, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Heirsel, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Got, Mr. Verret, Mr. and Mrs. Ritter.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nuddea*, to sail Oct. 28.

For Calcutta: Miss S. A. Hall, Major R. Gordon, Mr. J. Crozier, Mr. Paterson, Miss Mairis, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Young and child, Mr. H. E. Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Smith, Mr. S. J. Guise.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. Lewis and child, Miss Phillips, Miss Bond, Rev. A. Dignum, Rev. E. P. Rice, Rev. and Mrs. Phillips, Misses Smith, Miss Slater, Rev. and Mrs. Goffin and child, Mr. H. D. Taylor, Miss Wilson, Mr. E. Lushington, Mr. C. P. H. Leggatt.

For Colombo: Mr. H. G. Eccles.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, from Liverpool, Oct. 29.

For Calcutta: Miss Sharpley, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Rushton, Miss Minnie Rushton, and Miss Mabel Rushton, Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. Bonarji, Mr. E. Harward, Mr. Basu, Mrs. Turner, two children and nurse.

Per Star Star Line s.s. *Vega*, from Liverpool, Nov. 10.

For Calcutta: Mrs. E. Read and child, Misses Comley (two), Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. Geo. Macnair, Rev. John Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. David Slimmon, Mr. Chas. G. Stone, Mr. W. H. Cooper, Mrs. Stuart Henderson, infant and ayah, and Miss Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hume, three children and servant, Miss Campbell.

For Colombo: Mr. B. Metcalfe Smith, Mr. A. Bethune, jun., Mr. T. E. McCreedy, Mr. E. H. Skrine, Mr. J. Stirling, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peto.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Ancona*, Capt. R. G. Murray, Sept. 28.

From London: Mr. A. Primrose, Mr. Raleigh, Mr. Howell, Mrs. Frid, Miss Whitehead, Mr. C. Moore, Mr. H. Cole, Mr. J. Luoney, Colonel C. P. Rogers, V.C., Mrs. Barrow, Capt. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Keene and infant, Mr. E. A. La Grua, Mr. Read, Mr. G. Marr, Miss O'Shea, Mrs. Lopez and daughter, Mrs. Elmore, Mr. L. de Costa, Mr. Rodrigues, Mr. F. de Founca.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, from Bombay, Oct. 2.

For London: Mr. D. B. Myers, Mrs. Elliott and child, Miss Perry, Mrs. Searle.

For Aden: Mr. D. Duncan.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, Mr. J. A. Sinclair, Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Mr. and Mrs. L. Fraser and infant.

For Venice: Mr. C. Deas.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. Harvey, from London, Oct. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. O'Ratigan and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh and child, Mr. J. C. Woodcroffe, Mrs. Jopp, Colonel and Mrs. G. R. Gibbs, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Money, Surgeon-Major J. P. Greany, Surgeon-Major MacLaren, Mrs. Browning, Mr. L. P. Russell, Mr. C. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. H. M. North, Mrs. H. Chapman and child, Mr. R. Craven, Mrs. Sturrock and child, two Misses Grant, Mrs. Winterbotham and child, Mr. Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. Millie, Mrs. Royal and three children, Mr. J. R. Pedler, Mrs. Robb and two sons, Mrs. Chisolm, Miss Chisolm, Mr. Bunbury, Mrs. Storey, Mrs. Ham and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tervet, Mr. Hollyway and son, Mr. and Mrs. A. Turner, Hon. F. Baring, Mr. and Mrs. J. Riordan and two children, Miss Thompson, Miss Swetenham, Mr. J. W. Darwood, Miss Darwood, Mrs. C. A. Cunningham.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Valetta*, Capt. J. Orman, Oct. 9.

For London: Mrs. Ravenshaw, infant and ayah, Mr. G. H. Swinley Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Connell and child, Mrs. Brunton, Miss E. Brunton, Miss H. Thompson, Mrs. Barton and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cheeke and five children and two maids, Miss Young, Miss Barton, two Misses Cox, Mr. S. Hart-Davies, Mr. A. Orr, Mr. S. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Virtue, Mrs. Gasse and child, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and child, Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, Mr. D. W. Skrine.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Currie, Colonel G. N. Channer, Colonel H. Cunningham, Mr. Jas. S. Halbert, Mr. R. Hill.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 26.)

POLLEN, Lieut. W. H., R.E., officiating assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is appointed sub pro tem. in that grade, from July 3.

BOYDELL, Mr. J. E. N., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on Aug. 12.

BARTLETT, Mr. T. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed superintendent of works, Bolan State Railway, from June 10.

JACOB, Mr. E. E., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

OLDFIELD, Hon. R. C., judge of the High Court of Judicature, N.W.P., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Oct. 21.

FABECK—The services of Brigade-Surgeon W. F. de Fabeck, M.D., civil surgeon of Moulmein, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

MCDONELL, Hon. W. F., V.C., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the Bench of the High Court on the 12th inst.

GRANT—The services of Mr. J. P. Grant, of the Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the 12th inst.

BIGGER, Surgeon S. F., officiating medical officer 20th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as senior medical officer, Port Blair and the Nicobars, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major W. N. Keefer.

DALRYMPLE, Major R. G. E., cantonment magistrate, Newgong, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Mhow, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Lieut.-Colonel A. L. Playfair.

COLLIN—The services of Mr. E. W. Collin, assistant accountant-general, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

DONALD, Mr. W., having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of the office of deputy accountant-general, Madras, before Sept. 16.

PLAYFAIR, Lieut.-Colonel A. L., Bengal Staff Corps, cantonment magistrate, Mhow, is granted furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for one year and three months, from Oct. 15.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

GOUCH, Lieut. S. C., Hampshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 5th Bengal Cavalry, Oct. 27, 1882.

WELLER, Lieut. C. H., Leinster Regiment, officiating squadron officer 13th Bengal Cavalry, Nov. 24, 1883.

MARRETT, Lieut. E. U., R.A., squadron officer 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Jan. 17, 1884.

COOKSON, Lieut. G. A., Scottish Rifles, officiating squadron officer 19th Bengal Lancers, Jan. 26, 1884.

TEMPLER, Lieut. C. B., Scottish Rifles, officiating squadron officer 19th Bengal Lancers, April 23, 1884.

ACTON, Lieut. H. L. B., Madras Staff Corps, squadron officer 1st Madras Light Cavalry, to officiate as sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 1st class, vice Captain E. A. E. Wylly, on furlough, dated Sept. 1.

ARCHER, Lieut. C., Dorsetshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, from Sept. 6.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

WELDON, Lieut.-Colonel F., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Sept. 26.

NEPEAN, Lieut.-Colonel H. A. T., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Sept. 26.

WIMBERLEY, Major R. J., to be lieut.-colonel, from Sept. 30.

PICOT, Lieut. H. P., to be captain, from Sept. 21.

FAITHFULL, Lieut. W. C., to be captain, from Sept. 21.

HAWKINS, Lieut. F., to be captain, from Sept. 21.

MARSHALL, Lieut. W. S., to be captain, from Sept. 21.

SPENCE, Lieut. E. K. E., to be captain, from Sept. 21.

WESTMORELAND, Lieut. C. H., to be captain, from Sept. 21.

GORDON, Lieut. S. D., to be captain, from Sept. 21.

BROWNE, Lieut. G. U., to be captain, from Sept. 21.

CHATTERTON, Major F. W., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from Sept. 30.

HOMFRAY, Major J. R. M., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from Sept. 20.

BROWN, Surgeon-Major T. E. B., M.D., to be brigade-surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon R. Rouse, retired, from Sept. 1.

MOORHEAD, Conductor J., to be deputy-assistant commissary, from Sept. 20.

CLAVERING, Sub-Conductor C., to be conductor, from Sept. 20.

WILSON, Sergeant R., to be sub-conductor, vice Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieut. C. J. Marsden, pensioned, from Sept. 20.

GRANT, Surgeon-Major J., M.B., retires from the service from Oct. 30, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

LEARROYD, Lieut. C. D., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is promoted to assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., from Sept. 5.

WOOD, Mr. Robert, will be placed next below that of Mr. H. E. Lamborne on the list of chief engineers with seniority, from March 1.

FURLONGS.

MILLER, Mr. A. J., engineer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, granted furlough out of India (p.a.) for one year, is cancelled.

BEAN, Captain M., Her Majesty's Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m.c.) for three months.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

FIRTH, Colonel R. F., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 10th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for two years.

WALTER, Colonel C. K. M., Bengal Staff Corps, Resident, 2nd class, Meywar (p.a.), for 187 days.

BRIDGES, Lieut.-Colonel C. H., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 22nd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

AISLABIE, Major W. B., General List, Infantry, wing commander and second in command 3rd Sikh Infantry (p.a.), for 117 days.

ABBOTT, Major G. M., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander and second in command 19th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for two years.

STRETTELL, Major A. D., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 5th Punjab Infantry (p.a.), for two years.

HALL, Major C. M., General List, Infantry, wing commander and second in command 5th Punjab Infantry (p.a.), for one year and 275 days.

CHURCHIL, Major G. F., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 1st Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year.

OMMANNEY, Major E. B., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 11th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for 182 days.

MAXWELL, Captain R. C., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, P.W.D. (p.a.), for one year and 91 days.

POLLOCK, Captain J. A. H., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 1st Sikh Infantry (p.a.), for 182 days.

BROOME, Lieut. R. C., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 13th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one year.

TREVOR, Lieut. H., Bengal S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 15th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), from Suakin, for 91 days.

BILLINGS, Lieut. C. H., Bengal S.C., wing officer

11th Bengal Infantry, is granted furlough in and out of India (p.a.) for one year, from the date of quitting his station.

MELVILLE, Colonel H., Cavalry, is permitted to reside in England.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

HOLROYD, Colonel W. R. M., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for 45 days.

O'GORMAN, Second Grade Assistant Apothecary P. W. (m.c.), for three months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 18.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Captain St. J. F. Michell, squadron officer, to be squadron commander on augmentation, and to remain seconded for service on the Staff; Captain R. F. Gartside-Tipping, squadron officer, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Burton, seconded for service on the Staff; Captain W. H. Cazalet, squadron officer, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Michell, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. C. Davis, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer on probation, vice Gartside-Tipping; Lieut. C. E. Hodgson, supernumerary on the establishment Meywar Wheel Corps, to be squadron officer, vice Cazalet.

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Major C. F. Salkeld, squadron officer, to be squadron commander on augmentation; Lieut. F. H. B. Commeline, officiating wing officer on probation 19th Punjab Infantry, to be squadron officer on probation, vice Roberts, transferred to the 16th Bengal Cavalry.

3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Major G. H. Elliot, squadron officer, to be squadron commander, vice Morris, and to remain seconded while employed in the Transport Department; Captain C. H. V. Garbett, squadron officer, to be squadron commander on augmentation; Lieut. C. Jackson, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, vice Garbett.

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain H. C. Lamb, squadron officer, to be squadron commander on augmentation; Lieut. K. S. Davison, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, vice Lamb; Lieut. W. C. Knight, officiating wing officer, on probation, 39th Royal Infantry, to be squadron officer, on probation, vice Alexander, appointed squadron commander 16th Bengal Cavalry.

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain W. W. Lean, squadron officer, to be squadron commander on augmentation; Lieut. S. C. Gough, supernumerary on the establishment, to be squadron officer, on probation, vice Lean; Lieut. H. E. Boileau, supernumerary on the establishment 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer, on probation, vice Montrosier, transferred to the 17th Bengal Cavalry.

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain J. C. F. Gordon, squadron officer, to be squadron commander on augmentation; Lieut. R. E. Grimston, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer on probation, vice Gordon; Lieut. H. W. Campbell, officiating wing officer on probation 8th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer on probation.

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Graham, second in command 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be commandant, vice Melville, vacated, from date of joining; Captain E. W. Chalmers, squadron officer, to be squadron commander on augmentation; Lieut. H. A. Merewether, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer on probation, vice Chalmers; Lieut. R. S. Alexander, officiating wing officer on probation 19th Punjab Infantry, to be squadron officer on probation, vice Trotter, appointed squadron commander 17th Bengal Cavalry.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Major J. A. McNeale, squadron commander, to be second in command, vice Graham, appointed commandant 7th Bengal Cavalry; Major G. MacCall, squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice McNeale; Captain J. L. Abergh-Mackay, squadron officer, to be squadron commander, vice MacCall; Captain J. de C. D. Meade, squadron officer, to be squadron commander on augmentation; Lieut. J. D. McAndrew, supernumerary on the establishment 14th Bengal

Lancers, to be squadron officer, on probation, vice Aberigh-Mackay; Lieut. L. G. Templer, officiating wing officer, on probation, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, to be squadron officer, on probation, vice Meade.

9th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain H. M. Mackenzie, squadron officer, to be squadron commander, vice Lieut.-Colonel Willis, appointed second in command 16th Bengal Cavalry; Captain G. L. Garstin, squadron officer, to be squadron commander on augmentation; Lieut. J. R. C. Colvin, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer vice Mackenzie; Lieut. A. G. Peyton, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer on probation, vice Garstin.

10th Bengal Lancers.—Captain L. A. C. Cook, squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Ross, appointed commandant 16th Bengal Cavalry; Captain E. J. F. Wood, squadron officer, to be squadron commander on augmentation; Lieut. W. Stewart, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, vice Wood; Lieut. F. St. G. Tucker, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, vice Waldron, transferred to the 16th Bengal Cavalry.

11th Bengal Lancers.—Captain H. H. R. Heath, squadron commander, sub pro tem., to be squadron commander on augmentation; Captain S. B. Beatson, squadron officer, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Money, seconded; Lieut. H. F. M. Macartney, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, vice Beatson.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain J. B. Lynch, squadron commander, sub pro tem., to be squadron commander on augmentation.

13th Regiment Lancers.—Captain F. S. Gwatkin, squadron officer, to be squadron commander on augmentation.

14th Bengal Lancers.—Captain B. R. Bairnsfather, squadron officer, to be squadron commander on augmentation; Lieut. G. H. Weller, supernumerary on the establishment 19th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer, vice Bairnsfather; Lieut. S. H. B. Hobbs, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, vice Medley, transferred to the 17th Bengal Cavalry.

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Major S. D. Turnbull, squadron officer, to be squadron commander on augmentation, and to remain seconded while employed in Transport Department; Captain F. R. Dittmas, squadron officer, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Turnbull; Lieut. C. P. W. Pirie, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, vice Dittmas.

16th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Ross, squadron commander 10th Bengal Lancers, to be commandant.

Squadron Commanders.—Lieut.-Colonel J. L. N. Willis, squadron commander 9th Bengal Cavalry, to be second in command; Major A. W. R. Becher, General List Infantry, to be squadron commander; Major T. Deane, Bengal Staff Corps, to be squadron commander, but to remain seconded while employed in the Military Department; Captain A. de V. Alexander, squadron officer 4th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron commander; Captain C. J. Roberts, squadron officer, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Deane.

Squadron Officers.—Captain C. J. Roberts, squadron officer 2nd Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity; Lieut. V. M. Stockley, supernumerary on the establishment 13th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer; Lieut. H. F. K. Waldron, squadron officer 10th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer and adjutant; Lieut. L. J. Howell, supernumerary on the establishment 7th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer on probation; Lieut. G. A. Cookson, supernumerary on the establishment 19th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer; Medical Officer, Surgeon-Major O. T. Duke, M.B., 17th Bengal Cavalry; Colonel E. H. E. Kauntze, Bengal Staff Corps, to be commandant.

Squadron Commanders.—Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Sartorius, C.M.G., V.C., Bengal Infantry, to be second in command; Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Lawrence, officiating squadron commander 10th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron commander; Captain C. W. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, to be squadron commander, and to remain seconded while employed as commander, and to remain seconded while employed as commandant Governor-General's Body Guard; Captain R.

F. Trotter, squadron officer 7th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron commander; Captain W. F. Montresor, squadron officer, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Muir.

Squadron Officers.—Captain W. F. Montresor, squadron officer 5th Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity; Lieut. E. J. Medley, squadron officer 14th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer and adjutant; Lieut. E. B. Burton, supernumerary on the establishment 15th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer; Lieut. M. Z. Darrah, supernumerary on the establishment 11th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer; Lieut. H. Bower, supernumerary on the establishment 6th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer. Medical Officer, Surgeon-Major W. E. Griffiths.

18th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain G. A. Money, squadron officer, to be squadron commander on augmentation; Lieut. O. B. S. F. Shore, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer on probation, vice Money.

19th Bengal Lancers.—Colonel W. W. Biscoe, second in command, to be commandant, vice Owen, deceased, dated Aug. 28; Major G. M. Abbott, squadron commander, to be second in command, vice Biscoe; Captain and Brevet Major E. Bruce, squadron commander, to move up in grade succession; Captain E. A. Young, squadron commander, sub pro tem., is confirmed in that appointment, vice Bruce; Captain H. S. Massy, squadron officer, to be squadron commander on augmentation; Lieut. J. G. Turner, Bengal Staff Corps, to be squadron officer, vice Massy.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PILCHER, Lieut. T. D., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. W. E. Sturges, dated July 6.

CURTIS, Captain J. G. C., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. A. F. Meckler Ferryman, proceeded on leave, there being no fully qualified subaltern available, dated Aug. 19.

HAMILTON, Lieut. L. A. H., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. F. C. D. Amesbury, appointed a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, dated Aug. 3.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SANFORD, Colonel G. E. L. S., R.E., deputy quartermaster-general, to officiate as quartermaster-general, on special duty, dated Aug. 21.

HANNA, Colonel H. B., Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as deputy quartermaster-general, vice Sanford, dated Aug. 21.

WILSON, Captain W. B., squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general at Army headquarters from Sept. 7, vice Major J. Davidson, appointed secretary to the Government, Punjab Military Department.

The undermentioned officers will attend the next course of garrison instruction at the centres noted, and will report themselves on Sept. 30:—

Rawalpindi.—Captains O. E. M. Davies, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment; F. S. Marsham, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; F. M. Rundall, Bengal Staff Corps; and A. W. T. Radcliffe, Bengal Staff Corps. Lieuts. H. L. Pennell, 1st Dragoon Guards; A. A. Etheridge, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; R. Armstrong, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment; and L. G. Clough-Taylor, 1st Battalion Connaught Regiment.

Lucknow.—Captains R. T. Hanford-Flood, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment; W. E. G. Forbes, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment; J. W. E. Anglo, Bengal Staff Corps; and H. J. Bolton, Bengal Staff Corps. Lieuts. M. G. Jason, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment; F. Hemphill, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers; and A. H. Thomas, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment. To join on Nov. 1.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery will proceed to England during the next cold season for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz:—Captain C. R. W. Hervey, J Battery, 2nd Brigade; Captain A. Tracey, A Battery, 2nd Brigade; Captain J. L. Keir, B Battery, 1st Brigade, and Captain W. H. F. Taylor, No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division; Captain F. E. Cuthbertson, No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division; Captain R. M. B. F. Kelly, No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division; Lieut. E. P. A. Tawney, B Battery, 2nd Brigade; Lieut. E.

Tinker, No. 1 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade Eastern Division; Lieut. N. B. Heffernan, No. 1 Battery Brigade, Eastern Division; Lieut. A. J. Pollock, No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division.

These officers are available for duty with the troops on the voyage home, and on arrival should report themselves to the deputy adjutant-general Royal Artillery, Horse Guards' War Office, before Jan. 1 next.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of captain:—SMITH, Lieut. P. B., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment.

Royal (Bengal) Artillery.—Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel H. Smithett is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he is entitled, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884, from Sept. 15, 1885.

EVANS, Major H. T. P., East Lancashire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—

CLOWES, Major F., 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment.

EVANS, Major H. T. P., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sirhind Division Order, dated Aug. 18, appointing Major H. R. Treeve, Border Regiment, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, Sirhind Division, from 17th idem, vice Colonel Biscoe, vacated on appointment to the command of 19th Bengal Lancers.

Presidency District Order, dated Aug. 14, making the following officiating appointments, vice Captain R. K. Ridgeway, V.C., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, transferred to the Oudh Division:—Captain R. L. Milne, Liverpool Regiment, to officiate as garrison quartermaster, Fort William, and to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Presidency District; and Quartermaster T. V. Jones, Liverpool Regiment, to officiate as garrison quartermaster, Fort William, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain Milne.

The following orders are confirmed in the Military Works Department:—

LUTYENS, Captain J. G., Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Frontier Road Division to the Pishin Division, Military Works, Beluchistan Agency, dated Sept. 2.

HUSKRISON, Lieut. W., R.E., is transferred from the superintending engineer's office, Quetta, to the Pishin Division, Military Works, Beluchistan Agency, dated Sept. 2.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PyNE, Lieut. J. C., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. C. Archer, appointed a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, dated Sept. 1.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction the following transfers on public grounds:—

MAUNSELL, Paymaster and Hon. Major E. H., Army Pay Department, 6th Dragoon Guards, who is about to complete a tour of foreign service, to be paymaster of the 9th Lancers, vice Irving.

IRVING, Paymaster and Hon. Captain J. C. S., 9th Lancers, to be paymaster of the 12th Lancers.

MAUNSELL, Major, will relieve Captain Irving on the arrival of the 9th Lancers at Deolali.

The following officers having passed the examination laid down in section 5, para. 150, Bengal Army Regulations, are qualified for appointment on the regimental, general, and personal Staff of the army:—

WILSON, Major E. H., Bengal Staff Corps.
EYRE, Captain V. G. L., Bengal Staff Corps.
HALKETT, Captain H. C., Bengal Staff Corps.
BARR, Captain J. E., Bengal Staff Corps.
AUSTIN, Captain G. B., Bengal Staff Corps.
MONEY, Captain G. A., Bengal Staff Corps.
URMSTON, Captain H. B., Bengal Staff Corps.
GRANT, Captain J., Bombay Staff Corps.

The candidates named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standards agreeably to section 24, Bengal Army Regulations:—

THOMSON, Lieut. M. T., Staff Corps, Higher Standard in Persian.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. C. F., Scottish Rifles, prob. Staff Corps, Higher Standard in Hindustani.

The following officers of the Army Pay Department, who have completed, or are about to complete, a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, and will embark at Bombay on the dates specified :—

SOUPER, Paymaster and Honorary Major C. E., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, Oct. 17.

HUMFREY, Paymaster and Honorary Captain J. C. T., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, Oct. 17.

WALKER, Paymaster and Honorary Major J. S., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, Oct. 28.

FLEURY, Paymaster and Honorary Major W. L., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, Dec. 26.

LANGFORD, Paymaster and Honorary Major G. E., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, Dec. 26.

TURNER, Paymaster and Honorary Captain J. T., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, Jan. 8. Paymaster Turner will be struck of the strength of the 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment on the arrival of the battalion at Aden.

MONTGOMERY, Paymaster and Honorary Captain W., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, March 24.

With the approval of the Secretary of State for War, the undermentioned staff paymasters will also proceed to England on the dates specified :—

Honorary Major J. C. Stockly, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, March 12; Honorary Major G. H. Turner, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, March 12; Honorary Major W. D. Graham, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, March 24.

ETHERIDGE, Lieutenant A. A., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the 6th Bengal Light Infantry, is directed to rejoin his battalion, pending orders from his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

OWEN, Captain G. P., Royal Artillery, for nine months, on private affairs.

TORNEY, Major J. F., 12th Lancers, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

MASSY-WESTROP, Lieut. J. H., for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BEUFORD, Major E. A., 17th Lancers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

STANDBRIDGE, Lieut. T. H., for twelve months, on private affairs.

SMYTH, Colonel W., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for five months, on medical certificate.

BOULTBEE, Lieut. and Adjutant C. A. T., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for six months, on private affairs.

WEBB, Captain H. N., 5th Bengal Cavalry, to remain at Darjeeling on medical certificate for forty-two days, from Sept. 10, of the sixty days' privilege leave granted him by the general officer commanding Quetta District.

WOLSELEY, Major J. St. G., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

BURMESTER, Captain A. C., L Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A., for six months, on urgent private affairs.

PAIN, Lieut. and Adjutant G. H., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

STEWART-MACKENZIE, Major J. A., 9th Lancers, in India, on private affairs, from Sept. 10, 1885, to Jan. 31, 1886.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Sept. 24.)

The following order is confirmed :—

Regimental Order, dated Aug. 31, making the following temporary appointments in the 3rd Sikh Infantry :—

RAMSDEN, Major W. C., officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command and wing commander, vice Major W. B. Aislabie, appointed to officiate as commandant.

COOK, Lieut. W., adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

CODRINGTON, Lieut. E. W., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.

QUIN, Lieut. T., wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

FURLOUGH

FIELD, Mr. G. M. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, furlough out of India for one year, from Oct. 20.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Sept. 10.)

STEINBERG—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. A. F. Steinberg, C.S., assistant commissioner, Hailakandi, from Oct. 26.

POPE, Mr. R. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, Sylhet, is transferred to Hailakandi, and is placed in charge of the sub-division during the absence of Mr. A. E. Steinberg, C.S., assistant commissioner, or until further orders.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 15.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian roster of service between the undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff :—

GIBSON, Surgeon-Major G. J., M.D., in exchange with Surgeon-Major W. P. Smith.

JENNINGS, Surgeon R., in exchange with Surgeon M. W. Kerin.

LEARMONTH, Captain J. H., 12th Royal Lancers, is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of the leave that will be granted him by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard test in Hindustani :—

DEWHIRST, Lieut. T., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, at Wellington, Sept. 7.

HARDY, Lieut. W. H., R.A., at Secunderabad.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. J. E. L., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, at Secunderabad.

CHAMIER, Lieut. G. D., E Battery, R.H.A., at Bangalore.

TERRY, Lieut. H. A., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, at Bangalore.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

SIMPSON, Major G., 11th Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Western District, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Ranking, on duty as assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general with the force serving at Suakin.

BENNETT, Lieut. E. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be interpreter to the battalion, vice Captain Hawes, relieved, dated Aug. 26.

HAWKS, Lieut. T. B., 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer and officiating quartermaster-general, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

PRENDERGAST, Lieut.-Colonel J. H., 29th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing commissioner, to be second in command, vice Wynch, officiating 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, dated May 14.

BRERETON, Lieut.-Colonel W. T., Staff Corps, to be wing commander, vice Prendergast, promoted.

BROWNING, Surgeon W. B., 31st Regiment Light Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon W. A. Quayle, transferred to civil employ.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

PATCH, Surgeon A. T. L., M.D., Indian Medical Department, to do general duty, under the orders of the deputy surgeon-general, H.M.'s Forces, Eastern district.

DACOSTA, Surgeon E. R., to do general duty, under the orders of the deputy surgeon-general, H.M.'s Forces, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

The following order is confirmed :—

ORR—By the General Officer Commanding Western District, appointing Colonel J. W. Orr, 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, to command the garrison of Cannanore during the absence of the general officer commanding, on tour of inspection.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

BAYLEY, Major H. E. D., wing officer 30th Regiment Madras Infantry, for six months, from Sept. 20, or date of departure, Pulney Hills, private affairs.

BOULDERSON, Major W. P. O., 15th Regiment Madras Infantry, for fifty-five days from Sept. 26, India, private affairs, pending retirement.

EYRE, Surgeon M. S., for sixty days from Sept. 16, on full pay and allowance, on private affairs.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, September 25.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

CAULFIELD, Lieut. F. W. J., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to be wing officer and quartermaster 10th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry.

O'CONNELL, Captain M. C., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to be commandant Purandhar Sanitarium, vice Captain Sawyer, 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

BYTHELL, Lieut.-Colonel R., S.C., is placed on general duty, Poona.

BRAGANZA—The undermentioned officer of the Indian Medical Service has been detailed from general duty, Presidency Circle, for duty with field and general hospital, Suakin :—Surgeon M. B. Braganza.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 1.)

BISSET, Major W. S. S., R.E., is appointed honorary colonel Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Mr. T. W. Wood, retired.

WAPSHARE—The services of Captain A. Wapshare, B.S.C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

JAMES, Major-General H. H., S.C., is permitted to proceed to Europe under the regulations.

The following appointments are made in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Royal Engineers :—Lieuts. F. G. Lynde and G. R. Spencer, to be captains; Colour-Sergeant C. Parker, Lance-Sergeant J. H. Wardall, and Volunteer M. M. Lindsley, to be lieuts.; Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Rule, to be lieut. and quartermaster.

The following appointments are made, the last two to have effect from such date as the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay may decide :—HALL, Rev. E. S., M.A., to be chaplain of Quetta. LOCHEE, Rev. A. C., M.A., to be chaplain of Neemuch.

MIDWINTER, Rev. H. N., M.A., to officiate as garrison chaplain at the Presidency.

FURLOUGHS.

HENNEL, Major R., General List, Infantry, wing commander and officiating second in command 5th Bombay Light Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for 286 days on private affairs.

BAILLIE, Rev. W. W., B.A., chaplain of Quetta, is granted furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year, with effect from date of departure.

COLES, Lieut.-Colonel C. H., S.C., second in command 9th Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs.

CHOAKE, Hon. Captain and Quartermaster T., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, for six months, on medical certificate, to England.

BAUGH, Lieut. M. W., Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, on probation, 22nd Bombay Infantry, to Bombay for six months, from date of departure, to study the native language.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—September 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	Rs. 97	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	99½	to	97½
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91	to	92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100	Nominal.	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	97	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	5 pr.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct.	815
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	118
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	104

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	920
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,200
Apollo ...	407	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	560
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	200
Breul's Camppore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600	780
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	155
East India ...	1,000	130	1,200
Fort ...	8,500	300	2,500
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	360
Mammar M. ...	all	45	200
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	160
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	510
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,270
Sind ...	750	50	670
Volkart ...	1,000	60	730

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	320
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	700
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	440
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	103
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowanagar Mills ...	100	—	13
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	950
Central India ...	500	25	750
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	650
D. Spinning ...	all	—	215
Dhurumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	725
France Petit ...	1,000	25	650
Golan Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	815
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	—
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,115
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	440
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	460
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	430
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,055
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	910
Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	40	860
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,400
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	650
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,155
Mazagon ...	250	9	200
Morariji Goudalass ...	1,000	15	1,420
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	570
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	920
Oriental ...	625	15	550
Parrell ...	400	—	130
People of India ...	—	—	200
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	140
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,300
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	600
Southern India ...	500	20	580
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	570
Western India ...	1,000	50	760

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	—	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	126-15-5	Co.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	466
Bombay Ice Co. (B.) ...	600	100
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	4,000
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	360

Kemp & Co. ...	175	334
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,500
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,095
Thacker and Co. ...	all	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	725
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	330

CALCUTTA.—September 28.

P.c.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	97	11	to	97	12
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	97	12	to	—	—	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	98	4	to	98	6	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	98	4	to	98	6	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	to	—	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. 100	0	to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100	8	to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101	4	to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102	8	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	102	10	to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	98	10	to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99	0	to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	94	0	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	138 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	812½ to 815
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	115 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to —
National of India ...	£12½	106 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	450 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	175 to 130
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	80 to 61
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,150 to —
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.	2½ disc.
Do. D-ferred B. Shares ...	£1	1½
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	270 to 275
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	27 to 28
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	55 to 56
Burrakur Coal ...	100	145 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	114 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	80 to 81
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	105 to 106
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	88 to 96
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	20 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	170 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	18 to 19
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	170 to —
Gouropore ...	100	68 to 66
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	87 to 88
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	55 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	100 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	60 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	125 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to —
Nasmithy's Patent Press ...	100	87 to 88
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100	70 to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to £1
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	50 to —
Riverside Press ...	90	64 to 65
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	265 to —
Seebore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	35 to 36
Strand Bank Press ...	100	70 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	93 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 15 to —
Amluckie ...	100 95 to —
Arcutipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 75 to 80
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 30 to —
Do. contributory ...	80 17 to —
Bisnauth (Assam) ...	200 105 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 82 to 83
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 40 to —
Central Cachar ...	200 102 to 105
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 55 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 80 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 15 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 11 to 12
Darjiling ...	100 130 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 22 to 23
Dehra Doon ...	100 45 to —
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 35 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 33 to 34
Endogrum ...	10 100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 72 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 15 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	76 to 77
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kunchupore (Cachar) ...	100	80 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	110 to 115
Do. contributory ...	200	90 to 92
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	67 to 68
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 26
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	35 to 37
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disc.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	85 to 86
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	30 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	105 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—October 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	85½ to 86
3½ India Stock, Jan 5, 1931 ...	101½ to 103½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 102½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	73½ to 74½
4½ Do. do. 1885 ...	—
4½ Do. do. 1893 ...	74½ to 75½
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	100 to 102
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	114 to 116
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 104 to 106
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100 114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 104 to 106
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 101 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100 — to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	6½	6½ to 7
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	4	4 to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	143 to 145
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	21½ to 22½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1958...	—	21½ to 22½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	23 to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua., 4 p.c.	—	116 to 118
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	140 to 142
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	115 to 117
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	122 to 124
Rohilka and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	4½	3½ to 4
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c.	100	118 to 120
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	10½ to 21
Do. do. ...	5	4 to 4½
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	20	17½ to 18
Do. Do. Do. ...	15	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	15 to 17

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, October 9th; Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, Oct. 7th.

THE correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing from Lahore under date Oct. 24, reports in substance as follows:—

The anxiety felt as to the coinciding dates of the Dusserah and the Mohurram has been dispelled by the occurrence of the latter a day later than was expected. At Lahore the danger of collision between the rival religionists was considered so great that troops were brought in from Meean Meer, and every Hindoo shop in the city was closed. These particulars are stated to have been obtained by personal inquiry from official and unofficial sources.

These occurrences show the bitterness of the feeling between the professors of the rival faiths, and how real a cause for anxiety exists in Mahomedan centres. We hear from Hyderabad, a Mahomedan State, that the Hindoos were forbidden to institute processions in the streets.

THE following particulars are given as to the late floods:—

The Distress Relief Committee, whose active exertions on behalf of victims of the inundations will be needed for some months, continues its labours. Its task is lightened by the local relief committees which are now being formed. The populous districts of Dacca and Furidpur escaped damage from the floods. In the northern portions some tracts were submerged, but the people are beginning to return to their fields. Those in the inundated portions of the Pergunnahs are more chary of doing so, as the ground continues wet and unworkable. In Nuddea the people are settling down quietly. Hopes are entertained that the rubbee crops will completely relieve the distress in that district. It is still found difficult to estimate the amount of the damage done.

The accounts of the recent cyclone on the Orissa coast are coming in slowly. The loss of life and property appears to have been appalling. The Commissioner, Mr. Metcalfe, was at once on the spot. 400 square miles of rice land were covered with sea-water. All the crops, and the whole of the villages, were destroyed. The Commissioner, in his official account, describes the trees, clumps of bamboos, houses, and patches of cultivation as utterly destroyed. Huge trees lie overturned and leafless, with broken branches, looking as if scorched; houses are crushed into one confused mass, and the stench of corpses is dreadful. The Collector of Balasore says that a coast canal would form an effectual barrier between such a wave and the cultivation of the eastern side of the district.

The Fund Committee, in a communication lately published, says of this calamity:—

"It evidently is one of which this generation has had, happily, no experience. It surpasses in its horrors even the destruction wrought by the tidal wave of the cyclone of 1864, in the reaches of the Hooghly."

It is announced that the Lieutenant-Governor will visit Orissa next month.

A VERY significant "straw" thrown up, to be blown hither or yonder as our elections may chance to go! Reuter tells us from Teheran that a letter from Merv, dated October 5th, states that a deputation had arrived there from Maimaneh, complaining of Afghan oppression, and begging for the intervention of the Russian authorities.

WE further learn that the Russian Ministry of Finance contemplates sending out a commission to Central Asia next spring, for the purpose of studying the questions of commercial relations and communications there.

THE Lahore correspondent of the same paper telegraphs on the 24th:—

Information has been received that the Siamese Government has completed the telegraph line from Bangkok to Rahung. Good news for Mr. Colquhoun!

IN speaking, on Friday, at Birmingham, Lord R. Churchill expressed himself with commendable frankness about Burma, wisely laying stress on the importance of the output in Further Asia, for British manufactures, as at least one means of relieving the present distress.

If (he said) you applied to Upper Burma the policy of the late Government with regard to Egypt, the result would surely happen that your industries would be arrested and the development of that dependency would be stopped. I want to know whether the arresting of British trade with Burma and the stoppage of all development of British Burma would revive British trade or give employment to the unemployed. ("No.") On the other hand, a firm and resolute policy applied to Burma will not only protect existing British interests, but may, if it is wisely guided, wisely persevered in, and not interrupted, offer such an extraordinary development to British manufacturers that it is possible there are many in this hall who may live to see the day when British commerce will be again enjoying those leaps and those bounds which Mr. Gladstone some years ago was so eloquent about. (Cheers.)

THE *St. James's Gazette* well remarks that:—

We certainly had a reputation for action rather than words eighty years ago. Results in almost every case justified this energy. Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill, in dealing with King Theebaw, have saved useless labour in parleying. . . It is impossible not to feel that in the hands of Mr. Gladstone King Theebaw might have become another Zulfiar. His Majesty had scarcely tampered with British interests before an expedition was openly talked of in the bazaar of Calcutta. This is as it should be; and the spirit which has animated Lord Randolph Churchill's conduct of the Burmese question might very well become an abiding force at the India Office.

The same spirit has actuated the present Government (as shown in our leader of to-day) in dealing with Russia. The result may be seen in the subjoined remarks of the *Statist*.

THAT journal tells us that the foreign policy of the present Government is held in the City to contrast so favourably for British interests with that which preceded it as to have effected, as regards the coming elections, a great difference in the betting by which chances are usually determined in that centre of speculation. It used to be five to one, it is now only two to one, against a Conservative majority. Well done, Lord Salisbury!

THERE is, according to the *Pioneer*, at length a chance of the fortifications of Herat being duly supplied with ordnance, the Ameer being urgent in his orders on this subject. Some guns have already been forwarded, "but the transport difficulty will still prevent the train being sent on in a body." The sooner this is done the better; it is, as our contemporary observes, high time that the guns should be forthcoming.

LORD RIPON stated some time since that he had always advocated the retention by us of Pishin. His Despatch as Viceroy, dated 2nd of February, 1881, has been conveniently excluded from the Blue Book. Perhaps the present Government will publish it. We do not think that it will much help the case of the would-be Duke. For the Secretary of State, in acknowledging it, on the 27th April, 1881, distinctly states that Lord Ripon accepted "in principle the severance of our political connection with Pishin and Sibi" whenever circumstances might permit.

A DECISION which may be of great value to the widow-marriage associations has recently been given by the High Court of Bombay. A man who had married a girl of eleven, and had lived apart from her, without consummating the marriage for eleven years, sued for what, in English terminology, would be restitution of conjugal rights. The awkwardness of grafting English marriage laws on Hindoo customs has given rise to a good deal of difficulty, and even of hardship. The *Pioneer*, to which journal we owe the details of the case, states that the Judge (Pinhey) "was fortunately unable to discover an English case where restitution of conjugal rights was decreed after a period of years to a petitioner whose

marriage was never consummated." Are we to understand that, had such a case been found, this young woman of twenty-two would have been sentenced to pass the remainder of her existence with a man whom she had married when a mere child, and who had not cared to see her face for nearly a dozen years? All honour to Mr. Justice Pinhey. As a contemporary says, it is not every Judge who would venture, "by the exercise of a little firmness and common sense, to do more for the amelioration of the wretched condition of Indian womanhood than has yet been accomplished." Yet it seems to have been a mere accident that there was not some "decision" promulgated in this country, and wholly inapplicable to the state of society existing in India, which would have brought about the deplorable result of placing the poor girl at the disposal of her, as yet nominal, husband. It is high time that English precedents, made probably by hair-splitting special pleaders promoted to the Bench, should not be considered necessarily applicable to India. Here is a real object for Indian "reformers." But, because it is so real, we hear scarce aught about it.

SATISFACTORY as it is that we are to make our man in Kashmir Resident in reality as well as in name—a change which we have so often urged that we were beginning to despair of seeing it made—we are surprised that the hoisting of the symbol of Her Majesty's authority at the Residency should, as in Kashmir, be allowed to be objected to by any tributary State. This is one of the cases in which we may as well take the matter into our hands by simply hoisting the said emblem. We know of no treaty (nor does the *Pioneer*, in mentioning the matter, refer to one) which prevents our doing this.

SAYS the *Sindh Times* :—

Maharaja Dhuleep Singh is coming out to India after all. His Highness, with his family, has taken passages to India, and will leave England in October. The son and heir of Ranjeet Singh comes among us as an utter stranger. What irony of fate—what a story is this of Dhuleep Singh's life! We hope Government will let him go to Lahore—the unknown stranger need not be feared. Lahore is one of the most loyal cities in India, and Government need fear nothing from the appearance of Dhuleep Singh in the midst of the Sikhs. Let the son, accompanied by his wife, go as a pilgrim to the marble tomb of his illustrious father. Let him stand before the dust of Ranjeet Singh, and let him think in secret and sorrow of what he might have been. It would be generous on the part of Government, and the risk would be nothing.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* of last Saturday contains some well-told reminiscences of Lord Strathnairn, which cannot fail to interest our readers, and a letter in the same journal from "One who served under him" gives a vivid description of the difficulties under which his marvellous march through Central India in 1857-8 was carried out. The troops, it will be remembered, were not allowed to receive the handsome pecuniary recognition of their all but unparalleled hardships, which Sindia was, on his reinstatement on the throne, anxious to bestow on them. Nor would the Government of the day permit them to accept at the chief's hands even a star with his badge. Well may it be said "Had such a feat been performed in these times, orders, crosses, and titles would have been showered."

THE intention to lay a light tramway from Mach to Quetta and through the Pishin Valley has, it is stated, been given up, the difficulty of getting and transmitting the materials being alleged as the reason. We can but hope that the construction of the railway itself will be prosecuted with all the greater vigour.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Indian Government apparently anticipates an unfavourable reply from Mandalay to the ultimatum, and is preparing for immediate action. It has arranged with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company of the transport of the troops to Mandalay. The steamers and flats will make admirable floating barracks. No. 4 Hazara battery has received orders to start for Burma. The force will sail at once. It

will consist of 10,000 men, and will be under the command of Major-General Prendergast.

M. FRANCIS CHARMES contributes to Friday's *Débats* an article which illustrates the unpleasant feeling excited almost universally in Paris by the suggestion of action by Great Britain against Burma. He observes :—

Our interest is the maintenance of Burmese independence. We do not menace it, but we make it a point that it shall not be menaced by others. Burma must remain neutral ground between our possessions and those of England. If such should not be the case, conflicts of influence would soon arise to the east of the Indian Empire, as they already exist to the west of it, and no one would be the gainer thereby. This is what should be understood in London. It would be a mistake to suppose that the public powers in France are about to turn their attention from what goes on outside our frontiers. More than once we have seen a Chamber collectively repudiating the electioneering platitudes uttered by its members individually. What is certain is, that the annexation of Burma, no matter under what form it may be disguised, would be, on the part of England, an act all the more offensive, as we have done nothing to provoke it. The British Government, to whom we have of late given such repeated proofs of friendship, will surely reflect before going further.

What imparts additional importance to this article (the *Standard's* correspondent says) is the fact that it must be regarded as conveying the views entertained by the French Government. We have had enough and to spare of buffers and "neutral ground."

THE *Delhi Gazette* informs its fair readers that some samples of wild silk, prepared in British Burma, have been pronounced by English manufacturers superior to both Chinese and Indian tussor silks. A further supply is shortly to be submitted for the opinions of some of the leading Continental firms.

READERS may ponder. Are we as strict as to fortresses either in England or in India?—

GERMAN MILITARY DISCIPLINE.—A Boulogne correspondent writes :—"Last week, as a German infantry officer was walking in civilian attire, over a portion of the Metz fortifications, which the public are forbidden to approach, he received the challenge of a soldier on duty. As he took no notice of the warning the sentry fired, and the officer fell dead on the spot."

WE hope that the attention of the Government continues to be fixed on the gradual absorption, by German houses, of the commerce of Zanzibar. It will not help us in India if our Native merchants find that we stand aside in such a matter, without saying a word in favour of a Sultan who has been faithful to us, or taking one step to protect the interests of our subjects :—

The Hamburg correspondent of the *Mouvement Géographique* predicts that the safe and deep port of Dar-es-Salaam, which the Sultan of Zanzibar has ceded to Germany, will, owing to its advantageous situation, attract the caravans and absorb the whole traffic of Zanzibar.

The correspondent adds that, as the Sultan will now lose the whole of his revenue, which he derived exclusively from the Customs, he will be finally obliged to place his possessions under the protectorate of Germany.

THE *Indian Mirror* says :—

The old days, when the Natives who visited and resided in England, were few, are fast passing away. The number of such of our countrymen is largely and rapidly on the increase. Surely India, from her many provinces and out of her many races, can easily supply a few perfectly competent gentlemen to fill seats in the India Council, where they could really be of great practical assistance and service to the Secretary of State. It is well-known that France allows to her native subjects in her limited Indian settlements to nominate men of their own choice to represent them in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris—a body corresponding to the British House of Commons. It is a shame and a reproach to England, the boasted land of liberty and justice, that she should be still withholding the same privilege from her own Native subjects, who form so large a proportion of the whole population of the earth. But she can hardly persist still in the same course either with due regard to her own true interests or compatibly with her duty to this country. A Parliamentary inquiry into Indian affairs will bring to light the gross defects of the present system of Government, and assist the British Legislature to make such changes and improvements in it as are necessary. It was at one time seriously thought that the elective principle might be

introduced into the India Council, but the idea was afterwards abandoned, as it afforded no ground to work upon. One part of it was to entrust the duty of election to the English electoral body! If the India Council is still allowed to exist its whole constitution should be changed, and a larger Native element should be introduced into it on the elective principle, each province of India being allowed to be represented in it. India is so vast a country, and contains so many various races.

Chit Chat.

SIERRA LEONE must be a nice place for Europeans. If a pale-face thoughtlessly calls a negro a "nigger," the latter at once summons his traducer, who is generally mulcted in a penalty of £5 for using abusive language. Yet as regards the poor "Englisher," while alive he is invariably designated "a white hound," while when he is called to his long account some black-faced passer-by is pretty certain to greet the *cortège* with the Christian exclamation, "Dere goes another white beggar to his grave. I wish they would all go to —, and leave the colony to ourselves."

"QUI VA LA," cried a gendarme. "Hé," exclaimed an Englishman, well up in French. "Où est votre lanterne," says the man of the Republic. "Il est sorti," responded the refugee from Anglia's shore. This latter phrase was certainly a somewhat free translation of "it has gone out."

AN interesting discovery has been made in Bombay that "boys will be boys," and a huge controversy is raging on the subject.

DARJEELING is perplexed. They have had *only* 113 inches of rain at present, or, in a few weeks, about four times as much as falls in England in a year, and the people are wondering what occasions the drought!

THE ladies of Murree have disgusted the gentlemen by dressing their "jampan" bearers in "jharran" suits. What on earth does it all mean?

THE late Babu Sen Nath Sen of Krishnagar is described as a "brilliant old senior scholar." Yet when he died he was but fifty-eight years of age.

FOUR High Court Judges are now on their way from India to England. Yet what is the High Court doing in the interim?

TECHNICAL precision has its advantages. What, for instance, can be understood from a slipshod description of a flower alleged to be "a big blue thing, with a yellow lump in the centre, and with very curiously-shaped leaves?"

THE High Court of Bombay are inexorable in their crusade against railway officials. This time it is an unfortunate Parsee engine-driver who has been trounced. The public is beginning to get alarmed, wondering where the drama will end.

"SAVE me from my friends" is a cry which even an ex-Viceroy may utter. Lord Ripon, said Mr. W. W. Hunter at a meeting of the Simla Art Society, "predicted" that it would be fortunate "if Lord Dufferin were to be the successor who would open the next Exhibition, and it is naively added, the "prediction has been happily fulfilled." The learned orator seems to have forgotten that some weeks before the "prediction" was uttered it had been announced in Council that the last-mentioned nobleman had been selected as the future Viceroy of India. "Never predict till you know" seems, according to Mr. Hunter, the motto of the recently retired representative of the Queen in the land of Ind.

INEQUALITIES are wrong, therefore they must be remedied; such is a prominent political creed. Perhaps the authors of the new-fangled notion will enlighten the world as to how they would put matters right in India at the present moment, when Bengal is suffering from excess of rain, while in the westward Mysore is in the agonies of a drought. Nature teems with such vagaries; but, perhaps, theory soars above Nature.

THE Calcutta Municipality have for years been at issue with the Local Government of Bengal as to the sanitary condition of the City of Palaces. What is the charge against the offending board? The *Pioneer* sums it up thus: "It is contended that preventible disease existed in Calcutta to a deplorable extent; that the causes of that disease were to be found in the filthy and unsanitary conditions of large portions of the city, especially the 'bastis,' in the inadequate supply of pure drinking water in the poorer parts; to the foul tanks and wells to which large classes were obliged to resort; to sewage-clogged and pestilential drains, frequently in immediate connection with houses and

kitchens; or generally defective conservancy and supervision." Forsooth! a pretty "bill of fare." The Government of India have now expressed their views on the merits of the charge. One sentence alone will suffice to indicate what Lord Dufferin thinks of a set of men who abhor bad drains, bad drains, bad smells, bad diseases, and bad management: "The Government will not lightly interfere with the independence of local boards, but it is bound to see that the health of the community is not sacrificed to a short-sighted and misplaced economy." "Thank God, we have a Viceroy!" will be the exclamation of everyone whom duty or pleasure leads to the capital of India, which at length bids fair to become sweet, wholesome, and fit for human beings to inhabit.

THE *Pioneer* considers that Mr. Grant Duff is probably the only Englishman out of Bedlam who for years past has honestly held to the opinion that the alarm of Russian aggression is a vulgar bugbear. How can this be, for, according to the same paper, one other Englishman did agree with him, and, unfortunately, acted upon his belief. That one was Lord Ripon, Governor-General of India. The result is matter of history.

IN England the postcard is used for every eight or nine letters, but in India the proportion is but one to four. The reason is obvious. An Englishman looks upon it as a sort of affront to receive the humble substitute for an epistle. The Native, on the other hand, has not yet been educated to such a pitch of refinement.

SIMLA has an epidemic of "whooping-cough." So all juvenile balls and other infantile amusements are at an end.

At the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition the subject of one of the pictures which won a prize was a young lady strolling in evening dress, and without a hat or parasol, in a sunny field. If the original fair charmer had done such a mad prank there would ere long have been a case for the doctors. A tropical sun resents such liberties. To add to the peculiarity of the verdict, "the pupil of one eye is said to be somewhat elongated." What could the judges have been doing?

ON the south-western shores of India there is a small Native State known as Cochin, which, amongst other peculiarities, can show black Jews and white Jews side by side in its streets.

A GENTLEMAN of high birth, the son of a colonel in the Guards, chanced to be travelling in the East, dependent on remittances from England. On one occasion they were delayed, with the result that the unfortunate wanderer could not pay his hotel bill, and was accordingly prosecuted as a thief and swindler!

THE Russians are accomplished actors. Mr. Finn's servant, who was imprisoned, tells a story of an officer of the Czar's army who left the room while a poor wretch was being flogged by his orders! The same authority tells that the civilisation of the Turkomans is proceeding apace. But how? "In Geok-tepeh there are six shops for the sale of liquor kept by Armenians." Well may he add, with *naïve* simplicity, "Liquor shops seem to spring up quickly wherever Russian soldiers are collected."

A GREAT deal has been written about the remarriage of Hindu widows, and the subject is worthy of the best attention of philanthropists. This is the picture drawn by a Hindu lady of the condition of a luckless wife who has lost her husband:—"No sooner does a Hindu woman, be she fifteen or fifty, lose her husband, than the persecution of custom begins. The fair locks, which are universally regarded as one of the choicest gifts of nature, and for the graceful rearing of which art has been contriving means in every civilised country, these locks, the pride of young women, are ruthlessly sheared clean off at the instigation of the butcher priest. In this matter the feelings of the unfortunate victim are of no count, and her piteous protests are usually rudely ignored. From this moment she is the incarnation of all that is unlucky and inauspicious. Her presence is skunned. She is a leper of society, doomed to pass her life in seclusion, and not allowed to mix freely with her people. If the unfortunate creature unwittingly intrudes her odious presence on any occasion of joy or festivity, the company curses her presence, and regard it as an evil omen, sure to be followed by some great calamity. Be it known that to this company, which curses her very existence, is mostly composed of her dear and near relatives. If an orthodox Hindoo starts on an enterprise, but, as ill luck would have it, decries a poor widow on the road, he curses her to the fourth generation, laments his unfortunate lot, and prays his 330 millions of gods to avert the certain misfortune which this evil omen portends." This, and much more in the same strain, is the melancholy tale of human misery and suffering which is poured into the ears of the astonished West. Cannot something be done to put an end to a reign of terror which frequently leads its victim to a self-inflicted death? Surely there is ample scope in this direction for the energy of a Wilberforce or the zeal of a Fry?

COLONEL FRASER has doubtless reason to remember the "good old days of yore," for, when first posted to a regiment at Bombay,

he found the rooms assigned to him occupied by parroquets, dogs, a litter of pups, two monkeys, and a baboon. But the picture has a reverse side. How the mouth waters on reading the description of a rupee as "a coin current all over India, and worth about 2s. 3d. sterling." Now its value is about 1s. 6d.!

At the common jail in Bombay the hospital assistant accidentally administered to some prisoners a dose of strychnine in place of cinchona alkaloid. The result was, in a pecuniary point of view, gratifying; four of the unfortunate sufferers died within half-an-hour. The explanation of the mistake makes one's hair stand on end. The fever mixture and the deadly poison were kept in the same drawer.

In India, instead of the time-honoured phraseology, "The Queen *versus* —," we read the "Imperatrix."

In Madras a Native recently put up his wife to auction; but evidently the public did not appreciate her charms, for the highest bid was about, in English money, half-a-farthing! Yet the husband did not "buy her in."

JAPAN grows a greater variety of leguminous plants for food than any country in the world. For instance, there are no less than 250 different species of rice cultivated.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLT.*

We cannot help thinking the title of this very interesting book a misnomer. For some time past Russian revolt has seemed dead; and, unless it be resuscitated in a Pickwickian sense—that is, in a sphere of activity less germane to powder and dynamite than to pens, ink, and paper—it may be doubted whether we shall at present hear much more of it. Moreover, much of Mr. Noble's work touches less on the revolt than on the history of the various steps by which Russia has reached its present state of marvellous, we may say of overgrown, territorial development. The Empire has of late shown activity more in the extremities than, so far as can be judged by anyone not resident in the country, in the heart; and has doubtless called to the memory of many a reader Palmerston's saying, recorded in the veracious pages of *Punch*, that he could not back the Rooshian, because he had no Constitution.

Nevertheless, many facts mentioned by Mr. Noble, and which have led up to the "Revolt," may well claim careful consideration.

The world was, "once on a time," supposed to be supported by Mount Atlas, and, on further inquiry, it turned out that Atlas and his burden were supported by a tortoise whose favourite abode was somewhere away in the western ocean. There was, indeed, one audacious individual—we should imagine, an ancestor of the celebrated "potwalloping Sadducee"—who emboldened himself to ask on what the tortoise rested. It is needless to observe that this blasphemous speculator never had a reply: people who inquire too far never get into anything but fog.

Now, we will not undertake to say that Mr. Noble has landed us in fog, or that he has gone too far back in his inquiries, but he certainly has, like the unbeliever who wanted to go further than the tortoise, begun *ab initio*.

The Tartar, or Tatar, origin of the Russians we will be content to accept, if on no better ground, on the authority of Napoleon's well-known dictum. But we cannot help thinking that Mr. Noble lays, as regards this matter, undue stress on peculiarities by no means confined to the Empire of the Great White Tsar, though, like all mankind, they may have come from Eothen, the land of the rising sun. For instance, Mr. Noble thinks it (p. 24) "noteworthy" that a wife unfaithful to her husband is said to "walk away." Has Mr. Noble never heard of a married lady "running away with a Plunger?" Perhaps they have no Plungers in Russia. We are ahead of them. Our naughty women "run" away, theirs only "walk." Again (p. 32), the habit of expectorating as a means of expressing disgust or abhorrence—why Mr. Noble connects this with the drinking of tea we are unable to perceive—is common enough in Europe. In the Potteries, and the South of England, it is an habitual indication of disgust; and it is thought at least disrespectful to spit even accidentally as a person passes; nor will anyone need to be told the meaning, as applied to an individual, or "cracher" in France. Following the same line of thought, we are unable to see anything specially characteristic in "John Orlov's Peter" (p. 29). How often has one not heard "Our Tom's Mary."

One thing anyone who wishes encouragement to learn Russian should note; and, as special inducements to try conclusions with that formidable language have been offered to Indian officers, we are glad to call their attention to it. There are but thirteen irregular verbs! Now, in French—as we all know to our cost—there are 72, in German 217 (besides all those which are taken to pieces, and put, half at the beginning, the other half at the

end, of a phrase), and in Italian 514. But there is another side to the shield. One used to be told at school that there were 1,100 odd inflexions in a Greek verb. Here is something hardly less promising:—"For a learner to use accurately a Russian verb, he must (p. 28) first decide whether he wishes to express completed action, incomplete action, single action, plurality of action, single perfect action, or commencing action."

Apply this, O fair reader, to the verb "to love." We have no motive in selecting this particular vocable, except that every grammar, in every language, intuitively "goes in for it." Who can imagine what a task it would be to "decide" which particular form it may be the "correct thing" to use? What an endless variety of might be, would be, could be, and, above all, should be!

So much for the language, which is worth considering only in so far as it may be supposed to give any indication of the tendencies (inseparable from the language) of the people. As regards these, there is, unfortunately, little reason to believe that the Russian nation has materially changed for the better since the days of heathendom. The pictures in the places of worship may nominally represent saints, instead of (more or less) corresponding heathen deities, just as in the North of Spain, where—so says Ford—the whole worship of the people has been transferred from Ashtaroth (the Phœnician Venus) to the Virgin Mary, and whose Sunday is called *Dia di Astarte*. The masses of the Russian people seem to be scarcely less heathenish than of yore.

The change from the original Slav village, to the Imperial, system, is attributed by the author to the action of the Church, or, as he calls it, Byzantinism. "The political influence wielded . . . by the Greek Church was one antagonistic to Slav methods of public life and government. The national system had the freedom of the individual as its foundation. The organisation . . . was that of the *rod*, the tribe or family on a large scale . . . a purely democratic form of government . . . which the Greek Church attacked at its very foundation," the ideal of the priests of that fearfully corrupt Church being, "that the individual should count as nothing, and the ruler as the be-all and end-all of the new state."

Our author seems to regard the influence of the Greek—so-called—Christianity as having been far from beneficial to Russia. Our own Puritans gave us a taste of ostentatious asceticism. But the Greek priests appear to have out-Cromwelled Cromwell when they "condemned (p. 96) music and musical instruments of all kinds; even laughing was a sin. For a single member of the household to commit the crime of dancing or singing was to prepare the whole family for eternal torments in hell." No wonder that such teaching plunged the Russian deeper than before into the mire of hypocrisy into which all Oriental nations are but too ready to sink.

The worst social evil which this travesty of a Christian Church inflicted on the people was its treatment of women. Woman, *per se*, was (p. 113) an evil. Up to the 11th and 12th centuries, the Slav women were treated with the highest deference. What is to be thought of Mr. Gladstone's favourite Greek Church, which debases women, whom heathen Slavs respected, and whom to raise is of the essence of Christianity?

It would be well worth while, though it might be difficult, to trace the various steps by which the village life of the Slavs, so closely akin to that of the Hindoos, and—so far as Tacitus can be relied on—to that of the Germans of Cæsar's and Agrippa's times, was changed into the subjection of the population to one of the most brutal and unreasoning despotisms which the world has ever beheld. Sæpniak has given facts—Mr. Noble has given facts; but these are, to use Coleridge's admirable simile, "like marbles in a bag; they touch, but do not adhere." We do not remember to have seen in either book a really thoughtful attempt to "fathom the ultimate causes" of this very momentous change.

Mr. Noble has evidently a musical ear, and tries to "make a point" of the fact that most Russian melodies are in the minor key, forgetting, apparently, how many English, and Scotch, songs affect it. Yet the minor is surely the natural expression of so many of the deepest sentiments of our nature, common to all races, that we can hardly be surprised to find it everywhere.

The political feeling of discontent with the existing Government which is, everywhere, the basis of revolt, is, in Russia, intensified by the universal and unutterable corruption of the official class—a corruption so widely spread, that Nicholas I. said that there was not an honest man in his dominions save himself and his heir-apparent. Nor has this corruption been checked by later rulers, it being well known that the Grand Duke in command of the Russian forces in the late Russo-Turkish War cleared millions by drawing pay for soldiers who had never existed, and by starving those who had the misfortune to be under his command. Let us see how this discontent, most righteous in itself, presented itself to the world.

It seems to be the tendency of Continental races to spend any amount of time in discussing what they are pleased to call "first principles," "*les droits de l'homme*." Before these are settled, a very considerable number of "humans" have been deprived of the chance of possessing, on this side the grave, any rights whatever. There is a revolution, or a *pronunciamiento*, or what not: some hundreds are shot down, and their chance of participating in the benefits of some spick-and-span new Constitution is gone for

* "The Russian Revolt: its Causes, Condition, and Prospects." By Edmund Noble. Longmans, 1885.

ever. We, in the right little, tight little, island, have proceeded on a better system; we took our rights first, and defined them afterwards. We have not been "careful to answer in this matter." When Abbot threatened, as Speaker, to "name" an impulsive Irish member, the delinquent asked him, "And what might happen, Mr. Spaker, if ye did name me?" "Heaven only knows!" was Abbot's reply, carefully guarding his rights, while leaving their extent discreetly undefined. Abroad, you will generally have to prove your own existence as a preliminary to proposing any single political notion. Here is as good a specimen of this sort of thing as one might wish to see (almost as good as the old schoolmen's puzzle—"what would be the result if an irresistible force came into contact with an *immovable* body?" and certainly not less perplexing): "Is a logical transition possible, without gap or obstacle, from pure Being through nothing to Becoming and existence?" Yet this "thesis" seems to have been a matter of debate among the Russian Nihilists!

Now, if the future of Russia were to depend on individuals who can write, or on bodies who can seriously discuss, this kind of rubbish, we could not say that we should think much of the prospects of the Russian revolt against the despotism, tempered by assassination, which now forms the Government of that unhappy country. Ivan the Terrible would be almost preferable to a Government of ideologues. But there seems reason to believe that a good deal of this trash proceeds from that land of unmeaning verbiage, France, and is absorbed by, without leavening, the partizans of revolt.

What may be the prospects of a revolutionary movement which, if for the moment scotched, is assuredly not killed, it is not our purpose to inquire. Nothing is so certain as the unforeseen; yet, though it will, in all probability, be through oceans of blood that Russia will wade to a true civilization and a true Christianity, this volume shows that the heaven is at work, and gives some hope that the desired result may eventually be attained.

THE LIGHT OF ASIA AND THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.*

The appearance of Mr. Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" has had a marked effect in increasing the interest felt in the religion of Buddha. Nor need this circumstance occasion wonder. The faith which can muster at its shrine no less than 400 millions of worshippers—one-third of the human family—*must* have some attractions. Admittedly in this age the "deification of majorities" is fashionable, seeing that the desire that man should be his own God is an enticing faith, which drags multitudes of thoughtless persons in its train; but, making every allowance for the whim of the hour, Buddhism is in favour in this land. Why? Let us try and analyse the matter. First, as to the founder of the creed. About 500 or 600 years before Christ there was born of an Aryan parent the Raja or ruler of a village 100 miles north of Benares, a youth named "Gautama." Seven days after his birth his mother, the Rani Maya, then in her forty-fifth year, died, and his maternal aunt took the place of a foster-mother to the orphaned child. When twenty-nine years had elapsed the stripling married his cousin, the beautiful Yasodhara, the offspring of the union being one son. After a while, Gautama, impressed with the greatness and universality of human misery, determined to renounce home, wife, child, kingdom, and all, to give himself up to the work of solving, if possible, this mystery of sorrow, and discovering some way for its mitigation or removal. First of all he resorted to teachers, but they were powerless to help him, so he took to a life of most merciless and long-continued penance, but the secret was no nearer at hand than before. Soon after this came the last decisive struggle, in which, as is alleged, he solved the enigma of life, made an end of pain, and therewith obtained the power to point that way to others. Henceforth Gautama became Buddha, or the "Enlightened One," the founder of the faith to which he gave his name.

What is the religion which he proclaimed? It may be described briefly as a species of moral asceticism, all the passions and feelings of the human heart being brought into such subjection that the Powers of Evil are powerless to assault the happy devotee who has attained "Nirvana," which latter is the aim and object of every true and faithful follower of Buddha. A superficial glance at the doctrines and legends of this faith tends to the theory that it has much in common with the tenets of Christianity, a circumstance which, coupled with the undoubtedly noble moral precepts which its founder inculcated, goes far perhaps to account for the interest exhibited in the West as regards a religion so largely professed in the East. The object of Mr. Kellogg's book is to prove the fallacy of any such fancies, by examining the two religions critically, and showing how totally at variance the one is to the other—how utterly the meek spirit of the one is absent from the self-satisfied egotism of the other.

It would be impossible within any reasonable limits to examine exhaustively the many overwhelming arguments, the endless deductive inferences, the unanswerable logic with which Mr. Kellogg's book teems at every turn; it must suffice to glance

cursorily at some of his main arguments, leaving the reader to gather from a perusal of the book the masterly mode in which facts are marshalled and fallacies exposed. Alone amongst the religions of the world, says our author, Christianity appeals to history: the facts upon which it bases its claim to acceptance are contemporaneous with the alleged events; it is a creed which challenges criticism and courts investigation. With Buddhism the case is the exact reverse: "it appeals," writes Mr. Kellogg, "to no historical facts in support of any of its stupendous assertions; it asks that men believe all on the simple word of this Buddha." Yet it is not known even approximately when he lived; there can be no possibility of an appeal to history in such circumstances, and the "fog of obscurity" must remain to the end of time undispersed and undispersable. Then, again, as to the legends of Buddha as to his temptations, his triumph, his fasts, his miracles, admitting that there is in all this a striking resemblance to the Gospel stories, not a tittle of what is handed down can be traced back to the time when the "Enlightened One" was wont to sit under the "Bo" tree. If one religion borrowed from the other, the probability is that Christianity first promulgated the ideas which in after years became embodied in the faith of Buddha, while too many of the coincidences are imaginary, and disappear upon a close examination of the facts of the case.

As regards doctrines, the two creeds are as wide apart as the poles. One "tells man that even the necessary judgments of his mind cannot be trusted; that his conviction of his own personality and of his possession of a soul is a delusion; that his noblest desires—especially that after everlasting life and a blessed immortality beyond the grave—are doomed to an eternal disappointment." With Buddhism there is no God, no hope, no redemption, no Saviour; nay, more, it teaches that man needs nought; his own efforts are sufficient to lead him to the goal of "Nirvana," to attain which he must "stifle all his holiest inborn affections and his natural longings for eternal love and immortality, destroy the home, and trample under foot all the highest and most sacred obligations of life." Christianity, on the contrary, is a religion teaching mankind to believe in a God of infinite wisdom and love, "the Creator and Omnipotent Ruler of heaven and earth": it inculcates the immortality of the soul—it proclaims redemption, and heralds forth salvation. If this be light, Buddhism is, in verity and truth, impenetrable darkness.

Then as to the system of morals—the strongest point in the "Light of Asia"—admitting that Buddha insisted upon chastity, humanity, kindness, charity, and peace, the basis on which he rears the fabric of religious duty is unsound, his laws are defiant of the very consciousness of man, good is confounded with evil, virtues are distorted into vices, indifference is paraded as tolerance; in short, it is the very embodiment of selfishness—a cold, heartless, unsympathetic creed, of the earth earthy. Compare this with Christianity, think of its noble conceptions, its tenderness, its charity—compare, too, the results: in the one case there is asceticism mingled with the grossest sensuality; side by side regard for animal life combined with the utmost indifference to the wants and sufferings of fellow-creatures on this earth; there is narrowness of mind mingled with pitiful arrogance and self-satisfied presumption. In the other case we find that the creed of the Christian has "elevated woman, it has ennobled man, it has developed the intellect and purified the affections." It has produced in rich abundance the noblest fruits of righteousness, and peace, and unselfish love, alike from the dry wastes of philosophical infidelity and the malarious marshes of materialism and sensuality. It has created that supreme earthly blessing, the Christian home; in the State it alone has given whatever of true liberty man has as yet attained."

From all this argument Mr. Kellogg adduces two corollaries of "the highest consequence." First, that it is folly or ignorance to assert that Buddhism and Christianity are derived from one and the same source of Infinite Wisdom; for, as regards essentials, the two creeds are so widely divergent that both could not possibly have been delivered to man for his belief. Secondly, it is contended that "if Christianity presents a true system of doctrine and morals," then Buddhism is a false religion; if one be "light," the other is "darkness."

It is seldom that a writer—and still more seldom that a clerical author—presents his arguments in such a cogent form as is the case in Mr. Kellogg's work. He never, too, shirks a difficulty, or shrinks from a contest. Hence it is difficult to gainsay his conclusions, or to resist his deductions. The volume merits, and will doubtless receive, careful consideration at the hands of all those who value truth, and who see, in the present freedom of thought, not an enlargement and increase of religious fervour and piety, but a longing after liberty and a thirst for deliverance from the restraints of a religion which, while it ennobleth humanity, puts a check upon the unbridled passions of our fallen race. To such persons Buddhism is palatable; it leads them to be their own God; it inculcates high aspirations which, to appearance, are calculated to satisfy the longings of the soul after higher things, but which in reality lead to nought, and leave bareness and desolation in the inward heart. This is the faith which Mr. Kellogg exposes with merciless severity. And he has done right good service to the cause of Christianity in this our, as yet, Christian land.

* "The Light of Asia and the Light of the World." By S. H. Kellogg. London: Macmillan and Co. 1885.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1885.

THE LAST AFGHAN BLUE BOOK.

WE are glad at length to receive some intimation of what the present Government has been doing as to Afghan frontier matters. We had occasion, not long since, to refer in terms assuredly not too severe, to the characteristic ineptitude evinced by the late Cabinet in these, as in all other foreign matters, and it is satisfactory to perceive from the moment the present Administration took office, a manner of speech widely differing from the inane feebleness of Lord Granville. It is no longer "how far will you let us go?" but how far is it wise for us to allow you to go?

Yet the negotiators on our side were very heavily handicapped by the concessions already made by the weakness of their predecessors; and, though the latter part of the Blue Book (which contains 100 documents, ranging from February 7 to September 17) is less unpleasant reading than the former, the return cannot, as a whole, be looked on with pride by any one who patriotically values British reputation for safeguarding the country's interests, or for good faith.

The mischief done may be gathered from Sir P. Lumsden's remark (p. 69), "My opinion has in no way changed *that, strategically, there is no line of frontier south of that between Shir Tépé and Sari Yazí which can in any way be satisfactory.* . . the cession of Ak-robot and Chusma Islím (where alone supplies of water are available) to Russia has nullified its value and that of the Zulfikar Pass to the Afghans as a lateral line of communication, and thrown their line back.

Now it is not in the nature of the Russian Government or its diplomatic servants to be honest. We pointed out weeks ago that as, after the Crimean War, they had tried to foist on us a second Bolgrad, and had falsified their maps accordingly, as they tried to hoodwink us as to the double Sarakhs, so they would most certainly find out that Zulfikar meant anything except Zulfikar. Accordingly, we read in Colonel Ridgway's telegram of July 8 (apparently indited in or near the place in dispute) that there are but two lines of communication therein specified.

The Russian claim (only, be it borne in mind, to "Zulfikar") "practically secures the first line of cross-communication, and absolutely secures the second." Lord Salisbury having, on the 13th of July, received this telegram, reminded (No. 78, p. 57) the Russian Envoy that, so far back as the 12th of April, Russia had given her own consent to the exchange of Zulfikar as against Penjdeb, and that "no reservation was made as to a portion of the pass being retained by Russia; nothing was said as to the integrity of Russian communications. . . The difficulty as to the interruption which the promised cession is asserted to make in the communication between the Russian posts was not suggested until a later date. Her Majesty's Government do not admit that this consideration in any way affects the force of the Russian promise." On the Envoy saying (No. 79) that the Russians could not recede, "I said," writes Lord Salisbury to our representative at St. Petersburg, "that it was equally impossible for us to abandon the view I had submitted, or to recede from the promise which, on the faith of the promise given to us by the Russian Government, we had made to the Ameer." The wily Muscovite, probably to gain time to assemble an overwhelming force on the frontier, and to repeat at Zulfikar the Penjdeb massacre, wanted to shuffle out of the *impasse* by referring the matter to a Commission; this time a "geographical" one, a proposal which Lord Salisbury (who had, with great wisdom, directed the necessary inquiries to be made on the spot with care "not to give the impression that there is any intention on the part of this country of yielding to the Russian view") summarily scouted. A little such firmness on the part of the late Government would have saved us the whole imbroglio.

Accordingly, the Russians, seeing that the "change to be got" out of Lord Salisbury was of the smallest, found it advisable to come to some kind of understanding; and though it would be falsifying fact to say that we have gained for our ally any very great matter, we have at least prevented his being deliberately defrauded while under the ægis of our protection.

The Russians, then, after a show of delay (from July 18) sufficient to save appearances, got, or pretended to get, from the *locus in quo* a new map, showing that they were really yielding nothing in yielding that on which Lord Salisbury insisted.

Now we have always had a rooted distrust of Russian maps. They spring up, like mushrooms, at a moment's notice. And it is not without some little uneasiness—evidently shared by Sir P. Lumsden, when (p. 69) he says, in giving a very qualified assent to the last Muscovite proposal, and remarking that the only strategical frontier had been given up, "I consider, *if the Russian map may be accepted as correct*, everything has been secured that can, under the circumstances, be of value to the Ameer—that we see any settlement whatever based on a map emanating from so tainted a source. One ought to be chary in accepting a bill from a convicted forger, which, as above shewn, the Russian is. As things stand, the Cabinet seem to have done what they could, and we can only hope for the best.

We do not remember ever to have met with a Blue Book in which the characteristics of the two present English political parties, as to their dealings with foreign affairs, were more happily and strikingly contrasted. Outsiders are proverbially supposed to see most of the game. Bismarck may be taken as a typical outsider; he is a man—that is, not a dreamer, but one who knows his own mind, and acts accordingly. He has never even cared to conceal his unmitigated contempt for the travesty of statesmanship which has sacrificed British interests all over the world, "liberal" in everything but in preserving them; most liberal in throwing

them to the winds. And we should have no sort of doubt as to the judgment which any impartial—say an American—statesman would pronounce as between two political parties, the one of which does, and the other does not, consider its country's reputation, and all over the world a matter so insignificant that it is not worth while, for its sake, to raise a voice or to lift a finger.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCTOBER 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. G. Atkins, S.C., Col. H. M. Buller, Cav.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. St. L. Chase, V.C., S.C., Major E. D'O.
 Twemlow, R.E., Capt. A. Keene, R.A.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. F. Prevost.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brigade-Surg. H. Cayley, 122 days; Major A. J. T. Welchman, Inf., six months; Surg.-Maj. W. R. Hooper, six months; Capt. T. S. M. Woolley, 182 days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—M. E. Monks, three months' furl.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. M. Young (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. F. Marriott, B.S.C., J. H. E. Hart.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885-6.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	To Leave Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Malabar ...	—	—	—	—	—	29 Oct.
Jumna.....	—	—	—	—	27 Oct.	8 Nov.
Serapis ...	22 Nov.	—	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	7 Dec.	17 Dec.
Crocodile...	3 Dec.	—	12 Dec.	16 Dec.	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1886
Malabar ...	13 Dec.	15 Dec.	24 Dec.	28 Dec.	30 Dec.	11 Jan.
			1886	1886	1886	
Jumna.....	30 Dec.	—	8 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	26 Jan.
	1886					
Serapis ...	3 Feb.	—	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Crocodile...	14 Feb.	—	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	1 Mar.	13 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Serapis	—	29 Oct.	31 Oct.	4 Nov.	13 Nov.
Crocodile	28 Oct.	9 Nov.	11 Nov.	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Malabar.....	7 Nov.	19 Nov.	21 Nov.	25 Nov.	4 Dec.
Jumna	18 Nov.	30 Nov.	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.
		1886	1886	1886	1886
Serapis	26 Dec.	7 Jan.	9 Jan.	13 Jan.	22 Jan.
	1886				
Crocodile	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	4 Feb.
Malabar.....	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	16 Feb.
Jumna	3 Feb.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Serapis	12 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.

FEMALE MEDICAL AID FOR INDIAN WOMEN.—The meeting at the Mansion House, convened by the Lord Mayor, as already mentioned, to consider this subject, was, as we had anticipated, attended by a numerous and influential gathering. Official work prevented the Secretary of State for India from being there, though the presence of Lady Randolph Churchill, at whose instance the meeting was arranged, testified to his interest in the movement (to which he contributed £100). But the list of those who were able to attend contains, we think, nearly every name with which good work for India in this country is associated.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BITTLESON—Oct. 18, at Southsea, the wife of Captain G. H. Bittleston, of a daughter.
CLAYTON—Oct. 16, at Camberley, the wife of Major E. Clayton, R.A., of a son.
WALLER—Oct. 11, at Millbrook, Hants, the wife of Major R. Jocelyn Waller, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, of a daughter.
WILSON—Oct. 17, at Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire, the wife of Captain George Wilson, H.M.I.M., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHARRIOT—BEADON—Oct. 20, at Westbourne Park, Pierre L. J. Charriot, of Calcutta, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel R. Beadon, Bengal Cavalry.
CRUICKSHANK—POTTER—Oct. 22, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Captain F. H. G. Cruickshank, late R.A., to Mary Catherine, daughter of the late E. C. Potter, of Rusholme.
HOOPER—BERNARD—Oct. 21, at Marylebone Church, Allen Hopper, Esq., to Esther Agnes, only daughter of the late A. G. F. Bernard, of Woodleigh, Singapore.
HORGILT—VERCHERE—Oct. 2, at Woodstock, Canada, George Fotherley Horgilt, Esq., to Danetta A. Verchère, second daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Verchère, B.N.I.
HUNTER—CAMPBELL—Oct. 19, at Paddington, Johnstone H., eldest son of the late Colonel A. Hunter, M.S.C., to Lilian Sidonie Trevor, second daughter of E. Campbell, Esq., M.C.S.

DEATHS.

CUMMING—Oct. 16, at Richmond Barracks, Dublin, Robert F. Cumming, Surgeon Scots Guards, aged 30.
HABBIJAM—Oct. 16, at Godolphin-road, Shepherd's-bush, James Habbijam, late H.M.'s Customs, aged 68.
MEAD—Oct. 20, at Redhill, Eliza Mary, widow of E. B. Mead, Esq., H.E.I.C.S. Artillery, aged 82.
NAPIER—Oct. 18, at Duddingston Cottage, Portobello, Margaret Falconar, widow of the late General Sir Thomas Erskine Napier, K.C.B., in her 93rd year.
OTTLEY—Oct. 10, in London, Edward Dallas Ottley, fourth son of Major-General Coghill Glendower Ottley, late 3rd Madras Europeans (H.M.'s 108th).
PELLEY—Oct. 14, at Rothgar, Dublin, Deborah Elizabeth, the beloved wife of General H. G. Pelly, B.S.C.
REID—Oct. 23, at Cromwell-road, W., Herbert Astell S. Reid.
RICH—Oct. 20, at Queen's Gate-square, L. Bayard, wife of Colonel F. H. Rich, late R.E.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—At Erinpura, on the 2nd October, the wife of Captain F. G. Alexander, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.
ARMSTRONG—At Multan, on the 24th September, the wife of Major Mansel Armstrong, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.
CAMPBELL—At Hoti Mardan, on the 30th September, the wife of Major Lorne Campbell, Q.O. Corps of Guides, of a daughter.
MACALISTER—September 27, at the Mission House, Jeypore, the wife of the Rev. George Macalister, M.A., of a son.
REILLY—September 24, at Quetta, the wife of Captain E. G. Reilly, 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, of a son.
THYNE—September 23, at Aden, the wife of Captain W. K. Thyne, I.M., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FISHER—REYNOLDS—At the Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 1st October, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, John Holdsworth Fisher, of the Bengal Educational Service, to Alice Violet, younger daughter of H. J. Reynolds, C.S.
GREGORY—FITZGERALD—At Akola, Berar, on the 26th September, by the Rev. W. R. Metcalfe, George Gregory, Assistant Engineer, G.I.P.R., eldest son of J. B. Gregory, Esq., J.P., County Devon, to Fanny Caroline (Lena), eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. FitzGerald, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Berar.
SETON—FITZGERALD—At Akola, Berar, on the 26th September, by the Rev. W. R. Metcalfe, Winton Seton, Captain, Royal Canadians, Station Staff Officer, Pachmarhi, C.P., eldest son of Colonel R. Eglinton Seton, to Ethelreda, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. FitzGerald, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Berar.

DEATHS.

AIMAI—October 4, at New Foras-road, Aimai, the wife of Heerjee Pestonjee Wadia, and daughter of Muncherjee Dhunjibhoy Davur, aged 24.
BAILEY—October 5, Frank Gerald, the infant son of Frank and Maud Bailey, aged two weeks.
BHABHA—September 29, at at her residence, Girgaum, Portuguese Church-lane, Bai, Ruttonbai, daughter of the late Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Bhabha, aged 50.
GOUGE—September 16, at Bulsar, on her way to Bombay, Margaret Adelaide, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Thomas Gougé, Government Telegraph Department, Dees, aged 18 years.
ROWELL—August 26, at his residence, Vincent-street, Balmain (Sydney), Harry G. Rowell, of the Great Western Hotel, Ka-toomba, aged 56 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 21, Duke of Westminster (s), Calcutta; Talookda, Calcutta.—22, Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta; Astronomer (s), Calcutta.—23, City of Carthage (s), Bombay; City of Delhi, Rangoon; Helena, Rangoon; Schwannen, Rangoon; Enrichine, Rangoon; Carisbrooke Castle, Calcutta.—24, Goorkha (s), Calcutta; Clan Graham (s), Bombay.—25, Eusenvere, Calcutta; Stroussa, Calcutta; Kilbrannan, Calcutta; Carnarvon Castle, Calcutta.—26, Henzada (s), Bombay; Inchlonga (s), Bombay; Stockbridge, Calcutta; Rialto, Calcutta; Aretus, Mauritius.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 20, Malwa (s), London.—25, Yeddo (s), Hull; Merton Hall (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 22, Nerbudda (s), London; City of Edinburgh (s), Liverpool.—23, Hesperia (s), Liverpool; Dacca (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 21, Cathay (s), Bombay; Sutlej (s), Calcutta; Argosy (s), Bombay.—22, City of Canterbury (s), Calcutta.—23, Professor (s), Calcutta.—24, Clan Cameron (s), Bombay; Peveril (s), Bombay; Glenlui, Calcutta; Falls of Dee, Calcutta; Argomene, Calcutta.—25, Kirby Hall (s), Bombay; Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta; Windsor Park, Calcutta; Carlo (s), Bombay; Inchmornish (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—25, Huzara (s), London.—26, Clan Murray (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 22, Clan Macgregor (s), London; City of Manchester (s), London.—23, Hispania (s), London.

MADRAS.—Oct. 19, Hesperia (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Parramatta*, from London, Oct. 28; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Nov. 5; from Brindisi, Nov. 9.

For Bombay: Mr. J. H. D. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Rivaz and two children, Mrs. Whitty and child, Mrs. Hancock, Miss Hancock, Mrs. Campbell and child, Miss J. Muir, Mr. Perman, Mrs. Lang and child, Miss Chancellor, Chief Justice Collins, Mr. G. Walton, Mrs. Goodricke, Colonel Sargeant, Miss Yardley, Mr. Muir, Mr. Place, Capt. and Mrs. Muir, Mrs. Gardyne, Miss Deedes, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey, Miss Hennessey, Messrs. G. and W. Peppe, Miss C. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Lockeking, Capt. Steward, Miss Gore Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Philpin, Mrs. Gore and child, Mr. F. L. Lucas, Mr. J. Campbell, Mrs. Davidson, Mr. J. Macintosh, Mr. Ashley, Mrs. Campbell and child, Mrs. Barrow, Mr. Venables, Mrs. Spencer, Mr. W. F. F. Handcock, Dr. Winstone, Mr. J. Apps, Mr. and Mrs. Cardew, Mr. G. D. Scott, Mr. R. Dinwiddie, Mrs. J. Gordon, Mr. Lambert, Mr. W. Riley, Mr. E. Withington, Mr. W. Boardman, Mrs. Sullivan and daughter, Mrs. Jackson and child, Mr. Missen, Mr. R. Watson, Mr. J. Medworth, Misses Peddie. *From Venice*: Mr. A. Huson, Sir T. and Lady Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. D. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Hewson, Mr. Whympur, Surgeon-General Campbell Fraser, Mr. Drennan, Capt. and Mrs. G. Tipping, Mr. G. E. Jones, Mr. J. B. Brown. *From Brindisi*: Mr. T. Grant, Mr. Hennessy, Mr. W. G. Slack, Mr. Chatfield, Mr. G. McNair, Mr. G. E. Ormiston, Mr. R. Muir, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. W. Grant, Mr. MacFadyan, Capt. P. H. Young, Dr. J. T. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Marquand, Mr. Landale, General Sir F. Roberts, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. J. Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Colonel Eden, Mr. Bois, Mr. Venables, Mr. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Capt. Minter, Mr. Skinner, Colonel Chapinan, Mr. G. J. Hodgkinson, Mr. A. Allan, Miss Strachey, Mrs. Plant, Major Ramsay, Mr. Leverson, Mr. Elinger, Mrs. Merreman, Mr. A. J. Oldham.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. McIver, Mr. W. McIver, Miss E. McIver, Mrs. W. Domville, Lady Strickland, Dr. Ward, Major and Mrs. Stoker, Mrs. Ausley and children, Mr. Carrow, Capt. and Mrs. P. Hornby, Mrs. H. Kay, Colonel P. Smith, Mrs. Alexander and friend, Mrs. Whitting and child, Lieut. Barton.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Caillard, Miss Caillard. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Birkmyre.

For Suez: Capt. and Mrs. C. Muir, Miss Gaydene, Mrs. Doherty, Mr. W. Lowe, R.N. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon, Major Pearson.

For Aden: Mrs. Comyn. *From Brindisi*: Colonel Kitchener.

For Port Said: Mr. G. H. Wright, Miss Watson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Caillard, Mr. W. Lyndon, Mrs. Bowhill.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Nov. 4; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Nov. 12; from Brindisi, Nov. 16.

For Calcutta: Major and Mrs. Hamilton and child, Mrs. McLeod and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and child, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Bonarjee and four children, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Methven, Mr. T. H. Cox, Mr. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Hodding, Miss Fenton, Mr. Mead, Mrs. Wood and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher, Lord Claudeboys, Mr. Reid, Mrs. Gatty, Miss Campbell, Miss Downes, Mr. Gillan and child, Mrs. Goodall and daughter, Miss Yolland, Miss Case, Miss E. Fenton, Bishop Burden. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Wallich, Messrs. H. and W. Chamberlain, Revs. C. Cedri and Laboranti G. Nava. *From Brindisi*: Major and Mrs. Trevelyan, Mr. Mitchell.

For Madras: Mr. E. C. Carr, Mr. Wynch, Mr. and Mrs. Gill and two children, Miss Atherley, Miss Cole, Mr. Stanes, Mr. H. Kruger, Miss A. Klouke.

For Bombay: Mr. S. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. Henby, Mr. W. Birkmyre, jun., Messrs. J. M. and T. A. Cook, Mr. G. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. A. Russell and two children, Mrs. Baines, Mrs. Rawlins, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Ineson, Mrs. Hume, Mr. Best, Mr.

Stuart, Mr. A. Morrison, Mr. Newell, Mr. R. Bagnall, Mr. Ashley, Mr. F. W. Carnegie, Mr. Faucus, Mr. and Mrs. J. White, Mr. Carbutt, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. H. E. Andrews, Mr. Graden, Lieut. Fagan. *From Venice*: Sir W. and Lady Gregory, Mr. H. H. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. C. F. MacCartie, Capt. Cunningham. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Trevelyan, Surgeon-Major A. Ballow, Hon. Justice Brandt, Mrs. Brandt, Colonel C. H. Luard, Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Mrs. W. Colvin, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Capt. Hutchinson, Mr. S. K. Douglas, Mr. Brighton, Major Joseph, Major Scott, Mr. Shaw, Colonel D. H. Robertson, Lieut. Western, Mr. Dady, Mrs. Hart, Mr. Mant, Mr. Monchan, Mr. J. R. Hand, Surgeon-Major E. Fawcett, Mr. C. O. Reeve, Mr. C. Marriott, Mr. Lockhart. *From Suez*: Deputy Surgeon-General and Mrs. Fox.

For Malta: Mr. J. E. Mortimer, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Bedford and three children, Mrs. Marsden, Mr. Peck, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Zennan and two children, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Greenfield, Colour-Sergeant Cawte, wife and two children, Mrs. H. Kay, Miss Kay.

For Port Said: Mr. C. Turner and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Carver and party, Mr. G. Burgess, Lieut. Hewitt, Mr. Minchin, Colonel Featherstonhaugh.

For Colombo: Mr. W. H. Moore, Mr. H. R. Freeman, Mr. E. S. Fowler, Mr. J. M. Kirivan, Mr. and Mrs. Wiseman and friend and four children. *From Venice*: Mr. M'Fie, Mr. Blair.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, to leave Liverpool, Nov. 3.

For Bombay: Colonel Johnson, Capt. Martin, Mr. J. W. Wright, Mr. J. Prito, Rev. H. P. Parker, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bell, Miss Lindsley, Mr. Lindsley, Mr. A. Smythe.

For Port Said: Miss Edith Drake.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Smith, two Misses Smith, Master Smith.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, to sail Nov. 7.

For Colombo: Mr. Fred Aitken.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Moran and two children, Mr. Symington, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, to leave Liverpool, Nov. 14.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. T. H. Greig, Rev. and Mrs. Corfield.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail Nov. 21.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Aitken, child and nurse.

For Madras: Rev. Mr. Brunnotte, Mrs. Brunnotte and child, Mr. Just.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nuddea*, to sail Oct. 28.

For Calcutta: Miss S. A. Hall, Major R. Gordon, Mr. J. Crozier, Mr. Paterson, Miss Mairis, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Young and child, Mr. H. E. Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Smith, Mr. S. J. Guise.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. Lewis and child, Miss Phillips, Miss Bond, Rev. A. Dignum, Rev. E. P. Rice, Rev. and Mrs. Phillips, Misses Smith, Miss Slater, Rev. and Mrs. Goffin and child, Mr. H. D. Taylor, Miss Wilson, Mr. E. Lushington, Mr. C. P. H. Leggett.

For Colombo: Mr. H. G. Eccles.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. *Assam*, Capt. S. F. Cole, Oct. 6.

From London: Mr. Pyrke, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. R. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Keen, Mr. Bell, Mr. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Major Heaviside, Mr. J. Cummings, Mr. T. Dunn, Mr. G. Porthouse, Mr. Harts Dhai, Mr. and Mrs. Hollis, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Hammel, Mr. G. A. John, Mr. Messum, Lieut. Crook, Mr. Hughes.

From Brindisi: Mr. H. Landow, Mr. and Mrs. Kelcher, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Speeding, Major Stone, Colonel Clarke, Surgeon-Major Davidson, Mr. Bulman, Mr. Chrystal, Mr. Manson, Mr. White, Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. F. Wright, Mr. Sandel, Colonel Munroe, Mr. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Rowden, Mr. and Mrs. Verney, Mr. and Miss Bristed, Mr. Bergler, Mr. Duthoit, Mr. Greaves, Mr. Christie, Mr. R. Percival, Mr. Hart, Mr. Moorose, Mr. Rigold, Mr. E. Carr, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Riddle, Mr. Burgharat, Mr. T. Beatty, Mr. Leadenthorp, Colonel Howes, Lord Beresford.

From Venice: Mr. E. Rose, Mr. Cox, Mr. and Miss Bhowanagree, Dr. Warburg, Dr. and Mrs. Kerney, Mr. R. Bates, Mr. Woodman.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, left Liverpool, Oct. 24.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. Esdaile, four children and servants, Mr. Holt, Miss Payne, Mr. H. N. Bell, Mr. Gilbert Watson, Miss Traill, Mrs. Gubbins, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Vollar, Mr. Robert A. Fraser, Dr. Philip Brito, Mr. Geddes, Mrs. Geddes, and ayah, Mrs. Holt, child and nurse, Mr. H. R. Pike, Mr. E. C. Vizard, Mr. and Mrs. Hendy and two children, Mr. W. A. Theobald, Mr. C. F. Theobald, Mr. Walter Turnbull.

For Madras: Mrs. T. O. Underwood, Mrs. Nicholson and child, Mrs. Straith and child, Mr. H. Evans, Mr. D. H. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Bagshawe, Mr. St. Leger B. Aldworth, Mrs. Duncan and child, Mr. Teare, Mr. Felix Browne, Mrs. Deeble and two children, Mr. Owen Hussey.

For Calcutta: Miss E. Deronshire, Miss Edith Thomas, Rev. F. Wybergh, Mrs. Wybergh and child, Mr. J. Leeds, Mr. Sutton, Mr. A. Evans, Mr. F. S. Hamilton, Mr. G. W. Peppé, Mr. Edward Dangerfield, Mr. H. Logan, Mr. Farquharson, Mrs. Reade, infant and ayah, Mrs. Dakin, Mrs. Wallace, two children and nurse, Mr. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. S. Powell, Mr. J. A. Grant, Mr. Charles Duncleley.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 3.)

WAPSHARE, Captain A., Bengal S.C., is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Nasirabad, from Sept. 17.

THOMPSON, Sir A. B., returned from leave and resumed charge of the office of Lieut.-Governor of Bengal on the 18th ult.

BROWNE, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D., to officiate as statistical officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments during the absence on deputation of Surgeon-Major A. Stephen.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be surveyors in the Archaeological Department as reconstituted by Home Department Resolution, from June 6:—

BEGLAR, Mr. J. D., for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, Assam, and Chutia Nagpur.

KEITH, Major J. B., for the N.W.P. and Oudh, the Central India Agency and the Central Provinces.

RODGERS, Mr. C. J., for the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana.

FLEMING, Lieut. J. M., B.S.C., is appointed sub pro tem. to be a probationary assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, from July 3.

GAISFORD, Captain G., assistant superintendent of levies in Baluchistan, and ex-officio assistant political agent at Thal-Chotiali, is appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class, from the date on which he may assume charge of the office of political agent at Thal-Chotiali, and during such time as Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., may officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Governor's-General's agent in Baluchistan.

The following grade promotion in the Financial Department is notified:—

BARNES, Mr. F. C., to be an enrolled officer from Aug. 16, in consequence of Mr. E. M. Palmer's transfer to service in Egypt.

MCCARTHY, Mr. V., 2nd grade officer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, to be 1st grade officer, to fill an existing vacancy with seniority of Dec. 27, 1882.

MACDONALD, Mr. R. G., inspector of Public Works Accounts, is appointed to officiate as deputy accountant general and ex-officio under-secretary to the Government of India, P.W.D., during the absence of Major A. G. Begbie, RE., on privilege leave.

NELSON, Mr. R. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Central India, temporarily transferred to State Railways, from the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.

MILITARY.

COOK, Major J., deputy assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general, vice Colonel W. W. Biscoe, who has vacated that appointment, dated Sept. 22.

SCHALCH, Captain V. A., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 11th Bengal Infantry, to be deputy assistant adjutant-general, vice Major Cook, dated Sept. 2.

MCMAHON, Lieut. A. H., officiating wing officer 1st Sikh Infantry, on probation, to be wing officer Punjab Frontier Force, on probation, vice Major A. F. Lane, deceased, dated Aug. 31.

SWETE, Lieut. J. C., wing officer 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be adjutant, vice Captain E. W. St. G. Welchman, who has vacated that appointment on probation, dated July 11.

WARRINGTON, Sub-Conductor H. W., Ordnance Department, is remanded to regimental duty in the rank held by him immediately previous to his appointment to the warrant grade.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

CLIFFORD, Colonel R. C. R., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander 2nd Punjab Cavalry, assistant commissary-general for transport (p.a.), for 321 days.

COLOGAN, Lieut.-Colonel J. F. FitzG., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and second in command 33rd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year and 276 days.

GLASCOCK, Lieut.-Colonel T. B. M., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander 1st Bengal Cav. (p.a.), for one year and 250 days.

IRVINE, Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Cavalry (p.a.), for 102 days.

MCNEALE, Major J. A., General List, Infantry, squadron commander 5th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year and 81 days.

FRASER, Major J., General List, Infantry, wing commander and 2nd in command 40th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for two years.

ABBOT, Major A. K., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 42nd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year and 43 days.

SHEPHERD, Major T., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander 1st Punjab Cavalry (p.a.), for 304 days.

WATTS, Major J. B., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander 3rd Punjab Cavalry (m.c.), for one year.

GRAVES, Captain B. C., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 31st Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

PAUL, Lieut. E. T., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant 6th (the Prince of Wales') Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year.

WALLACE, Lieut. A., Bengal S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 27th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

BROWNE, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D. (p.a.), for one year and ninety-nine days.

HAMILTON, Surgeon H., M.D., 23rd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

KELIE, Surgeon G. J., 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for one year.

HAGG, Surgeon P. de H., 1st Punjab Cavalry (p.a.), for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

BLOOMFIELD, Lieut.-Colonel A., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for two months.

MONTEATH, Surgeon-Major J. J., M.D. (m.c.), for six months.

KELLY—On Aug. 28, granting furlough for six months to Mr. F. W. Kelly, officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India Department, is cancelled.

JACKSON, Mr. E. J., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for one year from Oct. 1.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, September 30.)

BOLTON, Mr. C. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Gya, is allowed leave for nineteen days in extension of leave granted him under order of Aug. 25.

PATTEN, Mr. G. A., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police, from Aug. 29, vice Moulvie Auled Ali, retired.

MURRAY, Mr. C. S., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police, from Aug. 29, vice Mr. G. A. Patten. Mr. Murray will continue to act as district superintendent of police, Tipperah, until further orders.

BURDETT, Rev. W. J., is appointed to be Chaplain of Dinapore from Aug. 24.

CHARRIO—The Lieutenant-Governor approves the resumption by Monsieur E. Charrion of the duties of Emigration Agent at Calcutta for the French Colonies.

COLLIN—The Lieutenant-Governor appoints Mr. E. W. Collin from Sept. 23 to be a superintendent of survey in Mozufferpore for the purpose of carrying out the survey of lands in that district.

MELITUS, Mr. P. G., sub-divisional officer of Meherpore, is vested with powers of a collector throughout the district of Nuddea for the purpose of carrying out the rule framed under the Agriculturists.

The following officers are appointed to act as Justices of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control:—

NAYLOR, Mr. H. T., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Seetamurhee, Mozufferpore, and Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Hajipore, Mozufferpore.

GARDINER, Mr. E. R., is appointed to be executive engineer of the Patna Division, vice Mr. King.

The Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotion in the engineer establishment, with effect from the date specified:—

GARDINER, Mr. E. R., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from Aug. 2, temporary.

LEES, Mr. O. C., is appointed to be executive engineer of the Balasore Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. H. Appjohn.

The Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotion in the engineer establishment:—

LEES, Mr. O. G., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), from Sept. 13.

FURLOUGHS.

DARLING, Mr. W. A., executive engineer, 4th grade, has been granted by the Secretary of State a further extension of six months' extraordinary leave, on medical certificate, without pay.

BARNES, Mr. H. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of six months' extraordinary leave, on medical certificate, without pay.

WESTMACOTT, Mr. E. V., officiating inspector-general of jails, is allowed leave for three months, from 29th inst., or subsequent date.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 1.)

DAVIDSON, Major J., deputy assistant adjutant general, is appointed military secretary to the Punjab Government, from Sept. 8, vice Colonel J. W. McQueen, C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen.

DANE, Mr. L. W., on return from privilege leave, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Jhang, from the above date, during the absence on leave of Mr. Dames.

SINCLAIR, Mr. J. A., junior Government advocate, Punjab, is granted one year's furlough on medical certificate, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

RICHARDSON, Mr. R., officiating district superintendent of police, Ferozepore, is, on relief by Mr. Allsop, transferred to the Rawalpindi District.

FRENCH, Mr. E. L., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as assistant inspector-general of railway police during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Mercer.

The following orders are confirmed:—

FARRELL, Brigade-Surgeon G., 5th Goorkhas, honorary surgeon to the Viceroy, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, in addition to his other duties, from the 21st idem, vice Surgeon Nelis, proceeded on leave.

Regimental order, dated September 19, making the following temporary appointments, is issued in the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, from the 5th idem:—

EGERTON, Captain C. C., to officiate as 2nd squadron commander, vice Major J. B. Watts, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

MANSEL, Captain C. G., to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, vice Egerton.

LAMBERT, Captain W., to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain Mansel, on privilege leave.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Sept. 26.)

DAVIS, Lieut. J. S. C., is transferred from the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps to the Fatehpur detachment of the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

WYLLIE, Mr. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., is transferred from the Mainpuri to the Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

HARSH, Mr. H., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, is temporarily transferred to the charge of the Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, during the absence of Major J. L. Macpherson on privilege leave.

CONES, Mr. J. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Anupshahr to the Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal.

MARSH, Mr. H., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is

transferred from the Anupshahr to the Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, on the return of Major Macpherson, R.E., from privilege leave.

CARSWELL, Mr. E. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., on special duty in the office of superintending engineer, 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works, is transferred to the Anupshahr Division, Ganges Canal.

DYSON, Mr. S. P. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, to the Eastern Jumna Canal.

HUTTON, Mr. C. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., is, on return from privilege leave, transferred from the Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, to the Nadrai Aqueduct Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

MCLEOD, Mr. N. F., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, is, on return from privilege leave, transferred from the Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, to the Meerut Division, Ganges Canal.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 19.)

ELLISON, Mr. T. E., C.S., deputy commissioner, is posted to the Bhandara district.

FRASER—Furlough for one year is granted to Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., officiating secretary to the Chief Commissioner, from 20th inst.

ANDERSON, Mr. F. C., C.S., is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Chief Commissioner during the absence of Mr. Fraser.

(September 26.)

WILSON—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. T. C. Wilson, C.S., assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the first class.

RICE, Brigade-Surgeon W. R., M.D., civil surgeon, Jubulpore, is temporarily appointed to the visiting charge of the Narsinghpur District.

QUAYLE, Surgeon W. A., M.D., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, is temporarily posted as civil surgeon to Narsinghpur.

SKIPTON, Mr. H. P. K., assistant district superintendent of police, first grade, is transferred from Wardha to Nimar.

ANDERSON, Mr. F. C., C.S., assumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner from Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., on the 22nd idem.

HUMFRESS, Mr. H., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the P.W.D., Central Provinces, passed the departmental standard examination.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Sept. 17.)

LOWIS—Leave of absence, during the vacation of the Recorder of Rangoon, is granted to Mr. J. Lowis, assistant government advocate.

TILLY, Mr. H. L., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Bassein to the Rangoon Division, from the 4th inst.

HAYES—Leave, on medical certificate for three months, is granted to Mr. A. R. Hayes, teacher of mathematics in the Rangoon College.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 2.)

LAFFAN, Mr. F. S., to act as sub-secretary, Board of Revenue, during the absence of Mr. MacCartie on leave.

HAMMICK, Mr. M., to act as under secretary to Government, Revenue Department, during the employment of Mr. Laffan on other duty; these appointments to take effect from the date of departure of Mr. R. S. Benson on furlough.

HACKETT, Surgeon-Major A. L., civil surgeon, Negapatam, and acting principal medical storekeeper, to be surgeon, second district, health officer and superintendent, Lock Hospital, Madras, vice Brigade-Surgeon Roberts, vacated, but to continue to act as principal storekeeper until relieved.

POPE, Surgeon T. H., M.B., officiating residency surgeon, Travancore, to be civil surgeon, Negapatam.

LEONARD, Surgeon J., to officiate as residency surgeon, Travancore, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Emond-White, on furlough.

CAMPBELL—Mr. G. E. L. Campbell's appointment as assistant to the collector, Bellary, is hereby cancelled.

JONES, Rev. A. J., to act as chaplain of Vellore.

FERREN, Mr. P. W. N., inspector in the Salt Department, is appointed to act as assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, during the absence of Mr. W. C. F. Leggatt on privilege leave.

MILITARY.

HAWKES, Colonel H. P., S.C., deputy commissary general, to act as commissary general during the absence on furlough of Colonel B. H. W. Magrath.

SMITH, Lieut. S. F., S.C., wing officer 27th Regiment Madras Infantry to act as sub-assistant commissary general second class, during the absence on furlough of Colonel B. H. W. Magrath.

TENNANT, Lieut. C. C., S.C., to be sub-assistant commissary general, second class, to complete the establishment.

JOHNSON, Surgeon-Major W. E., M.D., Indian Medical Department, to be secretary and statistical officer to the surgeon-general, H.M.'s Forces, Madras, vice Macrae, deceased.

The following alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

ROBERTS, Brigade-Surgeon W. H., M.D., to take rank from July 1, vice Brigade-Surgeon Farquhar, promoted.

PEARSE, Brigade-Surgeon R. E., to take rank from July 21, vice Brigade-Surgeon Ross, retired.

LEONARD—The services of Surgeon J. Leonard are placed at the disposal of the P.W. Department.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 2.)

The Committee of Paymastership in the 12th Royal Lancers is reconstituted as follows, from Sept. 23:—President: Captain H. S. Richardson; Members: Captain W. J. Rant, Lieut. J. H. Ensor.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment on his personal staff, from Sept. 13, 1884:—

TENNANT, Lieutenant C. C., Staff Corps, to be aide-de-camp, temporarily.

The following officers will proceed to England on November 7:—

CUTBERTSON, Captain F. E., 8-1st London division Royal Artillery, to join the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness.

MARCHANT, Captain E. H., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to join the regimental depot.

CUNNINGHAM, Colonel W., Staff Corps, will do general duty at Secunderabad under the orders of the general officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from date of relief of his present appointment.

COWEN, Surgeon W. D. A., Medical Staff, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on Oct. 17, and report his arrival to the Director-General, Medical Staff.

WOOD, Major W., Essex Regiment, will, on the expiration of his five years' tenure of the appointment as deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, proceed to England.

PAYNE, Lieut. L. R., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CURTOIS Major (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) A., General List, Cavalry, to be examiner in Hindustani, from Aug. 21, vice Baines, deceased.

HOPE, Major H. R., 1st Regiment Light Infantry, squadron commander, to be second in command, vice Parsons, transferred.

HORNBY, Major A. W. H., squadron commander, to move up in grade of succession, vice Hope.

HOOPER, Lieut.-Col. W. W., squadron commander 4th "P.W.O." Light Cavalry, to be second in command, sub. pro. tem., vice Hope, who remains seconded for service on the staff.

PARSONS, Col. A. D., 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry,

second in command, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to be second in command, vice Curtois, who vacates on appointment as examiner of Hindustani.

The following order is confirmed:—

BARKER, Captain J. S. S., M Battery, 2nd Brigade, to act as adjutant Royal Artillery, Bangalore division, until the arrival of Captain H. W. Lud.

FURLONGS.

The unmentioned officers have leave of absence:—

SULLIVAN, Lieut. R. E., Staff Corps, wing officer 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, for sixty days from Oct. 10, on private affairs.

CREALOCK, Lieut. S. L. V., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, is granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

LEGGATT, Mr. W. C. F., assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, Negapatam division, privilege leave for two months and twenty days from the 5th prox.

The unmentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

STEWART, Brigadier-General R. C., cavalry quartermaster-general (p.a.), for 182 days.

HORNBY, Major A. W. H., Staff Corps, deputy assistant quartermaster-general Nagpur Force (p.a.), for one year.

ROGERS-HARRISON, Surgeon-Major A. N., in medical charge 30th Regiment N.I. (m.c.), for one year.

PRIESTLEY, Lieut. G. W., probationer Staff Corps, wing officer 21st Madras Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England, to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 8.)

The appointments attached to the Aden Residency having been reconstituted by the orders of the Government of India, the officers serving under the political resident are appointed to fill them as below:—

HUNTER—SEALY—First assistant political resident and political agent for the Somali Coast, permanent incumbent, Major E. M. Hunter, C.S.I., on privilege leave; acting incumbent, Captain C. W. H. Sealy, in addition to his own duties.

SEALY—Second assistant political resident and cantonment magistrate; permanent incumbent, Captain C. W. H. Sealy.

KENNEDY—Third assistant political resident, permanent incumbent, Captain W. P. Kennedy, on furlough; acting incumbent, Captain M. T. Lyde.

SNELL—Fourth assistant political resident; permanent incumbent, Captain F. W. Snell.

KING—Fifth assistant political resident; permanent incumbent, Captain J. S. King.

WALSH—Sixth assistant political resident; permanent incumbent, Mr. L. P. Walsh.

WILSON, Lieut.-Colonel W. H., is appointed to act as commissioner of police, Bombay, during the absence of Sir F. H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PARSONS, Mr. H. J., to be 1st grade judge and to be a judge and sessions judge of Dharwar, vice Mr. A. C. Watt, deceased, but he is to continue to do duty as judge and sessions judge of Thana until relieved.

JOHNSTON, Mr. J. L., to be judge and sessions judge of Thana, vice Mr. Parsons, transferred, but he is to continue to act as judge and sessions judge of Dharwar until relieved.

HOSKING, Mr. E., to be a 2nd grade judge, vice Mr. Parsons, promoted.

FULTON, Mr. E. McG. H., to be a 3rd grade judge, vice Mr. Hosking, promoted, and to be a judge and sessions judge of Khanara, vice Mr. Johnston, transferred, but he is to continue to act as judge and sessions judge of Belgaum until relieved.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I.:—

SEXTON, Colonel J. M., S.C., to act as president of the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

MONTEATH, Mr. J., C.S., to act as a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in the Hindustani and Marathi languages, continuing to be a member of the said Committee for examining candidates in Kanarese.

COOK—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Brigade-Surgeon H. Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.G.S., F.M.S., to be chairman of the Town Council of Bombay, vice Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., proceeding on furlough.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, October 2.)

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

SAWYER, Captain C. E., 1st Battalion L.N. Lancashire Regiment, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Northern Division, vice Major Lawrence, who has vacated the appointment on proceeding on leave on medical certificate to England.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MONTEITH, Captain A. M., 1st Bombay Lancers, squadron officer (officiating 3rd squadron commander), to be 2nd squadron commander, vice Captain Jackson, deceased.

ELLIOT, Lieut. W., 1st subaltern No. 1 Native Mountain Battery, to officiate as commandant, vice Keene, proceeded on sick leave to Europe.

KEMBALL, Lieut. A. H. G., wing officer 29th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer and quartermaster, vice Lieut. Ancketill, deceased, dated Sept. 16.

NICHOLSON, Colonel M. H., General List, Infantry, second in command 27th Bombay Light Infantry, to officiate as commandant 30th Bombay Infantry, during the absence of Colonel Humphrey on furlough, or until further orders.

MACNAGHTEN—With reference to G.G.O. No. 426 of 1885, it is notified that the services of Colonel H. W. Macnaghten, Bombay Cavalry, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. Colonel Macnaghten is placed on general duty, Poona.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following change affecting Royal Artillery officers in this command have taken place:—

WALKER, Major T., Indian Ordnance Department, has been promoted regimental lieutenant-colonel upon the seconded list.

CALDECOTT, Major and Col. F. J., Indian Ordnance Department, has been promoted regimental lieutenant-colonel upon the seconded list.

GRIER, Lieut. H. D., No. 9-1 Scottish Division, has been placed upon the seconded list on appointment to the Bombay Native Artillery.

GRAHAM, Lieut. G., has been transferred from 5 Battery 1st Brigade, South Irish division, to No. 1-1 Western division.

BARTHOLOMEUSZ, Surgeon M. L., having completed twelve years' service, to be surgeon-major from Sept. 30, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BUTLER, Lieut. J. B. R., Staff Corps, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain from Oct. 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

GREGORY, Mr. G., to be lieutenant G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The following appointment is made:—
SCOTT, Rev. E. W., to officiate as chaplain of Aden from the date of his arrival at that port from England.

FURLOUGHS.

STREETEN, Rev. G. B., M.A., chaplain of Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

ALLEN, Conductor J., Ordnance Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

SOUTER, Sir F. H., Kt., C.S.I., commissioner of police, Bombay, is allowed furlough to England for six months from the 16th prox.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

SHARPE, Major J. R., 2nd Battalion Loyal Lancaster Regiment, for fifteen months on private affairs.

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., from April 10, '85, Bo.
Alban, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 123 dys., fr. June 24, '85, Bo.
Archdall, Surg.-Maj. H. M. G., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, M.
Atkins, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., B.

Badecock, Col. A. R., C.B., 1 yr., from Aug. 18, '85, B.
Barnes, Lieut.-Col. O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '84, B.
Barnett, Lieut. R. P. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 21, '85, Bo.
Barnett, Lieut.-Col. J. B. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '85, M.
Barry, Surg.-Maj. A. M. D., 6 mos., from June 2, '85, Bo.
Barton, Col. L. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 7, '84, Bo.
Batten, Lt. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 21, '85, B.
Baylay, Lt.-Col. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, B.
Beatson, Capt. S. B., S.C., 274 dys., from April 1, '85, B.
Beauchamp, Col. G. E. H., Inf., till Jan. 1, '86, M.
Bell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 172 dys., from June 3, '84, Bo.
Bensley, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from July 15, '84, B.
Bergman, Col. C. H., Inf., 1 yr., from Mar. 2, '85, B.
Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. June 25, '85, B.
Blanc, Surg.-Maj. H. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '85, Bo.
Bloomfield, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 11 mos., from Feb. 27, '85, B.
Blowers, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 15 ms., from Sept. 9, '84, Bo.
Boddam, Col. W. W., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B.
Boileau, Capt. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 22, '85, B.
Boulton, Col. C. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 19, '84, Bo.
Boustead, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., from April 30, '85, M.
Bowie, Lt.-Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '85, M.
Briggs, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., from April 28, '85, M.
Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 12 ms., fr. Sept. 2, '84, Bo.
Brownie, Col. C. M., R.E., 1 yr., from Feb. 27, '85, Bo.
Browne, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr., from May 2, '85, Bo.
Browning, Lt. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 21, '85, B.
Buller, Col. H. M., Cav., B.
Burne, Lt. N. A. K., S.C., 1 yr., from April 10, '85, B.
Butler, Lt.-Col. S. E. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '85, M.
Byng, Lt.-Col. T. R., S.C., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, M.

Carr, Maj. F. S., Inf., fr. June 16, '85, B.
Carter, Maj. T. T., R.E., 1 yr. 6 mos., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.
Carruthers, Lieut. G. A., S.C., from Sept. 8, '85, M.
Cates, Bde. Surg. W. E., 240 dys., from Aug. 11, '85, Bo.
Cayley, Bde. Surg. H., 2 yrs., from April 6, '84, B.
Chandra, Surg.-Maj. R. C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, B.
Chaplin, Major A., Inf., 1 yr. 57 dys., fr. Mar. 1, '85, M.
Chapman, Lt.-Col. R. T., Inf., 15 ms., fr. Sept. 24, '84, M.
Chase, Lieut. W. St. L., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., Bo.
Chesney, Maj.-Gen. G. T., C.S.I., R.E., 194 dys., fr. Sept. 8, '85, B.
Chowne, Col. W. C., S.C., 10 mos., from April 17, '85, B.
Clare, Maj. A. B., Inf., 14 mos., from Jan. 6, '85, B.
Clarke, Col. W. C., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '85, B.
Colston, Brig.-Surg. C. K., 15 mos., from Dec. 5, '84, Bo.
Colvin, Lieut. J. R. C., S.C., 233 dys., from May 26, B.
Cooke, Capt. W., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 25, '85, M.
Cousmaker, Maj. M. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '85, Bo.
Cox, Col. G. W., Inf., 1 yr. 60 dys., fr. Nov. 20, '84, M.
Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 1 yr. 55 dys., fr. April 1, '84, B.
Cullen, Surg.-Maj. P., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '85, B.

Daunt, Col. J. C. C., V.C., S.C., 3 yrs., fr. Jan. 27, '83, B.
Dawson, Surg. L. R., M.D., 1 yr., from Apr. 22, '85, B.
Dawson, Hon. Surg. R. S., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, M.
Doakin, Surg. C. W. S., 9 mos., from April 1, '85, B.
Dobbie, Lt. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '85, B.
Dobbin, Lieut. W. J. K., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, B.
Doveton, Maj. H., R.E., 2 yrs. 11 ms., fr. Dec. 4, '82, Bo.

Erskine, Lt.-Col. G. E., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.
Esmonde-White, Sg.-Maj. H. P., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, M.

Fagan, Lieut.-Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 8, '85, Bo.
Fagan, Col. W. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 6, '84, B.
Farrar, Colonel R., S.C., 286 dys., fr. May 31, '85, M.
Fayrer, Lieut. J. O. S., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 6, '85, B.
FitzHugh, Col. A. C. B., S.C., fr. Aug. 11, '85, B.
Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M.D., 2 yrs., from Mar. 18, '85, B.
Forbes, Lieut. E. E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '84, M.
Fraser, Maj. E. A., S.C., 1 yr. 60 dys., fr. Feb. 6, '85, M.

Gellie, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 13, '85, B.
Georges, Lt. T. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.
Gompertz, Capt. B. T. M., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.
Gordon, Lieut. W. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 6, '85, B.
Graham, Lt.-Col. G. F. I., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. May 20, '85, B.
Grant, Col. A. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 19, '84, M.
Gray, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., from Feb. 6, '85, Bo.
Griffith, Col. C. M., S.C., 1 yr. 49 dys., fr. Feb. 1, '85, Bo.
Griffith, Lt.-Col. J. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 12, '83, Bo.

Hallett, Maj. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '85, B.
Hankin, Col. E. L., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 29, '83, M.
Hazlett, Surg.-Maj. H. J., 1 yr. 75 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '84, M.
Heming, Maj. D., Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 15, '85, M.
Hills, Col. G. S., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, B.
Hilson, Bde.-Surg. A. H., 190 dys., from Sept. 1, '85, B.
Hingston, Capt. C. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.
Hodgson, Major G. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. March 22, '84, Bo.
Hogg, Col. A. G. F., S.C., 6 mos., from Feb. 6, '85, Bo.
Home, Col. R., C.I.E., R.E., B.
Hooper, Surg.-Maj. J. W. R., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.
Hope, Capt. T., S.C., 1 yr. 46 dys., from May 22, '85, Bo.
Houston, Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 1 yr., Mar. 27, '85, fr. M.
Howard, Maj. T., R.E., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, B.
Hughes, Maj. C. F., S.C., 294 dys., from Oct. 20, '85, Bo.
Hunt, Col. R. A. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. April 24, '85, Bo.
Huxter, Maj. F. M., S.C., Bo.

Jackson, Lieut. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., from June 15, '85, M.
James, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 2, '85, Bo.
Jameson, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., from April 10, '85, B.

Jeffreys, Col. W., R.E., 2 rs., from Jan. 16, '85, B.
Johnstone, Col. J. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '84, B.
Justice, Col. H. A., S.C., from Oct. 4, '85, M.

Keary, Lieut. H. D. U., C.S., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '85, M.
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., 1 yr., Bo.
Keene, Capt. A., R.A., 180 dys., from Sept. 13, '85, Bo.
Kelly, Surgeon-Major James, 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 12, '84, Bo.
Kerrich, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 22, '85, M.
Kettellwell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, Bo.
Knyvett, Col. W. L. N., S.C., 1 yr. 156 dys., fr. Aug. 11, '85, B.

Landon, Major A., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '84, B.
Laughton, Col. D. W., S.C., 1 yr. 153 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '85, M.
Le Breton, Maj. W. J., S.C., 6 mos., fr. July 15, '85, Bo.
Legh, Lieut. P. R., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '84, Bo.
Le Geyt, Col. P. H., S.C., 1 yr. 7 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '85, Bo.
Little, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, B.
Lewin, Lt.-Col. R. F., R.A., 1 yr. 133 dys., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.
Cuard, Lt.-Col. C. H., R.E., 1 yr. 311 dys., fr. Feb. 10, '84, B.
Lynch, Capt. J. B., S.C., 275 dys., from April 16, '85, B.

Macauland, Capt. R. C. S., S.C., 306 dys., fr. Apr. 30, '85, B.
Macbay, Maj. W. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '85, Bo.
Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B.
Macdonald, Col. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 6, '84, B.
Mackenzie, Maj. J. S. F., S.C., M.
Macnaman, Capt. E. E., S.C., 3 mos., fr. May 26, '85, M.
McCloughry, Surg. J., 1 yr., from April 8, '85, Bo.
McGono, Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.
McNeile, Lt.-Col. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 10, '84, B.
Madden, Maj. J. M., 1 yr., from Apr. 10, '85, Bo.
Magrath, Lt.-Col. H. M. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '85, M.
Mahon, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, Bo.
Maret, Lt.-Col. J. R., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. May 1, '85, B.
Marriott, Lieut. E. F., S.C., 6 ms., fr. May 26, '85, Bo.
Marryat, Maj. E. L., R.E., 2 yrs., from June 10, '84, Bo.
Martin, Capt. M. K., S.C., B.

Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 2 yrs. 7 ms., fr. Aug. 28, '83, Bo.
Meliss, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 1, '85, Bo.
Merriman, Lt.-Gen. C. J., C.S.I., R.E., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.
Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.
Moloney, Surg. T., M.D., 1 yr., from July 14, '85, B.
Montagu, Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. 333 dys., fr. Mar. 28, '84, B.
Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 18 ms., from Nov. 30, '84, B.
More, Lt.-Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 14, '84, Bo.
Mullins, Maj.-Gen. J., R.E., 1 yr. 262 dys., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.
Murray, Lt.-Col. H. Y., Cav., 1 yr. 294 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '84, F.

Nanney, Surg.-Maj. L. C., 1 yr., from Aug. 12, '85, M.
Nolan, Surg.-Maj. W., M.D., 6 mos., fr. July 28, '85, Bo.

Ommanney, Maj. E. P., S.C., from Aug. 29, '85, B.
Onslow, Maj. F. M., Cav., 18 mos., from Aug. 23, '84, M.
Owen, Maj. C. A., Cav., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, Bo.

Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M.
Pemberton, Col. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 30, '85, M.
Phillips, Col. A. M., S.C., 18 mos., from June 9, '85, Bo.
Phillips, Lt. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., from March 21, '85, B.
Proudfoot, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., from July 30, '85, Bo.
Proudfoot, Maj. J. G., S.C., 182 dys., fr. July 19, '85, M.

Reeves, Lt.-Col. H. N., S.C., 1 yr., from May 22, '85, Bo.
Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., from April 25, '85, B.
Reilly, Surg. E. W., 302 dys., from May 5, '85, M.
Rennick, Maj. A. de C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '83, B.
Renny, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 21, '85, B.
Repton, Lt.-Col. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 25, '84, B.
Rice, Col. H. C. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 23, '85, B.
Ritherdon, Lieut. R. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 26, '85, M.

Salmon, Maj. W. A., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '84, Bo.
Sargeant, Lt.-Col. C. C., S.C., 243 dys., fr. Mar. 27, '85, M.
Seance, Col. James, S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 14, '84, B.
Scott-Moncrieff, Capt. G. K., R.E., 1 yr., fr. July 19, '85, B.
Scully, Surg.-Maj. J., 182 dys., fr. Apr. 21, '85, M.
Sewell, Lt.-Col. H. F. H., S.C., 182 dys., fr. April 21, '85, M.
Shakespeare, Maj. G. R. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, B.
Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.
Shepherd, Capt. C. S., R. Lanc. Regt., Bo.
Smith, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 51 dys., from Mar. 1, '85, B.
Spearman, Lt.-Col. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '85, B.
Staveley, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 6, '85, Bo.
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. P., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. July 10, '84, B.
Stevenson, Lt.-Col. K. F., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 4, '85, M.
Stokes, Maj. R., Inf., 1 yr., from Jan. 16, '85, M.
Strutt, Lt. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., from June 1, '85, Bo.
St. Quintin, Lieut. F. S., S.C., B.
Suffren, Surg.-Maj. B. T., 1 yr., from May 15, '85, M.
Swanston, Col. N., S.C., 1 yr., from May 4, '85, M.
Szczepanski, Lt.-Col. H. C. A., 15 mos., fr. May 15, '85, B.

Taaffa, Surg. R. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '85, B.
Ternan, Capt. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., from June 21, '85, Bo.
Thackeray, Col. E. T., V.C., R.E., fr. June 30, '85, B.
Thompson, Surg. A. C., 168 dys., from July 16, '85, Po.
Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 6, '85, M.
Trevor, Lt.-Col. F. R., S.C., 182 dys., fr. May 8, '85, M.
Trevor, Lieut. H., S.C., 6 mos., from July, '85, A.
Trotter, Maj. W. F., S.C., 1 yr. 4 mos., fr. Nov. 8, '84, B.
Turnbull, Surg.-Maj. P. S., 1 yr., from April 24, '85, Bo.
Twemlow, Maj. E. D. O., R.E., 1 yr., Bo.

Vincent, Capt. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., 244 dys., fr. Oct. 3, '85.

Waller, Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., from May 3, '85, B.
Waller, Col. J. E., Inf., 1 yr., from April 24, '85, B.
Walter, Maj. C. J., S.C., 184 dys., from July 1, '85, B.
Warburton, Surg.-Maj. W. P., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 20, '84, M.
Watson, Brig.-Surg. A. G., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '84, B.
Welchman, Maj. A. J. T., Inf., 2 yrs., from June 10, '84, F.
Welchman, Capt. E. W. St. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.
Western, Maj. J. H., R.E., 1 yr., B.
Wiggins, Maj. F. E., Inf., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, '83.
Williams, Surg.-Maj. A. H., 8 mos., from April 30, '85, B.
Wingate, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 8, '85, B.
Withers, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., from May 26, '85, Bo.
Woodbridge, Lt.-Col. De L. R. F., S.C., 231 dys., fr. Aug. 10, '85, Bo.
Woolley, Capt. T. S. M., S.C., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. Sept. 4, '84, F.
Wright, Maj.-Gen. T., C.B., S.C., 4 mos., fr. June 9, '85, B.

Young, Capt. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '85, B.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—October 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99	to 97½
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	—	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	90	to 91
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	97	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to —

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	5 pr.ct. ... 725
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct. ... 815
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ... 600
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct. ... 120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct. ... 105

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	900
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	109	1,208
Apollo ...	402	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	500
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	200
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600	710
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	155
East India ...	1,000	130	1,275
Fort ...	8,500	300	2,550
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	90	360
Manmar M. ...	all	45	255
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	160
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	520
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Fassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,250
Sind ...	750	50	885
Volkart ...	1,000	60	710

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Abmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	320
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	700
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	440
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	100
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowanagar Mills ...	100	—	13
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	920
Central India ...	500	25	730
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	610
D. Spinning ...	all	—	220
Dhruv Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	720
Frankjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	625
Golan Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	250
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	805
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,095
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	430
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	460
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	435
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,050
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	910
Khatao Mackungeo ...	1,000	40	870
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Maldas United ...	1,000	160	2,450
Mahalaxmi ...	1,000	35	630
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,150
Mazagon ...	250	9	200
Morari Goudlass ...	1,000	15	1,440
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	570
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	910
Oriental ...	625	15	550
Parell ...	400	—	150
People of India ...	—	6½	200
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	140
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,300
Soonderas ...	1,000	50	620
Southern India ...	500	20	580
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	570
Western India ...	1,000	50	710

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	126-15-5	Co.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	460
Bombay Ice Co. (A.)	600	104
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.)	1,500	3,350
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd.	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping... ..	800	360

Kemp & Co. ...	175	318
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,500
Tracher and Co. ...	all	1,095
Thacker and Co. ...	all	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	730
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	310

CALCUTTA.—October 5.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 10 to —
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	97 14 to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	93 12 to —
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	93 12 to —
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. 100 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to —
6 of 1868 (1888) ...	102 8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —
5 of 1878 (1898) ...	98 10 to —
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	98 10 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10 125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100 125 to —
Allahabad ...	100 192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100 138 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500 812½ to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100 130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25 170 to —
Himalaya ...	100 115 to —
Mussoorie ...	100 105 to —
National of India ...	£12½ 107 to —
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100 105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500 400 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100 90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

PAID.	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	100 125 to 130
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 140 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 60 to 61
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,150 to —
B. Baragund Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 2½ disct.
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1 1 to 1½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 280 to 290
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100 31 to 32
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 57 to 58
Burrakur Coal ...	100 150 to 155
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 114 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 80 to 81
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 105 to 106
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 80 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 91 to 92
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 20 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 170 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 20 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 170 to —
Gourepore ...	100 75 to 77
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 87 to 88
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100 57 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 96 to 97
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ...	50 110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 60 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100 125 to 130
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 100 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100 86 to 87
New Beerboom Coal ...	100 67 to 68
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Raneunge Coal Association ...	100 50 to —
Riverside Press ...	90 66 to 67
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 265 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 41 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100 73 to 74
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 94 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

PAID.	PRICE.
Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 15 to —
Amuckie ...	100 95 to —
Arctupore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 75 to 80
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 25 to —
Do. contributory ...	80 15 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 165 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 82 to 83
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100 40 to —
Central Cachar ...	200 100 to 102
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 55 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 80 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 15 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 15 to 16
Darjiling ...	100 130 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 22 to 23
Dehra Doon ...	100 45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Dhunstri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 35 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 33 to 34
Endogram ...	10 100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 63 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 15 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	75 to 77
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornaful (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kuchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	110 to 114
Do. contributory ...	200	90 to 92
Kursong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 62
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckinpor (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 26
Mita (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Phutwa (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phenix (Cachar) ...	85	35 to 37
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Rajabaree (Sylhet) ...	100	130 to —
Sapakati ...	100	10 to 11
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbuli and Murmah ...	100	87 to 88
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	30 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Takur (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—October 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

PAID.	PRICE.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	85½ to 86
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101½ to 102
Do. October 10, 1898 ...	101½ to 102
4 India Enforced Paper ...	73½ to 74
4½ Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893 ...	75 to 75½
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1888-8 ...	100 to 102
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	114 to 117
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	104 to 106
East India, Iradeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	114 to 116
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	104 to 106
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	101 to 104
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lim. ...	6½	6½ to 7
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4 to 5
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	144 to 146
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	21½ to 22½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	21½ to 22½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	23 to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	116 to 118
Great I. Pevin, guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	141 to 143
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	122 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	115 to 117
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	122 to 124
Rohitka and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	3½ to 4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	19½ to 20
Do. do. ...	5	4 to 5
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17½ to 18
Do. do. ...	15	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	15 to 17

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	...	all	113 to 114
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	all	13½ to 14½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	...	all	102 to 104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899	...	all	105 to 108
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	...	100	101 to 103
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	...	all	12½ to 12½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	all	108 to 110
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	...	all	104 to 106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	...	all	103 to 105
Indo-European, Lim.	...	all	31 to 35

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, October 16th; from Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, October 14th; Ceylon, October 13th; Rangoon, October 9th.

THE *Times* correspondent at Rangoon telegraphs from Rangoon, Nov. 1:—

The opinion daily gains ground in well-informed circles that the reply of the Burmese Government to the ultimatum will be defiant or evasive. In either case General Prendergast's force will immediately cross the frontier.

Communication with Upper Burma has almost ceased. A trial embarkation was made, very successfully, to ascertain whether the men, more especially the Europeans, could comfortably settle on the decks of the steamers in the space allotted. The space was found ample. The men rapidly embarked and disembarked. Mr. Bernard was present.

An advanced position will, it is believed, be taken by General Prendergast's force in about two days' time. The men will go on board of the flotilla steamers, which are all in the river below Rangoon.

Mr. Sladen is to be Civil Commissioner. In case of need the Bombay and Burma Company's European officers in the Chindwin forest will take refuge in Manipore, and thence proceed to Assam, where the Chief Commissioner will assist them.

Communication with Ningyan is still open. British troops are stationed on the frontier adjoining Ningyan.

The flotilla steamer *Shoay Myo*, which left Mandalay on the 29th of October, arrived at Thayetmyo to-day, bringing several Europeans. All was quiet at Mandalay when she left. The ultimatum, however, had not then arrived.

The report that a strong body of Burmese troops had been sent to Ningyan is confirmed.

Some gentlemen from Thayetmyo have been allowed to land at Minhla without interference. The Kuligon fort, opposite Minhla, is reported to have twenty-five guns mounted.

WE are truly glad to hear from Bombay, under date Nov. 1, that the troops which have returned from Suakin have met with a splendid reception. They were publicly entertained, the expenses being defrayed by subscription among the inhabitants of Bombay.

LORD DUFFERIN is making himself as popular throughout India as he was in Canada. Reuter reports, yesterday, from Delhi:—

This morning the Viceroy laid the foundation stone of a general hospital, naming it after himself, at the request of the Native inhabitants, among whom his Excellency is very popular.

In a speech delivered on the occasion, Lord Dufferin said that he always felt pleasure in assisting to ameliorate the condition of the Indian people.

The Viceroy will leave for Ulwar to-night.

MR. HOLT HALLETT opportunely reminds us, in a very conclusive letter to the *Times*, that even the entire annexation of Burma would still leave 300 miles' interval, a great portion of which consists of all but impenetrable forest, between our advanced frontier and the boundary claimed by the French. No body can be a higher authority on such a point than one who has traversed so large a part of the intervening Provinces.

THE *Athenæum* says that the political article in the first number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, which will appear on the 1st of January, under the editorship of Mr. Demetrius Boulger, will be a survey of the policy and position of the English Government in India from the pen of Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Professor Vambéry is preparing for the same number a paper on the Turks in Persia and the Caucasus.

M. LESSAR has, it seems, been delivering at Tiflis a lecture on the Central Asian question, in which, to the

intense disgust of the military element, he rather depreciated the importance of Afghanistan. Says the *Novosti*:—

His calling Afghanistan an insignificant Power, and underrating the value of a strategical frontier, quite offended the military element. M. Lessar in frontier arrangements only cares for the ethnographical principle, and well-watered pastures for his beloved Turcoman nomads; whereas the military party considers strategical position of vital importance. The correspondent twits M. Lessar with drawing the material for his lecture almost exclusively from English sources.

"No man is a prophet in his own country."

Lessar ought by this time to have nearly reached his destination.

THAT procrastination has indeed been the thief, not only of time, but of the nation's interests, is forcibly brought before us by the subjoined sensible remarks of the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore. Why, oh! why could not the defeat of the late Government have been antedated by a few months?

The Russian Government could hardly delay the departure of their Boundary Commissioners much longer. They have managed, since the English branch of the Commission appeared on the scene, to secure strategical positions, which will be of enormous value in the event of a final rupture, and they have done much to improve their line of communications between Sarakhs and the Caspian. They have now got as far as they could well hope to get, towards being able to modify the frontier by force of arms; and are naturally less reluctant to listen to our proposals for its delimitation by amicable arrangement. To listen to proposals, and to attend to them, are two different things. On our side, of course, we have not been idle; but it is open to doubt, to say the least, whether we have made so much use of the time as the Russians have. Our Boundary Commissioners have collected a vast amount of information, which would be exceedingly useful if it were acted on. In spite, however, of the optimists who hold that the history of the Boundary Commission has been so far an unbroken record of magnificent success, the opinions held by officers actually serving on the Commission—such opinions, that is, as are allowed to reach the public ear—are by no means hopeful. Still it is a great thing to know that a party of British officers have been travelling about the Afghan frontier for several months without getting into serious trouble, and we may reasonably regret that the experiment was not tried earlier.

SIR R. THOMPSON, though he has inspected most of the flooded districts in Bengal, had, at least up to the date to which we have received Native papers, failed to conciliate his subjects; one journal saying that he displays "so much incapacity for administrative work day by day, that the loyalty of the Bengalis may be affected," a threat which we are disposed to encounter with unruffled equanimity. The *Charuvartha* adds:—

Bengal is now in a critical condition. The people have no means to meet the impending famine, and the Government ought to assist them. The situation will take a serious turn if the Government remains indifferent. There will not only be a widespread famine, but also terrible mortality in several places. Who can say how many thousand people will die of starvation if the Government do not adopt precautionary measures?

We cannot help (says the *Gramvarta Prakashika*) shedding tears over the sufferings of the miserable and helpless people and at the attitude of the Lieutenant-Governor towards them. We now earnestly beseech our countrymen to render assistance. Unless they do so Bengal will soon turn into a wilderness. They should lose no time in raising subscriptions.

It is not unnatural that the Native Indian Press should be much occupied with the forthcoming elections here, and every well-considered expression of Native opinion cannot be too cordially welcomed; unfortunately, there are few such, many of the writers indulging in vague denunciations of things as they are, and being equally impractical in suggesting remedies.

BUT here is one suggesting, as regards the Indian Council, something definite, and which, when the constitution of that body is under consideration, may be thought deserving of notice. The *Subada Patrika* of Bombay urges that—

The presence of one or two competent Native members in the Council of the Secretary of State would lead to a clearer perception of most Indian matters than cartloads of foolscap and red tape officially sent on from here could effect, and a single well-considered despatch from the India Office would equal in efficacy

a twelvemonths' turns and twists of the administrative machinery on the spot. But the question is—how to secure the prime condition, the presence of Native councillors at the India Office in London? At first sight it would look like the proverbial belling of the cat by the mice, which, if carried out, would remove all evils, but which itself was impossible of accomplishment, and the Anglo-Indians in their present mood are sure to raise a howl at a simple attempt in that direction, as if the very foundations of the earth were being undermined; but we do think the attempt is worth making, as the English people, with their next House of Commons, may not consider it unreasonable to have *two individuals* to represent *two hundred millions* of the Queen's Indian subjects in the Council-board of Her Majesty's Secretary of State amidst a sea of Anglo-Indians.

THE command of the expedition to coerce Theebaw could hardly have been placed in better hands than in those of General Prendergist, who has had Burmese experience, and has seen service in Persia, throughout the Mutiny, and in Abyssinia. The total force will be about 11,000 men, which will be conveyed up the Irrawaddy River in flat-bottomed boats, already chartered by the Indian Government. The brigade commands will be filled by Brigadier-General F. B. Norman, C.B., Bengal S.C.; Brigadier-General G. S. White, V.C., C.B. (half-pay, late 92nd Highlanders), lately employed in the Soudan; and Brigadier-General H. H. Foord, Madras S.C. The force will concentrate at Rangoon on the earliest possible date, and the first action will, it is believed, be fought at Minhlu.

WE referred the other day to the delegacy of persons from India to further the real or supposed interests of India at the approaching General Election, and could not help inquiring by whom they were delegated. We shall not be very curious as to this matter if they will but strictly follow out the following "instructions" suggested by Sir Madava Rao:—

Delegate should devote himself to the main object in view—viz. to interest the people of Great Britain in the welfare of India.

He should not identify himself with anyone of the political parties in England.

That party is the best which does its best for the welfare of India. This is the main line to be followed.

If Lord Ripon be dear to India, it is not because he is a Liberal, but simply because he is so earnest in promoting India's welfare.

Act in consultation with the other delegates, in view to avoid divergences and to insure concert and harmony.

Gratefully acknowledge the great good which the British Government have done to India.

Call for greater interest and sympathy in and for Indian affairs, greater respect and regard for Indian feelings and opinions generally.

Show that India possesses greater political intelligence than ever before.

Plead generally for moderate taxation of necessities of life and for greater security of landed tenures.

Dwell on the value of India to England, and the value of England to India.

While stating aims and aspirations, show reliance on British wisdom, justice, and benevolence.

Say we want our views and feelings regarding Indian matters to be better recognised and respected in the local administration.

WANT of space prevented our inserting, last week, the subjoined recollections of former Burmese wars which appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and which will doubtless interest our readers:—

In the precarious state of our relations with the despotic monarch of Upper Burma, it seems opportune to glance at the course of events of our two wars with the Burmese, and to consider how the experience gained may be useful in the probable event of a third invasion being necessitated. In the commercial transactions of many years, difficulties had arisen, and minor disputes with the Burmese had often occurred; but, till 1824, when war was first declared, little was known of the geography, the climate, or the people. Operations were commenced at the most unsuitable season, and, for some time after the capture of Rangoon, sickness and terrible mortality paralysed the army. At length an advance was made, many towns were taken, and an almost interminable succession of stockades were stormed. But between the stages in our conquests, there were long intervals of inactivity, partly enforced by the difficulties of procuring transports and provisions, but due also in some measure to want of energy and enterprise. From the beginning, the European regiments, though

utterly inexperienced in such warfare, attacked the stockades with the utmost intrepidity, and with almost unvaried success. They were generally unprovided with scaling-ladders and unaided by artillery; but they scrambled over somehow, and then the bayonet quickly decided the contest. But similar results did not attend the operations of the Sepoys; for on some occasions their attack failed, and once, when Sir Archibald Campbell was persuaded to send a force of Sepoys only, to attack a stockaded position, a disastrous repulse ensued. After the conclusion of the treaty of Yandaboo in 1826, we evacuated the country, leaving behind no memorials of our victories, and none of our occupation save some well-filled burying-grounds. Twenty-five years later, when the memory of our conquest had become dim, and Europe was represented at Rangoon only by a few missionaries and merchants, the Burmese officials became insolent, and soon after aggressive. In 1852, when several outrages had been committed, and all pacific applications for redress had failed, it was deemed necessary to invade the country again. The land forces of the expedition in 1852 was commanded by Major-General Godwin, a Peninsula veteran, who had served with some distinction in the former Burmese War, and who was imbued with its experience. Hence, perhaps, some of the errors of 1824 were repeated. When the war ended by the annexation of Lower Burma, or Pegu, as it is alternately called, undeniable evidence of our triumph remained in our possession of a large, peaceful, and contented province, which actually paid its expenses in the first year of our sway. Those only who have served in Burma know how the Burmese "take to" the British soldiers, and how they dislike Sepoys with all the distinctions and observances of caste. Long before the conquest of Pegu was completed, we had raised a Burmese regiment, which did good service. A detachment of the corps fired their muskets for the first time with ball and against a band of armed robbers. It would be desirable, for reasons into which it would be ungracious to enter, that only a small portion of the force should consist of ordinary Sepoys. Stalwart Beloochees or hardy and daring Ghoorkhas would be more suitable. That mighty highway, the Irrawaddy, is navigable at all times for vessels of light draught for several hundreds of miles, and for large vessels after the rains. There should be no great difficulty, therefore, in sending a force rapidly up the river so as to take the Burmese positions in reverse. It would be unsafe to assume that the Burmese, whenever we may next meet them as foes, will be unprovided with "arms of precision" and European instructors. Yet, when our arms, our discipline, our transport, our sanitary arrangements, and our varied experience of war are considered, there should be no doubt of a short, victorious, and decisive campaign.

THE Chinese Government, says the *Progrès Militaire*, intends to raise a standing army of from 600,000 to 700,000 men on a peace footing, to be doubled in the event of war. The authorities at Peking have ordered two fitted cruisers from Messrs. Armstrong and Co., and two others from the Vulcan Works at Stettin. The *Chen-Pao* learns, in addition to the above, that orders have been given to different European nations for twelve gunboats, large and small. The ships and engines will be constructed after the newest and most improved models. China, it is said, hopes to possess in two years a formidable navy; and Reuter informs us that the three vessels built in Germany have at length reached their destination at Taku, having remained in safe quarters at Kiel and Wilhelmshafen until the settlement of the Franco-Chinese difficulty.

Chit Chat.

It is popularly supposed that lightning strikes downwards; but researches tend to show that this is an error, and that upward strokes are the rule. How, then, about lightning conductors? Are they of use?

According to the Buddhist religion, when a person dies his "karma" (soul) betakes itself to some other earthly tabernacle. Mark the result in China. "One of the most powerful reasons for killing female children," says the *Japan Weekly Mail*, "is to punish the perverse spirit which has elected to be born in the form of a woman." This is certainly a peculiar way of administering a severe lesson to the soul which chooses to clothe itself too frequently in female bodies.

DEMOCRACY has its advantages. When four hundred millions of money are spent on ships some of the cash goes to "carry elections." This is how things are done in San Francisco. In the same city the clergy enter the pulpits with a revolver under their gown. Yet this is a land of freedom, where the people govern and protect themselves!

THE recent fire at Resht in Persia destroyed eighteen caravansera's and 1,028 shops, beside ten mosques, a school, and two public baths; in short, the town was well-nigh demolished.

A NATIVE contemporary has discovered the cause of the earthquake in Kashmir, the floods in Bengal, the dearth in Mysore, and all the other ills which are distressing poor India at the present time. An anomaly in the shape of a lemon within a lemon has been discovered at Bombay, and the Sacred Books of the Hindus proclaim that "when flower within flower and fruit esconced in fruit shall grow, O King, will the Yuga's end approach." But as the *Pioneer* rightly points out if this be the criterion the end of the world would happen once a-week, as double reproduction is by no means an uncommon idiosyncrasy on the part of Nature.

A BERLIN doctor, after travelling round the world making experiments on his own self, has discovered a cure for sea-sickness. Lie coiled up on your side, knee to chin, for four days, then take one gramme of chloral hydrate. This is indeed a "mockery of woe."

SIMLA is in ecstasies. There is to be a fancy dress ball, the costumes whereof are to be beyond the pale of description—so elegant, and, it is to be feared, so costly, will they be. But then the fair damsels will be bewitching to a surprising degree; for was not money made to circulate?

At the recent dance given at Simla by the Maharajah and Maharani of Cooh Behar, "powder" was the rule in the case of the lady guests, so "the picturesqueness of the scene was greatly enhanced." Thus chronicles the correspondent of the *Pioneer*. But some persons are old-fashioned enough to hold to the opinion that Nature turned out her daughters as she meant them to be, and to make mud-pies over the "human face divine" may be fashionable, but none the less it shows execrable taste, and deplorable want of common-sense.

In olden days duelling was very rife in India. The first time an appeal was made to this mode of settling disputes of honour was in 1664, when the President of Bombay, where the affair occurred, expressed an opinion that it was "the effect of that accursed Bombay punch, to the shame, scandal, and ruin of the nation and religion."

THERE is at present a picture in Calcutta whereof the intrinsic value is six rupees, say twelve shillings, yet already over 200,000 rupees, or about £15,000 sterling, have been spent to regain possession of the precious relic!

BOMBAY has just imported from Liverpool a pack of nineteen couples of foxhounds for the use of the Hunt.

A PORTUGUESE clerk at Bombay has discovered the road to rapid promotion. His plan is, like all great inventions, extremely simple. He administered poison to his superiors, and so "cleared the file" to make way for himself; but in a weak moment of confiding simplicity he revealed his plan to a brother clerk, who did not see things in the same light, and let out the secret.

In some ways India must be a delightful place wherein to end one's days. When you are old and decrepid, should the Natives want a sacrifice to appease their gods, they administer "bhang" to you, and when in a state of intoxication you are made to promise that you will give your body as an offering to the offended deities. But when sober you find it no easy matter to escape from fulfilling your promise!

THREE THOUSAND square miles of land with water to the tune of seven feet. Such is the state of affairs in Bengal, where 2,000,000 people have not seen their lands for weeks.

PEDIGREES are highly valued in this country, save by upstarts, who, not being able to claim descent beyond their own mothers, naturally affect to despise "birth." But what can compare to the antiquity of the Armenian patriarchs of Baghdad, who trace their origin back to the Garden of Eden, and boast of speaking the language in which the Almighty bade Adam and Eve go forth and live by the sweat of their brow.

GAMBLING clubs are the rage nowadays. But what can compare to the one evening of whist at Calcutta in the close of the last century when Mr. Barwell, Chief Justice Le Maistre, Colonel Leslie, and Sir Philip Francis played. The first-named lost six lakhs of rupees, or upwards of £60,000, while the Bench won £20,000, the Army £10,000, and the Civil Service £30,000. This is something like an evening.

THE suggestion has been put forward that condemned criminals should be made the subjects of choleraic experiments, on the ground that if they die they are no worse off than before!

"If," says the *Statesman*, "the Maharajah of Hill Tipperah were wise, he will appoint an able man as his Minister, and will avoid for the future all personal intercourse with the Political Agent." This is much akin to a suggestion that if the Queen be wise she will appoint a clever private secretary (which she has done years ago), and avoid all intercourse with any Minister whose views are not in harmony with her own. If an English paper were to write such unconstitutional advice all Britain would be up in arms. Does the *Statesman* want it to appear that nobody cares what it pens? If otherwise, its suggestion is impracticable, and, to many minds, scarcely loyal.

An enthusiastic reformer has been airing in the Indian Press his ideas as to the exaggeration of language now so much in vogue. In the very letter in which he draws attention to the evil he uses the expression "weeping of the great." Surely he is hoist with his own petard!

A "NATIVE Thinker" is using the columns of the *Madras Times* to enlighten his fellow-countrymen as to the habits and customs conducive to health or the reverse; but his ideas are very elementary. He says: "Do not go about in the thoroughfare without anything on the head." Sound advice, but scarcely needed, it might have been thought, under a tropical sun. The conclusion, too, of the paragraph is charmingly naïve. The words are, *i.e.*, bare-headed. Surely everyone who can read English knows that "without anything on the head" is the same as "bare-headed?"

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

ENGLISH LIFE IN CHINA.*

We took up this work with an expectation of obtaining from it both information and entertainment, and in neither respect have we been disappointed. Major Knollys is known to be able to wield pen as well as sword, and he has succeeded in putting before his readers a very vivid impression of our countrymen's life—except in the tea season, it is, in some places, almost vegetation—in China.

Hong Kong, with which our author began his experiences in China, has been so often and so well described, that it need not detain us; the filth and squalor of the Chinese town are, too, an unsavoury subject. Major Knollys had the good fortune to be present at a Queen's birthday parade, and the old saying of the Indian chief was recalled to his mind, when he once again heard the National Anthem, "Is your Sovereign a divinity, that you worship her with such music?" Yet John Chinaman "does not see it." For he says (p. 111): "In all the sciences, and in most departments of civilization, you greatly surpass us. But in one respect we are undoubtedly far ahead. We alone understand true harmony; you are ignorant of its very first principles." We devoutly hope that the Chinese will not take it into their heads to emulate the King of Siam by contributing some unadulterated Chinese music, rendered by Native performers, to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition next year!

On one subject, the defence of our Eastern settlements, we have often dwelt, and we are glad to see that, as regards Hong Kong, Major Knollys has called attention to this point (pp. 59, 60); though we are scarcely as confident as he seems to be regarding the efficacy of the measures taken, since his visit, for "rapidly putting it in a far more efficient state of defence."

The "Republic of Shanghai" is an interesting topic. Here we have a colony of Europeans; each nation (American, French, and German, besides our own) with its own internal arrangements, but with a joint council to settle the affairs of all. A peculiarity is that, in what may, for want of a better expression, be called international cases, it is the *defendant's* Consul who sits as assessor to the (dummy) Chinese judge, and who practically decides the award to be given.

It has never been supposed that the French had a special gift in the colonizing line, notwithstanding that Algeria might have been a very fair school as to what "to eat, drink, and avoid." But we have rarely met with a more striking exemplification of their utter helplessness in this respect than that presented by our author (at pp. 74–80) of the contrast between the internal arrangements of the French settlement at Shanghai and the American (or our own). We strongly commend these pages to the attention of any thoughtful reader.

The action of our countrymen in China is well illustrated at Hankow, the centre of the tea trade, where, with an English population of perhaps fifty, the affairs of the community are managed—of course, without the least reference to the Chinese—by a municipal council of their own. "There is," says our author, "a fine spirit of pride and independence—observable, indeed, throughout China in precise proportion as we are cut off from external aid—which makes us proud of our nation, and not prone to resent the intended sarcasm of the Brahmin, 'You

* "English Life in China," by Major Henry Knollys, R.A. London; Smith, Elder, and Co. 1885.

English can do nothing but spin cotton and conquer the world." Yet the tendency to "sit on," and even to oppress, the Natives, in which Major Knollys seems rather to glory as a proof of the conscious superiority of Europeans being admitted, no less consciously, by Asiatics, is in execrable taste, and cannot tend to increase that good feeling towards us in China, which would be truly invaluable to us in the certain event of a war with Russia, in which China would be simply an ideal ally.

To turn to another matter, we do not think that the writer's allusion (at p. 134) to the notorious doings at Bazeilles in 1870 would make him a *persona grata* at Berlin, were he ever appointed to attend the annual manoeuvres of the Prussian army. Tangliu had, he says, "once been a flourishing city, but in 1864 it was occupied by the Taeping rebels, who slaughtered indiscriminately and wholesale every inhabitant on whom they could lay hands, and then left it in the condition in which the Prussians left Bazeilles in 1870, there being, by the bye, a strong resemblance between the two races in their method of carrying on war." Now, surely this is far too strong. We well know that Bazeilles was treated with an exceptional severity, which we should be the last to defend. But the inhabitants were not sliced in pieces, nor exterminated. And, by the way, was it not the Bavarians who were the executioners on the occasion?

As new to the average reader as anything in the book will be found the account of the proceedings of the Charsee, or tea-taster. "The faculty (p. 151) can hardly be acquired in less time" than five or six years. For ourselves, we believe it can be as little "acquired" as connoisseurship in wine. We have known people possessing admirable cellars, laid in by their predecessors, who had not an inkling of what wine is. Truly, for such an one his progenitors might say—

The wine we stored with so much care
Along the marble floor shall flow,—

for all the pleasure he would have of it. As of wine-taster, so of tea-taster, it may be said that he must be born, not made. Just as there are people who cannot distinguish between one melody and another, nor know when they play a false note.

We hear not a little in England about city guilds, turtle soup, feasts costing thousands of pounds, magnificent halls only used for banquets, and so on. We assure our readers, if they will believe us, on Major Knollys's authority, that the Shangsi and Tchangsai Corporations beat that of London "into fits." Our Major obtained leave—rarely accorded—to visit their palaces, and was, with his party, "shown over a series of halls until we lost entire count of their numbers." Here is one: a banquetting hall (p. 249). "Assuming," says our author, "that one acre measures about seventy yards each way, several acres of guild roofing and ceiling are exposed to my view, and every square inch inside and out is covered with porcelain ware of surpassing brilliancy, delicacy, and beauty. Imagine the treasures of a dozen Mortlocks in the shape of the most valuable breakfast, dinner, and dessert services, spread out before you, most neatly and artistically affixed to the roofs of Regent-street, in a bright July sun. There is not a scrap of coarse work; the yellows, the purples, the blues, and the reds, are of the most delicately blended colours, and these superb elliptically-shaped tiles slope gently up to the topmost ridges, where at home we should look for chimney-pots, and wind down to the eaves, where we should expect gutters, finishing off with twists which are rather Chinese-ish and pagoda-ish, but which certainly cannot be called out of place. Really a few dozen of these tiles, turned into a dessert service, would constitute a magnificent wedding present."

Major Knollys seems violently prejudiced against the Chinese. Of course, he can say—

I've seen, and sure I ought to know;

but when he tells us (p. 222), that "by no Utopian perversion of truth could we call the Chinese brave," he seems to us to betray an utter disregard of history. We strongly advise him to read Mr. Boulger's Central Asian Papers, Mr. Colquhoun's letters to the *Times*, and to study the story of the late campaign in Tonquin. He might, too, learn somewhat on the subject from poor murdered "Chinese Gordon."

Perhaps the Major's dislike is attributable to the instinctive feeling which may be called smell. Animals have been supposed to communicate by the power of producing different emanations. "There is," says the author, "no living creature whose presence is not accompanied by emanations utterly loathsome to those not of its own species, or even tribe. Let the cleanest woman-finger touch a bait, and no rat will look at it. Chinese, even children daily washed, have the inevitable civet cat-like accompaniment of all natives, the Bouquet de Chinois." "The Chinese (p. 92) do not mix with us in society as much as they otherwise would, on account of our *esprit de corps*. Nay, the very oxen distinguish between Chinese and English," and (p. 297) "these mild creatures, once roused, more savage than many an honestly swaggering British bull," more than once attempted to make short work of the Major.

We do not propose to follow Major Knollys into the much-vexed missionary question. Missionaries, looking, however honestly, at their own labours, are apt to colour the result in rosy tints, and

to exaggerate their successes. That a missionary should, after twelve years' work, be able (p. 208) to boast but three converts, that another convert of seven years' standing used (p. 209) to open the chapel, after evening service, as a gaming-house, and that there is still no possibility of rendering the name of God but by some roundabout paraphrase, are facts significant enough. The "convert" who was once reproached by a missionary for calling on false gods during a typhoon (p. 200) was probably no very unfair specimen:—"What for no have two chancey?" (chances) was his cautious reply; "Christ number one chancey, Buddha number two chancey." Not that they treat their own gods with much respect. "Buddha," said a priest charged with irreverence, "smokes his incense and is glad to get it, why should not I smoke my tobacco?" (p. 312).

Our traveller seems to have seen—he has certainly recorded nothing in the way of natural scenery—equal to that which figures in his account of the monastery of Yuen Fuh, where he was taken, not only for a "foreign devil," but for a devil incarnate, and dragged into the temple—a rare chance—to be introduced to two of his brethren in the shape of "two images of demons (p. 310) whom the Chinese worship to avert malignant influences."

We have no space for further extracts, and advise the reader to get the book for himself. Despite occasional tall writing, and somewhat violent prejudices, it is as good and as amusing a popular account of China as we remember to have seen.

THE CHILDREN OF INDIA.*

The title of this book is somewhat misleading. Professing to relate exclusively to the "children of India," it gives a vast amount of information in regard to the people at large, their habits, customs, religions, and festivals. It is not pretended that the volume contains anything new; indeed, by the very nature of things, this was scarcely possible. Nor does the author aim at high writing or grandiloquent language—quite the reverse. The style is most plain and unpretentious, while the words are short and easy; it is, in fact, a children's book, and, as such, scarcely comes within the pale of literary criticism. To our mind there is, perhaps, too much of the "goody goody." At every turn religion is brought in "by the ears," in season and out of season moral precepts are inculcated, and words of advice and warning are paraded with unrestrained earnestness. The money-bags, too, are very loudly shaken, and hints, and more than hints, being scattered broadcast in every direction. All this may, perhaps, be right, proper, and even necessary. We should be the last to discourage missionary enterprise, and if this *modus operandi* be successful, "the end justifies the means," but we doubt whether in religious matters it is altogether prudent to make one's actions so completely of the "earth earthy." Our experience is, however, doubtless far inferior to that of Miss Marston, whose efforts are most laudable; she has contrived to compress into a few score pages an immense deal of information in regard to India, and we are pleased to add, that having examined her work with considerable care and attention, we have not succeeded in detecting errors of fact. A child who is familiar with this little brochure, will know a great deal more about the Queen's domains in the East than nine out of ten amongst the ordinary adult world.

RUSSIA'S POWER OF ATTACKING INDIA.†

Some little while since, in reviewing Professor Vambéry's "Coming Struggle for India," we suggested the dissemination, in a popular form, with a view to the forthcoming elections, of the main facts therein set forth. Not having the gift of prophesy, we could not foresee that these facts, with many more added to them, would be published in a lively and "taking" style for threepence by Mr. Marvin, than whom no one is better qualified to deal with the subject.

We cannot pretend to reproduce, as we should desire to do, the many proofs adduced by Mr. Marvin of Russia's ability, holding, as she does, the positions which a Government, deliberately heedless of the country's interests, has allowed her to acquire, to smite us hip and thigh on the Afghan side. Russia can mass on the Caspian a quarter of a million men, all reliable, all her own troops, with no dread of insurrection in their rear. We, with possible defection of Native States induced by Russian intrigue, with a veritable army of budmashes, counted by hundreds of thousands, ready to rise, at the least sign of a reverse, and to exterminate, with every circumstance of outrage, all Europeans throughout India, have not as strong a force. No wonder that we have few troops to throw forward; though, as Skobelev most justly remarked, if we keep our army waiting to receive an attack, we are beaten before a shot is fired. No wonder that Russian generals argue thus:—

"You have 75,000 British troops to keep down 250,000,000 Natives, some of whom must hate you. We declare war. Admit that you put every British soldier on the Afghan frontier. If

* "The Children of India." Religious Tract Society.

† "Russia's Power of Attacking India." By Charles Marvin. W. H. Allen and Co. 1885.

we can only get our Caspian army placed alongside you, your force of 75,000 British troops will stand between 100,000 to 250,000 Russians and the 250,000,000 more or less neutral or disaffected people of India. You are brave, but our superior numbers would enable us to break through your 75,000 troops and march on to India."

But that space forbids, we would gladly refer more at length to this little pamphlet; to those portions of it, in which the writer has, with much industry, proved, what the "Perish India" school habitually deny, the invaluable benefit which the possession of India confers on England, we shall have occasion, ere long, to recur.

NATIONAL REVIEW.*

The attention of our readers will at once be attracted by an article founded on personal experience, and, therefore, doubtless accurate in every detail, on the effects of "British Rule in India," as exemplified in "The History of an Indian District," Sirsa. The result of our fifty years' administration of that district may be summed up in two words, Peace and Prosperity, whereas that of the previous period had been riot, wretchedness, and ruin. In 1850 land was selling at 3d. an acre, now at 10s. The value of the land of the district was, fifty years ago, scarce £1,000; it is now a million sterling; and this, notwithstanding a proportionate increase in the amount levied as assessment. The entire district, formerly a favourite resort of armed robber bands, is now so secure that the 8,000 square miles, containing a population of over a quarter of a million, has, until recently, been managed by a single European magistrate, with five subordinate magistrates and 400 police. Is there any district in England of corresponding population which can say as much for itself? These are the facts to oppose to the empty theorising of Baboos and their supporters. The whole article claims more than cursory perusal; it merits careful study.

The "shadow cast before" of the coming elections has naturally furnished more than one writer with a suggestive topic. The first article, Mr. Alfred Austin's "Skeletons at the (Radical) Feast," the "Vicar of Bray's," Manifesto, Mr. Vernon Smith's "Church and the Coming Elections," "Sonnets to a Liberal Churchman," "The Birmingham Caucus," all deal with this subject. We would especially invite attention to Mr. Austin's very well-written and very incisive article. The Birmingham Tory, who delineates the doings of the Caucus in his town, has, we hope, somewhat overstated his case in saying that fully two-thirds of the entire population are under the thumb of the Caucus. If it be so, the fact bodes ill for Lord Randolph Churchill's candidature.

Mr. Roberts's paper on the effects of one-sided Free Trade will well repay a second perusal, at a period when a hostile fleet might in a short time, bring the country, now all but wholly dependent on foreign supplies for its food, to starvation point, and when so many of the best manufacturing orders are being, even by Englishmen, "placed" abroad.

Mr. Keibel reaches, for the present at least, the last of the Tory Premiers, who have passed away, in the person of Lord Beaconsfield, a true appreciation of whose policy is probably reserved for future ages. Mr. Keibel's remarks are, as usual, well written, and, as always, full of point. Space forbids our noticing the other Essays which go to make up a number of more than average merit, and, at the present juncture, of far more than average interest and importance.

THE ILLUSTRATED NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.†

The first article in this number, that narrating the services of Sir William Peel of the *Shannon* Naval Brigade, will at once fix the attention of the Indian reader. Peel's work in the Mutiny of 1857-8, will not soon be forgotten. It may not be generally known that his much-lamented death was due to his own self-devotion; he would "share and share alike" with his men, and insisted on having, after his brilliant exploits at the siege of Lucknow—is it really *de rigueur* to spell it Lakhkhannau?—the same conveyance as other wounded men. Unfortunately the palanquin assigned him had been employed for the conveyance of a smallpox patient; and Peel, prostrated by over-exertion and wounds, could not, with a constitution already debilitated by exposure, make head against the disease. Everyone will read this article, in which Peel's services in the Crimea are, however, referred to at greater length than those rendered by him in India.

A beginning is made of a series of papers which promise to be most interesting, on the "Parliamentary Generals in the Great Civil War." The commander selected for the present article is Essex, whom Charles, with his usual fatuity, drove into the camp of his opponents. The illustrations to this paper, consisting of characteristic portraits, and of views of some of the more important cities as they appeared at the period referred to, will attract

much attention, as will the next article, on the French Navy, from a study of which our new First Lord of the Admiralty would hardly rise without gleaning not a little useful information.

A detailed account, by Admiral Ingram, of the defence of Monte Video in 1846, is, as having been written by one took part in it, well worth perusal, and will interest many, on account of the particulars given concerning the events which first brought "to the fore" Garibaldi, who, up to that time, had been a mere skipper of a coasting vessel, and whose marvellous powers of leadership were soon afterwards to be displayed on a stage of vastly greater dimensions and importance.

We have received several numbers of the *Journal of Indian Art*, published by Mr. Griggs, of Elm House, Peckham. This exquisitely got-up book demands a fuller review than our space, this week, permits us to give it. We shall have occasion to notice it at length in our next issue.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- CAVANAGH—Oct. 21, at York, the wife of Major A. Cavanagh, D.A.C.G., Gordon Highlanders, of a son.
COCHRANE—Oct. 21, at Scend Manor House, the wife of Captain B. O. Cochrane, R.A., of a son.
CREASE—Oct. 22, at Portsmouth, the wife of Colonel J. F. Crease, C.B., R.M.A., of a daughter.
CROSBIE—Oct. 23, at Lexden, the wife of Captain P. Crosbie, of a son.
LEFROY—Oct. 26, at Colchester, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Lefroy, of a son.
LONGFIELD—Oct. 27, at Winchester, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Longfield, of a son.
LUCAS—Oct. 26, at Teignmouth, the wife of Colonel A. W. Lucas, of a daughter.
MERIVALE—Oct. 27, at Ely, the wife of Walter Merivale, C.E., of a daughter.
PEMBERTON—Oct. 29, at Cadogan-place, the wife of Colonel Leigh Pemberton, C.B., of a son.
SCOTT—Oct. 29, at Sandhurst, the wife of Major F. K. Scott, R.E., of a son.
WALFORD—Oct. 24, at Felixstowe, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Walford, of a son.
WATKIN—Oct. 30, at Woolwich, the wife of Major H. Watkin, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- HADDEN—STRONG—Oct. 23, at Paddington, Captain C. F. Hadden, R.A., to Frances Mabel, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Clement Strong, Coldstream Guards.
MACKAY—WIMBERLEY—Oct. 22, at Inverness, Duncan L. M. Mackay, Esq., B.C.S., to Marion Gordon C., elder daughter of Captain Douglas Wimberley.
PRICHARD—HUME-SMEDLEY—Oct. 21, at Tenby, G. H. Prichard, Esq., to Edith, youngest daughter of the late Edward Hume-Smedley, of Ceylon.
RADCLIFFE—ANGEL—Oct. 23, at Ealing, Alexander R. Skene, second son of Lieut.-General Radcliffe, Madras Army, to Floris, eldest daughter of H. B. Angel, Esq., of Ealing.
SANDYS—HARVEY—Oct. 22, at Brooklands, Cheshire, Major F. R. Sandys, late R.A., to Alice Cummins, youngest daughter of Alexander C. Harvey, of Brooklands.

DEATHS.

- BURNE—Oct. 26, at Bath, Laura Mary, widow of Felix N. Burne, Esq., and daughter of the late Captain R. A. McNaughten, Bengal Army.
COGHLAN—July 16, drowned at sea, Charles Hay Coghlan, only son of Captain C. H. Coghlan, of the Bengal Army, aged 19.
KUPER—Oct. 29, at South Brent, Admiral Sir A. L. Kuper, G.C.B., aged 76.
LIND—Oct. 12, at Bath, Anna M. C., youngest daughter of the late A. F. Lind, Esq., B.C.S.
MARRETT—Oct. 27, at Clapham, Catherine Harriet, widow of Henry R. D. Marrett, Surgeon-Major Madras Army, aged 58.
NIAS—Oct. 31, at Montagu-square, W., Lydia Mary, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir J. Nias, K.C.B., aged 27.
SANDERSON—Oct. 17, at Edinburgh, Eliza Ross, the wife of James Sanderson, F.R.C.S.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras, retired, aged 73.
STANSFIELD—Oct. 19, Colonel Stansfield, of Sowerley, aged 80.
SPENCER—Oct. 24, at Bury St. Edmunds, Harriett Theodora, widow of the Right Rev. G. T. Spencer, late Bishop of Madras.
SYDER—Oct. 17, near Hong Kong, killed in an attack by pirates when in command of the steamer *Greyhound*, Captain W. C. Syder, aged 31.
TAGORE—Oct. 20, at Collingham-road, S.W., Bhavendra Bala, elder daughter of G. M. Tagore, Esq.
TOLLER—Oct. 27, at Sidmouth, William Toller, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., aged 80.
WATERFIELD—Oct. 14, at Gibraltar, Major D. Waterfield, R.A., aged 39.
WATERS—Oct. 26, Charlotte, sister of Major-General M. A. Waters, R.E.

* "National Review." November, 1885.

† "The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine," November, 1885. W. H. Allen and Co.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (*which are payable in advance*), should be sent to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., London.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1885.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS IN INDIA.

THE intercourse between the Chinese and ourselves has usually led to the conclusion that it was the Chinese, rather than the English, who were the copyists of the results of each others' civilization. They have borrowed from us, not only cannon and steamboats, but officials of every kind, and are in a fair way of reproducing both railways and telegraphs. Of gunpowder we suppose that we must make them a present. There is no evidence that Roger Bacon ever went to China. There is evidence that the Chinese had it, or something like it, at a very early date. We may assume that East and West invented it cheek-by-jole somewhere about the same time.

Up to a comparatively recent date we had taken nothing from the Chinese but their tea, and for this we used to be made to pay pretty heavily. Then a revelation suddenly seemed to have informed that marvellous entity, the wisdom of Parliament, that Government offices consumed too much red-tape. Accordingly, resort was had, of all parts of the globe, to China, and a second importation, yclept competitive examination, was made therefrom. The consumption of red-tape was, in fact, henceforth to be entrusted to other hands. We have not heard that the tape used has diminished one nail in breath, or one yard in length; on the contrary, the manufacture is understood to be in a flourishing condition.

Now these competitive examinations, probably because they were not indigenous, did not seem to flourish in the soil to which they had been transplanted, and some astounding results ensued. Men got certificates of proficiency in subjects wherein they had never been examined. One of the first Arabic linguists of the day was a man who is understood to be one of two or three Europeans who had performed the Hajj, or Mecca pilgrimage, was put "under the harrow" and "ploughed" in Arabic by the Civil Service Commissioners, who are the high priests of the newly-introduced ritual, and this by an examiner

who, when the irate linguist referred the papers for revision to one who is not only an Arabic linguist, but admittedly among the first of Arabic scholars, was pronounced "a disgrace to his profession."

Without alleging that the system has in all respects been a failure, we do aver that it has fostered cramming, and its natural consequence, priggism, to an alarming extent. It may be thought, by some, a set-off against these evils, that it has, in these times of depression, given existence to a new trade, that of cramming. But the percentage of crammers to the population is too small to counterbalance the evil of the literally ephemeral character of the knowledge which they impart! When shall we learn that an overloaded mind, like an overloaded stomach, retains little or nothing, and that an examination, to be of any value, should deal with subjects, a knowledge of which will be useful in the Examiner's future career?

We have enough of this kind of thing, what with Civil Service Commissioners, and with School Boards teaching modern languages and decimal fractions to future scullery maids, in England. Such people have been immortalized in Peacock's "Gryll Grange" as being loth to allow a drayman to lower a barrel into a cellar unless he could expound the mechanical principles on which he performed the operation.

In India things seem no better. And, indeed, we have been led to advert to this subject by articles concerning it which have appeared in our contemporaries, the *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette*, from the latter of which we extract a paragraph which invites consideration. Are we, or are we not, going in India on the right system as regards examinations of all kinds in educational matters? All the twaddle in the world—and we have had of late plenty of this sort of thing—will not make a Native an Englishman nor an Englishman a Native. Why, then, try to foist on the Natives, as a kind of entrance fee to many positions, studies needless, and in many cases repulsive, to them? Why ignore the fact that our modes of thought, and consequently our literature, differ wholly from theirs? In most respects for the better. True. But what is gained by putting Native students through a course of recondite studies in our language and literature instead of drawing their attention to the best—and there is no lack of excellence—in their own?

Indian universities (says our contemporary) have the quaintest notions of setting subjects for the study of their undergraduates, and the Madras University is no exception to the rule. For the first examination in Arts during 1884, one of the subjects set in the English examination was "The Princess": while in the course for the B.A. degree, we have the *Frankleynes* and *Monke's Tales*; and for the M.A. degree Chaucer's "*Troilus and Cressida*," Shakespeare's "*Troilus and Cressida*," and Shelley's "*Alastor*." This is truly a wonderful collection of subjects. Why on earth a poem so unmeaning as "The Princess," and one so completely removed from all eastern lines of thought, should be chosen, it is hard to see; and it is as difficult to guess why "*Alastor*" should have been selected from among the poems of Shelley. But, at any rate, these poems have this advantage, that they are written in modern English, the study of which may be of some value to the undergraduates. But putting aside the desirability of directing the close study of the story of *Troilus and Cressida*, what possible use will an acquaintance with the language of Chaucer, or of the railings of *Thersites*, be to the Madrassi graduate? What has a student gained towards a knowledge of modern English by being able to quote an instance of the old English double negative, or an absolute strong preterite, or by being able to tell of what Homeric name *Cressida* is a corruption? Probably not one of our readers could tell off-hand the exact meaning of ten or twelve words in every page of Chaucer, words long since fallen into disuse; and to require native undergraduates to answer such questions seems to us wholly absurd. Fancy a competent English examiner solemnly sitting down and inditing such a question as this:—"A touch of female vanity appears in one (!) of *Cressida's* soliloquies, cite it." And then we are surprised that the

course of University education does not fit young men for the practical work of life.

Now, is an examination a test of proficiency in all knowledge requisite for success in whatever career the examiner may have chosen, or is it simply a circus, in which an examiner is, to the detriment of the unhappy candidates, to ride round repeatedly on the same hobby-horse? "Chaucer" is as pleasant and as instructive reading as we know. To Englishmen who wish to learn the history of the people of their own land, we could suggest none better. But why should the history of a foreign country be thrust down the throat of a Native? Has India no literature and no history? We do not, as some well-meaning people fancy, bring Native minds into closer contact with our own by any such proceedings; we only accentuate the fact how impossible it is to weld into one, two lines of thought, each in itself good, each in itself truly and purely in accordance with the genius of the people from whom it emanates, but utterly divergent, and in some respects incapable of converging.

And then, "Troilus and Cressida"! What is it possible that a student can gain by grinding it up? Morality? Some, we wish we could say many, Anglo-Indian ladies can—as all can if they do not most scandalously neglect their duty to their own sex—tell us that among Native ladies there are many who, as wives and mothers, cannot be surpassed. But it has always been said that there will in any case be far more women than men in heaven; and, as in England, so in India, male students do not need to have laid before them as a text book for examination anything which does not tend to elevate. While the Madras University is about this kind of examination, why do they not give the "Wife of Bath's Prologue and Tale" or "Pericles"? The latter is probably as genuine as "Troilus," and certainly not less racy.

Can it be that there are no qualified examiners in India who, in addition to their acquirements, have the natural gift of common sense?

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—October 10, at Hurda, the wife of Mr. K. M. Anderson, of a son.

DUPERIER—October 10, at Meerut, the wife of Captain H. W. Duperier, R.E., of a daughter.

ROSE—October 6, at Aurangabad (Deccan), the wife of Frank Rose, Sub-Engineer, Hyderabad, P.W.D., of a son.

STANTON—October 5, at Ferozepore, the wife of Lieutenant E. C. Stanton, R.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FOSTER—PORTMAN—October 10, at Kirkee Church, by the Rev. J. Blunt, William Yorke Foster, Lieutenant R.H.A., eldest son of Sir William Foster, Bart., of Hardingham, Norfolk, to Aileen Ethel, younger daughter of Major A. Berkeley Portman, Superintendent of Police, G.I.P.R.

HALLORAN—QUILTER—October 8, at Trinity Church, Murree, by the Rev. W. M. Lethbridge, T. Halloran, Leicestershire Regiment, to Emma Kain Quilter, second daughter of J. H. Quilter, Esq., Military Works Depot.

PERRY—QUILTER—October 8, at Trinity Church, Murree, by the Rev. W. M. Lethbridge, C. W. Perry, Military Works Department, to Margaret Ellen Quilter, eldest daughter of J. H. Quilter, Esq., Military Works Department.

RICKARDS—CAMPBELL—October 8, at Trinity Church, Murree, by the Rev. W. M. Lethbridge, B.A., Lieutenant F. S. H. Rickards, The Connaught Rangers, to Grace Georgina, second daughter of Colonel R. D. Campbell, Commandant 30th Punjab Infantry.

YOUNG—PECQUET—October 3, at Christ Church Mission, N.W.P., by the Rev. Oscar T. Wilkins, Chaplain, John Young, Lucknow, to Constance Frances, second daughter of Victor Pecquet, Jersey.

DEATHS.

COYAJEE—October 13, at Dongarsey-road, Malabar Hill, Bai Kharshedbai, wife of Mr. Noshervanjee Coyajee, aged 49.

JACOB—October 10, in London, Emma Christina, the wife of George Jacob Bombay C.S.

KITCHEN—October 3, at Fatehpur, en route to Nowgong, Arthur Thomas Kitchen (Inspector of Messrs. Mackinnon and Co.'s Beer Agencies, Jubbulpore), eldest son of Julia and John Kitchen, Roorkee, aged 27 years.

PRANCE—September 22, at Toungoo, British Burma, of cholera, Lieutenant Bernard Gwyn Prance, 2nd West India Regiment, a Probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, attached to the 3rd Madras Light Infantry, aged 23 years.

SIMPSON—October 9, at Kirkee, Lieutenant A. H. Simpson, R.A.

SUNDARRAO—October 11, at his own residence, Girgaum, Sundarrao Raghunath, merchant, aged 55.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCTOBER 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. F. W. Grant, S.C., Maj. J. B. Watts, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. W. Priestley, prob. for S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. C. F. Hughes, S.C., Col. F. T. Humfrey, S.C., Capt. C. S. Shephard, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. V. S. Baker, R. C. D. Ewing, J. A. Sinclair.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. B. Lynch, S.C., ninety-two days.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. J. James, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—L. N. Broome, three months' furlough; J. Tweedie (Cov.), one month's furlough.
Madras Estab.—W. S. Haig, three months' s.c.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. F. Marriott, B.S.C., one week.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. C. J. Walter, S.C., Col. C. H. Luard, R.E., Capt. G. Wingate, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. R. T. Chapman, Inf., Lieut.-Col. C. C. Sargeant, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. W. Nolan.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. R. Mitchell, H. G. Thornton, J. Clark, H. E. Thompson, F. L. Seaton, H. D'A. Innes, T. D. Jameson, J. Douglas.
Madras Estab.—F. H. Wilkinson (Cov.).

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885-6.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	To Leave Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Jumna.....	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Serapis ...	22 Nov.	—	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	7 Dec.	17 Dec.
Crocodile...	3 Dec.	—	12 Dec.	16 Dec.	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
Malabar ...	13 Dec.	Q'nstown 15 Dec.	24 Dec.	28 Dec.	30 Dec.	11 Jan.
Jumna.....	30 Dec.	—	8 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	26 Jan.
Serapis ...	3 Feb.	—	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Crocodile...	14 Feb.	—	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	1 Mar.	13 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Serapis	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Crocodile	—	—	—	4 Nov.	13 Nov.
Malabar	—	9 Nov.	11 Nov.	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Jumna	7 Nov.	19 Nov.	21 Nov.	25 Nov.	4 Dec.
Serapis	18 Nov.	30 Nov.	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.
Crocodile	—	1886	1886	1886	1886
Malabar	26 Dec.	7 Jan.	9 Jan.	13 Jan.	22 Jan.
Jumna	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	4 Feb.
Serapis	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	16 Feb.
Crocodile	3 Feb.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Malabar	12 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Jumna	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 27, Cochin, Mauritius; Bokhara (s), Calcutta; Alester, Rangoon; Stretfield, Calcutta.—28, Rome (s), London; Armenia (s), Kurrahee; Astronomer (s), Calcutta.—29, Forfarshire, Rangoon; Othello (s), Bombay.—30, Nubia (s), Calcutta.—31, City of Venice (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 30, Kerbel (s), London.—31, Peshawur (s), Colombo.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 27, Engineer (s), Liverpool.—30, Australia (s); Anaurus, Cardiff.—31, Australia (s), London.

MADRAS.—Oct. 27, Australia (s), London.—30, Pelican (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 27, Thibet (s), Hong Kong; Aston Hall (s), Liverpool; Duke of Devonshire (s), Antwerp.—28, Parramatta (s), Bombay.—29, Nuddea (s), Calcutta; Britannia (s), Calcutta.—30, Forfarshire, Rangoon; Pluno, Rangoon; Lady Armstrong (s), Bombay.—31, Arabia (s), Bombay; Martaban (s), Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 31, Victoria (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 29, India (s), London.

MADRAS.—Oct. 27, Clan Macgregor (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Nov. 4; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Nov. 12; from Brindisi, Nov. 16.

For Calcutta: Major and Mrs. Hamilton and child, Mrs. McLeod and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and child, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Bonarjee and four children, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Methven, Mr. T. H. Cox, Mr. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Hodding, Miss Fenton, Mr. Mead, Mrs. Wood and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher, Lord Clandeboys, Mr. Reid, Mrs. Gatty, Miss Campbell, Miss Downes, Mr. Gillan and child, Mrs. Goodall and daughter Miss Yolland, Miss Case, Miss E. Fenton, Bishop Burden, Mrs. King and child, Mr. R. P. Forster, Mr. G. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Thomas and two children. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Wallich, Messrs. H. and W. Chamberlain, Revs. C. Cedri and Laboranti G. Nava. *From Brindisi*: Major and Mrs. Trevelyan, Mr. Mitchell.

For Madras: Mr. E. C. Carr, Mr. Wynch, Mr. and Mrs. Gill and two children, Miss Atherley, Miss Cole, Mr. Stanes, Mr. H. Kruger, Miss A. Klouke.

For Bombay: Mr. S. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. Henby, Mr. W. Birkmyre, jun., Messrs. J. M. and T. A. Cook, Mr. G. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. A. Russell and two children, Mrs. Baines, Mrs. Rawlins, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Imeson, Mrs. Hume, Mr. Best, Mr. Stuart, Mr. A. Morrison, Mr. Newell, Mr. R. Bagnall, Mr. Ashley, Mr. F. W. Carnegie, Mr. Faucus, Mr. J. White, Mr. Carbutt, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. H. E. Andrews, Mr. Graden, Lieut. Fagan, Mr. and Mrs. Stansmore, Dr. Hutcheson, Mr. G. Pruce, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. R. D. Dixon. *From Venice*: Sir W. and Lady Gregory, Mr. H. H. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. C. F. MacCartie, Capt. Cunningham. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Trevelyan, Surgeon-Major A. Ballow, Hon. Justice Brandt, Mrs. Brandt, Colonel C. H. Luard, Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Mrs. W. Colvin, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Capt. Hutchinson, Mr. S. K. Douglas, Mr. Brighton, Major Joseph, Major Scott, Mr. Shaw, Colonel D. H. Robertson, Lieut. Western, Mr. Dady, Mrs. Hart, Mr. Mant, Mr. Monchan, Mr. J. R. Hand, Surgeon-Major E. Fawcett, Mr. C. O. Reeve, Mr. C. Marriott, Mr. Lockhart. *From Suez*: Deputy Surgeon-General and Mrs. Fox.

For Malta: Mr. J. E. Mortimer, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Bedford and three children, Mrs. Marsden, Mr. Peck, Mr. Hudson, Mrs. Zerman and two children, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Greenfield, Colour-Sergeant Cawte, wife and two children, Mrs. H. Kay, Miss Kay.

For Port Said: Mr. C. Turner and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Carver and party, Mr. G. Burgess, Lieut. Hewitt, Mr. Minchin, Colonel Featherstonhaugh, Miss Walben, Miss Aubrey.

For Colombo: Mr. W. H. Moore, Mr. H. R. Freeman, Mr. E. S. Fowler, Mr. J. M. Kirivan, Mr. and Mrs. Wiseman and friend and four children. *From Venice*: Mr. McFie, Mr. Blair.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Nov. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Nov. 19; from Brindisi, Nov. 23.

For Bombay: Mrs. Fulton and two children, Mr. V. Righy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton, Miss Kellie, Miss de Carteret, Mrs. Towers, Miss Barton, Mr. H. S. Arnott, Capt. P. H. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, Mr. Coxhead, Mrs. Shepherd and two children, Mrs. and Miss Bagram, Miss Bagram, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Abbutt and two children, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. H. Edmeads, Mr. F. Wright, Mrs. E. A. Money and maid, Mr. A. Warrener, Mr. and Mrs. White and two children, Mr. Jno. Smith, Major and Mrs. Craig and child, Mr. Stuart, Mr. W. V. Brown, Mr. Lateward, Mr. C. Daniells. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Winter, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Oxenham, M. Zaretsky, Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. Blair, Miss Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. F. Yorke Smith, Mr. G. P. Glendinning, Mr. Sconlonde, Mr. and Mrs. Wyer, Mr. Richardson, Earl of Lauderdale, Mr. Creswell, Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. Bryans, Mr. J. Kincaid.

For Port Said: Mr. and Miss Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Rivers, Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Middleton, Mrs. Law and three children, Miss Armstrong, Mr. Walpole and five children. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rowlatt, Miss Rowlatt, Miss Haselden, Brigade-Major Goodbody. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Bird, Mr. Lidswell.

For Malta: Major Griffiths, Mr. Brenner, Mr. J. Perry.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, to leave Liverpool, Nov. 3.

For Bombay: Colonel Johnson, Capt. Martin, Mr. J. W. Wright, Mr. J. Prito, Rev. H. P. Parker, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bell, Miss Lindsley, Mr. Lindsley, Mr. A. Smythe.

For Port Said: Miss Edith Drake.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Smith, two Misses Smith, Master Smith.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, to sail Nov. 7.

For Colombo: Mr. Fred Aitken.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Moran and two children, Mr. Symington, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, to leave Liverpool, Nov. 14.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. T. H. Greig, Rev. and Mrs. Corfield.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail Nov. 21.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Aitken, child and nurse.

For Madras: Rev. Mr. Brunlotte, Mrs. Brunlotte and child, Mr. Just.

Per B.I.S.N. *Goonkha*, to sail Nov. 11.

For Colombo: Miss Wright, Miss Bartrum, Mr. and Miss Crozier, Mr. E. Creasy, Miss Rodda, Mr. and Mrs. T. Clarke, Mr. John Adamson, Mr. C. Healy, Mrs. Campbell and children, Mr. and Mrs. Cottle.

For Aden: Mrs. Still and child.

For Madras: Mr. Alan Butterworth, Mrs. Hope and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Matby and children, Miss Dawson, Misses E. and C. Russell, Rev. Theophilus Meyer, Miss Wolfe, Mr. Henry Trapp, Dr. G. Currie.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. H. Cossin, Mr. Blundell, Miss Beasley, Mrs. White and infant, Rev. Robert White, Mrs. Watkins and infant, Mr. E. Shearin, Mrs. Fordyce and family, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Hollman, Miss Muirhead, Mrs. Hall, Mr. A. M. Monks.

Per Star Star Line s.s. *Vega*, from Liverpool, Nov. 10.

For Calcutta: Mrs. E. Read and child, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hart, Misses Comley (two), Mr. Geo. Macnair, Mr. Charles H. Barrow, Rev. John Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. David Slimmon, Mr. John G. Morton, Mr. Henry L. Russell, Mr. Chas. G. Stone, Mr. W. H. Cooper, Mrs. Stuart Henderson and ayah, and Miss Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Hume, three children and servant, Miss Campbell, Mr. A. McGillavray.

For Colombo: Mr. B. Metcalfe Smith, Mr. A. Bethune, jun., Mr. P. E. Meerey, Mr. E. H. Skrine, Mr. J. Stirling, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peto, Mr. J. E. Thring. *From Suez*: Mr. Reginald Metcalfe Smith.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. *Ravenna*, Capt. E. Stewart, Oct. 12.

From London: Colonel and Mrs. A. A. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Douglas, Mr. Marsh and infant, Mrs. Maid, Miss Greenfield, Miss Falconer, Miss Batton, Miss Leainge, Mr. Bongers, Mr. Wm. Henslewood, Mr. R. Reef, Mr. Jas. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. George, Miss George, Miss Mathers, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. W. J. Millet, Mr. W. Ross, Mrs. J. Caryl.

From Venice: Colonel and Mrs. A. N. Phillips, Mrs. G. Grierson, Surgeon-Major C. McVitie, Mr. J. Nicholson, Mr. C. P. Bird, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mr. Davis.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crawley, Mr. A. Butler, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Dr. J. Moorhead, Colonel Lindsay, Mr. E. W. Edgerley, Mrs. Laurie and child, Colonel Home, Mr. Honey, Mr. W. McHutchins, Rev. T. C. Sheppard, Mr. A. G. Hampden, Mr. E. Graves, Mr. A. L. Saunders, Mr. E. Ellerman, Mr. J. Jellicoe, Dr. E. Beilby, Mr. Franjee, Mr. Blandford, Mr. A. P. McDonnell, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Hoey and infant, Mr. R. M. Waller.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, from Bombay, Oct. 16.

For London: Mr. D. B. Myer, Mr. R. A. Swan, Mr. E. M. Lawson Smith.

For Brindisi: Hon. E. Forster Webster, Mr. H. W. Bamber, Mr. S. A. R. Littledale, Mr. G. Jacob, Mr. Wm. Donkin.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Tracey.

For Marseilles: Colonel Magrath, Mr. E. N. Dixon, Miss H. H. U. Martin, Sir Frank Souter and three children, Mr. R. Reeve, Rev. J. Patterson, Major C. Nick Hall, Major S. Shepherd, Colonel and Mrs. Hastings, Major J. St. G. Wolseley, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Parsons, child and ayah, Mr. F. W. Needham, Major E. A. Belford, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Dr. C. M. da Costa E. Mello, Mr. W. C. Rennie.

For Suez: Mr. M. J. Jacnisch, Mr. Care Jacnisch.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Tasmania*, Capt. R. B. Haselwood, sailing on Oct. 23.

For Brindisi: Mr. Robert Arnot, Capt. J. A. H. Pollock, Major G. F. Churchill, Mr. Ganga Ram, Lord Bantry, Dr. Spencer, Dr. G. L. Kellie.

For London: Mr. Herbert Urmoston, Hon. Justice Pinhey, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Merrima, Major C. G. Collingwood, Major-General and Mrs. Dansey, Major and Mrs. J. R. Sharp, Mr. C. F. R. Simpsau, infant and maid, Miss E. Adam, Miss Watson, Mrs. Scofield and infant.

For Venice: General and Mrs. H. H. James.

By the s.s. *Assam*, Capt. S. F. Cole, sailing on Oct. 30.

For London: Lady Stewart and two daughters, Capt. Haines.

For Venice: Mrs. Bird and child.

For Brindisi: Colonel C. K. M. Walter.

By the s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, sailing on Nov. 6.

For London: Major A. G. and Mrs. Begbie and four children and nurse, Mrs. Sale Hill, Mrs. A. M. Lang.

For Brindisi: Lieut. C. L. Wilson, Rev. Henry Schaffter.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 10.)

OLDFIELD—Home Department Notification permitting the Hon. R. C. Oldfield to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 21st inst. is hereby cancelled.

O'DWYER—The services of Surgeon M. O'Dwyer are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, from Nov. 1.

BELL, Lieut. J. A., wing officer and adjutant Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as squadron commander and second in command during the absence on furlough of Lieut.-Colonel J. H. L. Greenfield.

NEWILL, Major J. H., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as assistant to the resident in Mysore and secretary to the chief commissioner of Coorg, from the date of assuming charge.

FOSTER—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. Foster as Acting Vice Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. A. B. Cobb.

HEINRICHS—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. G. K. Heinrichs as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Bombay has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

BRAESECKE—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. J. Braeshecke as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Akyab has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

KENSINGTON—The services of Captain C. H. M. Kensington, R.E., superintending engineer, and secretary to the Government of Mysore (P.W.D.), are replaced, from the date on which he may proceed on furlough, at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George in the P.W.D.

LOYD—The services of Captain E. Lloyd, political assistant of the second class, sub pro tem., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from the date on which he may make over charge of the duties of the appointment of attaché in the Foreign Department.

CLAIR, Hon. L. M. St., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is transferred temporarily to the Simla Imperial Circle.

NUTHALL—The services of Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Nuthall, S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, Akola-Hingoli Railway Survey, are replaced at the disposal of the director-general of railways.

The following assistant engineers, 2nd grade, appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, are posted as follows:—

MURRAY—KNOWLES—Mr. S. B. Murray and Mr. W. Knowles, to Madras.

JOHN—SPROTT—Mr. H. C. R. John and Mr. F. L. Sprott, to Bombay.

LONG—STAWELL—Mr. J. S. L. Long and Mr. G. C. Stawell, to Bengal.

WILDEBLOOD—POLWHELE—Mr. H. S. Wildeblood and Mr. A. C. Polwhele, to North-West Provinces and Oudh.

ROBERTS—ROBERTSON—Mr. C. Roberts and Mr. L. F. Robertson, to Punjab.

SYKES—DESPEISSIS—SMITH—Mr. C. F. Sykes, Mr. J. M. A. Despeissis, and Mr. J. H. M. Smith, assistant engineers, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

HILLIARD, Lieut. W. R., R.E., assistant examiner of accounts, 1st grade, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

HEAVEN, Mr. F. G., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temporary rank, is appointed to the Accounts

Branch in the rank of assistant examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

NEWCOMBE, Mr. A. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, Assam, is temporarily transferred to the Accounts Establishment, and is appointed to officiate as examiner, P.W. Accounts, Assam, with the temporary rank of deputy examiner, 1st grade.

PHILLIPS, Mr. E. A. W., apprentice engineer, North-West Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to assistant engineer, 3rd grade, from Oct. 9.

CHRISTIE, Capt. C. H. P., R.E., examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Calcutta, is granted special leave for three months.

HUMFRESS—The services of Mr. G. Humfress, executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

STONE, Mr. E. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade (sub pro tem) is, on return from leave, posted to the Sind-Sagar State Railway.

The undermentioned assistant engineers, 2nd grade, passed the Professional and Colloquial Examinations prescribed in P.W. Department on Sept. 9:—Mr. J. N. A. Eaton, Mr. W. Giles, and Mr. A. Rowland.

BUTCHER, Mr. L. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on Aug. 24.

SPOONER, Mr. G. P., Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is posted on return from privilege leave to the Indus State Railway.

CARROLL—The services of 1st Grade Assistant Apothecary G. T. Carroll, of the Madras Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

MILITARY.

MOORE-LANE, Lieut. W. R.A., 2nd subaltern, to be 1st subaltern, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, vice Captain J. F. Manifold, R.A., who has vacated that appointment on promotion, dated Aug. 31.

BRYAN, Lieut. T. W. G., R.A., officiating 2nd subaltern, No. 3 Mountain Battery, to be 2nd subaltern, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, vice Lieut. Moore-Lane, R.A., dated Sept. 23.

SYM, Colonel J. M., wing commander and second in command 5th Goorkha Regiment, to be commandant, vice Colonel A. Fitz Hugh, C.B., who has vacated that appointment.

MOLLOY, Major E., wing commander 5th Goorkha Regiment, to be second in command, vice Colonel Sym.

BATTYE, Major L. R., wing officer 5th Goorkha Regiment, to be wing commander, vice Major Molloy.

SMART, Lieut. E. de S., officiating wing officer 5th Goorkha Regiment, on probation, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Major Battye, from Sept. 27.

WACE, Major R., R.A., captain-commandant Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, B Battery, to be major-commandant, to complete the establishment.

BUTCHART, Lieut. J. F., to be captain Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, B Battery, vice Major Wace, promoted.

BARCLAY, Mr. P. D., to be lieut. Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, B Battery, vice Lieut. Butchart, promoted.

SMITH—THOMS—Messrs. W. Smith and R. Thoms to be lieuts. Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, B Battery, to complete the establishment.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

JENKINS, Colonel C. V., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), to Jan. 26, 1886.

HARCOURT, Colonel A. F. P., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, Punjab (p.a.), for one year and seven days.

GOWAN, Lieut.-Colonel B. E., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and 2nd in command 4th Sikh Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

JACKSON, Major E. C. S., General List, Infantry, wing officer 32nd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year and 245 days.

REID, Captain (Brevet-Major) A. J. F., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 29th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

MEIN, Captain A. L. R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department (p.a.), for one year.

POTTER, Surgeon-Major H., M.D., 18th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 182 days.

GRAHAM, Colonel G. F., Bengal S.C., commandant, Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, is granted leave in India (p.a.) for 166 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

CHOWNE, Colonel W. C., Infantry (m.c.), for four months.

CONDON, Surgeon-Major J. H., M.D. (m.c.), for two months.

WILLIAMS, Surgeon-Major A. H., M.B. (p.a.), for two months.

WESTON, 2nd Grade Assistant Apothecary J. T. (m.c.), for four months.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

LIARDET, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Oct. 4.

FADES, Surgeon-Major L. E., retires from the service from Oct. 13, subject to H.M.'s approval.

STONE, Lieut. G. A. S., R.A., is appointed to the Military Works Department as an assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Aug. 12.

GALE, Rev. W. H., chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, has obtained furlough, on medical certificate, for one year, from the 6th inst., or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 1.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CHATTERJEE, Surgeon F. C., 30th Punjab Infantry, to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major D. N. Martin, transferred to civil employ.

GRIFFITHS, Surgeon G. S., 32nd Pioneers, to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon H. K. McKay.

The undermentioned officers have passed the qualifying examination in army signalling, and have received certificates as instructors respectively:—

Instructors—Captain L. Brown, B.S.C., Hyderabad Volunteer Corps; Lieuts. G. W. Fitton, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment; C. H. Moore, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment; E. H. Coole, 2nd Battalion Derby Regiment; H. Iggulden, 2nd Battalion Derby Regiment; H. M. Welstead, 2nd Battalion Leicester Regiment; C. H. L. James, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; H. N. M. Thoys, 8th Hussars, and Hon. C. H. C. Willoughby, 9th Lancers.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian roster of service between the undermentioned medical officers:—

BLOOD—GUNNING—Surgeon-Majors R. Blood, M.D., and J. D. Gunning.

GUNNING—The name of Surgeon-Major J. D. Gunning is to be substituted for that of Surgeon-Major R. Blood, M.D., to proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season.

(October 3.)

ALGAR, Colonel J. S. H., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, will be placed on the retired list, Oct. 9, and is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

GUNTER, Major H., Royal Highlanders, who will complete his tenure of appointment as garrison instructor on Oct. 31, is directed to proceed to England after that date.

(October 6.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

JENKINS, Lieut. N. F., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Major H. R. Troove, dated Aug. 5.

JAMIESON, Captain C. J., wing commander 14th Sikhs, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Sirhind Division, vice Major H. W. Trench, specially employed at army headquarters, dated Aug. 18.

DAVIES, Surgeon-Major R. W., Medical Staff, whose tour of service as surgeon to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India will expire on Nov. 27, is directed to proceed to England, and report himself to the director-general, medical staff.

CHARLEY, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel J., King's Royal Rifle Corps, is directed to proceed to Cyprus to join the 3rd Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted on appointment to command.

TREBBY, Captain H. P., East Surrey Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

REID, Captain J. H. E., King's Own Borderers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

BLAKE, Colonel M. P., 6th Dragoon Guards, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

GRIFFITH, Captain J. H. K., for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

SEALY, Captain H. H., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

SEPPINGS, Major T. J., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

RICHARDS, Major S. L., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

LANE, Lieut. F. C. B., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

MORSE, Lieut. C. J., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

HANDCOCK, Lieut. W. W., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

WHEELER, Lieut. O. E., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

NICHOLSON, Riding Master E. H., 3rd Dragoon Guards, for six months, on medical certificate.

NICOLAS, Major F. C., Royal Artillery, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

LEARMONTH, Captain J. H., 12th Royal Lancers, for six months, on urgent private affairs, pending retirement.

TUTHILL, Captain C. D. V., 14th Hussars, for four months, on private affairs.

FLEMING, Lieut. H. T., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

SHARPE, Major J. R., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

FERGUSON-DAVIE, Lieut. W. J., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

DAWSON, Colonel R. W. E., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

BRADBURN, Lieut.-Colonel S., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, is granted leave to Australia for three months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, October 7.)

LILLINGSTON, Major E. J., deputy commissioner, Hazaribagh, is appointed to act as deputy commissioner of Lohardugga, from date he receives charge from Mr. A. W. Mackie.

HARE, Mr. L., is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Burdwan, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Hooghly.

RICHARDSON, Mr. G. A., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade of deputy conservators of forests, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. J. T. Jellicoe, deputy conservator of forests, third officiating 2nd grade in Assam, from July 11.

MONIES, Mr. A., executive engineer, is appointed to hold charge of the Eastern Sone division from the 24th ult., during the absence of Mr. J. F. Williamson, on leave.

FURLONGS.

NORMAN, Mr. M. J. J. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Mahanuddy division, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 2nd inst., or subsequent date.

The following officers have been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of leave:—

INNES, Mr. H. D. A., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares, for two and a-half months, on medical certificate.

ELLIOTT, Mr. A., sub-deputy opium agent, Behar, for six months, on medical certificate.

FAWCUS, Mr. J. L., officiating sub-deputy opium agent, Goruckpore, is allowed leave for three months from the 1st inst.

DICK-LAUDER, Mr. G. W., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, is appointed to act as sub-deputy opium agent, Goruckpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. L. Fawcus, until relieved by Mr. G. de C. Hobson.

COMINS, Surgeon D. W. D., civil surgeon of Jessore, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension furlough for six months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 8.)

PARKER, Mr. E. W., district judge, Lahore, resumed charge of his duties at Lahore on Sept. 3, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him on Sept. 2, relieving Mr. W. O. Clark, officiating deputy commissioner.

LEWIS, Mr. G. S., extra judicial assistant, is recalled from the privilege leave granted him on Aug. 15, and is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as junior Government advocate, Punjab, from Sept. 28, vice Mr. J. A. Sinclair, proceeded on leave.

BISHOP, Mr. J. M., officiating district superintendent of police, Jullundur, is on relief by Mr. Lemarchand, placed on special duty in connection with H.E. the Viceroy's visit to Delhi. The following order is confirmed:—

McMAHON—Regimental Order, dated Sept. 21, directing Lieut. A. H. McMahon, officiating wing officer and officiating quartermaster 1st Sikh Infantry, to officiate temporarily as quartermaster, in addition to his duties as wing officer from Aug. 31.

FANSHAW, Mr. H. C., officiating junior secretary to the Punjab Government, is granted furlough for one year and two months, from Nov. 20.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette Oct. 3.)

TODD, Surgeon O., Medical Staff, Meerut, to hold charge of the civil medical duties of the Meerut district, in addition to his military duties.

From August 14, the date on which Mr. F. H. Fisher retired from the service:—

BARTLETT, Mr. H. F., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be joint magistrate, 1st grade.

CROOKE, Mr. W., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

NUGENT, Mr. J., assistant magistrate, to be joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

FURLONGS.

QUIN, Lieut.-Colonel T. J., assistant commissioner, Jalaun, has been granted privilege leave, on private affairs in India, for three months and eighteen days from July 15.

KENNEDY, Mr. J., magistrate and collector, Gorakhpur, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from Nov. 6.

MORRELL, Rev. B., chaplain of Farukhabad, is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for one year from Sept. 15.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 3.)

RICE, Brigade Surgeon W. R., M.D., civil surgeon, Jubbulpore, is temporarily appointed to the visiting charge of the Narsinghpur district in addition to his other duties.

QUAYLE, Surgeon W. A., M.D., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, is temporarily posted as civil surgeon to Narsinghpur.

SKIPTON, Mr. H. P. K., assistant district superintendent of police, 1st grade, is transferred from Wardha to Nimar.

HUMFRESS, Mr. H., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Public Works Department, Central Provinces, passed the departmental standard examination laid down in Public Works Code, Chapter II., sec. i., paras. 17 and 18, on Sept. 25.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Sept. 24.)

KIRKPATRICK, Lieut. W., M.S.C., is appointed to be assistant cantonment magistrate of Moulmein.

BATTEN, Lieut. H. G., Burma State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence from the corps for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

McLEOD, Mr. C. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Bassein division, is granted three months' privilege leave, from the 21st inst.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 9.)

The following appointment is made:—

CAMPBELL, Captain D. McN. R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be deputy chief engineer and under-secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

The following transfers are ordered:—

FEASER, Lieut.-Colonel A. T., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, from the Public Works Secretariat to the III. Circle, for charge of the Bellary Division.

CLARKE, Major S. C., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, from the Bellary Division to the V. Circle, for charge of the Chingleput Division.

POWIS, Major F. T., General List, Infantry, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, Vizagapatam and Vizianagram, vice Lieut.-Colonel Sheffield, who vacates on proceeding on furlough.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

KEATE, Lieut. C. R., 1st Battalion Prince of Wales', Leinster Regiment, dated April 22, 1883.

FORMBY, Lieut R. F. R., Royal Irish Rifles, dated Dec. 11, 1882.

SPENCER, Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary N., of the Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on the retiring pension of Rs. 200 per mensem, dated Sept. 24.

HOWARD, Honorary Surgeon J. S., M.D., M.B., C.S.I., is transferred to the Pension Establishment on £200 per annum, from July 16.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

ALLISON—WILKINS—Surgeon H. Allison, M.D., and Surgeon T. J. H. Wilkins, to be surgeon-majors, dated September 30.

MAGAN, Major T. S., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated October 9.

BOULDERSON, Major W. P. O., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from November 20, on a pension of £365 per annum, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 9.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief will proceed to Bangalore on a tour of inspection on October 10, accompanied by the adjutant-general, deputy adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, assistant adjutant-general, Royal Artillery, and personal staff. Correspondence will be addressed to Ootacamund as usual, except correspondence for the Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, of a very urgent nature, which will be addressed to Bangalore.

SMYLY—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain F. P. Smyly, South Wales Borderers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion, to which he has been posted on his recent promotion.

FENTON, Veterinary-Surgeon G. H., has been directed to proceed for duty to Suakin.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following posting:—

STRONG, Surgeon-Major J. W., M.D., Indian Medical Department, to do general duty under the orders of the deputy surgeon-general H.M.'s Forces, Nagpore Force.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

DIVECHA, Surgeon F. R., 8th Madras Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major J. W. Strong.

McCREA—Under instructions received from the Horse Guards, Captain R. F. McCrea, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Bangalore to Peshawar, to join M Battery, 3rd Brigade, to which he has been posted.

ROLLAND—The following orders are confirmed: August 5, by the officer commanding Thayetmyo, appointing Captain S. E. Rolland, 26th Regiment Madras Madras Infantry, to officiate as station staff officer, without prejudice to his other duties, during the absence of Captain A. W. Collings, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, on sick leave, no qualified officer being available for the station staff duties alone.

ANDREWS—By the general officer commanding Bangalore division, appointing Colonel W. G. Andrews, Royal Horse Artillery, to assume command at Bangalore during the absence of Major-General Rowlands, V.C., C.B., on duty at Ootacamund.

WALKER—By the general officer commanding Western District, appointing Major C. W. Walker, 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating deputy assistant adjutant general, Western District, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Lieut.-Colonel Ranking, on duty as assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general with the force serving at Suakin.

MOORE—By the general officer commanding Ceded District, appointing Lieut.-Colonel E. Moore, General List, Infantry, to officiate as deputy judge advocate to a Native general court-martial ordered to assemble at Bellary, on Sept. 25.

FURLOUGHES.

ROBERTSON, Brigade-surgeon C., Indian Medical Department, for three months from Oct. 19, on private affairs.

WILLIAMS, Colonel D. W., Infantry, commander 26th Regiment Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year and three days.

GRIGG, Mr. H. B., director of Public Instruction, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from Nov. 20.

MORGAN, Brigade-Surg. W. H., civil surgeon, Cochin, is granted three months' privilege leave.

FIDDIAN—The Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. J. P. Fiddian, of the Covenanted Civil Service, an extension of leave till Jan. 31, 1886.

KENSINGTON, Capt. C. H. M., R.E., Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works Department, is permitted to proceed out of India on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of India.

CUMMING—The furlough (m.c.) out of India granted to Major W. G. Cumming, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, superintending engineer, Rajputana, is converted into leave under Rule XI. of the Regulations of 1868.

LOWRY—The Secretary of State for India has granted Lieut. Lowry, Probationer, Staff Corps, furlough (m.c.) for six months.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, October 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WADSON, Lieut. F. W. G., Staff Corps, squadron officer 2nd Sind Horse, to officiate as station staff officer, Hyderabad, during the temporary absence of Captain Lyde, whilst officiating as second assistant to the political resident, Aden, or until further orders.

O'DONNELL, Lieut. G. B., 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, wing officer and quartermaster and officiating adjutant, to be wing officer and adjutant, vice Captain Birdwood, who has vacated the appointment on promotion.

ECHALAZ, Major C. T., General List, wing commander 21st Bombay Infantry to officiate as second in command 9th Bombay Infantry, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Coles on furlough, or until further orders.

BULKLEY, Major H. T., Staff Corps, second in

command 30th Bombay Infantry (officiating second in command 29th Bombay Infantry), to be second in command 27th Bombay Light Infantry, vice Colonel Nicholson, appointed second in command 30th Bombay Infantry.

NICHOLSON, Colonel M. H., General List, Infantry, second in command 27th Bombay Light Infantry (officiating commandant), to be second in command 30th Bombay Infantry, vice Major Bulkley, appointed second in command 27th Bombay Light Infantry.

RAWNSLEY, Lieut. C., R.A., 3rd Subaltern No. 3 (Native) M Battery, having resigned his appointment, is attached to E-1 R.A., for duty. **GRIER**, H. D., R.A., officiating 3rd subaltern, No. 2 (Native) M.B., is confirmed as 3rd subaltern, vice Rawnsley, resigned.

QUICKE, Surgeon W. H., I.M.S., is transferred from general duty, Quetta Division, to general duty, Poona circle.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officers leave to England:—

COLLINGWOOD, Major C. G., 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, for 12 months, on private affairs.

FLEMING, Lieut. H. T., for 12 months, on private affairs.

HUMPHERY, Captain S., 2nd Gloucester Regiment, for 12 months, on private affairs.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 15.)

The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination at the Grant Medical College, are promoted to the grade of sub-assistant apothecaries, from Sept. 18:—**V. E. Fernandes**, **W. F. Barnett**, **J. Macqueen**, **W. Reid**, **J. E. White**, **A. G. Alphonso**, **J. A. Cordeiro**, **A. H. Ekins**, **L. M. Cabral**, **C. Raymond**, **J. M. Nedou**, **L. H. De Silva**, **P. H. Rodrigues**, and **J. M. Cabral**.

PRIOR, Captain A. W., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, resigns his appointment as adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. The services of Captain A. W. Prior are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

COOK—With the sanction of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, Brigade-Surgeon H. Cook, M.D., is promoted, as a special case, to the rank of deputy surgeon-general (supernumerary) from June 23, 1884, the date on which Deputy Surgeon-General T. G. Hewlett, C.I.E., sanitary commissioner for the Government of Bombay, completed five years' tenure of the rank of deputy surgeon-general. Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cooke will cease to be supernumerary from the date when Deputy Surgeon-General Hewlett's appointment as sanitary commissioner expires.

The undermentioned warrant officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

WILLIS, Sub-Conductor R.A., Commissariat Department.

FURLOUGHES.

MERRIMAN, Lieut.-General C. J., C.S.I., R.E., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on private affairs.

WELSH, Surgeon-Major J. T., M.D., has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from Oct. 27, subject to H.M.'s approval.

COOPER—The leave of absence granted to Mr. W. Cooper, member of the local Board of Examiners for granting certificates of competency to engineers, is extended till Nov. 10.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extension of leave for the periods specified:—

DOVETON, Major H., R.E., two months, without pay, pending retirement.

MATHEW, Colonel B. H., R.E., six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

BELL, Lieut. C. T., R.A. (B-2), for one year, on medical certificate, unfit for duty with troops.

KAYE, Lieut. R. A. (5-1 N.I. Division) for twelve months, on medical certificate (unfit for duty with troops).

MERCER, Captain J. W. S., 17th Bombay Infantry (S.C.), to Australia, on p.a., for six months from date of departure; the first 90 days will be on full staff pay, under subsidiary rule III.

QUICKE, Surgeon W. H., Indian Medical Service, to Gwashki, from July 23 to Sept. 27, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1875.

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Golan Baba ...	400	30	250
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Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,450
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Oriental ...	625	15	570
Parrell ...	400	—	140
People of India ...	—	6½	175
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	140
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
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Sounderdas ...	1,000	50	640
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Kemp & Co. ...	175	310
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6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103	0 to —
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	98	10 to —
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	98	10 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95	0 to —

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	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	138 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	812½ to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	225	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	115 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to —
National of India ...	£12½	107 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	400 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

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Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	140 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	60 to 61
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,150 to —
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.	2½ disc.
Do. D-ferred B. Shares ...	£1	1 to 1½
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	280 to 290
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	31 to 32
Budke-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	57 to 58
Burrakur Coal ...	100	150 to 155
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	114 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	80 to 81
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	105 to 106
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to —
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Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	20 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	170 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	20 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	170 to —
Gourepore ...	100	75 to 77
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	87 to 88
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	57 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	96 to 97
Kamerhatti Jute Mills ...	50	110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	60 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	125 to 130
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	86 to 87
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	67 to 68
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to 61
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	50 to —
Riverside Press ...	90	66 to 67
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	265 to —
Seabpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	41 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	73 to 74
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	94 to —

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Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Aniuckie ...	100
Arouttipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
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Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
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Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
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Dehing (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Doon ...	100
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunsiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100
Endogram ...	10
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100
Grob (Assam) ...	100

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	75 to 7
Hoolmuree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolmuree (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jhoeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— to —
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kuchunpor (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	110 to 11
Do. contributory ...	200	90 to 9
Kursong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	49 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to —
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 2
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 1
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
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New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation
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Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	35 to 81
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
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Seemah ...	—	— to —
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Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to —
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Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to —
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LONDON.—November 3.

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Bengal and N. Western, Lm. ...	6½	61 to 7
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4 to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	144 to 146
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	214 to 22
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Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less i) ...	—	234 to 24
Do. Def. A.N. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	117 to 119
Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	141 to 143
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	123 to 125
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	115 to 117
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	108 to 110
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	122 to 124
Rohika and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	33 to 42
Scinde, Pun., & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	104 to 20
Do. do. ...	5	4 to 5
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	174 to 18
Do. do. ...	15	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	17 to 19

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited ...

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, October 22nd; from Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, October 21st.

THE *Times* correspondent, telegraphing from Rangoon on the 8th inst., tells us that the expedition to Mandalay had been fairly launched, the troops from Bengal having been transferred to the flotilla steamers without landing.

The Bengal Brigade, about 3,000 strong, started on Sunday for Thayetmyo, where they will land, but pitch no camp. The siege train and floating batteries leave on Monday.

Letters of November 2 from Mandalay state that when King Thebaw received the *ultimatum* he summoned a council of all the great officials and asked their advice. M. Haas was invited to the palace for the council, and, with other Frenchmen, is taking an active part in the negotiations. M. Haas, it is stated, has advised the Burmese to yield now, and at a future period they might receive French assistance from Tonquin, which is now impossible. It is certain that M. Haas has renewed his intrigues at Mandalay.

Subsequently to the meeting of the council King Thebaw issued orders to his generals to have soldiers ready for immediate fighting. Reinforcements were sent to Minhla.

Alarm is felt for the safety of the four flotilla steamers at Mandalay. There is great excitement among the Burmese in Rangoon. The Burmese Government have removed the pilots on the Upper Irrawaddy.

If the reply to the *ultimatum* is unfavourable, the Minhla forts will probably be bombarded on November 15.

THAT Thebaw's reply is both evasive and unfavourable, later news shows. We give the abstract of it, telegraphed yesterday from Rangoon to the *Times* verbatim, it being the *pièce justificative* of the war:—

The purport of the Burmese Government's reply to the British *ultimatum* is unsatisfactory in respect of the first and second demands—those referring to the decree against the Bombay and Burma Company.

The answer is that if the corporation will present a humble petition the King will consider its case, as he wishes to encourage foreign traders. That being so, there is no need for further discussion or negotiations respecting their two demands.

To the third demand—namely, that a Resident shall be placed at Mandalay, with a guard, and having access to the King without humiliating ceremonies—the answer is that the last Resident went away of his own accord some years ago, and there has been none at Mandalay since. The British are welcome to put a Resident at Mandalay again, under the same conditions as formerly.

This reply avoids, or tacitly refuses, the stipulation for an armed guard with the Resident, for the Resident's honourable reception, and for his access to the King.

To the fourth demand the answer says that Upper Burma, as an independent State, must settle her own external affairs; and she cannot agree to commit any control of such affairs to the Viceroy of India without previous reference to other friendly countries, such as France, Italy, and Germany.

To the fifth demand—namely, that the trade to Upper Burma and China should be protected—the Burmese Government replies that it is and always has been favourable to such trade, and traders have only to apply to it to obtain protection and assistance as heretofore.

The reply is very lengthy.

FROM Pishin we learn with great satisfaction that good progress is being made in the construction of the Railway, and in the fortification of the Frontier. We only fear lest the various forts should be too far apart. The Railway will reach the Quetta plateau in six weeks.

THE work of the Telegraph Department seems to have been beyond all praise. Orders to procure material were met with the reply, that it was already collected, and all needful arrangements made. Sufficient material is stored at Quetta to carry the line to Herat, if necessary. We have more than once urged the claims of the Department

to liberal treatment. We agree with the *Times* correspondent:—

The officers of the Department have reasonable cause for complaint, and the Government should take into serious consideration the claims of a body by whom they are so well served.

THE same correspondent gives us an emphatic warning as to the anxiety of the Natives regarding the result of the forthcoming English elections, and the deplorable results which may be expected to ensue, if it is clearly brought before them that their best interests are to be dealt with in a see-saw fashion, owing to the accidental circumstance which English political party happens, in an election largely depending on domestic matters, to obtain a majority.

THE Viceroy in his tour has visited Delhi, Ulwar, and other places, and is now at Ajmere.

THE *Somprokash*, "writing sarcastic," as Artemus Ward would have said, thus delivers itself on the topic of retrenchment:—

Probably the Government has learnt its retrenchment policy in this country. When any Native family is in debt reduction is made in the table expenses, and less care is taken of the sick. But there is no reduction in the outlay on *pujas*, or on the marriages of sons and daughters. Our Government follows a similar policy. A good deal of money is spent on the hill residences of Provincial rulers and of the Viceroy, but no fault is found. There are several unnecessary appointments in the Army, but they are not to be abolished. Retrenchment is to be made in the General, Education, and Public Works Departments. The country will greatly suffer by this policy. The stoppage of public works will enhance the misery and the sufferings of the people. We hope Government will be mindful of the impending danger and give up luxurious habits. Those who cannot work without going to the hills need not come out to this country. There are many Englishmen who reside in Calcutta during the summer.

THE Native papers were exercised as to the then probable, now certain, encounter in Burma. The *Indian Spectator* says:—

A storm is brewing in North Burma. Whether it will be blown over, or burst into a hurricane, it is impossible yet to say. King Thebaw, according to the latest reports, is said to be behaving most discourteously towards the British authorities, and has no inclination whatever to listen to their dignified remonstrances. The news is really ominous. And it is impossible to say to what limits that inebriate potentate may carry his defiance. For the present it would seem that the French difficulty is removed, thanks to the firm action of Lord Salisbury. So that there only remains the solution of the problem how to protect the British subjects, who appear to have been unjustly treated. It is much to be hoped that the Government of Lord Dufferin may feel their way to the solution of the difficulty with extreme caution and judgment. One rash step to which Lord Dufferin may perhaps be committed by the hierarchy of the Foreign Office which surrounds him, and the matter will be so complicated as to make it impossible to get out of it without another war. We earnestly appeal to his Excellency the Viceroy to weigh well the consequences of armed hostility with the semi-barbarous king.

THE *Pioneer* rightly enough points out the danger arising from Russian intrigues in the Herat province, and shows how Alikhanoff's "moves" are just those which might be expected from an Asiatic. The so-called Governor of Penjdeh tried, first to seduce, then to intimidate, the Jamshidi Chief, Yalantush Khan, threatening to send as many men as were needful to bring him in as a prisoner. "Of course," says our contemporary, "so long as our officers are in North-Western Afghanistan the Chahar Aimaks are not likely to declare for Russia, but we have here an indication of the policy which will be adopted by the Czar's officers once the coast is clear. We do not see how such intrigues can be prevented, even when the boundary question has been settled. Russia is sure to advance sooner or later, and she will first pave her way by tampering with the Amir's subjects. It is just as well to remember this and to keep our powder dry; as we have so often insisted there can be no permanency in any arrangement, treaty, or otherwise, with a Power so unscrupulous as that which now faces us in Central Asia."

THE Russian object is to impress the tribes with an idea of their superiority in power to the English, and thus to overawe them, gold not being spared to seduce the more influential. The escort of our Commission is, like that of the Russian Commission, limited to 100 men. We shall be honest; but what of the Russians? Will not Kühlberg's escort be nearer 1,000—all the surplus being, of course, put down as "camp followers"? Is not "brag," a game at which two can play? What, in Asia, does it mean but "prestige"? Can any one estimate how much, in our rivalry with Russia, we have lost by persistently not playing this said game?

SPEAKING of the correspondence to which the second letter of the "Hindu Lady" in the *Times of India* gave rise, the *Indu Prakash* thus sums it up:—

Among the correspondents on the "Hindu Lady's" letter two deserve special mention. The "Hindu," in the *Times of India* and the "Shade of Manu," in the *Bombay Gazette*. The former suggests an improvement in the marriage ritual by postponing the *laja homa* ceremony to the time of consummation. It is the *laja homa* which makes the tie indissoluble, and if it is postponed it will doubtless alleviate one great inconvenience of early marriage, viz., virgin widowhood. To that extent the reform is certainly worthy of attention, and we commend it to the notice of our Hindu leaders. But there are other inconveniences of early marriage, such as the hindrance to education, which cannot be cured except by an absolute abolition of the custom. The only remedy is to raise the limit of marriageable age of both males and females, and this must be done either by the tacit consent of the society or by legislation. The "Shade of Manu" warns the *Gazette* against a disposition to underrate the evils, and shows how such writing gives a handle to the opponents of social reform to decry the reformers. The *Gazette* has, we think, taken by far the most judicious view of the question, not underrating, nor oversteating, the case, but taking stock of the actual state of things. For our part, we are not disposed to regret even coloured writings of opponents, as, in a matter of this sort, every contribution to the discussion from different standpoints must be welcome.

THE *Bombay Guardian* expresses satisfaction at the *Bombay Gazette* having coming out boldly in advocacy of the non-recognition of child-marriage. We have, it says, for years insisted that the Government should recognise nothing as marriage in which the marrying parties were not of marriageable age, and in which they did not voluntarily make the compact. We have not been singular in this opinion. Mr. Judge Pinhey's decision shows that what was needed was that some one should break the ice. We earnestly hope that when the minimum age at which parties may be regarded as intelligently marrying is fixed it will not be below fourteen for the female.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* is informed that a Native gentleman, a resident of the Civil and Military Station, has offered a gold medal for the best essay in English, written by a Native of India, on the subject, "Are the Natives fit to govern their country, and if they are not fit what measures should be adopted to train them?" This subject is so wide, and can be approached from so many sides, that it will certainly attract competitors from all parts of India, as much, perhaps, for the sake of airing individual opinions or crotchets as for that of the medal. We are glad not to be one of the judges, though we imagine that there can be but one answer to the first question.

A RECENT change in the India Office has not given satisfaction in India. We read in the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—

The appointment of Geographical Assistant to the Secretary of State for India, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Trelawney Saunders, has been given to Mr. C. E. D. Black, late Private Secretary to Sir W. Vernon Harcourt. This is how appointments in the India Office are usually given; not to men qualified by the experience that can only be gained in India, but to somebody whose only recommendation is that politicians at home are interested in him. The Indian Survey Department could supply a far better man than either Mr. Trelawney Saunders or Mr. Black. No wonder Mr. Lessar has had it so much his own way in London.

WE understand that the Hon. G. Napier is to be attached

to the Intelligence Department of the War Office. This is as it should be—no better selection could be made.

WE are informed that Sir Frederic Goldsmid has accepted the post of Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, vacant by the lamented death of Mr. Vaux.

THOSE who have read with attention the remarks of Mr. Colquhoun on Chinese progress will probably not be surprised to read the following of the 5th from Vienna:—

In an article on Burma, the clerical *Vaterland* remarks:—

England, Russia, and France, from their different standpoints, are all trying to secure ascendancy over China; but what will it profit the world if these nations succeed in scaring the 400,000,000 of Chinese out of their conservatism and bringing them under the influence of European ideas? China is learning to make use of her coal-fields, which are the largest on earth, and of her immense beds of iron. What, if with her cheap labour, she some day begins to enter into industrial competition with Europe? To us this possibility seems by no means remote. The day when, under European direction, a factory is set up in China to manufacture with Chinese coal iron goods, of which Europe and America have now a monopoly, will mark the beginning of a great change in the world, a change which we cannot consider with equanimity.

WE have received the following from that very deserving charity, the Booksellers' Provident Institution:—

The Directors have much pleasure in acknowledging the following amounts received by them in response to an appeal for funds to enable them to continue the excellent work the Institution is doing.

Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Mr. George Larner, Assistant Secretary, 67, Paternoster-row.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen (Patron)	£20	0	0
John Murray, Esq. (President)	52 10 0
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Messrs. J. and A. Churchill	5 5 0
Messrs. J. and R. Maxwell...	2 2 0
A. Linden, Esq.	1 1 0

THE old difficulty of retirement in the Madras Army has again come to the front.

The senior officers (says the Correspondent of an Indian contemporary) are all ready and willing to go for what they are worth, without being paid a farthing more. You know that they have a claim on the colonel's allowance and on Lord Clive's Fund—that, in short, the aggregate of these two things represents what the officers are worth. Then let an actuary decide what the present value of these things is, and the senior officers will, ninety-nine hundredths, if not the whole hundred, accept at once. But though they ask for nothing more than they are worth, they will go for nothing less; and Government is, above all things, mistaken in supposing that, at all events as regards the married portion, these officers will relinquish Lord Clive's Fund, which means no less than one-third of a widow's pension. Government does not seem able to understand, but you will well know, that a deprivation, and that is a very heavy one, which would fall wholly and solely on an officer's family, he himself having personally no share in it, is the last thing he will risk.

Briefly stated (adds the *Army and Navy Gazette*), the matter comes to this. Senior officers decline to retire on the pension of £750 after thirty-two years' service, and Government refuses to grant them any increase of pension between thirty-two and thirty-eight years. They naturally elect to hold on for the full term, and then retire on their off-reckonings. The effect is to block the list and render military rank ridiculous, owing to the number of field officers employed in positions which could be more economically and more efficiently performed by officers of inferior rank.

This is so true, and the ultimate loss to the State by practically forcing officers to "wait on for their off-reckonings" so heavy, that any Secretary for India, who, despite the complexity of military circumlocution, would take the matter in hand, and settle it once for all, would do a great service to the revenues of India.

WHAT are the privileges of the senior wife amongst Muslims? According to a case in the Bombay papers, it consists in having the right to assist her spouse in tying together the legs of a junior rival, hanging her to a rafter, stripping her, and branding her with hot irons. Thus to treat the more recent acquisition in the way of wives could not be otherwise than pleasant and entertaining, especially when you yourself heat the irons which you hand to your husband to enable him to leave his mark,

Chit Chat.

THE Bishop of Bombay has raised an acrimonious discussion in the Press, owing to the circumstance that he lodged an objection to the marriage of Surgeon Willis and Miss Langley, on the ground that neither party resided in the parish!

It has been decided to construct extensive harbour works at Pondicherry at a cost of 21,000,000 francs, but there is a hitch as to the money. Surely the French Republic has enough on its hands just at present, without indulging in expensive engineering operations?

THE law has decided that a marriage performed by a layman, provided the parties believe the latter to be a priest, is legal. So in future melodramas are perforce shorn of their more attractive "situations."

A NATIVE chief, rejoicing in the name of the Rajah of Jashpur, has taken a lesson from the fanatics of this country, and has forbidden his subjects to be vaccinated, at the risk of receiving twelve stripes. So the unhappy people have the alternative of smallpox or a beating. How contagious is folly! In another instance a zemindar in Bengal most persistently refused to give the *imprimatur* of his sanction to vaccination. Fortunately, however, while thus obdurate, one of his children caught the smallpox and died, whereupon he at once took alarm and had all the survivors vaccinated. His example was at once followed by the humble classes, and the district was rendered safe. Would that a few anti-vaccinators would find their families decimated with a like result.

POOR Mr. Grant Duff has come in for an immense mass of abuse, but is it not rather overdoing it to accuse him of bringing dishonour upon the British Government? What, too, can be said of the bad taste and indecency, in laying at the door of the Government over which he presides, the charge of shameless mendacity and barefaced hypocrisy, lying, cheating, subornation of perjury, conspiracy to convict innocent men, violation of law on behalf of a pet criminal of the Government, and much more in the same strain. Surely the "Indian Vigilance League" should moderate its language, at least if it expects respectable men to join its ranks.

SIMLA has been in a paradise of bliss. The great masquerade hall of the season, talked of for weeks, is now a thing of the past. The *Pioneer* account of the dresses and personages at the gay assemblage will be read with interest. Juluka, arrayed in silks of surpassing richness and beautiful colouring, harmonising admirably in all details; a lovely Duchess of Devonshire, as Incredible, that would have graced any ballroom in Europe; a Mascotte and Madame Favart, whose appearance on the stage would have delighted the most blasé audience; a Portia, serenely graceful; a matchless lot of White China; a charming, tricky Soubrette; a pretty Foundling; Folly, with her bells jingling as she walked; a dainty Nancy Lee; a Daisy and Snowdrop fair to see; a sweet Cherry Ripe; and many others won our admiration. There were also characters from *Patience* and the *Mikado*, who looked even better than when on the stage. The dresses of the lords of creation were of the usual kind; an Albanian peasant and a Neapolitan fisherman were, perhaps, the most picturesque. We had a Chang of height so commanding that he towered above the head of even a gigantic Mandarin; a sailor or two, who looked as if ready for a hornpipe; a Roger Bontemps, who seemed to have walked out of an old picture; cavaliers in all the glories of ruffles and lace; a bloodthirsty-looking Patan; and a Bedouin Chief, doubtless mourning the death of the Mahdi. A *Patience* quadrille, with "Artillery officers instead of Dragoons, was danced, Lady Jane being the ruling spirit."

LIEUTENANT F. ST. G. TUCKER has died at Mussooree from hydrophobia.

A PRIVATE at Bangalore taking a carbine, "potted" away at everyone near him; fortunately he was a bad shot and missed every soul, save a poor little Mussulman girl who was hit by a stray bullet. Finally the savage monster was brought to his senses by a shot from a man who thought it better to kill than be killed.

BOMBAY has been the scene of some fine polo play, to witness which Natives and ladies mustered in great force. The winning team hail from Haiderabad, and are such fine masters of the craft that it is said "it will take a tremendous lot to beat them."

"You have a fine set of teeth," said a young subaltern to a veteran Colonel whom he saw attacking the viands with unwonted eagerness. "So they ought to be," was the somewhat startling reply—"they cost me twenty-five guineas!"

COLONEL E. R. C. BRADFORD, K.C.S.I.,—is he not entitled to the prefix of "Sir" in virtue of being a Knight Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India? Alas, what is fame?

THE last "exuberant eccentricity" of the Salvation Army, says a correspondent in the *Times of India*, is the scratching of texts on the fine Buddhist Caves at Kennerly. Well may it be asked "Cannot Government protect grand old historical monuments from the vandalism of religious fanatics?"

SIR MADHAVA RAO points out with truth that the abolition of the Indian Council would leave the Secretary of State an "unrestrained Autocrat." "Improve, therefore," says he, "but do not abolish."

"We are living in a grand and wondrous age," remarked a railway-passenger to a stranger who occupied the seat beside him. "Invention is rampant everywhere." "Yes," said his companion, "that's about what I observed to a witness in a lawsuit against me recently; there are more liars to the square-yard now than there used to be to the acre."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

NEW INDIA, OR, INDIA IN TRANSITION.*

This volume seems to be the outcome of a not very discriminate adoration, in matters political, in so far as they affect India, of Lord Ripon, in matters religious (or rather anti-religious) of Auguste Comte. The moral of the book is that we should, to all intents and purposes, scuttle out of India, where we are aliens, do not, and scarcely can, cotton to the Natives, and so on. There is too much of the modern India tone about Mr. Cotton's remarks.

He is far too prone to dwell on the—according to him—approaching downfall of British rule in India. "There can be no doubt (p. 8) that English rule in its present form cannot continue." Yet he expects "the leaders of what I have ventured to call a national movement" will not lead India any more to "break from its connection with England than it will from the Hindoo or Mahomedan periods of its history." This analogy we wholly fail to see. Nor is it consistent with the author's remark that of all conquerors we have the least affinity with the modes of thought of the Natives of India. In this opinion he has, indeed, the concurrence of the highest possible authority, the late Nawab Sir Salar Jung, who, speaking of the strong feeling against us, thus expressed himself (p. 72, n). "That none of our predecessors ever were so utterly foreign to the country as we are; that with all their faults they settled among and amalgamated themselves with the people, which we, with all our virtues, could never do. This (he seems to think) is the most insuperable of all the objections against our rule."

This unquestionable difference of national feeling is assuredly not greater than that which existed between the Normans and the Saxons, races which, nevertheless, amalgamated in a couple of centuries. In India we do not expect amalgamation. Yet a far closer association between the two races may be brought about, in a great measure, though not alone, by female influence.

Our author (p. 130) looks complacently forward to the time when we shall "get a month's notice" to leave our situation in India. He tells us that it would not be difficult for England, on the withdrawal of her own standing army, to secure treaty rights for India from the European Powers. Such rights would be the easier to negotiate for if it were seen that England were honestly giving up its policy of self-aggrandisement.

However excellent may be the intentions of anyone who can thus write, we must strongly object to his sentiments. We do not, any more than our author, regard India as a mere nursery for civilians and military men. But it is hard to argue with anyone to whom the prospect of Russian aggression is a bogey, and the permanence of "British rule in India" a phantom. Let Mr. Cotton read Mr. Wilson's excellent article on this very subject in the November number of the *National Review*. Mr. Wilson writes from personal experience as to the advantages which settled government, and a, generally speaking, just, administration have conferred on one district, that of Sirsa. "At first," he tells us, "land had practically no value, although the assessment per acre was merely nominal, and there were no occupancy rights of tenants to encumber the land and reduce the value of the proprietary right; but as population increased and cultivation developed, land rapidly rose in value. In 1850 the average selling price of land was only threepence per acre, in 1870 it was a shilling, in 1876 five shillings, and in 1880 eight shillings an acre. . . . Land can hardly be got anywhere for less than ten shillings an acre, and the average value of the land to

* "New India, or, India in Transition." By H. J. S. Cotton, Bengal Civil Service. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. 1885.

the proprietors must be at least twelve shillings per acre—a price which gives the gross value of the land of the district to its 8,000 proprietors as over a million sterling, whereas fifty years ago they could not have got a thousand pounds for their rights."

Again:—

"So secure has the tract become that the whole administration, criminal, civil, and revenue, of the district of 3,000 square miles, with its population of over a quarter of a million, has until recently been managed by a single European officer, with five subordinate magistrates and less than 400 police, with not a single soldier within eighty miles of him." Is Mr. Cotton prepared to dispute Mr. Wilson's assertions? If not, do not the facts speak for themselves?

We are not a little amused at our author's denunciation (pp. 60-1) of our expenditure on public works. Does he know that no less an authority than General Strachey has said that railways alone are worth forty millions a-year to India? Are not railways "so-called reproductive public works?" And will he tell us how the public works of our predecessors were paid for? Not, it is true, in rupees, but in human lives. How many people died in order that the Taj, or the magnificent buildings at Futtchepore Sikri, should be erected? Were the bunds and tanks in Mogul times constructed as famine relief works?

One cannot help wishing that Mr. Cotton had, instead of theorising, looked a little more to practical matters. India always has, as yet, been under dominion of a more or less "alien" character. "India for the Indians" is not a bad electioneering cry. But has any Government done, or would any other Government, do for India what we have done? The talkative Baboo and his supporters may not unprofitably ponder the question whether, by endeavouring to stir up discontent with the present *régime*, by presaging its early extinction, they may not be aiding to accelerate, so far as may lie in their—not, after all, very great—power, the advent of a rule which will assuredly not be more favourable than the present to their aspirations in the direction of what they may be pleased to call "self-government."

ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.*

The present number of this excellent magazine contains less than usual of matter specially applicable to Indian readers. Colonel Malleon's "Prince Eugene of Savoy" is continued to the well-known and sanguinary battle of Cassano, in August, 1705. Colonel Furse's article on "The Staff of the Army in Peace and War" will be appreciated for its clear definition of the duties of the various departments, by every professional reader. When we know that the "division of labour" has been carried so far that it takes a dozen or so of workmen to make a pin, and that thus alone pins can be made with the greatest practical economy of labour, and, therefore, of money, it is not premature to insist on a more precise division of labour in the Army, whether or not employed in field operations. It is difficult to reconcile one's self to the new fangled title of "General of Communications," however accurately the phrase may define such an official's duties. We do not call the Prime Minister "General Manager of the Government," though he is so in fact. "Quartermaster-General" is well understood, and the proposed change of designation seems both questionable and cumbrous. (By the way, "Deputy Assistant and Quartermaster-General," on p. 38, is obviously a misprint for "Deputy Adjutant, &c.")

The article—continued from a previous number—on the Military and Naval Knights of Windsor, is interesting, both historically, and as showing how far the original objects of the foundation (namely to provide for "the valiant soldiers as happened in their old age to fall into poverty and decay, poor knights, weak in body, and indigent") have been observed. It might be instructive to get a return of the age, state of health, private means, &c., of the present knights. As to medical examinations, it is within our own knowledge that an officer was passed for the Indian service on no better test than the inquiry whether he could see the doctor's fist placed before his eyes, and feel it when used to "punch" his chest.

We fear that this "charity" has been terribly misapplied. As Major Archer says, "In all ages there have always been persons who have maintained themselves in luxury, or, at any rate, ease, by the simple process of administering the charities of others."

One cannot but deeply regret that, as would seem to be the case the public should require, as a sort of condition of their support, the erection by societies, ostensibly associated solely for the diffusion of Scriptural knowledge, and for missionary enterprise, of palatial buildings in such parts of London as Salisbury-square, Queen Victoria-street, and, to cap all, Northumberland-avenue, and we are tempted to inquire how many of the poor peasants and workmen whose pennies and sixpences are coerced, by a telling pulpit oration, into the plate or bag, are aware what percentage of their hardly earned contributions goes to build, and sumptuously furnish, magnificent "offices," and to

pamper "Clerical and Lay Secretaries."

Dr. Dickinson's brief article on the Royal Naval School shows how much really useful and valuable work has been, and still is being, done there. The list of old Naval schoolmen is a strong one, as we all know. We read, as a touching incident, that "General Kent, when quartered at Woolwich, marched his regiment, the 77th (now transmogrified into the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment) down to his old school, and, on arriving there, the band struck up 'After many roving years.'"

The Captain's Yarns continue to be interesting; and the "New Inventions suitable for Army and Navy" contain a description of a patent cork and floating fabric which would seem to imply that everyone is born to be hanged—assuredly they cannot be drowned.

THE JOURNAL OF INDIAN ART.*

This beautifully got-up and executed series owes its origin to the enlightened desire of the Government of India to diffuse a knowledge of, and, by the exhibition of specimens, to call general attention throughout Europe and India to, the various phases of Indian art. In the words of the Preface, "to establish in all parts of the world in which an interest is taken in the art manufactures of India a better knowledge of the various types now existing, with a view both of increasing the demand for them, and of facilitating their supply through the agency of traders in Oriental wares, to whom it is anticipated that the information will be useful."

The collection before us seems, as far as it has gone, eminently calculated to fulfil these objects. The specimens, which have been chiefly drawn by pupils of the Mayo School of Art at Lahore, under the direction of its well-known and able principal, Mr. J. L. Kipling, are on a sufficiently large scale to enable the reader to see, and, indeed, a competent workman to imitate, the delicate details of the patterns. To say that these drawings, elaborate as they are, have been splendidly reproduced in photo-lithography by Mr. Griggs is hardly saying all that we wish to convey.

More especially we would call attention to the exquisite specimens of Jeypoor enamel at Plate 13, the Powder horn (Plate 18), and yet more, as a veritable triumph of photo-lithography, the marvellous realism achieved in the reproduction, in Part 6, of the gold and silver enamelled work known as Bidri ware, so called because first practised when Bidar (Bedur) was the capital of a Hindu monarchy. (It is sad to learn, from the appreciative description by Mr. Mukarji, that the manufacture of this beautiful ware is on the decline.) Indeed, there is not an illustration in the work which is not a model of clearness, and from which a replica might not be made were adequate artistic skill at hand.

There is scarcely any article in the whole Peninsula into the manufacture of which art, and often art in a very high form, has not entered. The art treasures of the country are, as may be conceived, illimitable; and it will be long ere collectors and museums do much more than gather sand on the shores of so vast an ocean. From every quarter we have at least some specimens of the indigenous workman's skill, one number (No. 2) being, as a special record of the success of the Jeypoor Exhibition, devoted to the art manufactures of Rajputana and other Native States.

The letterpress is much above the average excellence of letterpress on art subjects, being written by gentlemen confessedly masters of their respective subjects, and—a real blessing—free, so far as we can see, from "art-fads." Much crops up which is most valuable, much which is exceedingly curious. "A considerable amount," says Mr. Kipling (page 8), "of elaborately chased copperware seems to owe its vogue to the state of the English custom house duties. No chased silver ware may be imported into England except under a heavy duty, so that Cashmeree artisans make teapots, claret-jugs, biscuit jars, salvers, goblets, &c., in elaborately chased copper, which are sent home to be electroplated. No European process of chasing or stamped ornamentation gives so much richness for the same amount of money, and it is not surprising that Cashmere gold and silver plate of large size and imposing aspect, which, however, is only silvered or gilded copper, is often to be seen on the sideboards of retired Anglo-Indians. Mr. Kipling has also contributed other papers of interest, such as, on "Indian Architecture of To-day," one of the illustrations to which amusingly contrasts, in successive plates, a drawing of a building, grotesque in its ugliness, to show "architecture as understood by the Public Works Department," with an unpretentious—yet varied and well-balanced—"House at Dampur," in illustration of the same art "as understood by Native gentry." This subject is further dealt with, in No. 8, by Captain R. C. Temple, who calls attention to the invincible reluctance of the mistri to work from drawn plans, which merely confuses him, and assuredly do not improve the quality of his work. "The Natives of India do not build from detailed plans, or from anything more than a general idea, outlined in the sand from day to day."

In the same number, the last issued, is a description by Sir George Birdwood of that wonder of the world, the Taj at Agra,

* "Army and Navy Magazine," November, 1885. Allen and Co.

* "The Journal of Indian Art." Nos. 1 to 8. W. Griggs, Elm House, Peckham. 1884-5.

which, well-known as is the Taj, our readers will find worthy of attentive perusal. Sir George points out the vast inferiority of buildings at Delhi, which bear the impress of 17th century European design, when compared with the delicate tracing attributable to the Native workmen. The Taj "is," he says, "the tomb of Meumtaz Mahal, and it could be nothing else; and surely it is the very highest praise of architecture, that it should at once transparently and feelingly express the needs it fulfils." It is lamentable that, in laying out the garden à l'Européenne, with cypresses, &c., we should have managed to obscure even the least of the beauties of this marvellous structure.

Dr. Hendley, the "working horse" at the Jeypoor Exhibition, contributes valuable notes (No. 2) well illustrated, on "Enamelling and Industrial Art in Rajpootana and Central India;" and, that female aid may not be wanting, Mrs. Rivett Carnac reprints her account of "An Afternoon Ramble in an Indian Bazaar," first written for the columns of the *Englishman*.

It is long since we enjoyed such an art feast, and we congratulate Mr. Griggs very heartily on the admirable manner in which he has performed his most important share in the production of the work.

THE RIVERS OF THE VEDAS.*

No one would suppose that, under the above title, he would find, not only interesting and valuable remarks on the rivers mentioned in the Vedas, which writings evidently indicate the route taken by the Aryans when they entered Hindostan, but many hints of which we ought not, at the present moment, to be slow to avail ourselves. Yet so it is. It is worthy of notice that in few matters is the continuity of history more observable than in the permanency of lines of communication, even when the natural features of a country do not appear to necessitate the adoption of any particular route. No one who can realise what England was in Roman times will fail to perceive how even the railways have, if not at first, yet subsequently, followed, at least approximately, the course of the old Roman roads. In France, and, still more, in South Germany, the same is the case; and ancient roads might well receive from the strategist more notice than is usually accorded to them. "To stick to the old ways" seems, in this, as in other, matters, to have been a natural instinct. (As we mentioned not long ago, in noticing Mr. Hyde's "Royal Mail," the driver of the Bath coach would not avail himself, near Marlborough, of the new well-made road—though shorter than the old one—because his "fayther," as they say in Wiltshire, had always been in the habit of shaking his passengers nearly to death over the ruts which had previously formed an apology for a highway.) It is, therefore, of historical and political interest to investigate the ways by which, so many centuries ago, the Aryans, "from their ancient seats towards the East of the Caspian," found their way South Eastward. Naturally desiring, in an arid climate, to keep within reach of adequate water-supply, they followed rivers. When they came to mountainous regions, they had to find a passage (or, as we now call it, a "pass") in the usual way, by tracking a stream upwards to its source, and after crossing the crest of the mountain, by proceeding until another stream, flowing in the opposite direction, could be struck.

The "passes" through the mountains on the North-West Frontier have—notwithstanding "upheavals," to which Mr. Thomas (p. 13) refers—probably been, to all practical purposes, the same for many hundred years. Those of the greatest importance were, as they now are, the Khyber on the North, the Bolan on the South; intermediately, the Kurrum, and one to which Mr. Thomas draws attention, the Gomal. The two last are referred to in the text of the Vedas, and the Gomal deserves notice as "a pass of great importance, being the middle route from Hindustan to Afghanistan. . . . Immense caravans, consisting principally of Lohani Afghans, every spring traverse it westward from the Indus and adjacent countries." Kurrum was thought so important "that the most trusted lieutenant of each succeeding Sultan was (by the Moguls) appointed to the command of its central or dominating fort." What is being done to protect these passes, both running from Ghazni into our own territories? It will probably be neither in the Khyber nor in the Bolan that we shall have to encounter a hostile attack; but, unless we boldly advance, at the outlet of some "middle passage," which would enable an enemy to cut in half and to beat in detail an army cantoned so as to guard both these passes. Mr. Thomas has done good service in calling attention to these subjects. Where one ass has gone another can go; and we shall lose nothing, but, possibly, gain much, if we study somewhat closely the tracks (p. 23) which the Aryans found (and which, conceivably, a future Sikobeff might find) the easiest lines of approach to the fertile plains, and illimitable riches, of India.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CARROLL—October 14, at Ghadochi (Kattywar), the wife of Charles Carroll, Traffic Superintendent, B.G. Railway, of a son.
FOX—October 14, at Galmhar, Mrs. G. R. Fox, of a son.
HAMILTON—October 19, at Aurungabad, Deccan, the wife of Major H. C. Hamilton, 2nd Cavalry H.C., of a son.
HAWKES—October 9, at Kotri, Sindh, the wife of G. Hawkes, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, I.V. State Railway, of a son.
JONES—October 13, at Ajmere, the wife of J. J. Jones, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, of a daughter.
MACPHERSON—October 16, at Poona, the wife of Captain Duncan Macpherson, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
MAXWELL—October 15, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of Major T. M. Maxwell, Derbyshire Regiment, of a son.
MILES—October 12, at Jhalrapatan, Rajpootana, the wife of T. W. Miles, Executive Engineer, D.P.W., of a daughter.
OWEN—October 4, at Quetta, the wife of Lieutenant E. O. Owen, 26th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.
RICHARDSON—October 20, at Poona, the wife of W. St. Richardson, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MACKIE—BOYD—October 15, at St. Paul's, Ranchi, by the Rev. A. Logsdail, A. W. Mackie, Bengal Civil Service, to Isabel Anne, eldest daughter of the late W. F. Boyd, M.A., Clifton, Northampton.
RAYSON—INGLIS—October 13, at St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, by the Rev. C. Etty, W. J. Rayson, Perambur, Madras, to Elizabeth Ann Inglis, eldest daughter of James Inglis, of Stratford, Essex.
RICHARDSON—BOLTON—October 15, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, by the Rev. R. A. Squires, George Richard Richardson, C.E. (Southern Mahratta Railway), second son of Rowley W. C. Richardson, Esq., of Berrylands, Surbiton Hill, Surrey (late Superintendent of the India Branch, Admiralty), to Frances Elizabeth, third daughter of George Bolton, Esq., Palace-road, Surbiton, Surrey.
TOWER—LUND—September 24, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Rev. J. W. Adams, V.C., Major Arthur Tower, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (95th), to Alice, eldest daughter of the late Henry Lund, Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn.

DEATHS.

BRIGGS—October 16, at Lower Colaba, Jane Mary, relict of the late Mr. Briggs, of Bombay, aged 79.
MACKAY—October 15, at Allahabad, Henry Mackay, Deputy Superintendent, Government Press, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, aged 47.
MILLS—October 15, at Wrawby, Lincolnshire, Norah McLeod, second daughter of Captain A. McL. Mills, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 7 years.
ROBINSON—October 15, at Allahabad, Elizabeth Robinson, widow of the Rev. William Robinson, of Dacca, aged 74 years.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885-6.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Jumna.....	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Serapis	22 Nov.	—	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	7 Dec.	17 Dec.
Crocodile....	3 Dec.	—	12 Dec.	16 Dec.	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
Malabar ...	13 Dec.	Q'ntown.	24 Dec.	28 Dec.	30 Dec.	11 Jan.
Jumna.....	30 Dec.	—	8 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	26 Jan.
Serapis ...	1886	—	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Crocodile....	14 Feb.	—	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	1 Mar.	13 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Serapis	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Crocodile	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar	7 Nov.	19 Nov.	21 Nov.	25 Nov.	4 Dec.
Jumna	18 Nov.	30 Nov.	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.
Serapis	26 Dec.	7 Jan.	9 Jan.	13 Jan.	22 Jan.
Crocodile	1886	—	—	—	—
Malabar	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	4 Feb.
Jumna	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	16 Feb.
Serapis	3 Feb.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Crocodile	12 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Malabar	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.

* "The Rivers of the Vedas, and How the Aryans entered India." (From the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.) By Edward Thomas, F.R.S. Hertford: Stephen Austin. 1885.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1885.

THE PIONEER OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

THERE is nothing new in national ingratitude. Moses endured not a little of it, so that that meekest of men is recorded to have once lost his temper. Themistocles and Coriolanus were banished. Hannibal died in exile of poison administered by his own hand. Clive was treated "as though he had been a sheepstealer." The magnificent services of Warren Hastings were rewarded by ten years' trial and pecuniary ruin.

We do not for a moment intend to compare Thomas Fletcher Waghorn for eminence with any of the above. But we may recall the fact that it is now more than half a century since he submitted, through the Marine Board of Calcutta, proposals on the subject of an Overland Route, and since he was, in October, 1829, called on by Lord Ellenborough, then President of the Board of Control, to give effect to them by proceeding, at four days' notice, overland to Bombay, with despatches, reporting on the practicability of the Red Sea navigation for such a route.

A short notice of Lieutenant Waghorn's exertions, by his grand-nephew, printed in the excellent "Magazine for Australasia, Once a Month," deserves a few words, and brings to mind circumstances which are but too often forgotten.

Lieutenant Waghorn failed—how odd this sounds nowadays—in convincing people at home that the Red Sea was navigable! "The Government nautical authorities reported" the contrary. Fortunately the Pasha of Egypt—who had not, at that time, blossomed forth into a Khedive—was more practical than the practical English, and Waghorn managed to secure the potentate's entire confidence.

"Once," says he in a pamphlet, enumerating his achievements and claims, published shortly before his

death in 1850, "in the enjoyment of the Pasha's friendship, I was enabled to establish mails to India, and to keep that service in my hands for four years." At the pressing solicitations of the East India and China Association, mails were eventually thus sent, but nothing contributed by the Government to the expenses already incurred in establishing the route.

To popularise this newly-opened way of travel, Lieutenant Waghorn had brought into being every facility for passengers, such as hotels, "horses, vans, and all the usual adjuncts" of English journeying. But, just when the prosperity of the new adventure had, to the inconceivable comfort of innumerable passengers, been assured, the Government gave the "monopoly of a chartered contract to an opulent and powerful company" (the P. and O.). Waghorn had disbursed his entire ancestral fortune of some £40,000, and was wholly unable to cope with such a giant, whose mere touch, like that of Polyphemus's rock, crushed so weak an Acis.

Extremus quamvis pervenit ad illum
Angulus e Saxo, totum tamen obruit Acin.

One would have imagined that the undoubted benefits which Waghorn had conferred on his country would in some degree have been recognised, if only pecuniarily. Dear to the feelings of an officer as is the honorific recognition, by his Sovereign, of whatever services he may have rendered—such recognition, we need hardly say, was denied Waghorn, though, had he been a foreigner, he would have had more decorations than his breast could have displayed—he might at least have expected that he would not be allowed to see himself and his family reduced to poverty, after expending their all in their country's service. Yet so it was. He received, it would seem, after long experiencing the hope deferred which maketh the heart sick, the promise of £6,000, to enable him to commence a route *via* Trieste. The results are so remarkable that they shall be given in his own words, taken from the last remonstrance addressed by him to the Government:—

In the winter of 1845-6, single-handed, and despite unparalleled and wholly unforeseen difficulties, I eclipsed on five trials out of six the long-organised arrangements of the French authorities, specially stimulated to all possible exertion, and supplied with unlimited means, by M. Guizot. On the first of the six occasions there arose the breaking down on the Indian Ocean of the steamer provided for me, thereby trebling the computed expenses through the delay; and when, startled by this excessive outlay, I hesitated to entail more, the Treasury and India House told me to proceed to do the service well and make out my bill afterwards. I did proceed. I did the service not only well, not only to the satisfaction of my employers, but in a manner that elicited the admiration of Europe. My rivals, to whom the impediments in my path were best known, were lowliest in their acknowledgments. I presented my bill. It was dishonoured.

This unexpected loss plunged Waghorn, who already owed £5,000, deeper into debt, and, in the end, he had to hand over to his creditors a small pension, which, in consideration of his shattered health, had been granted to him by the Government and the East India Company. He died in 1850, broken-hearted, and in very straitened circumstances. He left two sisters, who have from Government a pension of £50 each, which the Government of Victoria, on a representation recently made to them, promptly doubled, in recognition of Waghorn's services in establishing, not only the overland route, but steam communication from Singapore to Australia. Such has been the sole recognition accorded to a man, whose perseverance and disregard of apparently insuperable difficulties, were as remarkable as those services to his country which cannot be overrated, and the results of which are day by day more appreciated. One penny in the pound on the sum gained by the P. and O. Company from the passage-money of

travellers by the Overland Route, assigned for the benefit of its Pioneer, would have placed Waghorn in fairly easy circumstances.

No man is a prophet in his own country. Waghorn had yet one merit, not likely to be recognised in England in Palmerston's lifetime, but which has not escaped due acknowledgment abroad. He was the projector of the Suez Canal. Speaking at Paris, at a banquet given on the occasion of the opening of that work, M. de Lesseps not only brought forward this fact, but stated that it was from Waghorn's plans that he had worked. "The very plans that were scoffed at when first mooted were those which, in my position as engineer of the works, have enabled me to carry them through."

The Suez Canal Company erected a statue at the Suez end of the Canal, with a most just and complimentary inscription, and something of the same kind is spoken of here. This is right enough, though a poor atonement for neglect during his lifetime, and for nearly forty years afterwards. After all, *à quoi bon?* So many insignificant people have statues, that not to have one is almost an honour. When Lord Castlereagh attended the Congress at Vienna, he was the only Ambassador who, amidst a blaze of decorations, wore none. "*Ma foi,*" said Talleyrand, "*c'est bien distingué.*"

Painful it is to remember that Honour's voice, so silent in his lifetime, can no longer provoke his silent dust. May we do better in future! May we recognise such merit as Waghorn's, pioneering the way to the victories of peace, when again we meet it!

THE BURMA EXPEDITION.

At the present moment, when the Expedition to coerce Thebaw, and, in all probability, to annex Upper Burma, is on its road to Mandalay, readers may like to be reminded of the nature of the country through which our troops will have to pass. The greater part of British Burma may, roughly speaking, be said to consist of the delta of the Irrawaddy, and of the alluvium brought down by its affluents. Ascending the streams, we reach the hills whence they flow. It has been already stated by us that our frontier, marching with that of Burma Proper, is purely arbitrary, and that the latter consists of a territory some 540 miles in length and 420 in breadth, in area about 190,000 square miles; or, let us say roughly, about twice as much as the area of the United Kingdom.

For the first 200 miles from the frontier General Prendergast will find a level country, a good deal intersected by rivers—the most advantageous points of transit being doubtless blocked by stockades. For the next 300 miles the land, gradually rising, is undulating, we might almost say hilly; beyond that distance—say about 600 miles from Thayetmyo—mountainous and craggy, with dense forests. It is probable that, if the political officer attached to the force be thoroughly competent, and be allowed free hand, the expedition will be among the most bloodless ever undertaken.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- BALD—Nov. 4, at Colchester, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Bald, of a son.
FRASER—Nov. 2, at Montpelier, the wife of Colonel G. W. Fraser, B.S.C., of a daughter.
GRANT—Nov. 7, at Chichester, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Gordon Grant, late 35th Royal Sussex Regiment, of a daughter.
JAMESON—Nov. 1, at Knutsford, the wife of Captain R. F. Jameson, B.S.C., of a daughter.
MICHELL—Nov. 5, at Paignton, the wife of Captain St. John Michell, Assistant Quartermaster-General Meerut Division, of a daughter.

WALLER—Nov. 2, at Atherstone, the wife of R. M. Waller, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BRINKLEY—CARLETON—Nov. 3, at Bath, John Turner Brinkley, Captain 98th Regiment, to Mary, eldest daughter of General H. A. Carleton, C.B., R.A.
GILES—THORN—Nov. 3, at the British Embassy, Rome, Robert Giles to Isabel, second surviving daughter of W. Thorn, Esq., late Surgeon-General, Bombay.
KER—GODFREY—Nov. 3, at St. Luke's, Kensington, Robert D. Ker to Matilda, widow of Colonel Godfrey.
PURCELL—MACAULAY—Nov. 3, at Exmouth, Rev. H. D'Olier Purcell to Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Colonel J. S. Macaulay, R.E.
STRETTON—STEAD—Oct. 28, at Romsey, William de Courcy Stretton, Lieut. R.A., to Beata Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Stead, J.P.
SWINLEY—BALFOUR—Nov. 5, at Edinburgh, Gordon H. Swinley, of Assam, to Margaret Eliza, third daughter of the late Professor Balfour, Edinburgh.
TYNDALE—SMITH—Oct. 28, at Dover, Lieut.-Colonel Chas. B. W. Tyndale, 2nd W.I. Regiment, to Laura E. Neville, second daughter of the Rev. J. B. Smith, Consular Chaplain of Smyrna.
WYER—ROMANES—Nov. 3, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Michael Russell Wyer, of Bombay, to Alice, daughter of the late Robert Romanes, Esq.
YOUNG—KENNEDY—Nov. 5, at Cranbourne, near Windsor, Arthur Young, late 27th Inniskillings, second son of the late Colonel Keith Young, C.B., to Lady Evelyn Kennedy, second daughter of the Dowager Marchioness of Ailsa, and sister to the present Marquis of Ailsa.

DEATHS.

- BERNERS—Nov. 2, at Pau, Flora Anne, widow of the late Captain Herbert Berners, 43rd Light Infantry.
BRUCE—Nov. 7, at Bournemouth, Anna Maria Frances, widow of the late General Michael Bruce, formerly commanding the Grenadier Guards.
DITMAS—Nov. 3, at York, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Ditmas, R.A., aged 80.
GOUGER—Nov. 1, at Uddiscombe, Alfred Gouger, formerly of Calcutta, aged 78.
HAYES—Nov. 6, at Petersfield, George Montague Hayes, late Cape C.S., aged 37.
KELSO—Nov. 7, at 39, Inverleith-row, Edinburgh, Colonel Kelso, late of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, aged 71.
MARSHALL—Nov. 2, at Leamington, Jane, widow of Lieut.-General Anthony Marshall, R.E., aged 84.
WHITEHEAD—Nov. 4, at Birkenhead, John Henry, last surviving son of the late W. H. Whitehead, H.E.I.C.S.
WILLS—Oct. 31, at Dublin, Louie, beloved wife of Surgeon-Major C. Sherar Wills, C.B.

INDIA OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Maj. H. A. Abbott, S.C., Capt. A. W. Brooke, S.C.
Maj. W. B. Aislabie, Inf.
Madras Estab.—Col. H. Coningham, Inf.
Lombay Estab.—Capt. H. Hay, S.C., Lieut.-Col. J. H. L. Greenfield, S.C.

CIVIL.

- Bengal Estab.*—A. H. L. Fraser (Cov.), A. G. Reid, G. E. Moore.
Madras Estab.—C. G. Douglas.
Bombay Estab.—J. Harkness.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

- Bombay Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. A. Barry, M.D., three months; Lieut. W. G. Alban, S.C., 182 days; Surg. A. C. Thompson, ninety days; Lieut.-Col. C. E. Blowers, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

- Bengal Estab.*—J. Louis, eight weeks' extry. leave.
Madras Estab.—W. A. Happell (Cov.), seven months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Capt. G. F. Wilson, R.E., Surg. L. R. Dawson, Surg.-Maj. C. W. S. Deakin, Mr. D. P. Jones, Ind. Marine, Lieut.-Col. H. R. Spearman, S.C.

CIVIL.

- Bengal Estab.*—R. H. Pilcher (Cov.), W. Lambe (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—R. Giles, K. M. Chatfield.

ERRATUM.—In our leading article of last week, at page 832, line 17, and page 833, line 5, "Examiner" should be "Examinee." The error will have misled no attentive reader.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 2, Glenorchy, Calcutta; Valetta (s), Bombay; Armenia (s), Bombay; Serrator, Calcutta; Bay of Bengal, Rangoon; City of Venice (s), Calcutta.—3, Werneth Hall (s), Bombay.—4, Terrasserin (s), Rangoon; Karamania (s), Madras.—5, Hornhead (s), Bombay.—6, Graupian, Calcutta.—7, Cormorant (s), Calcutta; Inchborva (s), Bombay.—9, Clan Mackenzie (s), Calcutta; Rewa (s), Calcutta; Ganges (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 2, Clan Macdonald (s), Liverpool.—3, Gwalior (s), London.—4, Carlton Tower (s), Jeddah.—5, Asia (s), Liverpool; Antonio (s), Middlesborough.—6, Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 4, Roumania (s), Liverpool.—6, Glenfinart, Liverpool.—6, Tenasserim, Liverpool.—7, Ironside, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Nov. 3, Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool.—6, Manora (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 2, Britannia (s), Calcutta.—3, Prince Llewellyn (s), Bombay.—4, Pekin (s), Calcutta; Clan Buchanan (s), Bombay; City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta; Dawpool, Calcutta; Sandheads, Calcutta; Western Monarch, Calcutta.—5, Massilia (s), Calcutta.—6, Karamania (s), Calcutta.—7, Killeen, Calcutta; Lady Ruthven, Calcutta; Defensor, Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 4, Clan Fraser (s), Dunkirk; Clan Forbes (s), Liverpool.—5, Clan Ogilvie (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 3, Blaigowrie, Hull.—5, Mira (s), London.—7, Hesperia (s), London; Indus (s), Dundee.

MADRAS.—Nov. 6, India (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Nov. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Nov. 19; from Brindisi, Nov. 23.

For Bombay: Mrs. Fulton and two children, Mr. V. Rigny, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton, Miss Kellie, Miss de Carteret, Mrs. Towers, Miss Barton, Mr. H. S. Arnott, Capt. P. H. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, Mr. Coxhead, Mrs. Shepherd and two children, Mrs. and Miss Bagram, Miss Bagram, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Abbitt and two children, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. H. Edmeads, Mr. F. Wright, Mrs. E. A. Money and maid, Mr. A. Warrener, Mr. and Mrs. White and two children, Mr. Jno. Smith, Major and Mrs. Craig and child, Mr. Stuart, Mr. W. V. Brown, Mr. Lateward, Mr. C. Daniells, Mr. G. R. Wright, Mr. C. E. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson and children, Mr. J. C. Doran, Mrs. Edwards and two children, Mr. J. Rankin, Mr. W. Kingston, Mr. J. Aitken, Mr. Lambert, Mrs. G. Henderson, Mrs. Brewtey. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Winter, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Oxenham, M. Zaretzky, Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. Blair, Miss Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. A. Koebel. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. F. Yorke Smith, Mr. G. P. Glendinning, Mr. Scoullende, Mr. and Mrs. Wye, Mr. Richardson, Earl of Lauderdale, Mr. Creswell, Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. Bryans, Mr. J. Kincaid, Colonel C. H. Luard, Mr. D. R. Dady, Mr. and Mrs. Dunnett and child, Mr. Vernon.

For Port Said: Mrs. and Miss Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Rivers, Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Middleton, Mrs. Law and three children, Miss Armstrong, Mr. Walpole and five children. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rowlatt, Miss Rowlatt, Miss Haselden, Brigade-Major Goodbody. From Brindisi: Mr. Bird, Mr. Lidswell.

For Malta: Major Griffiths, Mr. Bremner, Mr. J. Perry, Mrs. Hargreaves Kay and daughter, Colonel and Mrs. Forster, Mr. L. Bernstein, Miss Rose, Rev. and Mrs. Winterborn, Master Arthur Bayley.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Nov. 18; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Nov. 26; from Brindisi, Nov. 30.

For Bombay: Mr. G. Garpine, Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Curley, Mrs. Haud, Misses White, Mr. A. Bingrave, Mr. Sandiford. From Venice: Mr. Bolland, Mr. W. Loring. From Brindisi: Hon. W. Macpherson, Mr. G. J. Grant, Mr. McEwan, Colonel Cory, two Misses Cory, Mr. H. R. Bull, Mr. J. Kincaid, Mr. Fielder, Mr. F. Hughes. From Suez: Mr. Syrioti.

For Malta: Miss Byron, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Wingate, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Parby, Mr. W. Watson, Miss Blagdel, Mrs. A. L. Cleveland, Miss Parson, Mr. Blassi.

For Suez: Mr. Strathern.

For Port Said: Mr. R. A. Mackay.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Nov. 18; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Nov. 26; from Brindisi, Nov. 30.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Swinley, Mr. L. Wingfield, Mrs. Collen and child, Mr. D. Gladstone, Mrs. McEwan, Mr. G. H. Bruce, Mr. Cargie, Mr. J. K. Hunter, Mr. F. G. Stewart, Mr. G. Ruckert, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and daughter and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Twinlow, Mrs. Turner and child, Mr. W. Burus, Mrs. Braine, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. W. A. Lucy, Miss Nilson. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Halford, Mr. Miaulachi. From Suez: Dr. Scramin.

For Madras: Mr. E. Turner, Mrs. Turner and child, Mrs. Bates, Miss Pelly, Mrs. Booth, Miss R. Nelson, Miss Green.

For Colombo: Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Boothby, Miss M. Heriot, Mr. R. S. Jones. From Venice: Mr. W. D. Gibbon, Sir B. and Lady Burnside, son and daughter.

For Port Said: Capt. Boyle, Mr. Ternan, Mr. W. N. Brewer, Mr. Shipton. From Brindisi: Mr. Petrie, Mr. E. Gardner, Professor A. H. Sayce, Mr. Myers.

For Malta: Mr. Hawkes, Mrs. S. Phillips and child, Mrs. Boyle and three children, Mr. W. Niumo.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail Nov. 21.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Aitken, child and nurse.

For Madras: Rev. Mr. Brunnotte, Mrs. Brunnotte and child, Mr. Just.

Per B.I.S.N. *Goorkha*, to sail Nov. 11.

For Colombo: Miss Wright, Miss Bartrum, Mr. and Miss Crozier, Mr. E. Creasy, Miss Rodda, Mr. and Mrs. T. Clarke, Mr. John Adamson, Mr. C. Healy, Mrs. Campbell and children, Mr. and Mrs. Cottle, Mr. T. Stanton, Mr. E. Smith.

For Aden: Mrs. Still and child.

For Madras: Mr. Alan Butterworth, Mrs. Hope and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Maltby and children, Miss Dawson, Misses E. and C. Russell, Rev. Theophilus Meyer, Miss Wolfe, Mr. Henry Trapp, Dr. G. Currie, Mr. R. T. Wolfe, Mr. A. Crichton, Mr. W. Bren.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. H. Cossin, Mrs. White and infant, Rev. Robert White, Mrs. Watkins and infant, Mr. E. Shearman, Mrs. Fordyce and family, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Hollman, Miss Muirhead, Mrs. Hall, Mr. A. M. Monks, Surgeon C. J. Holmes, Mr. D. A. Laing, Mr. and Mrs. John Cave Orr and party, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Barnes and children, Mr. A. T. Craddock, Mr. E. B. Thomason, Mr. E. C. Gasper.

Per Star Star Line s.s. *Vega*, from Liverpool, Nov. 10.

For Calcutta: Mrs. E. Read and child, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hart, Misses Comley (two), Mr. Geo. Macnair, Mr. Charles H. Barrow, Rev. John Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. David Slimmon, Mr. John G. Morton, Mr. Henry L. Russell, Mr. Chas. G. Stone, Mr. W. H. Cooper, Mrs. Stuart Henderson and ayah, and Miss Henderson. Mr. and Mrs. Hume, three children and servant, Miss Campbell, Mr. A. McGillavray.

For Colombo: Mr. B. Metcalfe Smith, Mr. A. Bethune, jun., Mr. P. E. Meeredy, Mr. E. H. Skrine, Mr. J. Stirling, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peto, Mr. J. E. Thring. From Suez: Mr. Reginald Metcalfe Smith.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 14.

For Bombay: Miss J. Grace, Miss Harber, Misses Pillian, Mrs. Stopford, two children and maid, Major C. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Storey and infant, Mrs. Sartorius, Miss Sartorius and child, Miss Taylor, Mr. Miller, Mr. Thoburn, Mrs. Miller, Miss Kyle, Miss Lauch, Miss Wisner, Miss Elliott.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, Oct. 20.

From London: Dr. K. McLeod, Mrs. Merryweather and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Millet, Miss Connolly, Mr. J. E. Alexander, Mr. J. A. C. Skinner, Mr. F. A. Griffiths, Dr. J. S. Brooke, Mrs. Brooke and two infants, Mr. H. W. Myhill, Mr. Wellard, Mr. Parr, Mr. Murray, Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Gard and two children, Mrs. Dolman and four children, Miss Burnett, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. G. A. Laval, Mr. J. Cables, Mr. Phipps, Mr. R. Warner, Mr. J. Mather, Miss E. M. Ferrell, Miss M. Webster, Mr. G. Hawkes, Mrs. Hawkes, Master R. Coulan, Mr. Baker, Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Miss Fernandez, Mr. H. Ahmed.

From Port Said: Mr. Archibald.

From Venice: Mr. Preedheim, Mr. Whish, Colonel and Mrs. Gunthorpe, Mr. Rennie.

From Brindisi: Surgeon-Major Gardner, Mr. G. Anley, Mr. La Touche, Hon. Justice Tyrell, Mr. Bannerjee, Mr. Thompson, Capt. Lewis, Rev. Cassels, Mr. Drew, Mr. Harrison, Colonel Trevor, Mrs. Bushby, Mr. Bushby, Mr. Guthrie, Lieut.-Colonel Horsford, Mr. Gammit, Mr. and Mrs. Casparz, Lieut.-Colonel Waterhouse, Mr. Sealey, Miss Rees, Mr. J. B. Thompson, Mr. McMeakin, Mr. Black, Mr. Bayne, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell, Mr. Dibble, Mrs. and Miss McGeorge, Sir Comer Petheran, Mr. Buchanan Lyderuff, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Woodman, Mr. Beddy, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and child, Mrs. Bulman and child, Miss Bulman, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Straith, Mr. and Mrs. Duffbruce, Mr. Clift, Mr. Marshall.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Tasmania*, Capt. Haselwood, left Bombay, Oct. 23.

For London: Mr. H. E. Urmston, Hon. Justice Pinhey, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Merriman, Major C. G. Collingwood, Major-General and Mrs. J. J. Dansey, Mrs. C. F. R. Simpson, infant and maid, Major and Mrs. J. R. Sharp, Miss E. Adam, Miss Watson, Mrs. Scofield and infant, Mr. A. B. Simpson, Mr. J. Yardley, Major J. Fraser, Mr. F. W. Playfair.

For Brindisi: Capt. J. A. H. Pollock, Major G. F. Churchill, Mr. Bhagat Ram, Lord Bantry, Dr. Spencer, Dr. G. L. Kellie, Colonel H. E. Caningham, Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Mr. Hugh C. Bell.

For Venice: General and Mrs. H. H. James, Mr. H. D. Baddeley, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Buyers, Mr. A. H. S. Martindale, Mr. C. S. Martindale, Colonel Brereton.

For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. J. Merwanjee and infant.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Assam*, Capt. S. F. Cole, sailing on Oct. 30.

For London: Lady Stewart and two daughters, Capt. Haines, Major Evan Thomas.

For Venice: Mrs. Bird and child.

For Brindisi: Colonel C. K. M. Walter.

By the s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, sailing on Nov. 6.

For London: Major A. G. and Mrs. Begbie and four children and nurse, Mrs. Sale Hill, Mrs. A. M. Lang.

For Brindisi: Lieut. C. L. Wilson, Rev. Henry Schaffter, Mr. J. Kennedy.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 17.)

ANDERSON, Mr. F. C., C.S., commissioner of excise, superintendent of stamps, and inspector-general of registration in the Central Provinces, to officiate as secretary to the chief commissioner of those provinces, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S.

NIXON—The services of Surgeon G. M. Nixon, officiating medical officer 7th Bengal Cavalry, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from Oct. 1.

M'KAY—The services of Surgeon H. K. M'Kay, medical officer 32nd Bengal Infantry, are permanently placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of the Central Provinces.

OLEESE—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. G. Oleese, as acting consul for Italy at Bombay, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

HAGENS—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. H. Hagens, as acting consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bassein, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

PRITCHARD, Mr. L. E., having been appointed a probationer in the Financial Department and attached to the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, joined his appointment on Oct. 2.

ROBERTSON, Mr. J. A., having been appointed a probationer in the Financial Department and attached to the office of the Accountant General, N.W.P. and Oudh, joined his appointment on Sep. 29.

BYRNE, Mr. E. S., having been posted as deputy accountant general, Bengal, received charge of that appointment from Mr. O. T. Barrow on Sept. 8.

COLLIN—The services of Mr. E. W. Collin having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, and Mr. O. T. Barrow having been posted as assistant accountant-general, Bengal, Mr. Collin made over and Mr. Barrow received charge of the said appointment on Sept. 8.

VANSITTART, Mr. C. G., having been posted as assistant accountant-general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, made over charge of his duties as assistant accountant-general, Bombay, on Oct. 6.

RIDDELL, Major R. V., R.E., having returned from privilege leave, received charge of his office as mint master, Calcutta, from Major A. W. Baird, R.E., on Oct. 12.

BAIRD—The services of Major A. W. Baird, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department from Oct. 13.

ANDERSON—The name of Mr. Thomas Anderson, foreman of the factory, Bombay dockyard, is placed on the list of chief engineers of H.M.'s Indian Marine with seniority of April 1. Mr. Anderson's name will be placed next below that of Chief Engineer F. T. Slater.

WARD, Captain A. E., S.C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab in Public Works Department, is transferred to the Military Works Department.

GRAVES—The services of Major H. A. Graves, S.C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., Military Works Branch, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department.

CHURCH, Mr. W. G., executive engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is temporarily transferred from the establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Government of Madras, for employment on the railway extension surveys in that Presidency.

STEWART, Lieutenant R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is transferred to

the Military Works Department, from October 12.

ALEXANDER, Mr. E. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, posted to the establishment under the Government of Bengal.

DIBBLEE, Mr. F. L., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.

CONCANNON, Mr. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, British Burma, temporarily transferred to State Railways, is also transferred from the Establishment of the Director-General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Telegraph Department are permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified against their names:—

DARLING, Mr. W. C., superintendent, 2nd grade, from Aug. 10.

DALLAS, Mr. R. F., superintendent, 2nd grade, from Sept. 1.

BROWNE, Mr. W. J., superintendent, 4th grade, from Aug. 10.

The following promotions are made in the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

GOODWIN, Lieut. F., to be captain.

CONDER, Mr. J., to be captain.

HUTCHINSON, Mr. F., to be captain.

MCGREGOR, Mr. W. E. S., to be lieutenant.

BELL, Lieut. J. A., is appointed to act as cantonment magistrate, Deoli, from Sept. 30, vice Lieut.-Colonel J. H. L. Greenfield, proceeding on furlough.

BUTCHER, Mr. L. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the professional examination prescribed in P.W.D. Code on Aug. 25.

FURLOUGHS.

HARTLEY, Mr. J. W., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted leave to Europe, on medical certificate, for nine months with the usual subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

MILLER, Mr. A. J., engineer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.) for one year.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

GRIMSTON, Lieut. R. E., Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, squadron officer 6th Bengal Cavalry, March 7, 1883.

CROMMELIN, Lieut. C. Y., West Riding Regiment, officiating wing officer 1st Goorkha Regiment, from July 24, 1884.

ROGERS, Colonel R. M., half pay, to the brigade staff of the army, with the rank of brigade-general, vice Brigade-General G. F. Walker, retired, dated Oct. 4.

CUNNINGHAM, Major D. S., squadron officer 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be squadron commander, on augmentation.

STEWART, Lieut. W. H. M., officiating squadron officer 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be squadron officer.

BISHOP, Major L. T., squadron officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be squadron commander, on augmentation.

MANSSEL, Captain C. G., squadron officer 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be squadron commander, on augmentation.

PRIESTLEY, Lieut. F. J. B., officiating squadron officer, to be squadron officer.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

NISBET, Major R. P., C.I.E., to be lieutenant-colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from Oct. 12.

MARSHALL, Major C. H. T., to be lieutenant-colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from Oct. 12.

DURAND, Captain E. L., to be major, Bengal Staff Corps, from Oct. 10.

LANG, Major R. T. M., General List, Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, Bengal Army, from Oct. 12.

BROOME, Major A. P., General List, Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, Bengal Army, from Oct. 12.

HOME, Major S. B., General List, Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, Bengal Army, from Oct. 12.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

STEWART, Colonel G., Bengal S.C., wing com-

mander and second in command (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides (p.a.), for one year and 209 days.

HAY, Lieutenant-Colonel J., Bengal S.C., commandant 4th Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year and 90 days.

HAMMOND, Major A. G., V.C., Bengal S.C., squadron commander (Queen's Own) Corps, Guides (p.a.), for one year and four days.

LAMBERT, Major S. J., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department (p.a.), for one year and 91 days.

BERESFORD, Major G. W., Bengal S.C., wing commander and second in command 43rd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year and 227 days.

RICHARDSON, Lieut. F. B. W., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 3rd Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 3rd Bengal Infantry, on private affairs, for one year.

HOLMES, Surgeon A. P., M.D., 1st Sikh Infantry, on private affairs, for two years.

ORR, Conductor R., head overseer, small arms ammunition factory, Dum-Dum, on medical certificate, for one year.

COLLEN, Lieut.-Colonel E. H., Bengal Staff Corps, on private affairs, for thirty-one days.

WEDDERBURN, Captain J. A. C., Bengal Staff Corps, on private affairs, for fifteen days.

MUIR, Captain C. W., Bengal Staff Corps, on private affairs, for fifteen days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 12.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BRANDER, Surgeon E. S., 21st Punjab Infantry, to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major W. E. Griffiths, appointed to the 17th Bengal Cavalry.

KING-HARMAN, Major M. J., 38th Bengal Infantry, Bombay S.C., to be second in command, vice Tottenham, retired.

M'KAY, Lieut. T., supernumerary on the establishment, 40th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer 44th Sylhet Light Infantry, on probation, vice Boileau, promoted wing commander.

CAMPBELL—The appointment of Lieut. A. A. E. Campbell, attached to the 10th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, 44th Sylhet Light Infantry, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—

HILLARD, Major W. E., 1st Battalion South York Regiment.

MORRISON, R. J., 2nd Battalion South York Regiment.

The undermentioned officers of the Army Pay Department have been ordered to India and will arrive during the present trooping season; they are posted as paymasters to the battalions noted opposite their names:—

SAWYER, Captain M. J., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment.

ELLIS, Captain G. R., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

COWELL, Captain H. C., 2nd Battalion West York Regiment.

LYSAGHT, Captain J. D., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

ROBARTS, Captain C. J., Bengal Staff Corps, is detailed to attend the garrison class at Lucknow.

STURT-BROWNE—Captains R. R. M. Sturt and G. U. Browne, Bengal Staff Corps, are detailed to attend the class at Rawal Pindi.

WILSON, Captain E. H., Bengal Staff Corps, is directed to proceed to Simla for temporary employment in the office of the Adjutant-General in India.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

DAVISON, Lieutenant K. S., squadron officer 4th Bengal Cavalry, to be adjutant, dated September 18.

WATSON, Major A. G., East Lancashire Regiment is directed to proceed to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

RANDOLPH, Lieut. A. H., R.E., for twelve months, on private affairs.
 TALBOT, Captain F. A. B., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
 BEADNELL, Captain A. G. S., 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.
 COLLINGWOOD, Major C. G., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.
 HUMPHREY, Captain S., 2nd Battalion Gloucester Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.
 BURNETT, Captain J. G. L., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, is granted leave to England for fifteen months on private affairs.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 18.)

The undermentioned gentlemen of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of Class II., of 23 years standing, on Oct. 7:—Mr. J. B. Pennington, Mr. J. Hope, Mr. J. R. Daniel, Mr. H. Stokes, Hon. F. Brandt, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. J. W. Best, Mr. J. F. Price, Mr. J. G. Horsfall, Mr. H. Sewell, Mr. A. Cruickshank, and Mr. H. P. Gordon.

COLLINS—H.M. the Queen-Empress of India has been pleased to appoint Sir A. J. H. Collins, Knight, Q.C., Barrister-at-Law, to be Chief Justice of Judicature at Madras in succession to Sir Charles Turner, resigned.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

YOUNG, Lieut. A. T., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, dated June 21.

BREMNER, Lieut. H. J., Royal Munster Fusiliers, dated Oct. 16, 1882.

STRONG, Surgeon-Major J. W., is permitted to retire from the service from Nov. 9, subject to H.M.'s approval, on a pension of £292 per annum.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 16.)

Surgeons A. E. J. Croly, R. O. Cusack, and E. F. Smith, Medical Staff, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on or about November 7, and report their arrival to the Director-General, Medical Staff.

The undermentioned officers of No. 6 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade South Irish Division, will be transferred to No. 3 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, Royal Artillery, on the arrival of this battery in India:—Captain R. T. Roberts, Lieutenants C. P. Fendall, and G. C. Dowell. These officers will join the battery on its arrival at Thayetmyo.

The names of Captain C. D. V. Tuthill and Lieut. C. C. P. Stoughton, 14th Hussars, are added to the list of officers detailed for duty with regimental depôts, and those of Captain English and Lieut. Mitchell removed therefrom.

STOUGHTON, Lieut. C. C. P., 14th Hussars, under orders to join the depôt at Canterbury, will proceed to England with the time-expired men, &c., under orders for embarkation in the troopship leaving Bombay on Oct. 28.

ATTREE, Captain F. W. T., Royal Engineers, whose tour of Indian service has expired, will proceed to England during the present trooping season, reporting himself on arrival to the deputy adjutant-general, Royal Engineers, Horse Guards.

ROWAN, Captain T. E., U Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., is directed to proceed as early as possible to Wellington, for duty at the depôt.

IRISH, Lieut. D. P. L., No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Irish Division, R.A., at present doing duty at Wellington, will rejoin his battery as early as possible, after the arrival of Captain Rowan at the depôt.

The undermentioned candidates are reported

to have passed in Hindustani according to the tests specified opposite their names:—

WALKER, Lieut. M., R.A., higher standard.

MAGUIRE, Lieut. C. M., Staff Corps, high proficiency.

PRANCE, Lieut. B. G., 2nd West India Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps, lower standard.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

MURRAY, Surgeon H. W., M.B., Medical Staff, doing duty Station Hospital, Bangalore, to do duty Station Hospital, Poonamallee.

DEEBLE, Surgeon S. L., on arrival from England, to do duty Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

WILLIAMSON, Surgeon C., doing duty Station Hospital, Madras, to do duty Station Hospital, Poonamallee.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WOODHOUSE, Lieut.-Colonel A. T., Staff Corps, to officiate as wing commander 11th Regiment Madras Infantry.

MONROGH, Lieut.-Colonel E. G., to officiate as 2nd in command 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry.

McKEE, Surgeon G. M. E., 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Pope, transferred to civil employ.

KHAREGAT, Surgeon M. P., 30th Regiment Madras Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, October 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MERRIMAN, Lieut. C. M. H., Staff Corps, wing officer 22nd Bombay Infantry (attached to 26th Bombay Infantry), to be wing officer and quartermaster 21st Bombay Infantry.

MENNIE, Lieut. J. C., officiating wing officer 30th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 27th Bombay Infantry, on probation.

RAITT, Lieut. H. G. B., officiating wing officer 21st Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 30th Bombay Infantry, on probation.

CUNNINGHAM—With the sanction of Government Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Cunningham, assistant-General Poona Division (second in command 29th Bombay Infantry), has been withdrawn from staff employ and directed to join his corps, his services being urgently required for regimental duty.

With the sanction of Government the headquarters of the 3rd Musketry Circle is transferred from Belgaum to Karachi.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following changes affecting Royal Artillery officers in this command have taken place:—

ALEXANDER, Lieutenant-Colonel R., has been posted to the Bombay Presidency for duty.

JERVIS, Lieutenant J. H. W. J., D-B., has been promoted captain into 5-1 Lancashire Division. Captain Jervis will remain attached to E-1 and march with it to Nasirabad and then proceed to Gwalior.

DECROT, Lieutenant L. H., 7-1 London Division, has been appointed to D-1.

GORDON, Lieutenant C. W., G-2 has been promoted captain into 8-1 North Irish Division, Gibraltar, and will join it at once.

POLLOCK, Lieutenant A., 7-1 C. P. Division, is posted to the Depot Battery C. P. D., and will proceed to England by an early troopship.

Under instructions from India Headquarters it is intimated that the following posting and transfers of Royal Artillery officers have been made:—

DOWELL, Lieut. G. E., attached to No. 9 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, has been posted to 3-1 South Irish Division, Thayetmyo, and will join it.

COOK, Lieut. H. R., 5-1 South Irish Division, to 6-1 Southern Division.

HUDLESTON, Lieut. E., 9-1 Scottish Division, to

No. 9 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division.

FOOTE, Lieut. H. B., 9-1 Scottish Division, to 1-1 Scottish Division.

FISHER, Lieut. F. T., 5-1 South Irish Division, to 5-1 North Irish Division.

COXHEAD, Lieut. T. L., 6-1 Western Division, 1-1 Western Division.

The transfers will take effect from the date the batteries leave Bombay and Aden.

JENNINGS—KERIN—In G.O.C. No. 442 of 1885 substitute the name of Surgeon R. Jennings.

Madras, for Surgeon M. W. Kerin, ordered to embark in troopship *Scrapis* on March 12, 1885.

DUFF, Army Schoolmistress J., is transferred from the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment to the 2nd North Suffolk Regiment.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 22.)

McEvoy, Assistant Apothecary W., Subordinate Medical Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The undermentioned medical officers of the Medical Staff are brought on the strength of H.M.'s Forces in the Bombay Command from Oct. 7, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—Surgeon D. R. Hamilton, Surgeon R. G. Thompson, Surgeon C. T. Blackwell, and Surgeon R. J. Power.

H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in future the 1st and 2nd Regiments, Sind Horse, shall be designated respectively, the 4th and 5th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Risala).

FURLOUGHS.

BAILLIE—The furlough on medical certificate granted to the Rev. W. W. Baillie, B.A., should commence in India at the end of his subsidiary leave, viz., from Oct. 4.

HUTCHINSON, Major F. M. G., 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, for 12 months, on private affairs.

WOODHOUSE, Lieut. E. M., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for 13 months, on private affairs.

ASPINWALL, Captain J. H., 7th Dragoon Guards, for 6 months, on m.c. (unfit for duty with troops).

O'CONNELL, Captain J., Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps, for fourteen months, on private affairs.

WARD, Surgeon-Major E. C. R., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

CUNNINGHAM, Captain J. D. (9-1 Northern Division), R.A., for one year on medical certificate (unfit for duty with troops).

STOCK, Colonel E. C., to the Neilgherries on private affairs for six months, from October 10 under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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CIVIL.

Adams, Surg. C., Bikaner, 12 mos., Nov. 21, '84.
 Adams, J., Bom. P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 11, '85.
 Adie, A. E., Burma Rails, 12 mos., June 2, '85.
 Aikman, R. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 11 m. Apl. 30, '84.
 Aithan, G. C., Burma Jndl., 24 mos., April 1, '84.
 Allen, G. F. E., Burma Jndl., 24 mos., March 6, 1884.
 Alexander, R. S., B.C., N.W.P., Rev. 30 mos., May 11, '83.
 Alexander, R. S., B.Cov., Commr. Ben., 15 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
 Allen, W., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 21, '85.
 Ancell, F., Bengal Pilot, 13 mos., March, '85.
 Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 15 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
 Anderson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms. Ap. 15, '85.
 Arundel, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Jndl., 24 mos.
 Baden Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Punj. Jndl., 24 mos. Feb. 27, '85.
 Baker, H. V. S., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., April 23, '85.
 Barrett, A., Bom. Educational, 24 mos., May 7, '84.
 Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 12 mos., April 24, '85.
 Barrow, W. F., P.W.D., Account, 15 mos., Sept. 4, '84.
 Battie, R. C., Indi. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 15, '85.
 Barnardo, G. C. F., P.W.D., N.W.P., 21 m., April 1, '84.
 Barnes, H. C., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Nov. 3, '84.
 Bartow, H. C., B.C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 10 m., Ap. 3, '87.
 Batten, S. G., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 22, '85.
 Bayly, G. H., Mysore, P.W.D., 11 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
 Beauchamp, F. P., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 14 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
 Beighton, T. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
 Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P.W.D., 24 mos., April 24, '84.
 Benson, T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. R. & G. 22 mos., May 21, '84.
 Berry, F. C., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Political Dpt., 18 m., June 2, '85.
 Best, J. W., Mad. Cov., Madras Jndl., 8 mos., May 1, '85.
 Betts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 25, '85.

- Beresford, P. N.W. Provs. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Best, K. T., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Bickerton, C. H. C., R. d. way Dept., 19 mos., April 17, '85.
Biddulph, C. E., Sind R. v. Survey, 18 mos., Mar. 17, '85.
Biggs, T. H., Finl. Dept., 19 mos., April 30, '85.
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 16, '85.
Bird, W. L., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 17, '85.
Blair, H. W., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 20, '85.
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 2, '85.
Boxwell, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 2, '85.
Bryce, H. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 1, '85.
Brassington, J. W., Rajpootana P.W.D., 14 mos., Aug. 1, '85.
Brenner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '85.
Breton, C. H., Bom., 6 mos.
Brind, M. J., Telegraph Dept., 17 mos., May 16, 1884.
Broome, L. N., Punjab Police, 12 mos., April 4, '85.
Brown, C., Punjab Police, 6 mos., July 21, '85.
Brown, J. S., India Rails, 18 mos.
Brown, G. A., Punjab Police, 12 ms., Mar. 23, '85.
Buckland, C. E., Ben. Cov., Supt. Stamps, 11 ms., Mar. 22, '85.
Burgess, R., Calcutta Customs, 12 mos., July 7, '85.
Burn, G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., April 15, '84.
Burn, R. N., P.W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., April 26, '85.
Burn-Murdoch, T. J., R.E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.
Butterworth, Capt. H., Indian Marine, 18 mos., May 1, '84.
Culton, J. E., Punjab P.W.D., 12 ms., May 1, '85.
Cameron, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 ms., Apr. 24, '85.
Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 12, '84.
Campbell, J. McC., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. 184 ms., May 16, '84.
Candy, C. H., Bom. Educl., 8 mos., May 2, '85.
Cardoso, H. O. C., Madras Rev. Survey, 2 mos., April 24, '85.
Carmichael, C. P., Mad. Cov., to Mar. 2, '86.
Carey, A. D., Bo. Cov., Salt Comm., India, 24 mos., May 27, '85.
Carme, C. M. C., Punjab Educl., 11 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 30 mos., Aug. 22, 1882.
Channing, F. C., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 20 ms., Mar. 29, '84.
Chaffield, K. M., Bombay Educl., 8 mos., Mar. 23, '85.
Chichester, F. A., Bengal Police, 6 mos., July 24, '85.
Chrichtie, J., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Clark, J., Foreign Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 26, '85.
Clogstoun, H., Ben. Police, 6 mos., Aug. 15, '85.
Cobb, Surgeon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Coldstream, W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 36 mos., April 1, 1883.
Connors, Surg. D. W., D. Bom. Medical, 24 ms., Apr. 25, '84.
Cotgrave, G. W., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 18, '85.
Cowley, F. W. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 23 ms., Mar. 28, '84.
Cox, J. H. M., Madras Settlement, 24 ms., April 1, '84.
Croft, A. W., Bengal Educational, 13 mos., Mar. 8, '85.
Croudace, C. H., Bengal P.W.D., 6 mos., July 28, '85.
Crostwaite, R. G., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Judl., 10 ms., Apr. 17, '85.
Crump, C. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. R. & G., 18 ms., July 5, '84.
Cumming, C. I. B., Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos.,
Curley, J., Public Works Dept.
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 48 mos., May 7, 1882.
Davidson, H. C., Bom. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., June 11, '85.
De Cretes, A., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Dempster, J., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Dene, P. St. G., Madras Survey, 6 mos., Aug. 14, '85.
Deniston, J. L., B. C. V. N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 17 ms., June 2, '85.
Dennys, E. A., P.W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., Aug. 18, '85.
Dinwiddie, R., P.W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '84.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 4, '85.
Dodsworth, A. T., N.W.P., P.W.D., 6 mos., July 1, '85.
Donaldson, P., Bengal Jails, 12 ms., Mar. 28, '85.
Douglas, F. M. S., Bengal P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 22, '85.
Douglas, J., P.W.D., India, 24 mos., April 4, 1884.
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.
Drysdale, T., Cent. Prov. Judl., 18 mos., May 1, '85.
Dumergue, J. W., Mad. Cov., 15 mos.
Duncan, G., Madras Educl., 12 mos.
Dunsterville, J. H. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Feb. 6, '85.
Egerton, R. W., State Railways, 12 mos., Jan. 15, '85.
Eliot, J., Ben. Educl., 21 mos., Dec. 12, '84.
Elliott, A., Bengal Opium, 24 mos., May 8, 1884.
El iott, E. C., Ben., P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 23, '85.
Elliott, C. A., Ben. Cov., 12 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Elliott, C. F., Punjab Forests, 12 mos., March 29, 1884.
Ellison, T. E., B. C. C. P. Com., Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Mar. 13, '85.
Elphinstone, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
Elston, J., Burma, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
English, T., P.W.D., 15 months, Sept. 10, '84.
Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 25, 1884.
Ewing, R. C. D., Survey Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 17, '85.
Fedden, F., Geological Survey, 23 mos., Nov. 22, '84.
Fendall, J. L., Postal Dept., 12 ms., Mar. 15, '85.
Ferguson, Dr. J., Punjab Jails, 12 mos., Aug. 24, '84.
Fiddian, J. H., Ben. Cov., Mad. R. & G., to Jan. 31, '84.
Fisher, F. H., Bo. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Aug. 14, '83.
Foreman, F., Railway Dept., 10 mos.
Frazer, R. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
Fuchs, E., Ben. Forests, 24 mos., May 15, 1883.
Garrard, A. S., India, P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Garstin, N. A., N.W.P. Pol. c., 18 mos., July 14, '85.
Geidt, B. G., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 20 mos., Mar. 16, '85.
Gibson, E., M. Cov., See. De. Rev. Madras, 15 mos.
Gherson, G. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 30, '85.
Goderie, G. E., Burma Comm., 15 mos., March 31, '85.
Goodfiche, C. M., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., May 1, '84.
Gordon, R., Burma, P.W.D., 24 ms., Aug. 4, '83.
Gour, A., Cent. Provs. Comm., 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.
Gramatzki, E., Assam P.W.D., 12 mos., May 19, '85.
Grant, A., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Grimwood, F. S. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 20 ms., Mar. 26, '85.
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Mar. 16, '85.
Gupta, K. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., May 15, '85.
Hallett, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., Mar. 8, '85.
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Feb. 20, '83.
Hamilton, W. R., Bo. Rev. & Gen.
Handley, J. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 16 mos., Mar. 3, '85.
Happel, W. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 14 ms., Apr. 24, '85.
Harris, G., Cent. India, P.W.D.
Harris, R. L., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 21 m., April 4, '84.
Hart, J. H. E., P.W.D., Bom., 22 mos., March 7, 1884.
Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 5 mos., Sept. 21, '85.
Hayes, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 ms., Apr. 26, '85.
Hayne, W. H., Madras Forests, 18 months.
Hearn, E. C., Bom. Rev. Survey, 14 mos., June 11, '85.
Heath, A. V., Madras Railways, 7 mos., April 27, '85.
Hennessy, S. H., Cent. Prov. Comm., 15 mos., April 17, '85.
Hensley, F., P.W.D., Accounts, 20 mos., April 16, 1884.
Hewson, F. T., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 18 ms., May 1, '84.
Hill, P. J. H., Bombay Salt, 12 mos., April 13, '85.
Hobson, G. de C., Opium Dept., 15 mos., July 15, 1884.
Hodges, E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., April 18, '85.
Holmes, H., Bombay Police, 12 mos., April 10, '85.
Homan, E. N., Railway Dept., 15 mos., Nov. 13, '84.
Hooper, E. D. M., Madras Forests, 24 mos.
Holderness, T. W., Ben. Cov., Ind. Rev. & Ag. 12 ms., Apr. 1, '85.
Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 6 ms., May 1, '85.
Hubbard, J. S., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., June 2, '85.
Hunfress, G., P.W.D., Ben., 20 mos., Feb. 16, 1884.
Hunter, D. H., Punjab Police, 12 ms., Mar. 15, '85.
Innes, H. D., Opium Dept., 8 ms., March 24, '85.
Innes, T. E. D., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 15, '85.
Israel, Syed M.,
Jacka, C., Bom. Dockyard, 24 mos., April 3, 1884.
Jacob, H. P., Bo. Educl., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Jameson, T. D., Burmah Police, 7 mos., May 14, '85.
Jervoise, A. A. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Apr. 24, '85.
Johns, E. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos., Feb. 7, '85.
Johnston, W. P., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 9, '85.
Jones, G. E.
Jones, W. B., C.S.I., Bn. C., Cf. Cm., C.P., to Oct. 30, '85.
Kane, M. V., Bombay Educational, 24 mos., Mar. 27, '85.
Kaye, E. St. G., Ben. Police, 6 mos., May 3, '85.
Keene, H. G. H., Financial Dept., 24 mos., Feb. 20, '84.
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educl., 28 mos., Feb. 18, 1884.
King, S. B. B. n. Cov., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., May 2, '85.
Kingston, W. A., Madras Salt, 8 mos., April 24, '85.
Kough, C., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 18, '85.
Kreiser, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 21 mos., Aug. 24, 1884.
Lambe, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 1, '85.
Lambert, G. N. R., Bombay P.W.D., 6 mos., May 10, '85.
Lash, O., Bengal Pilot, 11 mos., May 28, '85.
Leeke, M. C., Bom. Salt Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 6 mos., Aug. 11, '85.
Lepper, T., Ben., P.W.D., 18 mos., March 30, '84.
Le Quenne, W. H., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., Mar. 2, '85.
Leslie, M., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 22 mos., April 1, 1884.
Lewis, W. C., Madras, P.W.D., 23 mos., Feb. 7, '85.
Little, T. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., May 26, '85.
Lloyd, E. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. & G., 18 ms., Sept. 11, '84.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 26, '85.
Louis, J., High Court, Bengal, 154 mos., Nov. 6, '84.
Luard, P. J., Opium Dept., 12 mos., March 24, '85.
Lyall, C. J., Ben. Cov., S. to G., Assam, 22 ms., My. 15, '84.
Lyall, J. B., Ben. Cov., Resident, &c., Mysore, 9 months.
Macaulay, C. P. S., Ben. Cov., Sec. Govt. Ben., 6 ms., May 15, '85.
Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Nov. 3, '85.
Macdouth, J. C., Madras Survey, 15 mos., Oct. 1, '84.
Mackay, E. V., Bom. Police, 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.
Mackenzie, M. D., Sind Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Jan. 29, '85.
Mackenzie, J., Bengal Marine, 18 ms., June 16, '85.
MacLach, A. F., G., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 10, '84.
Maera, Surg. R., Bengal Medical, 18 mos., Nov. 23, '84.
Mance, H. C., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 26, 1884.
Martin, C. A., Bengal Educl., 15 mos., Aug. 18, '83.
Martin, E. J., Ben., P.W.D., 20 ms., Feb. 8, '85.
Martini, J. A., Ben. Educl., 30 mos., Dec. 12, 1883.
Marriott, Lt. E. F., Bo. S. C., Bo. Police, 6 mos., May 26, '85.
Masters, J., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.
Meiklejohn, D. O. B. C., Cent. Provs. Comm., 15 ms., Nov. 15, '84.
Melville, W. B., Telegraph Dept., 18 ms., Mar. 1, '85.
McDowell, E. H., Bombay Mint, 15 mos., Sept. 8, '84.
McEwen, R. S. T., Ben. Judl., 13 mos., Oct. 31, '84.
McGill, J., Survey Dept., 23 mos., Nov. 8, '83.
McGregor, W., Telegraph Dept., 18 ms., Sept. 22, '84.
McGowan, R., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., July 28, '85.
Michell, T., India, P.W.D., 15 mos., July 14, '85.
Midwinter, Burma Comm., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Mitchell, W. R., Burma R. & S.
Moberley, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 17 mos., Oct. 4, '84.
Moffat, E., Hyderabad Police, 12 mos., April 5, '85.
Molesworth, G. L., Railway Dept., 6 mos., Aug. 15, '85.
Monckton, M. J., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., May 13, '85.
Monks, M. E., Postal Dept., 12 mos., April 25, '85.
Monks, W. R., Postal Dept., 12 mos., April 1, '85.
Montagu, J. M., India P.W.D., 15 mos., June 30, '85.
Moore, T. M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., June 11, '85.
Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., July 15, '85.
Morris, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Com., 33 mos., April 26, '83.
Moscaldi, E. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., Feb. 12, '85.
Moss, J., Mad. Educl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '84.
Moss, M. A., Bom. Educl., 6 mos., April 1, '85.
Muir-Mackenzie, J. W. P., Bo. C., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 30 ms.,
May 1, '85.
Munro, H. B., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.
Naylor, F. A., Cent. Provs. Police, 12 mos., May 11, '85.
Nelson, J. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 12 mos.
Newton, W. G., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 21 ms., Mar. 20, '85.
Nicholson, K. M., Oudh Comm., 10 mos., March 5, '85.
Nixon, G.
Obbard, R., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 10 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
O'Brien, E., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
O'Donoghue, Burma Police, 12 mos., May 3, '85.
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 12 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Oldham, A. J., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., April 5, '85.
Oliphant, H. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 ms., April 6, '84.
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 24 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Omanney, H. T., Bo. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen. 13 ms., Mar. 17, '85.
Orr, J. W., Bombay High Court, 11 mos., Mar. 13, '85.
Owen, H. M., Bengal Jails, 9 mos.
Owen, W. S., Bo. Rev. Survey, 6 mos.
Oxenham, R. G., Bo. Educl., 9 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Pascoe, T. C. St., Marine Survey, 12 mos., Dec. 20, '84.
Peacock, Surgeon J. C. H., Bom. Med., 12 ms., May 15, '85.
Pears, Capt. T. C. B. S. C.
Pearson, C., Punjab Educational, 19 mos., July 20, '84.
Pelleran, H. E., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., May 22, '85.
Perris, H., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., May 19, '85.
Pickard, J. N., Burma Forests, 12 mos., April 4, '85.
Pitche, R. H., Ben. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 9 ms., Mar. 22, '85.
Piochey, E., B., P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 20, '85.
Place, G. W., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., July 5, '84.
Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 m., Apr. 20, '84.
Ponsonby, C. J., N.W.P. Forests, 8 mos., Aug. 4, '83.
Porter, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 11, '85.
Provost, G. F., Burma Forests.
Price, P. L. H., Punjab P.W.D., 36 mos., Nov. 24, '82.
Pringle, A. T.
Pritchard, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Customs, to Apr. 15, '85.
Pruce, G., P. W. D. Accounts, 12 mos., Dec. 20, '84.
Rat'ray, M., Railway Dept., 22 mos., Apr. 10, '84.
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 15 mos., Aug. 24, '85.
Reid, A. G., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 1, '85.
Reynolds, C. H., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '85.
Rhind, R. H., P.W.D. Ben., 18 mos., April 19, '85.
Rivaz, G. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 10 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Robertson, F. E., India P.W.D., 12 mos., April 23, '85.
Ross, G. B., Indian Marine, 24 mos., May 4, '84.
Rostan, J. B., India, Rev. & Ag., 12 ms., Mar. 28, '85.
Rule, E., Finl. Dept., 8 mos., April 30, '85.
Rundall, C., Madras Salt, 12 mos., April 17, '85.
Rundall, J. W., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., July 28, '85.
Russell, A. S., Madras, P.W.D., 12 mos., May 5, '85.
Russell, S., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.,
Rust, R., Bengal Pilot, 18 ms., Mar. 31, '85.
Rutherford, J. M., Railway Dept., 11 mos., July 22, '85.
Ryan, G. M., Bombay Forests, 9 mos., Aug. 25, '85.
Sandilands, P. A., Ben. Police, 12 mos.
Scott, P. G., Salt Department, 22 mos., June 1, '84.
Scott, R., Rev. and Gen. N.W.P., 24 mos., April 11, '84.
Seabrook, A. W., Bombay Port, 12 mos., May 9, '85.
Seaton, F. L., Burma Survey, 12 mos.
Sells, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 18 ms., Apr. 1, '85.
Sewell, H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos.
Sewell, R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos.
Shymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 12 mos., May 2, '85.
Shaw, G. A. G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 9, '85.
Sills, F., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 15, '85.
Simpson, M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., July 14, '85.
Smith, C. M., P.W.D., Madras, 16 mos., Jan. 27, '84.
Smith, Dr. S., Bombay Medl., 6 mos., May 15, '85.
Smith, E., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., May 3, '85.
Smith, G. F. N., Madras, 9 mos.
Smith, H. G. F., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 2, '85.
Spencer, E. E., Mad. Cov., 12 mos., April 9, '85.
Stack, W. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '84.
Stainforth, B.
Steelman, C. B., Cov., Punjab Comm., 20 ms., May 2, '84.
Steel, C. D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 12, '85.
Ste I, H. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 6 ms., May 1, '85.
Stevens, W., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 19, '85.
Stokes, H. E., Mad. Cov., Sec. to Govt., 12 mos., Apr. 8, '85.
Strettel, G. W., Bengal Forests, 21 ms., May 8, '84.
Tait, J., Cent. India P.W.D., 8 mos., May 15, '85.
Tarkhud, M. A., Bom. Educl., 6 mos., Aug. 11, '85.
Taylor, M. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., July 23, '85.
Temple, Capt. R. C. B. S. C., Punjab Judl., 24 ms., May 5, '85.
Thompson, H. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 28, '84.
Thornburn, R. K. B., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., May 8, '85.
Thornburn, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Oct. 26, '83.
Thornhill, J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Thornton, W. G., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 6, '84.
Tickell, C., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Todd, A. B., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '85.
Tomes, Surg. A., Civil Surg., Bengal, 20 ms., Mar. 18, '85.
Tyrell, W., Ben. Cov., J. d. H. Ct., N.W.P., 12 mos., Mar. '84.
Vernon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 21 mos., Mar. 9, '85.
Vertannes, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 13, '85.
Vincent, C., Madras P.W.D., 20 ms., May 9, '85.
Vincent, F. D. A., Madras Forests.
Walch, G. T., Madras P.W.D., 20 mos., April 20, '85.
Walker, E. O., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., June 1, '85.
Warden, H. W.
Watts, G. K., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 24 mos., Mar. 14, '84.
Welsh, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos.
Westland, J., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., 15 ms., Apr. 15, '85.
Whalley, P., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., June 5, '84.
White, C. F., N.W.P. R. & S., 6 mos., May 8, '85.
Wight, J. K., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 18 mos., Aug. 20, '84.
Wilkinson, F. H., Cov., Mad. Judl., 14 mos.
Williams, J. C., B. C., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 36 ms., Feb. 15, '83.
Williams, R. C., India Rails, 12 ms., May 22, '85.
Willson, J., Assam Educl., 12 ms., Mar. 16, '85.
Wilson, J. H. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., May 15, '85.
Wilson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 ms., Mar. 22, '85.
Winckler, G. W., India P.W.D., 12 mos.
Wood, C. A. H., Postal Dept., 12 ms., Mar. 23, '85.
Woodridge, H. W., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., April 15, '84.
Wright, J. W., P.W.D., Punjab, 22 mos., Feb. 12, '84.
Wright, R. E., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Wyatt, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., July 15, '84.
Yates, L. E. H., Bengal Railways, 10 mos., May 15, '85.
Young, R. P., N.W.P. Police, 6 mos., May 8, '85.
Young, W., B. Cov., N.W. Provs. Judl., 12 ms., Nov. 21, '85.
Young, W. M., Ben. Cov., Sec. to Govt., Punjab, 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Youngusband, A. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., July 15, '85.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Armstrong, Rev. W. F., 18 mos., March 30, '84, B.

Barrow, Rev. K. E., 24 ms., March 7, '84, B.

Baynham, Rev. A. W., Bo., 24 mos. Jan 18, '85.

Brown-Brussone, Rev. J., 18 mos., May 25, '84.

Caruthers, Rev. G. T., 20 ms., Feb. 15, '84, B.

Deedes, Rev. Brook, 24 ms., April 4, '84, B.

Elwes, Rev. W. W., M. d., 12 mos., Mar. 24, '85.

Forbes, Rev. J. F., Bo., 12 mos., March 13, '85.

Greig, Rev. T. H., 24 ms., April 1, '84, Bo.

Hobart, Rev. W. H., Mad., 6 mos., May 25, '85.

Loeving, Rev. V. A., 24 ms., March 1, '84, M.

Loche, Rev. A. C., 12 mos., Sept. 9, '84, Bo.

Lys, Rev. F. G., Mad., 22 mos., Mar. 25, '85.

Pearson, Rev. A. C., 20 ms., March 20, '84.

Rawson, T. J., 12 mos., Oct. 26, '84, Ben.

Spens, Rev. A. W., Ben., 24 mos.

Stead, Ven. S., 21 mos., Sept. 1, '84, Bo.

Taylor, J. H., 30 mos., Dec. 3, '84, Ben.

Wace, Rev. W., 24 mos., March 22, '84, M.

Wilson, Rev. A. N., Ben., 21 mos., Mar. 27, '85.

Wingate, Rev. W., 24 mos., March 13, '84, Bo.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—October 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 97½	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	—	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	90	to 91
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	97	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to —

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Ra.	Ra.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	5 pr.ct. ... 725
Bank of Bengal ...	all	9 pr.ct. ... 815
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ... 500

EXCHANGE BANKS.

Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct. ... 120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct. ... 105

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	900
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct. ...	450
Albert (Kurachas) ...	1,100	109	1,205
Apollo ...	403	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	560
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	210
Breul's Sawmill Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	600	710
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	155
East India ...	1,000	130	1,370
Fort ...	8,500	300	2,400
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	385
Mannar M. ...	all	45	270
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	0	160
Prince of Wales ...	500	160	540
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,250
Sind ...	750	59	700
Volkart ...	1,000	60	710

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	322
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	700
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	100
Bellary S. & W. Co. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowanagar Mills ...	100	—	13
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	900
Central India ...	500	25	730
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	615
D. Spinning ...	all	—	215
Phun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumcy ...	all	—	—
Empress ...	all	25	715
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	570
Golam Bata ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	220
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	780
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,100
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	430
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	460
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	435
Jewaz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,070
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	910
Khatia Mackungce ...	1,000	40	870
Leopold ...	100	5	143
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,500
Mahabulnath ...	1,000	35	650
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,170
Mazagon ...	250	—	205
Moraji Goculdass ...	1,000	15	1,440
Naigun ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	570
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	915
Oriental ...	625	15	370
Parell ...	400	—	100
People of India ...	500	30	195
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	140
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Shahapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,300
Somderdas ...	1,000	50	650
Southern India ...	500	20	580
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	570
Western India ...	1,000	50	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	20
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	330
R. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	106-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	466
Bombay Ice Co. (A.)	600	102
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B)...	1,500	3,750
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd.	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping...	300	360

Kemp & Co. ...	175	305
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,500
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,081
Thacker and Co. ...	all	170

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	725
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	310

CALCUTTA.—October 12.

P.C. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Ra. 97 8 to —
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	97 12 to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	98 14 to 99
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	98 14 to 99
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. 100 0 to —
6 of 1865 (1886) ...	100 8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to —
6 of 1870 (1890) ...	102 8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	98 10 to —
5 of 1881-5 (1903) ...	98 10 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£100	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	138 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	812½ to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	139 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	115 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to —
National of India ...	£12½	107 to —
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	490 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	100	125 to 130
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	140 to —
Burnagore Jute ...	£10	65 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,150 to —
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.	2 disct.
Do. D ferred B. Shares ...	£1	2 —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	290 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	31 to 32
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	60 to 61
Burrakur Coal ...	100	155 to 160
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	117 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	80 to 81
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	105 to 106
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	70 to 72
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	94 to 95
Dumbar Cotton Mills ...	100	20 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	170 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	20 to 21
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	170 to —
Gourepore ...	100	78 to 79
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	92 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	69 to 61
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	94 to 95
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	60 to —
Muree Brewery ...	100	125 to 130
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	89 to 90
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100	67 to 68
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	69 to 61
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100	50 to —
Riverside Press ...	90	66 to 67
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	265 to —
Sesbore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	41 to 42
Strand Bank Press ...	100	73 to 74
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	92 to 93

TEA COMPANIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	15 to —
Amuckie ...	100	95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
Assam ...	£20	540 to —
Balasau (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	25 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	15 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	160 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	80 to 83
Burkholah (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Central Cachar ...	200	100 to 102
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	80 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	15 to 16
Darjiling ...	100	130 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	22 to 23
Dohra Doon ...	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Dhunstri ...	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	85 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	33 to 34
Endogram ...	10	100 to —
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100	63 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	15 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100	5 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	75 to 77
Hoolmree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolmree (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to —
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jhoeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	110 to 115
Do. contributory ...	200	90 to 92
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	49 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	69 to 70
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	47½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 26
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 13
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	35 to —
Punkabare (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	50	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murnah ...	100	87 to 88
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	33 to —
Tundareah (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—November 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	PRICE.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all p.l. ...	85½ to 86½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	102 to 103½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 102½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	73 to 74
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	74½ to 75½
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1885-8 ...	99 to 101
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	114 to 117
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irradec. 4½ p.c. ...	100	114 to 115
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.Western, Lm.	6½	6½ to 7
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs.	5	4 to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	115 to 117
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	22 to 23
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1933 ...	—	22 to 23
Do. Ann. B. 1 p.c. ann. (less i) ...	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c.	—	110 to 121
Great I. Pevin, guar. 5 p.c.	100	112 to 114
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	117 to 119
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	111 to 113
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	124 to 127
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	4½	3½ to 4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c.	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	124 to 127
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	19½ to 20
Do. do. ...	5	4 to 5
Nizam's State Rail, 5 p.c. gu.	20	17½ to 18½
Do. Do. Do. ...	15	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	17½ to 18½

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, October 30th; from Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, October 28th.

THE first active encounter between the British and Burmese took place on the Irrawaddy, on the 13th, and resulted in the capture, by the *Kathleen*, a launch of the *Turquoise*, of a Burmese war-boat. The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Thayetmyo on the 14th:—

One of King Theebaw's steamers on the Irrawaddy, carrying a large quantity of ammunition, and manned by 200 men, has been captured by the launch *Kathleen*, armed with two howitzers, and commanded by Lieutenant French, of the *Turquoise*. The Burmese crew were driven overboard by the artillery fire of the launch *Kathleen* and of the Government steamer accompanying her. The British boarded the Burmese vessel after the engagement, and proceeded up the river.

TELEGRAPHING on the 15th, he further tells us:—

General Prendergast is on the frontier, fifteen miles above Thayetmyo. The *Irrawaddy*, with Colonel Sladen, has returned, having proceeded twenty miles up the river. Considerable Burmese preparations were observed. The steamer brings two large flats, which were captured at the same time as the Burmese steamer. One flat is laden with sandbags, and has vertical teak posts fixed in her. She was about to be sunk to obstruct the navigation when she was captured. The *Camatito* on board escaped by swimming ashore. The *Camatito*'s papers, diaries, and plans of the forts were seized.

The capture of this steamer is important, as if the river were obstructed the expedition might have been much delayed. It also prevents the Burmese from moving troops and guns, and will have a good effect on the frontier districts, removing the idea from the Burmese mind of Theebaw's invincibility.

The Burmese retired to-day from some small posts on the frontier.

Three European and four Native regiments, with guns, are expected to-morrow.

The arrangements for the expedition so far are very satisfactory. The captured steamer, manned by a British crew, will accompany the forces as a transport. A determined resistance is probable at Menhla.

The weather is cool and the troops are healthy.

The *Doowoon*, with four flats, has arrived from Mandalay, having been allowed to leave, but she was heavily fired on during the passage down. An attempt to board her was repulsed.

Mr. E. Andreino and other Europeans are detained at Mandalay, where all was quiet on the 11th, but a palace revolution is expected.

THE French Press is still very wroth at our having dared to undertake an expedition against a sovereign "protected" by the glorious nation; but some of the journals, the *Temps*, for instance, and Freycinet's paper, the *Télégraphe*, think differently, and the latter does not mince words in plainly telling the French that they have well earned this political rap on the knuckles. It says, and it is worth while to weigh the words of so prominent a statesman—one, too, not always friendly to England—as Freycinet:—

For twenty years the English had been preparing for the annexation of Burma, and for that purpose had formed numerous relations with the country. They were waiting for a good opportunity of carrying out their scheme, probably the Sovereign's death or a palace revolution. The King, foreseeing the fate which threatened his dynasty, thought the best way of escape was to confront England with another European Power. A few of our countrymen who had just discovered Burma, offered the protectorate of France, and, with the thoughtlessness characterising our colonial policy, the Government ratified these proposals without considering the embarrassments which would result. An embassy came over, we gave it a brilliant reception, and a formal treaty was submitted to the Chambers. This was calling forth the attention of England, who can no more tolerate the interference of a European nation in the affairs of the Upper Irrawaddy than

we can in Cambodia. It was the doom of King Theebaw, to whom an ultimatum was immediately addressed—this sovereign, relying on our support, and resolving to resist an army, which is invading his territory. . . . Let us hope this lesson, so unpleasant for our dignity, will profit us and cure us for a time of our mania of intervening everywhere and without occasion in affairs which we ill understand, and which to be properly handled require discretion and continuity of views.

THE *Times* hears from Paris, yesterday, that, by a decree of that date, M. de Bouteiller, Vice-Consul at Philadelphia, is appointed Vice-Consul at Mandalay, "in the place of M. Haas, placed on the reserve list on account of ill-health." As the *Times* says, it would evidently have been much better for King Theebaw, for England, and for M. Haas himself had his indisposition occurred six months sooner.

REPORTS, which continue to flow in, show that, though the distress in certain districts of Bengal, owing to the ravages of the floods, may be severe, it will not be nearly as bad as has been apprehended. In the twenty-four Pergunnahs, Hooghly, Nuddea, Jessore, and Moorshedabad, "a bumper winter crop" may be expected. In Midnapore, which was sorely devastated, relief is needed in three police districts only.

THE Lieut.-Governor of Bengal is about to visit Orissa, the scene of the late cyclonic devastation, and where, as we mentioned, the loss of life is estimated at 5,000. About 8,000 persons are employed on relief works.

THE following comes to the *Times* from Zulfiqar, dated last Thursday. We are glad to see that the Commissioners have got to work, though too late to do much this year. The summer will, even should no political obstacles arise, be far advanced ere they can hope to complete their task:—

The British and Russian Commissioners fixed the site of the first pillar this morning, at a spot about one and a-half mile to the north of the mouth of the Pass.

The Afghans then proceeded to build the pillar of demarcation, and performed the work satisfactorily.

First boundary pillar erected to-day, Ameer's representative being present and satisfied.

THE Serbian invasion of Bulgaria, prompted apparently by Russian intrigue, acting on factitious "earth-hunger," threatens to reopen the entire series of questions laid at rest by the Treaty of Berlin. It is pleasant to be able to say that the action of our present Government has been alike firm and conciliatory, though it has not been able to ward off gratuitous aggression. Even the cautious *Temps* had, the other day, an article praising, almost enthusiastically, Lord Salisbury's policy, and his earnest efforts to maintain peace.

WE are glad to see, from the *Times* telegrams, that the Indian Press agrees with us in "calling for an inquiry into the condition of the Government Telegraph Department, and the cause of the prevailing discontent among its officers. Certain remedial measures, proposed by the Indian Government, appear to be altogether inadequate; and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in appointing an impartial committee to hold an inquiry, in India, into the grievances of one of the hardest worked and most harshly treated branches of the public service."

REUTER hears from Tashkend, under date November 12, that—

The former British Resident in Kashgar, who has been for some time in Yarkand, is about to proceed to Badakshan, in Eastern Turkestan.

Mr. Dalglish, the Oriental traveller, has left for Bhotan. A permanent British representative is expected to arrive shortly at Yarkand.

INDIA Council Remittances. Any real change in the rate at which these are disposed of seems as far off as ever. This week thirty-one lakhs were sold, the bulk at ls. 6½d. the rupee. Since the beginning of the financial year on

April 1st, to last Wednesday, remittances had, says the *Statist*, been granted for Rs. 5,32,96,359, realising £4,132,312. To the corresponding date last year, Rs. 8,36,31,467, realising £3,844,570, had been disposed of

"It is a curious fact," says the *Statesman*, "that in the whole of the Berars not a single school exists for the education of European children."

In the course of the adjourned discussion at Simla on Major G. F. Young's proposals for the reorganisation of the Native Army, the expediency of raising the status of the Native officers was naturally mooted, and much debated, some speakers appearing disposed to prefer Native to European company officers. Colonel Menzies related a conversation he had with a Sikh who had lost his arm at Sobraon. "Saheb," said the old soldier, "you beat us, but it was not because you were better than we were. It was your *boy officers*, who were always in front of their men; while our Sirdars sat on horseback in rear, and only cried out 'Chullao! agi hurrao!'" It was just this leadership of European officers which the Sepoys best understood and appreciated.

SPEAKING of the promised Parliamentary inquiry into Indian affairs, the *Indu Prokash* says:—

The direct and indirect results of such an investigation need not be enumerated. Apart from any solid measures of practical reform which may ensue, the moral effect of the intervention of Parliament will be most salutary, and will itself be enough recompense for the arduous work of the inquiry. If a periodical Parliamentary inquiry should become a regular institution, as it was before 1858, our bureaucratic rulers will be impressed with a wholesome sense of responsibility, a feeling, the absence of which was regarded by the late Lord Beaconsfield as a special reason for making such an inquiry. Want of representation, and a general habit of submission to wrong, makes us willing victims of much undeserved oppression. A free comprehensive inquiry carried on under influential auspices will open the eyes of the British nation to our grievances, and will move it to give us redress. The light which such an inquiry is sure to throw on "the secret and obscure recesses of the Indian Bureau" will lead to a better understanding between England and India, and result in mutual advantage.

WITH reference to the coming elections, constituencies may profitably mark and inwardly digest a speech of Sir C. Warren, who, though coming forward as a Radical *quand même*, emphasises, as every one who has been in them must do, the value—in a purely commercial point of view, if in no other—of our Colonies. Needless to remark that what he says applies with tenfold force to India:—

He described his mission and how he carried it out, and said that we should endeavour to draw our Colonies towards us. One thing was certain, either our Colonies would slip away from us or draw into closer contact. It was quite a certainty with those who went to the Colonies that trade followed the flag. They were told, and he believed it to be perfectly true, that one Englishman in our Colonies bought as much from this country as twenty Englishmen under a foreign flag, and therefore it was most desirable for the trade of this country that we should endeavour to draw our Colonies closer. He was not in favour of any aggressive policy. He was not in favour of extending our territories except where absolutely necessary, but what they had to do was to govern well those Colonies we now possessed. If one of our Colonies—say South Africa—were taken from us it would be equal to putting out of employment one of our large towns, such as Sheffield or Leeds. The colonists often said that we thought too much of our own internal affairs and not sufficiently of them, and even the most loyal Englishman out in the Colonies at times got discontented and disheartened. There should be a settled policy, irrespective of party, with regard to all who were out beyond the United Kingdom. The difficulty at the present time was this, when our parties went in or out there was a change in colonial policy; and then in the Colonies there was a similar change.

THE quarantine imposed in Egypt on homeward bound Indian steamers never had much *raison d'être*; we are glad that it no longer exists, the Postal authorities having notified that the regular mail packet service between Brindisi and Alexandria, which has been suspended since September last owing to quarantine restrictions in Egypt, will be resumed in connection with the homeward mails from India, China, and Australia leaving Alexandria on

the 12th inst., and the outward mails to be despatched from London on the 20th inst., and the transit across Egypt will be by railway as usual, instead of through the Suez Canal. From the last-named date the mails from Cyprus and Beyrout will also be again forwarded *via* Alexandria.

Good news for people with tender skins! Says the *Planters' Gazette*:—

Here is a wrinkle which will save the Anglo-Indian the fearful language by which he loses his whole soul. A bottle of bromine left in a closed room all night with the stopper out destroys all infection and insect life. It is far more effectual than the fumes of burning sulphur.

An officer on the Afghan Boundary Commission writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* from Kuhsan on Russian paper. Surely, as he says, Indian paper mills could afford to sell paper there cheaper than the Russians. But we have so long neglected the transfrontier commerce that the Russ now has the start of us in many things besides paper.

OUR fair readers will be glad to hear, on the authority of the *Pioneer*, that the Maharajah of Kashmir has abolished the Rawanagi, or twenty per cent. export duty, on shawls. This should lower the enormous prices charged for them, though the five rupees local tax on each piece of shawl, coupled with the heavy duty exacted on the material, "pushm," from which they are made, still remains a heavy impost.

THE *Pioneer* advocates the study of Turki; it should have its place "in the language outfit for the North-Western Frontier." The Calcutta Foreign Office is charged with "neglecting the best linguists in the country, and recruiting its politicals at random, with merely the formal test of a bookish examination." We are disposed to agree with our contemporary on both points. By the way, how many officers of the Afghan Boundary Commission know Turki? Rely on it, we shall find the Russians well armed in this as in other matters.

An article in the same journal, on "Trade with Tibet," gives some hints which our tea-growers may well take to heart. Our tea is not to the Bhutia taste; and Chinese tea is actually "imported through Tibet into Darjiling for the consumption of the Native inhabitants of the district," says no less an authority than Mr. Edgar.

THE fate of the Europeans at Mandalay inspires the gravest apprehensions. A month ago the *Delhi Gazette's* correspondent reported:—

An Englishman, who has known Mandalay for the last fifteen years, says he never saw it in such an excited state, and that he would be surprised at nothing which happened, so eager is Tinedah's party to push matters to extremities and force an immediate action. Tinedah's arrogance and cruelties, combined with our inaction, inspire confidence in his following.

In a very interesting letter from the Punjab frontier in the *Madras Times*, the provision of fodder for an advancing force is touched on—a subject of the utmost importance on a frontier in parts of which, during bad seasons, not a blade of grass is produced. We read:—

Stacks of grass have often been made by the Punjab Cavalry near their outposts on the Rajanpore frontier. The greater part of the grass is of a peculiar sort called "sen." It grows to a height of four or five feet, and is most nourishing; in fact, the Natives say it is as strengthening as corn. In the next Cabul war it would be quite worth the while of Government to make inquiries regarding this grass, as the Indus river runs close to this frontier, and grass could be easily floated down to Sukkur, pressed there or even at Rajanpur, and sent to the front.

THOSE of our readers who desire to know what a campaign in Burma really is, and what is the character of the country, should read *Our Burmese Wars and Relations with Burma* (W. H. Allen and Co.) of Colonel Laurie, who served throughout the second Burmese war, and who knows how to use the pen as well as the sword. Not only is the narrative very interesting, but the maps are excellently adapted to elucidate the operations now in progress.

It is with no little surprise, and even dismay, that we see the announcement that the siege train in Burma is delayed because no powder has been sent from Madras. And this, though, as we read in the *Pioneer*, received to-day, and as everyone acquainted with the North-Eastern Frontier knows, the artillery is specially fitted for stockade work. It has, indeed, been made unusually strong, for the express purpose of attacking stockades, "the experience of past Burma wars having shown its particular fitness" for this service. Is this to be a forecast of the management of the Indian Ordnance Department in future wars? Imagine such a thing occurring in face of a Russian army! They would not be lacking in powder or anything else. Can we wonder if Orientals hold us cheap when such disgraceful blunders habitually occur? Is this never to cease? It is the Crimean unroasted coffee mismanagement over again in a still more acute form. Then some poor incompetents were white-washed by a Commission of very dubious composition; but we doubt if the nation would be disposed to white-wash a Department which should send our troops, without powder, against the Russians.

THE cry would be, not "Whom shall we hang?" but, "Hang the lot!" In the present most flagrant case, whom are we to hang? Some one must be in fault. Not, to be sure, poor Mr. Grant Duff, who was, probably, not on the spot, and whom it would be rank heresy to accuse of busying himself about anything so practical as the despatch of an expedition; a word which does not, by the way, contain even one of the three indispensable R's. But, as above said, some one is to blame; and we shall be glad to hear what measures are being taken to punish him or them, and to prevent the possibility of the recurrence of such a scandal.

Chit Chat.

THE ANGER OF CABUL has caused a "complaint box" to be erected at Dakka, so that every one having occasion to seek redress against Afghan officials can have redress.

GENERAL SKOBELEFF held to the opinion that the grand thing for Russia to do would be to make a campaign against India, and then allow England to continue her rule in Hindustan on condition of a close and sincere alliance between Russia and Great Britain. Very nice, no doubt, for the Czar, but what would the Empress of India say when she had to give half her throne in the East to her ambitious brother of Nihilistic celebrity—the Emperor of all the Russias. But more than this. "For England herself, in an agreement with Russia, lies the very essence of her existence as one of the great powers of the world." Ye shades of Nelson and Wellington! that nought but a race of liars and conspirators stands between old England and national extinction.

THE Muhammadan festival of the Mohurram and its Hindu rival, the Dusserah, come this year at the same date. The antagonistic devotees have not for thirty-six years had such a splendid opportunity of breaking one another's heads.

THEOSOPHY is again to the front. This time its advocates proclaim that human existence is composed of two interlacing triangles. This is so clear as to be convincing to the meanest intellect; obviously in the case of non-Theosophists they are obtuse-angled triangles.

THEY are gallant in India, and have ladies' races in the regattas, but whether the fair rowers train and run on the river bank in tights at cock-crow does not appear.

How the mouth waters to be a "burra mem sahib" (a great lady in India). Listen: "They have little kingdoms of their own, in which they are supreme. They rule over principalities; they shine in their own hemisphere with splendour of stars of the first magnitude. They have their little courts, and their courtiers, assiduous, obsequious, sometimes, to the profane observer's eye, even cringing. They acquire the moods and indulge in the foibles of royalty. Some of them acquire a fine contempt for ordinary flesh and blood, transcend the vulgar limits of human courtesy, and in matters of politeness are like the heathen in law unto themselves. Some achieve the superlative fatuity of insisting on being addressed as 'Your Excellency;' others indulge in the

unroyal luxury of unpunctuality, and keep their guests waiting and their dinner spoiling till it pleases their 'burra mem sahibships' to appear; a third amuses herself with favourites who are too often sycophants; a fourth resigns herself to moods, and deals out favours as caprice or temper suggests, and lets the ignoble vulgus around her know promptly that she is out of sorts.

THE following ode to castor oil appears in the *Times of India* :—

An item oft in doctors' bills,
Saviour of life's many ills,
Better by far than Cockle's pills
Art thou, O castor oil!

For when my blood is boiling hot,
I creep to thee, and murmur not,
To drink thee seems my better lot,
Nauseous castor oil!

And in the early morning fair
I take the cup that holds my share,
Then quietly to my room repair,
To imbibe castor oil!

Then when the horrid gulp is done,
How quickly to my couch I run
To lie and snooze till long past one,
After my castor oil!

In a few years the famous Euphrates of historical renown bids fair to be a thing of the past. The river is gradually being filled up with sand, and will ere long, it is to be feared, entirely disappear in the desert.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEBHOY has withdrawn from the chairmanship of the Bombay Residency Association on the ground that it has associated itself with one political party in England. Surely this disavowal by their Indian brethren ought to deprive the delegates to this country of any moral weight? But in politics any stick will do to beat a dog with.

MR. HORMUSJEE EDULJEE KOTWAL is a Pari sportsman, well known in the Western Presidency. In his time he has killed no less than 100 tigers, so his friends have thought fit—and well he deserves the honour—to present him with a testimonial in recognition of his prowess and gallantry.

How the amount of rain in India varies! Kurrachi in eight months could boast of no more than 4.82 inches, while Calicut, in the same period, was blessed with 117.90 inches—a difference of 2,500 per cent.!

THE Savannah Mills in Pondicherry have had a most unusual "run" of domestic afflictions. First the resident proprietor lost both wife and daughter in Paris, the former having been murdered in that gay capital; then the manager had to visit Europe owing to ill-health. After this the engineer lost his wife, and not long since the resident proprietor was thrown from his carriage, and received serious injuries; now the mechanical engineer has died. All these events happened within a space of six months.

In Japan an old lady, weary with the burden of existence, determined to make away with herself; so, intent upon this purpose, she waded into one of the numerous canals which intersect the city, but when the water came up to her waist her resolution began to give way, and she felt to calling upon Buddha to save her. At this moment a sturdy arm pulled her forth from the place of danger, with the observation, "Your prayer has been answered." The policeman who saved the old woman's life evidently had a keen appreciation of the ludicrous.

THE Japanese are becoming a teetotal race, but they do not despise good liquor, their motto being, "Wine the best of medicines and worst of poisons."

THE *Indian Mirror* suggests that the Government of India should economise, and commence by abolishing the post of Viceroy, the office being "merely ornamental," and for the purpose of any practical advantage "absolutely useless." Yet there are people who think it of priceless importance that Lord Dufferin happens to be at the helm at the present juncture with Burma.

BOMBAY, so far as the Natives are concerned, has gone crazy in regard to a recent municipal election. Well may the *Pioneer* ask what would happen if a general election were to be the fate of the Western Capital?

A SCHEME of peasant farming has recently been tried in India, with the result of an utter collapse of all the parties interested. Yet the land was given free, and loans of capital were made to the settlers, but all to no purpose; the scheme failed. *Abisit omen!*

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

LECTURES INTRODUCTORY TO THE STUDY OF THE LAW OF THE CONSTITUTION.*

In the present day, when the spirit of innovation is rampant, when the motto of the hour seems to be "whatever is wrong," a work on the Constitution of this country cannot be otherwise than a welcome contribution to the literature of the period, as tending to diffuse knowledge on a subject but little known, and to avoid the perpetration of follies and wrongs which are the inevitable accompaniments of ignorant legislation and crude statesmanship. It is scarcely necessary to add that the name of its author, Mr. A. V. Dicey, Vinerian Professor of English Law, is a guarantee that the basis is sound and the superstructure unassailable, the work of a master mind and trained intellect.

To analyse this series of lectures would be toilsome, and at best would but be an attempt to express badly what Mr. Dicey has expounded with legal precision, tempered with plain common sense; but it may not be unprofitable to glance at a few leading characteristics of the British Constitution.

To the question "What forms the centre of the Constitution," the vast majority of Englishmen would unhesitatingly answer, "the Sovereign of the realm." But this is a popular fallacy; it is true that from a practical point of view the Queen possesses no insignificant array of power, nay, more, according to strict legal right "she could disband the army; she could dismiss all the officers, from the General Commanding-in-Chief downwards; she could dismiss all the sailors too; she could sell off all our ships of war and all our naval stores; she could make a peace by the sacrifice of Cornwall and begin a war for the conquest of Brittany; she could make every citizen in the United Kingdom, male or female, a peer; she could make every parish in the United Kingdom an university; she could dismiss most of the civil servants; she could pardon all offenders"—all this and much more is within her legal prerogative, but were she to put into execution a tithe of the privileges accorded to her as of right, she would be violating the unwritten law of the Constitution. "We should rightly conclude," says Mr. Dicey, "that the whole Cabinet had gone mad if to-morrow's *Gazette* contained an Order in Council, not authorised by Statute, creating a new Court of Appeal." Yet, on the other hand, it would be equally inaccurate to suppose that the Queen takes no part in the government of the country—far otherwise. She is the first "lady of the land" not merely in virtue of the titular token of respect accorded to the Sovereign of this realm, but as the fountain of honour and the embodiment of the national aspirations. Recent events in connection with the downfall of the Gladstone Cabinet are a fair, good, and typical illustration of the power which a Sovereign can wield and the mark she can leave on the ends of time.

Take another illustration of things not generally known. Freedom of the Press is the boast of the land, yet from a strict legal point of view there is no such thing in so far as regards the common acceptation of the term, which is generally considered to mean that every man has a right to "say and write what he pleases, especially on social, political, or religious topics, without fear of legal penalties." Whatever a man publishes is at his risk, the same responsibility attaching to his actions in this matter as in every other deed of his life; he has no more liberty to malign his neighbour in the columns of a newspaper than to murder his enemy in the public highway; indeed, the law of libel is most searching, and few professions are more risky than that of a public journalist, whose every action is daily weighed in the balance by a thousand prying foes and angered opponents.

Yet one instance again, and it must be the last. It is generally supposed that if one party, say the Salvation Army, announces a march through the streets, while another band, in the shape of the Skeleton Army, herald a counter demonstration: in such circumstances it would be legal to forbid the first party from a proceeding calculated to produce a breach of the peace; but the law recognises no distinction as to the object with which a person or a number of persons use the highways, provided, of course, such object be in itself rightful and proper, and it would refuse to consider that the Skeleton Army, in the above illustration, caused a breach of the peace any more "than a man whose pocket is picked causes the theft by wearing a watch."

The above are but a few of the many matters which may be studied with advantage in Mr. Dicey's most lucid and admirable summary, especially timely is its appearance at the present juncture, when thousands of citizens are struggling for the power of legislating about a Constitution, of which, as a rule, they are profoundly ignorant, and of debating and discussing questions in regard to which they have not even an elementary knowledge—for such, as indeed for the public at large, Mr. Dicey's manual may with safety be recommended as a plain and useful

"guide, counsellor, and friend." It is, too, no small praise to say that, considering the inherent "dryness" of the subject, the pages are by no means void of interest or lacking in attractions.

OBITUARY.

MOZUFFER ED-DIN, the Ameer of Bokhara, whose death, at the age of about sixty, and whose son's succession, are announced from Tashkend, under date Nov. 15, "was the last of the Central Asian Khans who played a prominent part in the Russian conquest of Turkestan." The loss, in 1868, of Samarcand, which commands the water-supply of Bokhara, embittered his later years, and, in the hope of obtaining its restoration, the promise of which was constantly dangled before his eyes, he gave to the Russian expedition against Khiva an amount of cordial assistance, without which it must undoubtedly have failed. Still imbued with the same hope, he sent his son (and successor), Seid Abdul Ahad, to Moscow to attend the coronation of the Tsar. His hopes were never intended to be, and never were, realised. It is understood that the young Ameer is thoroughly "Russophil," and it has been suggested by at least one contemporary that the transfer of the Russian administration from Tashkend to the more central Bokhara will not long be delayed. The probable results of this much closer proximity of the Russian headquarters to the Afghan frontier may be discounted by the least thoughtful reader.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ACWORTH—October 27, at Malabar Hill, the wife of H. A. Acworth, C.S., of a son.
ANGELO—October 16, at Naini Tal, the wife of Colonel R. F. Angelo, Retired List, Bengal Army, of a son.
ARMSTRONG—October 11, at Benares, the wife of F. A. Armstrong, N.W.P. and Oudh Police, of a son.
BACON—October 19, at Jamalpore, East India Railway, the wife of John William Bacon, of a son.
FRANKS—October 24, at Indore, the wife of Captain Norman Franks, of a son.
HADEN-COPE—October 13, at the Dovecot, Murree, the wife of F. Haden-Cope, B.A., Educational Department, Punjab, of a son.
HYDE—October 25, at Chepauk, the wife of H. W. Hyde, Madras Educational Department, of a daughter.
IRWIN—October 13, at Henzada, British Burma, the wife of A. M. B. Irwin, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
MATTHEWS—October 18, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of G. Matthews, King's Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.
MCRAE—October 13, at Hyderabad-Sind, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. G. McRae, Conservator of Forests in Sind, of a daughter.
NAILER—October 25, at Chingleput, the wife of Surgeon Henry Nailer, I.M.D., of a daughter.
NERY—October 23, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. Philip Nery, Municipal Engineer, Ootacamund, of a daughter.
NEWMAN—October 17, at Chaubuttia, the wife of Captain J. Newman, Quartermaster 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles, of a son.
SMITH—October 17, at Lahore, the wife of Turton Smith, Punjab Police, of a son.
TRESHAM—October 19, at Beylah Factory, Benares, the wife of David H. Tresham, of a daughter.
WYATT—October 24, at Agra Bank House, Agra, the wife of Sydney L. Wyatt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARNOT—TAYLOR—October 29, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. A. B. Watson, Senior Chaplain, Surgeon-Major James Arnot, M.D., I.M.D., to Isabella Louisa, daughter of Robert Taylor, Esq., of Hillhead, Glasgow.
BUTLER—LINN-PEREIRA—October 14, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. G. H. Lewis, Mr. John James Butler, son of Captain R. Butler, Deputy Commissary, Madras Commissariat Department, to Miss Alice Grace Linn-Pereira, only daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Arthur Linn-Pereira, Assistant Superintendent, Prince's Dock.
EARDLEY-WILMOT—LEVINGE—October 22, at Jhelum, Irton, Lieutenant 18th B.C., third son of the late Major-General F. M. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., F.R.S., to Florence, eldest daughter of H. C. Levinge, Esq., of Knock Drin Castle, County West Meath.
OATS—JONES—October 21, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon Atlay, John Henry Gatts, of Hazarapore, Jessore, to Florence Eleanor Bridges, eldest daughter of Frederick Augustus Jones, Esq., of Braxton House, The Grange, Edinburgh.
REID—MACNABB—October 19, at Christ Church, Kasauli, by the Rev. A. Quinlan, assisted by the Rev. A. H. Hildesley, James Henry Erskine Reid, Captain, The King's Own Borderers, to Florence Jean Mary, eldest daughter of J. W. Macnabb, Esq., Commissioner, Delhi Division.
STRACHEY—CONOLLY—October 22, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Rev. G. Lewis, Arthur Strachey, Barrister-at-Law, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late John Conolly, Esq.

* "Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law of the Constitution" By A. V. Dicey, B.C.L. Macmillan and Co. 1885.

DEATHS.

- ANDERSON—September 19, at Glenmoray, Dunvon, Lieut-General G. S. A. Anderson, 18th Bombay, N.I., and late Political Agent at Kolapore.
- BAKES—October 25, at the European General Hospital, Mrs. Ann Bakes.
- FORER—October 21, at Visarpadi, Robert Drummond, the infant son of R. D. Forer, aged 1 month.
- MACALISTER—October 8, at Howrah, of heat apoplexy, Peter Macalister, Purser, s.s. *Busher*, British India S.N. Company, Limited, aged 4 years.
- RYAN—October 18, at Dhar, en route to Madhapoor, of blood-poisoning, Mrs. Ryan, widow of the late Mr. D. Ryan, aged 58 years.
- SIBOLD—October 18, in Camp, Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, Edwin Rudolph Moverley, the child of Ernest and Letitia Sibold, aged 1 month.
- WILSON—October 19, at Rajpore Factory, Chumparun, Wilson, son of Louis Wilson, of Langdon, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, aged 32 years.
- WOOD—October 18, at Kasauli, Grace, the wife of Oswald Wood.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- MACINTYRE—Nov. 9, at Kincardine Lodge, Aberdeenshire, the wife of Major-General D. Macintyre, V.C., of a son.
- MANCE—Nov. 7, at Bedford, the wife of Sir H. Mance, C.I.E., of twins (girls).
- WYNNE—Nov. 7, at Pembroke, the wife of Major M. S. Wynne, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- EAGAR—SANDES—Nov. 7, at Dublin, Surgeon-Major Oliver S. Eagar, F.R.C.S.I., to Mary W., widow of the late Major H. M. Sandes.
- EVANS—GILBERTSON—Nov. 13, at St. Mark's, Myddelton-square, E.C., Herbert G. Evans, younger son of the late G. M. Evans, to Hester Ellen, younger daughter or the late Colonel C. F. Gilbertson, late H.M.'s Indian Army, of Plymouth.
- HIPPISLEY—SMYTH—Nov. 4, at Frimley, Richard L. Hippisley, R.E., to Violet Honoria, daughter of Major-General J. H. Smyth, C.B., of Frimhurst.
- MONCKTON—TILL—Nov. 11, at Redhill, Colonel Hon. Horace M. Monckton, late 3rd Hussars, to Emily, widow of the late W. T. Till.
- RANDOLPH-SIMPSON—BARKER—Nov. 11, at Retford, Major-General W. H. Randolph-Simpson, late R.A., to Agnes E., elder daughter of the late T. R. Barker.
- SCOTT—BRYDON—Nov. 12, at Rosenberg, Cromarty, Rev. W. Scott, M.A., to Mary Anne, third daughter of the late Surgeon-Major W. Brydon, C.B., Bengal Army.
- SMITH—PHIPPS—Nov. 9, at Clonmel, Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Smith to Henrietta S., daughter of the late Colonel P. Phipps, K.C., H.E.I.C.S.
- SPOTTISWOODE—LOGAN—Nov. 7, at Edinburgh, Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Spottiswoode, Major 10th Royal Hussars, to Anne E. B., widow of Major George Logan, 7th Bengal Infantry.
- WARD—FANSHAWE—Nov. 12, at Ryde, Edward F. Ward to Zilla Mary, elder daughter of General Fanshawe, R.E., Park House, Ryde.

DEATHS.

- GRAHAM—Nov. 12, at Ashburn-place, Major-General F. W. Graham, late B.S.C., aged 56.
- HOTHAM—Nov. 10, at Minster Court, York, Amelia, widow of Captain George Hotham, R.E., aged 77.
- IRVING—Oct. 22, at Slierna, Malta, George C. Irving, Surgeon-Major, Medical Staff, aged 39.
- JONES—Nov. 12, at Dublin, Elizabeth Dorothea, the dearly-loved widow of General Sir W. Jones, K.C.B.
- OAKES—Oct. 29, at Cobham, Anna Barry, widow of W. H. Oakes, late B.C.S.
- RAHILLY—Nov. 12, Bryda Hutton, second daughter of Surgeon-Major Rahilly.
- RUSSELL—Nov. 2, at Taorinna, Sicily, Roger C. T., fourth son of Major C. T. Russell, R.F.
- TAYLOR—Nov. 7, at Parson's-green, Simon Taylor, late Captain Madras Army, aged 63.
- WELDON—Nov. 12, at Brompton-road, Beatrice Ellen, the beloved wife of George Weldon, Esq., M.D., and daughter of the late Colonel Henry Creed, R.A.

THE origin of the "Indrajata" festival of Nepal is extremely quaint. Some 150 years ago a young lady of tender years was suddenly seized with violent fits. When she regained consciousness she bethought herself that she could turn the attack to good account, so she assured her friends that she was the incarnation of the great Goddess of Mischief. The Raja, however, turned a deaf ear to her pretensions, and ultimately banished her and all her family from the city. However, in a few hours the Royal Queen was attacked in precisely the same way; whereupon the King became as frightened as he had previously been irate, and, acknowledging the little maid as divine, established a festival in her honour.

INDIA OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Col. R. F. Firth, S.C., Maj. T. Shepherd, S.C., Col. G. N. Channer, V.C., Maj. C. M. Hall, Inf., Lieut. A. H. Randolph, R.E., Maj. R. J. Waller, S.C.
- Madras Estab.*—Lieut. H. A. B. Boulderson, S.C., Col. B. H. W. Magrath, S.C., Surg.-Maj. A. M. Rogers-Harrison, Capt. C. H. M. Kensington, R.E.
- Bombay Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. J. H. L. Greenfield, S.C., Capt. H. Hay, S.C., Lieut. C. L. H. Cox, S.C.

CIVIL.

- Madras Estab.*—E. F. Webster (Cov.).
- Bombay Estab.*—J. W. Hartley.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. A. H. Williams, two months.
- Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. G. E. Stavelly, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

- Bengal Estab.*—M. Leslie, fourteen days' furlough; E. Rule, ten months' furlough; A. S. Betts, one year's furlough.
- Bombay Estab.*—G. W. Cotgrave, seven months' extry. leave.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Hony. Lieut. J. Burns, Ord. Dept.
- Madras Estab.*—Maj. J. G. Proudfoot, S.C., Surg.-Maj. H. J. Hazlett, Hony. Surg. R. S. Dawson.

CIVIL.

- Bengal Estab.*—R. H. Wilson (Cov.), T. D. Beighton (Cov.), W. S. Alexander (Cov.).

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885-6.

—O—

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	To Leave Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Serapis ...	1885 22 Nov.	1885 —	1885 1 Dec.	1885 5 Dec.	1885 7 Dec.	1885 17 Dec.
Crocodile...	3 Dec.	—	12 Dec.	16 Dec.	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
Malabar ...	13 Dec.	15 Dec.	24 Dec.	28 Dec.	30 Dec.	11 Jan.
Jumna.....	30 Dec. 1886	—	8 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	26 Jan.
Serapis ...	3 Feb.	—	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Crocodile...	14 Feb.	—	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	1 Mar.	13 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Crocodile	1885 —	1885 —	1885 —	1885 —	1885 24 Nov.
Malabar.....	7 Nov.	19 Nov.	21 Nov.	25 Nov.	4 Dec.
Jumna	18 Nov.	30 Nov.	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.
Serapis	26 Dec. 1886	7 Jan.	9 Jan.	13 Jan.	22 Jan.
Crocodile	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	4 Feb.
Malabar.....	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	16 Feb.
Jumna	3 Feb.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Serapis	12 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.

A NATIVE phrenologist, taking as the basis of his research a photograph sent out from England, has been looking into "the big, majestic head" of Lord Randolph Churchill, and finds "that if one in a position in which the noble lord is portrayed follows the faculty of executiveness eagerly, tempered with cautiousness and moral sentiment, he will make a perfect man."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1885.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AND MR. DIGBY.

THE ELECTION FOR THE EALING DIVISION OF MIDDLESEX.

POLITICAL personalities are the order of the day, and considering that the highest Statesmen in the land indulge in the tempting but dangerous pastime of "baiting the adversary," perhaps but little fault can be found with lesser luminaries when they feebly endeavour to follow the lead of their betters. But we would remind Mr. Digby that, true as is the aphorism "nothing succeeds like success" as regards most matters, it is absolutely essential that such should be the case on the occasion of a personal attack; to fail is ludicrous, to miss the mark involves laughter, contempt and scorn—venom if not deadly is harmless. Take the case in point. The gentleman to whom allusion has just been made has thought fit to indulge in a most violent attack upon so deservedly respected a Statesman as Lord George Hamilton, reflecting upon his conduct when Under Secretary of State for India. The object is clear—it is a mere electioneering device. Cast mud at a candidate it may chance that it lose him the contest, especially when, as in this instance, there is not very much time left to disprove the statements which are the gravamen of the charge, of course *magna est veritas et prevalebit*; but the victory may not be achieved till after the electors have given their vote, and then—well, *n'importe*, the contest is over, the poisoned arrow has done its work, and the past cannot be recalled. But on this occasion our friend had reckoned without his host. It chanced—and fortunate, indeed, that it was so—that one of the constituency was a gentleman well known in connection with Eastern affairs, and no less respected. We allude to Sir George Birdwood, who, moved by his inability to reconcile Mr. Digby's statements with facts, took upon himself the patriotic and high-minded duty of picking up the gauntlet. The result is a letter to the electors of

Ealing, which we reprint *in extenso* in another column. The rout was conclusive; a more utterly crushing retort it would be impossible to conceive, and we would advise Mr. Digby the next time he refers to the Acts of the Apostles, to "read mark, learn, and inwardly digest" the familiar tale of the "little accident" which happened to Ananias and Sapphira. Unfortunately, however, it is not every day in the week that a Digby is silenced by a Birdwood. Of course the champions were not equally matched. The worthy knight has achieved a reputation second to none of his contemporaries, as regards knowledge of, and sympathy with, the people of the East; he is a link, as it were—perhaps since the death of Sir John Kaye, the principal link—between European and Native schools of thought, and it would be difficult to decide whether East or West most appreciate his efforts to unite the two nations in the bonds of fellowship and fraternity. But, on the other hand, his opponent cannot plead ignorance. He was for years the editor of a leading journal in Hindustan; he either knows, or should be supposed to know, the subjects of which he treated, and it is inconceivable that he can have been misinformed in regard to facts which should be within his own personal experience. But be this as it may, and we are not careful to remove him from the horns of the very serious dilemma, of ignorance, on the one hand, or wilfulness on the other, he has been hoist with his own petard; and every patriotic Englishman who cares more for truth than for party owes a debt of gratitude for the timely and complete exposure of an adversary who was able enough to be dangerous, and withal shallow enough to be caught tripping.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EALING DIVISION OF MIDDLESEX.

FELLOW ELECTORS,

I very respectfully solicit your indulgence in addressing you in reply to the extraordinary indictment against Lord George Hamilton, as Under Secretary of State for India during the years 1874-8, which is being circulated among us by Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., formerly of the Madras Presidency, for the express purpose of damaging his Lordship's candidature for the Parliamentary representation of the Ealing Division of Middlesex.

I should never have dreamed, under ordinary circumstances, of taking an openly contentious part in an English election; and I do so in the present instance only because Mr. Digby is disseminating detailed and misleading statements regarding our administration of India, which it is impossible for me to allow to pass in what might appear to my neighbours and fellow-electors to be the silence of acquiescence. For this reason, and because Mr. Digby holds a position in this country of considerable responsibility, and as an Anglo-Indian ex-editor might be presumed to know what he is writing about, I feel it incumbent upon me to publicly expose the errors in to which he has fallen in his letter of the 28th ult. I am not concerned in repelling his personal attack on Lord George Hamilton, which is no business of mine, nor in defending the British administration of India, which is assailed behind his Lordship's back, and I write solely for the information of my fellow-electors of Ealing, Acton, and Chiswick, who have not had the special opportunities which I have enjoyed through a long life of studying Indian subjects.

I shall proceed to do so in the briefest and plainest manner, confining myself to the issues raised by Mr. Digby, and determined that, on whatever side the votes of my fellow-electors may be given, so far at least as India is involved in the present correspondence, they shall be recorded in the light of the actual facts.

1.—Mr. Digby's first assertion is, that under the License-tax of 1878, widows earning three-halfpence a day and sixpence a week were taxed two shillings. In the one case such a tax would be 5 per cent. on an income of forty shillings a year, in the other case 8 per cent. on an income of twenty-six shillings.

The fact is that the lowest income taxable was 200 shillings, and only 2 per cent. was in any case payable.

2.—His second assertion is, that Lord George Hamilton drew £2,000 a year, and paid nothing towards Indian taxation.

The fact is, Lord George Hamilton drew £1,500 a year, on which he paid English Income-tax like the rest of us. Surely Mr. Digby does not wish to tax Indian officials twice over, once in India and once in England. It would be an exact parallel to this childish charge against Lord George Hamilton, if I were to abuse Lord Dufferin, because, while absent in India as Viceroy, he does not pay the license duties charged in Middlesex upon pawnbrokers and publicans. Besides paying the English Income-tax on his salary, Lord George Hamilton contributed a tenth of it, as did Lord Salisbury of his, as a contribution to the Indian Famine Fund, 1878.

3.—Mr. Digby's third assertion is, that the English officials while receiving in pay, pensions, &c., £12,000,000 a year, carefully exempted themselves from liability to pay the License-tax, and that Lord George Hamilton sanctioned this exemption.

The fact is, that on pay, pension, &c., drawn in England, Indian officials pay the English Income-tax; that the pay of the European civil administration in India is nearer £4,000,000 than £12,000,000; and that no special exemptions were sanctioned in favour of European officials in India. The reason why their salaries as well as those of the Indian officials are exempted from License-tax is, that shortly before the Madras famine of 1873, Lord Northbrook, one of the most judicious of Indian Viceroy, abolished the Income-tax, to which the salaries of British officials in India were subject; and if I remember rightly, Mr. Digby, then, as editor of a Madras newspaper, strongly advocated the step. Consequently when direct taxation again became necessary, chiefly to provide funds for the precautions taken against the recurrence of famines, it was found impossible to reimpose the Income-tax; and the Indian Government was compelled to fall back upon a License-tax on trades, which of course could not be levied on official salaries. Neither does it touch the lowest classes in India, who have never had to pay a single farthing of direct taxation under our administration. And if the License-tax is so iniquitous as Mr. Digby would imply, why is it the fact, as it is, that not the smallest change was made in it, while Lord Hartington, and Lord Kimberley, and Lord Ripon were in power, and that it remains to this day exactly as it was left by Lord Lytton?

4.—Mr. Digby's fourth assertion is, that in 1878 Sir John Strachey raised the tax on salt 40 per cent.; and that Lord George Hamilton did not stop this.

The fact is, that successive Governors-General—Tweedledum Tories and Tweedledee Whigs—had been for eight years gradually taking measures to equalise the duty on salt throughout India, so as to enable them to remove the Customs preventive line, called "the Salt Hedge" because marked by a prickly pear hedge, nearly 2,300 miles long. This was finally attained in 1878, when the duty was increased on salt consumed by 47,000,000, and reduced on that consumed by 130,000,000 of people. The total reduction on the average throughout India effected at the time was about 12 per cent.; and later a further reduction of 20 per cent. was carried out by Lord Ripon, or 32 per cent. in all. This equalisation of the Salt-tax also enabled the Government of India to get rid of several vexatious petty imposts, such as the internal sugar duties. The abolition of the huge Salt Hedge, which Mr. Grant Duff compared to the Great Wall of China, stretching as it did in an irregular line right across India, over a distance, as the crow flies, as great as that from London to Constantinople, was one of the greatest blessings ever conferred by our administration upon the people of India. It was guarded by an army of 8,000 men, and was maintained with the object of bringing under control all the sources from which the people could alone derive their salt. It was in the time of Lord Salisbury, and Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. Stanhope, and under the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, that this abominable system was utterly swept away by Sir John Strachey, and the necessary measures were taken for supplying the people of India with an unlimited and progressively cheapened supply of salt. Every Liberal leader has given the beneficent policy then inaugurated his heartiest approval; and Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring have received well-merited honour for the manner in which they adopted and further developed it. The small foundation of fact on which Mr. Digby has built up his monstrous assertion is that, as already stated, in order to render it possible to carry out these truly philanthropic measures, it became necessary to make a temporary increase to the duties in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. But that increase at its highest point did not add more than twopenny in the whole year to the expenditure of the average consumer; and the final result of the measures organised by Sir John Strachey, the most successful of Indian Finance Ministers, has been that the people of India now obtain their salt at a cheaper rate than at any time of which there is any record.

5.—Mr. Digby's fifth assertion is, that between 1874 and 1881 the debt of India was increased by £49,000,000; and that there was, in addition, a net deficit of £6,940,000.

The fact is that the net deficit was not in addition to the debt; and it amounted to only £6,930,000, although the expenditure caused by war and famine in those years was £23,830,000.

The debt incurred in redeeming the East India Company's dividend, in purchasing the East Indian Railway, and in constructing other public works, calculated to reduce the charges on Indian taxpayers, and to be of inestimable benefit to the country generally, was £40,730,000.

Between the years 1874 and 1881, the charge for railways, irrigation works, and interest (including exchange), was reduced by £2,630,000 a year.

The assertion that when Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring had in the first year of their assumption of office in India to incur debt to pay off liabilities left by their predecessors, is an absolutely unaccountable misrepresentation. The truth is, as the able financial statements of Sir Evelyn Baring himself distinctly show that Sir John Strachey and Lord Lytton left a *bonâ fide* annual surplus of more than £4,000,000 of revenue, over the ordinary normal expenditure.

The only addition to the debt made by Lord Ripon in his first year of office was for investment in railways and works of irrigation; and otherwise he did not incur debt to the extent of a single penny on account of his predecessors; on the contrary, he came into the possession of a magnificent surplus.

6.—Mr. Digby's sixth assertion is that, apart from the war, military expenditure was increased by nearly £2,000,000 a year;

and that, in seven years, £25,000,000 was added to the military expenditure.

The fact is that, apart from the war, the increase was £1,490,000; of which £880,000 in the non-effective charges, was due to the pensions payable to soldiers who enlisted for Indian service during the mutiny, and to Indian officers whose retirement caused a saving of expense in India.

The effective charges were increased by £610,000, owing to additional allowances for the Native troops, non-commissioned officers, and medical officers, and to improved ordnance and small arms. Excluding war charges, the payments in seven years were above the average of 1873-4 by £7,540,000, owing to the above causes, and the heavy cost of provisions in years of scarcity and famine.

7.—Mr. Digby's seventh, final, and absurdest assertion of all is, that Lord George Hamilton could have foreseen the mortality of the famine years, and have checked it by at least one-half, but that he did nothing to prevent it.

The fact is that Lord George Hamilton could not possibly command the windows of Heaven to open, and the rains to fall. A native Prince, I recently read in a German work on ethnography, tried something of the sort, by literally bombarding the temple of the tutelary deity of his capital with shot and shell, that haply it might give ear to his prayers, but he signally failed in the attempt. The published correspondence shows that from July, 1876, before the failure of the rains in that year became a certainty, the Viceroy of India and the Secretary of State were in constant correspondence as to the course of action that it was best to adopt; and in January, 1877, a despatch was sent, giving the most hearty support to any measures that could be devised for mitigating the effects of the famine, and relieving the suffering districts.

It is, indeed, hard to conceive a more reckless perversion of fact than that by which Mr. Digby lays upon Lord George Hamilton, Sir Richard Temple, and others, the responsibility for the mortality and suffering which were caused by the famines of 1876-79; the most calamitous visitation of Providence which has fallen upon India in the present century; and like all the prior famines chiefly due, as students of physical geography are aware, to that country being situated within the solstitial zone of the Northern hemisphere. It would be an insult to my fellow-electors to reply in further detail to Mr. Digby's misrepresentations under this head, which can only rouse the reprobation and contempt of everyone acquainted with the true facts of the case.

To give adequate relief when famine overtakes a population of 250,000,000, scattered through a country as large as Europe, excepting Russia, is, unhappily, a task beyond the powers of man, as Mr. Digby has himself admitted in his Memorandum of 22nd Jan., 1879, on the "Madras Famine," printed in Vol. II. of the Parliamentary "Report of Famine Commission."

Everyone who knows anything of the truth is aware of the untiring devotion with which public servants of every grade in India met the demands made on their energy and self-denial by the famines of 1876-79, and the millions of public money that were spent in the relief of distress; and the noble private charity which it called forth. These are not matters in regard to which honourable Englishmen, whether they call themselves Liberals or Conservatives, will for a moment believe that their political opponents are less humane and compassionate than themselves.

Such, then, are the groundless assertions on which Mr. Digby has based four broadsides of political denunciation of Lord George Hamilton, but which in the light of facts can only draw down upon himself indignation and even ridicule. Here are some lines from the conclusion of his letter:—

"Remember the millions starved to death while Lord George Hamilton was Under Secretary of State for India; Remember that if he had been sufficiently alive to his duty he might have saved some of these millions; Remember that in little things as well as in great, preserving his own large salary from taxation while pursuing the poor widow and the struggling artisan to prosecution and (in some cases) even to prison, he cared naught for the people; and bearing all these things in mind, whether you be a Liberal or a Tory, determine that the man who, in any degree, is responsible for the condition of things I have set forth, shall not receive your vote at the General Election, but that, on the contrary, you will use all your efforts to prevent Lord George Hamilton again entering Parliament, either as Representative for the Ealing Division as for any other constituency."

Mr. Digby is evidently unaware of the importance in his own interest of being accurate in the statement of facts when they affect the character of a political opponent.

In my eyes Mr. Digby is still further guilty of one of the greatest offences against the welfare of India, in dragging the affairs of that country into the "rough and tumble" arena of an English contested election.

In conclusion, I would express the hope that I may have set forth my reply to him in words of truth and soberness, without prejudice to either candidate for the suffrages of the Ealing Division of Middlesex, and simply in the discharge of a casual, but imperative duty.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, faithful Servant.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

7, Apsley-terrace, Acton, W., 2nd November, 1885.

ASSAM is somewhat a trying place for the medical profession, for when a patient dies his relatives murder the doctor who attended him!

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 9, Thames (s), Bombay.—10, Brindisi (s), Calcutta; Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta; Vesta (s), Calcutta; City of Agra (s), Calcutta.—11, Loodiana (s), Bombay.—12, Jessie Morris (s), Calcutta; Umberto Orbid (s), Kurrachee.—15, Governor (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 9, Morkeaton (s), Cardiff.—10, Khiva (s), Hong Kong; Miranda (s), Maryport.—11, Berenice (s), Trieste; Mirzapore (s), London; Clan Alpine (s), Mauritius.—12, Lalpoora (s), London.—13, Belgravia (s), Liverpool.—14, Clan Monroe (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 10, City of Khios (s), Clyde; Oithona, London.—21, Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool; Manora (s), London.—12, Harefield, Liverpool.—13, Pelican (s), London; Kelvinside, Liverpool; Star of Bengal, London.—14, Capella (s), Liverpool; Surat (s), London.

MADRAS.—Nov. 11, Surat (s), London.—12, Clan Grant (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 10, Aldborough, Bombay; Colombo (s), Bombay; Maleny, Rangoon; Vega (s), Calcutta.—11, Ganges (s), Bombay; Othello (s), Bombay; Goorkha (s), Calcutta.—13, Werneth Hall (s), Bombay.—14, Armenia (s), Bombay; Clan Graham (s), Bombay; City of London (s), Calcutta; Henzada (s), Bombay; Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta.—15, M. J. Kotch, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 14, Merton Hall (s), Liverpool; Sumatra (s), Hong Kong.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 11, Dacca (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Nov. 18; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Nov. 26; from Brindisi, Nov. 30.

For Bombay: Mr. G. Garpine, Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Curley, Mrs. Haud, Misses White, Mr. A. Bingley, Mr. Sandiford. From Venice: Mr. Bolland, Mr. W. Loring. From Brindisi: Hon. W. Macpherson, Mr. G. J. Grant, Mr. McEwan, Colonel Cory, two Misses Cory, Mr. H. R. Bull, Mr. J. Kincaid, Mr. Fielder, Mr. F. Hughes, Mr. Miculachi, Colonel Luard, Mr. and Mrs. Bryant. From Suez: Mr. Syrioti.

For Malta: Miss Byron, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Wingate, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Parlyby, Mr. W. Watson, Miss Blagdel, Mrs. A. L. Cleveland, Miss Parson, Mr. Blassi, Lieut. Geddes.

For Suez: Mr. Strathern.

For Port Said: Mr. R. A. Mackay, Mr. J. Lee.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Nov. 18; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Nov. 26; from Brindisi, Nov. 30.

For Calcutta: Mr. L. Wingfield, Mr. D. Gladstone, Mrs. McEwan, Mr. G. H. Bruce, Mr. Cargie, Mr. J. K. Hunter, Mr. F. G. Stewart, Mr. G. Ruckert, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and daughter and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Twinlow, Mrs. Turner and child, Mr. W. Burns, Mrs. Braine, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. W. A. Lucy, Miss Nilson, Mr. Mitchell, Miss Downes, Mrs. Falle and child. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Halford. From Suez: Dr. Scramin.

For Madras: Mr. E. Turner, Mrs. Turner and child, Mrs. Bates, Miss Pelly, Mrs. Booth, Miss R. Nelson, Miss Green.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. F. N. Rowsell, Mrs. and Miss Rowsell. From Brindisi: Capt. Leetham.

For Colombo: Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Boothby, Miss M. Heriot, Mr. R. S. Jones. From Venice: Mr. W. D. Gibbon, Sir B. and Lady Burnside, son and daughter.

For Port Said: Capt. Boyle, Mr. Ternan, Mr. W. N. Brewer, Mr. Shipton, Mr. and Mrs. Chester. From Brindisi: Mr. Petrie, Mr. E. Gardner, Professor A. H. Sayce, Mr. Myers.

For Malta: Mr. Hawkes, Mrs. Boyle and three children, Mr. W. Nimmo, Miss Garforth, Mrs. Bayley, General Chalmers.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Nov. 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Dec. 3; from Brindisi, Dec. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. E. W. Kilby, Mr. and Mrs. Milsom, Colonel K. A. Jopp, Mr. Wiseman, Lady Lovat Monteith, Mr. Campbell, Mr. J. H. E. Hart, Mr. T. Henderson, Mr. J. J. Whitty, Mr. J. Sarjant, Mr. H. E. Wright, Mr. W. Merivale, Mr. S. G. Brounger, Mr. L. G. Tyrrell, Mr. J. Leith, Mr. Petrocochino, Mr. A. Rodocanachi, Miss Cadell, Capt. and Mrs. Montagu, Mrs. Tyrrell, Mrs. Merrivale, Miss Woodburn, Mrs. Hamand and child. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wilson, Mrs. and Miss Wodehouse, Mr. H. Burke, Colonel Chapman, Mr. S. M. Douglas, Sir R. Sandeman, Mr. A. F. Grimley, Mr. R. L. Harris, Mr. T. Tweedie, Deputy Surgeon-General Hewlett, Mr. E. M. Westmacott, Capt. Shepherd, Sir W. E. de Souza, Colonel Deschamps, Major de Torey. From Venice: Mrs. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Mr. Coulbrough, Major Cutter. From Suez: Mr. Calvaccaresi.

For Aden: Misses Tanner.

For Port Said: Major Harden, Misses Rothney. From Brindisi: Mr. C. J. Monk, M.P., and two daughters.

For Suez: Mr. Firebrace, Miss Firebrace, Mrs. Williams.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mrs. Nasmith and child.

For Malta: Commander Coddington.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to leave Liverpool, Nov. 21.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Power, Miss A. C. Broad, Mr. E. A. Aitken, Mrs. Aitken, child and European nurse Miss Birch, Mr. James Hill, Mr. Swayne, Mr. R. A. Fraser.

For Madras: Mr. W. O. Matheson, Rev. Mr. Brunotte, Mrs. Brunotte and infant, Mr. Just, Mr. J. T. Nicholas, Mr. M. L. Lubenrood.

For Calcutta: Mrs. De Vine, child and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Claud Bald, Mr. and Mrs. Pellereau.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to leave Liverpool, Nov. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. James Pearson, Rev. T. H. and Mrs. Grieg, infant and servant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 25.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. Niccoll, Mr. R. G. Warner, Mrs. Hughes Hallett, Mrs. Parrott, Miss Robinson, Mr. H. Brooks, Miss Driver.

For Madras: Mrs. Gunning, Mrs. Leapingwell, Mr. Stephen Andy, Mr. Geoffrey Morgan.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gibson and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Owen, Mr. G. Bosville, Mr. Dickson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Capt. G. F. Cates, Oct. 28.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Latham-Brown, Mr. G. Mengens, Mr. J. C. Eckersley, Mrs. Miller and infant, Mrs. Gunning-Hunter, Miss Dick, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Clay and two children, Miss Baggallay, Mrs. V. Tonnochy, Mr. Chas. Adeane, Mrs. Thuillier, Mrs. Warden and infant, Mrs. Notter, Miss E. Taylor, Miss Gray, Mrs. Wood and child, Miss Ross, Mrs. W. Jacob, Colonel H. A. Hamond, Mrs. F. W. Collis, Mrs. Groves and two children, Mr. C. Roberts, Mr. C. F. Sykes, Mr. J. M. Despeisis, Mr. H. Wildeblood, Mr. A. C. Polwhale, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. S. F. Robertson, Mr. J. S. L. Lang, Mr. H. C. R. John, Mr. Sprott, Mr. J. C. Slavell, Mrs. Carter and child, Mr. T. Wood, Mr. M. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Blanchard, Miss Kinloch, Lady Petheran, Mr. H. Combe, Mr. P. Combe, Mr. Vining, two Misses Vining, Mr. W. Bells, Sister Claudia, Sister M. Angela, Miss Newman, Miss Ball, Miss Martin, Miss Young, Miss Clark, Miss Sharman, Mr. Warren, Mr. Hildreth, Mr. E. Muspratt, Dr. Griffiths, Sister E. Clare, Miss Gale, Mrs. Davies, child and infant, Mr. Hornyard, Mr. C. C. Dutt, Mrs. Abbott, Mr. Stoddart, Mr. G. E. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mr. E. Hodgert, Mr. Austin, Sister Gertrude, Mrs. Hubbard and infant, Miss Wrench, Miss E. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Celand, Mr. and Mrs. Grey and two infants, Miss Godfrey, Mr. Bull, Major the Hon. G. Maitland, Mr. A. Boxall, Mr. and Mrs. T. Isherwood, Mrs. Ball, infant and child, Mr. T. Steel, Mr. J. Muir, Mr. H. Lewis, Mrs. McCausland, Rev. W. Duffus, Mr. W. W. Webster.

From Brindisi: Mr. F. Price, Mr. J. Wells, Mr. E. de C. Williams, Mr. Richardson, Mr. N. Cowley, Mr. S. Cox, Rev. J. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. J. McKee, Mrs. Cotgrave, Mr. J. Thomas, Mr. V. Brockel, Mr. E. J. Sharp, Mr. H. W. Gibson, Mr. W. T. Thomas, Mr. Herbst, Mr. Craik, Mr. R. Dixon, Mr. Elliott, Mr. L. Robert, Mr. E. Short, Mr. H. Plowden, Mr. Parry, Mr. C. Caity, Mr. Howell, Mr. J. Forrest, Mr. E. Dyer, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mr. Chaun, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteaway and child, Mr. D. Fuchs, Miss Rooke, Mrs. A. Elliott, Dr. and Mrs. Kernot, Dr. Bradshaw, Mr. R. Young, Mr. Ball.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. F. de Bovis, Mrs. and two Misses Hare, Mr. Hare, Mrs. Cunliffe Martin and child, Mr. and Mrs. Clelland, Mr. J. A. Martin.

From Aden: Major-General W. Goodfellow, R.E., Capt. Chas. Carter.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. Stewart, from London, Nov. 11.

For Bombay: Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton, Miss de Carteret, Mrs. Towers, Miss Barton, Mr. H. S. Arnott, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, Mr. Coxhead, Mrs. Shepherd and two children, Mrs. and Miss Bagram, Miss Bagram, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Abblitt and two children, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. H. Edmead, Mr. F. Wright, Mrs. E. A. Money and maid, Mr. A. Warrener, Mr. and Mrs. White and two children, Mr. Jno. Smith, Major and Mrs. Cruz and child, Mr. Stuart, Mr. W. V. Brown, Mr. Lateward, Mr. C. Daniells, Mr. G. R. Wright, Mrs. Edwards and two children, Mr. J. Rankin, Mr. J. Aitken, Mr. Lambert, Mrs. G. Henderson, Mrs. Brewtrey, Mr. and Mrs. Crowdy, two sons and three daughters, Mrs. B. Gardner and child.

For Suez: Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Messrs. C. D. Thomas, T. Carter, Muir, Bugle-Major Goodbody, Sappers Horberry, Hains, Batty.

For Port Said: Mrs. and Miss Myers, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Rivers, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Middleton, Miss Armstrong, Mr. Walpole and five children, Major Fulton, Major Smith, Glada Gibrail.

For Malta: Major Griffiths, Mr. Brenner, Mr. J. Perry, Mrs. Hargreaves Kay and daughter, Colonel and Mrs. Forster, Mr. L. Bernstein Miss Rose, Rev. and Mrs. Winterborn, Master Arthur Bayley, Mrs. Bayley, Mr. R. Casement, Mr. and Mrs. Durn, Sergeant Leach, Mrs. Shillinglaw.

Per B.I.S.N. *Goorkha*, from London, Nov. 11.

For Colombo: Miss Wright, Miss Bartrum, Mr. and Miss Crozier, Mr. E. Creasy, Miss Rodda, Mr. and Mrs. T. Clarke, Mr. John Adamson, Mr. C. Healy, Mrs. Campbell and children, Mr. and Mrs. Cottle, Mr. T. Stanton, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. C. L. Davis, Dr. J. B. Drieberg.

For Aden: Mrs. Still and child.

For Madras: Mr. Alan Butterworth, Mrs. Hope and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Maltby and children, Miss Dawson, Misses E. and C. Russell, Rev. Theophilus Meyer, Miss Wolfe, Mr. Henry Trapp, Dr. G. Currie, Mr. R. T. Wolfe, Mr. A. Crichton, Mr. W. Bren, Miss M. Browne, Miss J. Hackett, Miss K. Jones.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. H. Cossin, Mrs. White and infant, Rev. Robert White, Mrs. Watkins and infant, Mr. E. Shearin, Mrs. Fordyce and family, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Hollman, Miss Muirhead, Mrs. Hall, Mr. A. M. Monks, Surgeon C. J. Holmes, Mr. D. A. Laing, Mr. and Mrs. John Cave Orr and party, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Barnes and children, Mr. A. T. Craddock, Mr. E. B. Thomason, Mr. E. C. Gasper, Miss Vardon, Miss C. Nicolson.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 24.)

EDDIS, Mr. E. M., barrister-at-law, and an advocate of the High Court, Calcutta, has been appointed to officiate as a reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Courts, Calcutta, vice Mr. O'Kinealy.

The following gentlemen have been appointed junior chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill existing vacancies:—

KITCHIN, Rev. W.

REYNOLDS, Rev. C. H., having reported his arrival, his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ALEXANDER, Captain F. G., officiating squadron commander and second in command, Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate at Nowgong, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Major R. G. E. Dalrymple may officiate as cantonment magistrate at Mhow.

SOMERVILLE—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. M. Somerville as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein, vice Mr. S. G. Hedderwick, resigned.

EVANS-GORDON, Lieut. W. E., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as attaché in the Foreign Department, from the date of assuming charge.

GUYOT—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur E. C. A. Guyot as Consular Agent for France at Coconada.

AUBERT—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Monsieur A. Aubert as acting Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

CORNISH, Lieut. W. H., officiating political assistant of the first class, is posted as second assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad and assistant secretary for Berar, from the date of assuming charge.

RAVENSHAW, Captain C. W., political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem., is posted as assistant commissioner of Merwara, from the date of assuming charge.

WALLACE, Lieut.-Colonel W. A. J., supernumerary in Class I, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permanently promoted to Class I, Grade 1, of that Establishment.

Subject to confirmation by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments to the N.W. State Railway:—

Major L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., C.I.E., Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, manager; Mr. J. Lightfoot, auditor, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company, deputy manager; Major M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, deputy manager; Mr. R. T. Mallett, superintending engineer, first class, chief engineer; Mr. H. F. Storey, superintending engineer, second class, temporary rank, superintending engineer; Mr. U. Broughton, late of the East Indian Railway Company, traffic superintendent; Mr. J. M. Rutherford, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Class II., deputy traffic superintendent; Mr. D. Ross, C.I.E., traffic manager Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company, deputy traffic superintendent; Mr. C. Sandiford, locomotive superintendent, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company, locomotive superintendent; Mr. H. T. Ferguson, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Class II., deputy locomotive superintendent; Mr. E. W. M. Hughes, Superior Revenue Establishment of

State Railways, Class II., deputy locomotive superintendent; Mr. R. K. Williams, examiner, third class, sub pro tem., examiner of accounts; Mr. G. G. Hiley, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Class III., chief storekeeper.

HACKMAN—JONES—ORR—The undermentioned assistant engineers—2nd grade, temporarily attached to State Railways, are retransferred to the Punjab:—Mr. H. R. Hackman, Mr. C. E. A. Jones, and Mr. A. E. Orr.

BOUGHEY, Major G. F. O., R.E., Class I, 2nd grade, temporary rank, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Indus Valley to the Eastern Bengal State Railway as manager of the latter line, vice Major Conway-Gordon, transferred to the N.W. State Railway.

BROCKMAN, Mr. W. D., executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a superintending engineer during the absence of Colonel G. A. Craster, R.E., on privilege leave.

BELL, Mr. J. R., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways for employment on the Ferozepore Bridge Works.

LIST—The services of Mr. G. H. List, executive engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

PLATFAIR, Lieut.-Colonel A. I., cantonment magistrate, Mhow, availed himself of the furlough granted to him, handing over charge of his duties, as a temporary measure, to Captain W. Ashfield, assistant cantonment magistrate, on Oct. 12.

BELL, Lieut. J. A., adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, assumed charge of the duties of second in command, in addition to his own duties, from Lieut.-Colonel J. H. L. Greenfield on Oct. 1.

TUCK, Mr. E. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on Sept. 7.

MILITARY.

WILSON, Captain W. B., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be deputy assistant adjutant-general, vice Major J. Davidson, who has vacated that appointment, dated Sept. 7.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

SAUNDERS, Lieut.-Colonel H. G., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Oct. 20.

PRENDERGAST, Lieut.-Colonel C. O' L. L., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from Oct. 23.

WILLOCK, Major G. W., General List, Cavalry, to be lieut.-colonel, from Oct. 20.

DAVIS, Major A. T., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from Oct. 20.

CORDNER, Major-General J. E., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the colonel's allowance from July 29, vice General C. Douglas, deceased.

BERGMAN, Colonel C. H., Infantry, retires from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, dated Sept. 1.

FURLOUGHS.

HUBBARD—The furlough granted to Mr. I. S. Hubbard, examiner of accounts, has been commuted by the Secretary of State for India to leave on medical certificate for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

HORNE, Colonel J. C., B.S.C., judge advocate-general (p.a.), for two years.

BROWNE, Colonel S. J., B.S.C., commandant 6th Punjab Infantry (p.a.), for one year and 223 days.

PARSONS, Colonel J. E. B., B.S.C. (p.a.), for two years.

KIRKE, Major A. P., General List, Infantry (p.a.), for two years.

ABBOTT, Captain and Brevet-Major H. A. B.S.C., wing commander 15th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), from Suakin, for one year and 30 days.

FINNIS, Captain H. R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department (p.a.), for two years.

MICHELL, Captain St. J. F., B.S.C., squadron commander 1st Bengal Cavalry, deputy-assistant quartermaster-general (m.c.), for one year

LITTLE, Lieutenant W. R., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 21st Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

PRIOR, Lieutenant W., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 13th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

CORFIELD, Lieutenant C. J., Bengal Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (p.a.), for one year.

DITMAS, Captain F. R., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander 15th Bengal Cavalry, is granted furlough in and out of India (p.a.) for two years.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

RICE, Colonel H. C. P., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for 183 days.

WALTER, Major C. J., Bengal Staff Corps (u.p.a.) for ninety-nine days.

CARTER, Major T. T., R.E. (m.c.), for six months, **COLVIN**, Lieutenant J. R. C., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for sixty-one days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 17.)

HANNA, Colonel H. B., Bengal Staff Corps, late officiating deputy quartermaster-general, is posted to Meerut for general duty.

HAINES, Captain G., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England in attendance upon H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

WHITEHORNE, Major A. H., R.A., is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Malta, and join No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, into which he has been promoted.

DRAPER, Captain and Riding Master F., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to England, and join the Depot Royal Horse Artillery at Woolwich, to which he has been appointed.

REYNOLDS, Captain C. E., R.A., is directed to proceed from Morar to St. Helena, and join No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division, into which he has been appointed.

MERCER, Captain H. F., R.A., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to England, and join No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, into which he has been promoted.

BIDDULPH, Lieut. G. W., R.A., is directed to proceed from Kalabagh to Lucknow, and join E Battery, A Brigade, R.H.A., to which he has been appointed.

NAPIER, Captain C. J., East Surrey Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 3rd battalion of his regiment.

PORCELLI, Captain A., R.E., is transferred as an attached officer from the Bengal Sappers and Miners to the Military Works Department, and is temporarily posted to the headquarters of the Inspector-General of Military Works, from Oct. 7.

DIGBY, Captain T., R.E., is transferred from the Quetta Division, Military Works, to the Meerut Division.

The following transfers are ordered:—

DAY, Captain J. G., R.E., from the Rawal Pindi to the Sibi Division.

BERESFORD, Captain J. C. M., R.E., from the Agra to the Rawal Pindi Division.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of captain:—

BELL, Lieut. L., R.A.

The undermentioned candidate passed the Lower Standard in Persian on Aug. 15:—

NURSE, Lieut. C. G., Royal Irish Fusiliers, probationer, Bombay Staff Corps.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

CHILDERS, Lieut. F. C. E., R.A., for six months, on urgent private affairs.

ANDERSON, Lieut. A. A. G., 3rd Dragoon Guards, for six months, on medical certificate.

CAVENDISH, Lieut. C. C., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

HUTCHINSON, Major F. M. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

PAIN, Lieut. and Adjutant G. H., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

GAGE, Major J. O., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, October 21.)

REILY, Mr. E. M., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Madhubani, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months.

EDGAR, Mr. J. W., C.S.I., magistrate and collector, Noakhally, is appointed to be magistrate and collector of Tipperah, but will continue to act as secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department.

COLLIER, Mr. F. R. S., assistant magistrate and collector, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to Manbhoom, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating deputy-commissioner of that district.

STALEY, Mr. A. E., assistant magistrate and collector, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating deputy-commissioner of Julpigoree.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed temporarily to be sub-deputy collectors of the 4th grade, and are posted to the districts mentioned opposite their names. Their services are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government for employment on excise work:—

TUTE, Mr. A. C., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Mozufferpore, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Pubna.

KIRKWOOD, Mr. T. M., officiating district and sessions judge, Patna, is confirmed in that appointment.

TOWERS, Mr. R. M., officiating district and sessions judge, Midnapore, is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Moorshedabad.

COWLEY, Mr. F. W. M., district and sessions judge of Patna, on furlough, is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Chittagong.

MCLAUGHLIN, Mr. F. H., officiating district and sessions judge of Jessore, is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Furreedpore.

GARBETT, Lieut.-Colonel C. H., is reappointed to act as deputy commissioner of Hazaribagh, during the absence, on deputation, of Major E. G. Lillingston, from Sept. 26.

RATTRAY, Mr. B., district superintendent of police, Pubna, is transferred to Rajshaye, on being relieved by Mr. G. W. S. Cox.

COX, Mr. G. W. S., assistant superintendent of police, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Pubna.

WARD, Mr. R. L., assistant superintendent of police, Gya, is appointed to act temporarily as district superintendent of police, Rajshahye.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 15.)

PRICE, Mr. G., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, B division, is transferred from Nagpur to Balaghat.

WILSON, Mr. T. C., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class, from 23rd ult.

STRANGWATS, Mr. M. W., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd class, from Aug. 6.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette Oct. 10.)

CONNELL, Mr. C. J., officiating magistrate and collector, Jaunpur, to officiate as secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. C. Bennett.

ROSE, Mr. E., joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Ballia, from the date on which he may relieve Mr. D. T. Roberts.

HIGGINSON, Mr. F. W., F.R.C.S.I., civil surgeon of Hardoi, to be in medical charge of the camp of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner.

MACKAY, Mr. H., deputy superintendent Government Press, North-West Provinces and Oudh,

to hold charge of the current duties of the office of superintendent Government Press and curator of Government books, North-West Provinces and Oudh, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Dodd.

PHILLIPS, Colonel A. N., cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, on return from furlough to be posted to Roorkee.

PRICKETT, Mr. L. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, railway branch, passed on Aug. 3, the departmental standard examination in Hindustani.

VANSITTART, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is placed on special duty in connection with the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway, from July 17 to Aug. 8, the date on which he assumed charge of the office of superintendent, Way and Works, of that railway.

CREAK, Lieut.-Col. H. C., cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, on being relieved by Col. A. N. Phillips, is transferred from Roorkee to Benares.

ROBERTS, Mr. D. T., officiating magistrate and collector, Ballia, has been granted furlough to England for one year, from Nov. 7.

KITTS, Mr. E. J., joint magistrate, Azamgarh, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, from Nov. 1.

BENETT, Mr. W. C., officiating secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, is allowed furlough to England for eight months, from Oct. 20.

BONAVIA, Brigade Surgeon E., civil surgeon, Etawah, is allowed privilege leave for two months, with effect from Nov. 2.

DODD, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., superintendent, Government Press, and curator of Government Books, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, privilege leave for sixteen days, from Oct. 10.

(Oct. 22.)

BARROW, Major F., officiating deputy commissioner, Fyzabad, on being relieved by Mr. A. Robinson, is appointed to the Fyzabad district as assistant commissioner.

WHISH, Mr. C. W., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, on return from furlough, is appointed to the Benares district.

BOYS, Mr. H. S., magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, who has reported his return from special leave, is posted to the Gorakhpur District.

PENNINGTON, Mr. H. F. D., assistant commissioner, Hardoi, on being relieved by Mr. W. J. Guthrie, is transferred to the Mirzapur District.

THOMPSON—The services of Mr. E. A. Thompson, assistant to the civil surgeon, Lucknow, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

KNOLLES, Mr. A. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, and district engineer, Hardoi Local Works, is transferred to the Azamgarh district as district engineer, local works.

GROVES, Mr. J., sub-engineer, 3rd grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Hardoi district as district engineer, local works.

SUTHERLAND, Mr. A. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from privilege leave, transferred, in the interest of the public service, from the Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri Railway Division to the Kalpi Bridge Division.

WILDEBLOOD—POLWHELE—Messrs. H. S. Wildeblood and A. C. Polwhele, assistant engineers, 2nd grade, are posted to the 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works, for employment in the Nadrai Aqueduct Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor, N.W. Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, is pleased to order the following promotions, from Aug. 4:—

HORST, Mr. W. P. V., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade.

MUKARJI, Babu Jogendro Nath, from executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade.

EVANS, Mr. A. C., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem.

NICOLLS, Mr. J. R. C., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary.

THACKWELL, Lieut. O. M. R., R.E., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., vice Mr. Garstin, whose services have been temporarily lent to the Egyptian Government.

MACKENZIE, Mr. N. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Cawnpore to the Nadrai Aqueduct Division, Lower Ganges, Canal.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Oct. 6.)

WATSON, Lieut. G. F., Madras S.C., is appointed to be assistant cantonment magistrate at Toungoo.

The following transfers are ordered:—
OLIVE, Mr. J. W., district superintendent of police, from Toungoo to the charge of the police of the Thongwa District.

STEVENSON, Mr. R. C., district superintendent of police, from Ma-ubin to the charge of the police of the Tavoy District.

CAMPBELL, Mr. G. G. G., assistant superintendent of police, from Pegu to Leiktho.

WET, Mr. A. de, assistant superintendent of police, from Leiktho to Pegu.

WHITE, Lieut. C. H., to be captain in the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Gordon, resigned.

MORTON, Lieut. W. R., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Rangoon Division, has passed the Higher Standard examination in the Hindustani language.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Oct. 1.)

CAMPBELL, Surgeon R. N., M.B., is confirmed in his appointment as civil surgeon, Darrang from Sept. 7.

LYALL, Mr. C. J., C.I.E., C.S., secretary to the chief commissioner of Assam, has been granted an extension of leave for four and a-half months.

PRIMROSE, Mr. A. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, reported his return from furlough at Calcutta on Oct. 2, and is posted to Mangaldai, in the district of Darrang.

FOY, Mr. W. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to the charge of the Jorhat State Railway, vice Mr. H. W. Bennett, transferred to the Foreign Department.

(October 11.)

POSFORD—The services of Mr. J. Posford, of the Bengal Civil Service, officiating district and session judge of Sylhet and session judge of Cachar, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

DENNE, Mr. R. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Bengal and Assam Railway, successfully passed at Shilong the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani, prescribed in P.W.D. Code, Chapter II., sec. 1, paragraph 21. Mr. Denne also successfully passed, on Sept. 25, an examination in reading native letters and accounts in accordance with paragraph 21, sec. 1, Chapter II. of the P.W.D. Code.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 15.)

DALLAS, Deputy Surgeon-General A. M., on return from furlough, resumed charge of his duties as inspector-general of civil hospitals, Punjab, on Oct. 9, relieving Brigade-Surgeon J. Fairweather.

HOLMES, Surgeon-Major A. P., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Dera Ismail Khan on Oct. 1, relieving Surgeon C. J. M'Cartie.

TICKNER, Lieut. R., 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for one month from Oct. 5, or until such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Regimental Order confirmed, dated Oct. 1, making the following temporary appointments in the 3rd Sikh Infantry, vice Major W. B. Aislabie, second in command and wing commander, proceeded on furlough:—

MOSLEY, Major J. E. P., wing commander on special duty at Rurki, to officiate as second in command and wing commander.

RAMSDEN, Major W. C., officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command and wing commander during the time Major Mosley may be employed on special duty.

QUIN, Lieut. T., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his duties as wing officer.

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MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 24.)

FAWCETT, Mr. G. W., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, North Arcot, pending Mr. Lewis Moore's arrival.

BAIN—The services of Surgeon D. S. E. Bain are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

FOSTER, Mr. W. S., collector, Godavari District, is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from Dec. 4.

ARBUTHNOTT, Mr. L. G., assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore District, to act as superintendent of police, Madura District, during the absence on furlough of Colonel H. E. Coningham.

HASTED, Mr. J. E. H., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. L. G. Arbuthnott, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the 1st class :—

HENRY, Mr. C. E., assistant collector, in the district of North Arcot.

JONES, Mr. A. M., deputy collector, in the district of Trichinopoly.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

ANDERSON, Major A., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated Oct. 20.

KERNAN—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted Conductor M. Kernan, Madras Ordnance Department, to retire from the service from Sept 16.

TUFNELL, Captain R. H. C., Staff Corps, wing officer 30th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be adjutant, dated Oct 16.

FURLONGHS.

CONINGHAM, Colonel H. E., superintendent of Police, Madura, three months' furlough on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

SMALLEY, Colonel H., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, executive engineer, 1st grade, Chingleput Division (p.a.), for one year and three days.

KELLY, Major H. H., S.C., sub-assistant commissary-general, 4th class, Transport Branch (m.c.), for one year.

TORRIE, Captain J., S.C., sub-assistant commissary-general (m.c.), for one year and eight days.

MAGUIRE, Lieut. C. M., S.C., squadron officer 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for 183 days.

BOMBAY.

—0—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 29.)

WADESON, Lieut. F. W. G., Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate at Hyderabad during the time Captain M. T. Lyde is otherwise employed, and is also appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class within the limits of the military cantonment of Hyderabad.

WILSON, Lieut.-Colonel W. H., received charge of the office of commissioner of police, Bombay, on the 24th inst.

PINNEY, Hon. Mr. Justice R. H., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, from Nov. 16.

FURLONGHS.

DOWN, Mr. J. E., acting district superintendent of police, Bijapur, is allowed furlough for one year from Nov. 25, or subsequent date.

JACOB, Mr. G., acting assistant judge and sessions judge, Poona, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 16th inst.

WEST, Lieut.-Colonel E. W., political agent, Kathiawar, is allowed thirty days' extension of the privilege leave granted to him.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, October 23.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

QUICKE, Surgeon W. H., Fortress of Asirgarh (on general duty, Poona Circle), to officiate in medical charge of garrison staff and details, vice Surgeon Stevenson, appointed to the medical charge of the 6th Bombay Cavalry.

ELLIOT, Captain E. L., 2nd squadron commander (deputy assistant quartermaster-general) 1st Bombay Lancers, to be 2nd in command, vice Major McNair, appointed commandant 6th Bombay Cavalry.

TINLEY, Lieut. F. N., squadron officer and adjutant 1st Bombay Lancers, to be 4th squadron commander, on augmentation.

PRINGLE, Captain A., squadron officer 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be 3rd squadron commander, vice Major Jones, appointed 2nd in command 6th Bombay Cavalry.

GORDON, Lieut. A. L., squadron officer and adjutant 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be 4th squadron commander, on augmentation.

THOMAS, Captain H. R. D., S.C., to be 4th squadron commander, Poona Horse, on augmentation.

GORDON, Major J. E., General List, Infantry, attached to 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be 4th squadron commander 1st Sind Horse, on augmentation.

MONTEITH, Captain E. V. P., squadron officer and officiating 3rd squadron commander, to be 4th squadron commander 2nd Sind Horse, on augmentation.

SHEARD, Lieut. R. W., S.C., squadron officer 1st Sind Horse, to be squadron officer.

THOMSON, Lieut. H. B., officiating wing officer 28th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 7th Bombay Infantry, on probation.

HOGGE, Lieut. G. S., wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry, officiating adjutant, to be wing officer and adjutant, vice Captain Mahon, who has vacated the appointment, on promotion.

With reference to G.G.O. No. 549 of the 21st inst., the following appointments are made in the new cavalry regiment authorised to be raised in Sind :—

McNAIR, Major A. L., S.C., 2nd in command 1st Bombay Lancers, to be commandant.

JONES, Major W. H. D., S.C., 3rd squadron commander 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be 2nd in command.

MONTEITH, Captain J., S.C., squadron officer 3rd Light Cavalry, to be 2nd squadron commander.

MINCHIN, Lieut. H. D. M., S.C., squadron officer Poona Horse, to be 3rd squadron commander.

DOMVILLE, Lieut. J. R. C., S.C., squadron officer 1st Sind Horse, to be 4th squadron commander.

FORSTER, Lieut. H. J., S.C., squadron officer Poona Horse, to be squadron officer.

HODGES, Lieut. H. F. E., S.C., squadron officer 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be squadron officer.

WADESON, Lieut. F. W. G., S.C., squadron officer 2nd Sind Horse, to be squadron officer and adjutant.

STEVENSON, Surgeon H. W., officiating in medical charge, staff and details, Asirgarh, to the medical charge.

RAITT—The transfer of Lieut. H. G. B. Raitt from the 21st Bombay Infantry to the 30th Bombay Infantry, as notified in G.O.C. No. 471 of the 16th inst., is hereby cancelled.

BYTHELL, Colonel R., S.C., is transferred from general duty, Poona, to general duty Malligaum.

The following changes are made in the programme of reliefs published in G.O.C. 394 of Aug. 28 :—

1st Lancers, to move from Quetta to Poona by route march to Kurrachee, sea to Bombay, march thence to Poona.

2nd Lancers, to remain at Decca and Rajkot.
3rd Light Cavalry, to remain at Neemuch and Nusseerabad.

SLEE—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, W.O., it is intimated that Lieut. P. H. Slee, 4-1 Welsh division, has been appointed to D battery, R.H.A.

SERON, Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. S., Bart., assistant adjutant-general, is transferred from the Northern to the Poona division.

THOMSON, Lieut. D. B., East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 28th Bombay Infantry, on probation, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on October 18.

MINCHIN, Lieut. H. D., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

PEYTON, Lieut. W. J., 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment, officiating wing officer 4th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from January 31, 1883, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

REYNOLDS, Major (Brevet-Colonel) E. S., Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant-colonel from October 27, subject to H.M.'s approval.

COBBOLD, Rev. F. E. D., B.A., Church of England, to be honorary chaplain Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

JACKSON, Surgeon-Major T. W., Medical Staff, is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British Forces in the Bombay Presidency from Oct. 18, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

McDOUGALL, Brigade-Surgeon H. R. L., M.D., Indian Medical Department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

COLSTON, Brigade Surgeon C. K., Indian Medical Department, for three months, on medical certificate.

LEGH, Lieut. P. R., Staff Corps, for three months, on medical certificate.

KENNEDY, Captain W. P., Staff Corps, for seven days, on private affairs.

ALLEN, Sub-Conductor G. B., Ordnance Department, for two months, on medical certificate.

BOULTON, Colonel C. F., S.C., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

DROUGHT, Captain J. T. A., 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of the leave which will hereafter be granted him by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

MALCOLM, Lieut. R., Royal Fusiliers (officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Bombay Infantry), to Bombay for two months, from Nov. 1 or date of departure, to study the native languages.

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REMINISCENCES OF SPORT IN INDIA

BY

MAJOR-GENERAL E. F. BURTON,

Madras Staff Corps.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—October 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105		
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91	to	91
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.	
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	97	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	815
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	590
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	105

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	900
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,205
Apollo ...	400	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	560
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	210
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,850	70	710
Dhollers Ginning ...	all	12	155
East India ...	1,000	130	1,270
Fort ...	8,500	150	2,400
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	385
Manmar M. ...	all	45	270
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	160
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	540
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,250
Sind ...	750	25	700
Volkart ...	1,000	20	710

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Abmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	320
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	700
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	100
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowanagar Mills ...	100	—	13
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	900
Central India ...	500	25	730
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	615
D. Spinning ...	all	—	215
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	715
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	570
Golan Baha ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	220
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	730
Hingnaghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,100
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	430
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	460
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	435
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,070
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	910
Khatoo Mackungee ...	100	40	870
Leopold ...	100	5	143
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,500
Mahaluxmes ...	1,000	35	650
Manookjee Petit ...	all	50	1,170
Mazagon ...	250	9	205
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	15	1,440
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	570
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	915
Oriental ...	625	13	570
Parell ...	400	—	100
People of India ...	—	6½	195
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	140
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,300
Sonderdas ...	1,000	50	650
Southern India ...	500	20	580
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	570
Western India ...	1,000	50	706

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	co.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	466
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	102
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,750
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	—	10
Kanchi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	—	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	360

Kemp & Co. ...	175	395
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	53
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,500
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,085
Thacker and Co. ...	all	170
Colaba Co. ...	700	725
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	310

LAND COMPANIES.

CALCUTTA.—October 26.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 6 to —
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	97 12 to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	99 0 to 99 2
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	99 0 to 99 2
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1895) ...	Rs. 100 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	98 10 to —
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	98 10 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	135 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	135 to —
Allahabad ...	100	132 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	138 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	812½ to 815
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	115 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to —
National of India ...	£12½	107 to —
Rohilkund Kumson ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	400 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 130 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 140 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 65 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,150 to 1,150
B. Baragund Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 1½ diset.
Do. D-ferred B. Shares ...	£1 2 2½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 290 to —
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100 31 to 32
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 60 to 61
Burrakur Coal ...	100 160 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 117 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 80 to 81
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 105 to 106
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 70 to 72
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 94 to 95
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 20 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 170 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 21 to 22
Goswory Cotton Mills ...	200 170 to —
Gourepore ...	100 78 to 79
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 92 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100 60 to 61
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 95 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ...	50 110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 60 to 61
Murree Brewery ...	100 130 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 100 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100 89 to 90
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100 67 to 68
Ramkistore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100 50 to —
Riverside Press ...	90 66 to 67
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 265 to —
Seebore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 41 to 42
Strand Bank Press ...	100 73 to 74
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 92 to 93

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Amluckie ...	100 95 to —
Arunpore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 75 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 25 to —
Do. contributory ...	80 15 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 150 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 75 to 83
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 40 to —
Central Cachar ...	200 100 to 102
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 55 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 70 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 5 to 7
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 15 to 16
Darjiling ...	100 130 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 22 to 23
Dehra Doon ...	100 45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Dhunstri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 35 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 33 to 34
Endogrum ...	100 100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 63 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	75 to 77
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to —
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par —
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kunchupore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	110 to 115
Do. contributory ...	200	90 to 92
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylihet) ...	100	40 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 62
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 23
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	35 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Puntareah (Sylihet) ...	100	50 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 diset.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	87 to 88
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	30 to —
Tundarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	145 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—November 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	85½ to 86
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101½ to 102½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 102½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	73 to 74
4½ Do. do. 1883 ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893 ...	74½ to 75
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	102 to 104
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	99 to 101
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	114 to 117
4 Do. ...	98 to 100
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	101 to 103

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	115 to 117
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	104 to 106
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lim. ...	7½	6½ to 7
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4 to 5
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	146 to 148
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	22½ to 23½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	22½ to 23½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	121 to 123
Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	143 to 145
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	118 to 120
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	112 to 114
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	122 to 124
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	3½ to 4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	19½ to 20
Do. do. ...	5	4 to 5
Nizam's State Rail, 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17½ to 18½
Do. do. ...	15	— to —
West of India Port, Ltd. ...	20	17½ to 18½

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited ...	all	11½ to
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the present Mail are, from Bombay, to the 6th inst.; from Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad 4th inst.

THE latest news comes, as usual, from the *Times* correspondent in Calcutta, and is as follows:—

"Some disappointment is felt here owing to the entire absence of news from the Burmese expedition since the accounts were received of the capture of the Minhla fort. This silence, however, need not cause anxiety, as it is doubtless due to defective telegraphic communication. The line from Thayetmyo to Mandalay, never very efficient, seems to have been out of order for some time past; and it has perhaps been cut or destroyed by the enemy. Two working parties of the Indian Telegraph Department are now engaged in laying a new line from the frontier to Minhla. When this line is completed—as it will shortly be—we shall doubtless have more regular and fuller news from the force. It is hoped that General Prendergast is now in Mandalay.

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed yesterday:—

Very few details from the Irrawaddy force have reached us here. Fuller information would prevent unfounded rumours among the Natives.

There is no news from Tonghoo. The fort there is being strengthened, simply for the purpose of overawing the people.

The Woon of Myingyan is said to be favourable to the British, and to have ordered the people not to resist the passage of the force.

No disturbance has occurred in British Burma; but business is at a standstill in Rangoon.

Thebaw has issued a second proclamation, similar to the first, calling upon his army to advance into India.

We have received the following from the India Office:—

"From Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, Nov. 21.

"No further news from General Prendergast.

"Press correspondents telegraphed from Magwe, 20th, taken chiefly by Clutterbuck with Naval Brigade, after slight resistance. Three Italians captured.

"Army proceeding up river. Head-quarters reached Membo. Next engagement expected at Sigaing."

THE *United Service Gazette* gives the following copy of a telegram received at the Admiralty from Captain Woodward, Her Majesty's ship *Turquoise*:—

"Rangoon, November 15, 7.20 a.m.—No. 3 King's war vessel captured at Simboungeh by armed launches, *Kathleen* and *Irrawaddy* under Clutterbuck, after sharp encounter with fort. Robert Hutchinson, *Turquoise*, wounded.

FROM the Afghan frontier we learn that, as we long since said, little more work can be done by the Boundary Commission ere winter sets in. To Maruchak is but a small portion of the distance to be traversed. From other sources we are given to understand that the members of the Mission are on thoroughly friendly terms with their Russian colleagues;—

Parties of the British and Russian superior officers left to-day to jointly demarcate the boundary by sections, so as to insure speed. The Zulfikar-Maruchak section will probably be ready by the 26th inst., when the Commissioners will start.

The frontier should be settled as far as Maruchak by December 15, when heavy weather is certain to set in. But, starting about the middle of February, the frontier should be demarcated as far as the Oxus by the end of May.

Captains Maitland and Taloot were at the Bamian, en route to Balkh, on October 31. They had been snowed up, and their work was injured by the weather.

The Persian route is now the best for any letters intended for members of the mission.

MEANWHILE, the Russians are not asleep in Central Asia. Are we as energetic with our Frontier Railway?—

The railway between Kizil Arvat and Askabad will be opened at the end of the present month.

General Annenkoff has gone to Bokhara and Tashkend in order to arrange for carrying the railway line through Bokhara and Samarcand to Tashkend.

WE take the following from the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*:—

The Russian Admiralty has despatched within the last few days a number of officers from Cronstadt to Central Asia to take part in the operation of transferring the Aral fleet from Kazala to the river Oxus. The Russians, as is known, intend extending the Transcaspian railway from Askabad to the river Oxus, and it has been arranged that the steamers of the Aral fleet shall maintain regular traffic on that river between Khiva and Afghan Turkestan. In his "Russian Advance Towards Asia," Mr. Charles Marvin gives a long account of the rise and actual condition in 1882 of the Aral fleet, from which we gather that it consisted then of six steamers, nine transport barges, seven large iron ferry boats, ten iron long boats for the various river forts, and twelve iron and four wooden shallops belonging to the steamers and barges. Of these, it is only intended, we understand, to transfer five steamers and six barges to the river Oxus. The vessels chosen will be the strongest of the fleet, and being all armed, barges as well as steamers, with 4-pdr. and 9-pdr. guns, will be fit for any service that may be required of them on the Oxus.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* learns that:—

According to the best information available, there are at the present moment seventy-eight adult Europeans in Mandalay with their families. Amongst this number are English, Americans, French, Germans, and Italians. Besides these, there are about fifty Hindustani traders, British subjects, with a few Persians, and, of course, a sprinkling of the ubiquitous community of Jews.

THE distinguished Native Statesman who writes to the *Madras Times* under the *nom de plume* of "Native Thinker" has given his countrymen, in his own pleasant style, much excellent advice. Sometimes he unbends, and tells us an amusing story. Here is one:—

Even the poor coolie is sometimes quick and brilliant in repartee, as the following story shows:—"An employer of labour got angry with a coolie and called him 'Kalooday Magan,' which means *son of an ass*! The offended coolie, in a respectful attitude and tone, quickly replied, 'Sir, I have always regarded you as my father!' The master instantly disappeared after this shock.

THE *Madras Mail* remarks, not for the first time, on the circumstance that the Indian Post-office does not, as is the case here, keep a debtor and creditor account with the various Government departments for the circulation of official correspondence. Were this done, the Post-office would, as the *Ceylon Observer* justly says, show a surplus which would justify the granting to the public of further concessions, all in the end bringing fresh grist to the postal mill. The present Postmaster-General for India may, before departing, leave behind him a lasting footprint on the sands of time by taking this hint into consideration and acting on it.

THE last two issues of the same paper comment at length on the case of Dr. G. T. Thomas, which has excited a good deal of attention in Sleepy Hollow, but which, in itself, of no great moment except to the gentleman concerned, has acquired importance on account of the severe snub administered by the Viceroy to the Governor of Madras, at that time his guest at Simla. It seems that a Captain Hamilton, a relative of the superintending surgeon at the Madras Hospital, where Dr. Thomas was, so to speak, house doctor, had arrived in a state of collapsed cholera; the gravamen of the charge against Dr. Thomas being, that he had been warned of the pending arrival of the patient, had taken no steps in the matter, and had, when informed of Captain Hamilton's arrival, rushed to the bedside from the table of the matron, Mrs. Anderson, without changing the evening dress in which he would naturally appear at a dinner party. For this he was reported to the Government as having, although previously warned—which, as it turned out, was not the case—flagrantly neglected his duty; and he was, accordingly,

placed on the unemployed list. (The real offence was, doubtless, his having dined with the matron, Mrs. Anderson, one of Mr. Grant Duff's pet aversions.) The doctor was wise enough to appeal to the Viceroy, who, unbiassed by his personal acquaintance with Mr. Duff, has recorded his opinion that the case was too trivial to deserve serious notice. Were not Mr. Duff sometimes inclined to be prejudiced, and even spiteful, and were not doctrinaires impracticable, and—if such a word may be coined—unameliorable, one might hope that such a portentous slap in the face might not be wholly unprofitable to the public by influencing the future proceedings of Mr. Grant Duff.

THE Lords of the Admiralty, who usually reject useful inventions, and purchase (by contract) things at three times their value, subsequently selling them for about a quarter of what they are worth, have, for once, made a really useful acquisition—they have bought a score or so of Colonel Laurie's "Our Burmese Wars and Relations with Burma" (a work to which we referred in our last issue) for distribution among Her Majesty's ships on the East India station. The country might well be pleased if they always spent money as profitably.

It was to be expected that the Native press should object to the expense of the Burmese expedition. The *Mahratta* says:—

If we calmly consider this question, we must be struck with the jingoism that seems to be rampant in Anglo-Indian and English politicians. Granted that there is mis-government in Burmah, we fail to see how that affects us. Burmah singly can never take the aggressive against us. We have only, therefore, to see that he gets no one to back him up. This we can very easily do by keeping a strict eye on that court and on the foreign Powers which have relations with it. We cannot see why we should go to war with such a puny little State on such insufficient ground. Waste of money and life we cannot afford to indulge in. If the mission of England be really peace, let her act up to it. These are not the ways of peace surely. We hope that the peaceful party in Burmah will prevail with the Prince and induce him to accede to the proposal put forward by the Government of India.

The *Indian Mirror* says:—It seems to us that the war now sought to be forced on Upper Burmah will be a perfectly unjust, inequitable, and even aggressive war, and will not certainly be very honourable either to the policy or the military prowess of England. We yet hope that, in the interests both of England and India, hostilities may be averted.

THE *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* falls foul, amusingly enough, of Western civilisation, and of its effects all and sundry. It tells us that:—

The result of the progress of Western civilization in the country has been to create two parties in the country, one for brutal indulgence in sensual pleasures, and the other for penitence, privation, and dull dead formality. Eat, drink, and be merry, and confound your souls, is the motto of one party. Preach, keep long hairs and put on a vinegar aspect of rigidity are the three ways of the other party. When a contemporary preaches to people to refrain even from the innocent pleasures of the blessed three days of the Doorga Poojah we cannot agree with him. A modicum of pleasure is as much a necessity for the existence of an individual or a nation, as bread or rice for the satisfaction of hunger and water for the alleviation of thirst. Famine, flood, and epidemic is the normal condition of the country under the British rule. War or the prospect of a war is going to be added as another usual or normal incident to the destinies of this poor and unfortunate nation.

THE amalgamation of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, the Punjab Northern, the Indus Valley, and the Sind-Peshin Railways into one united frontier system will take place from January 1. This move is undoubtedly in the right direction.

BUT a difficulty has, to quote the *Pioneer*, "cropped up" in connection with the Camp of Exercise, the manœuvres connected with which are, under sanction from the India Office, to be executed by 40,000 men. "The troops from the Punjab are under orders to march to the neighbourhood of the manœuvres; but, as the bridges of boats over the Sutlej and Beas were abolished some time ago,

and cannot, on the score of expense, be replaced, the troops will have to be ferried across."

Now, if these manœuvres are aught but a farce, they are the foreshadowing of operations in the field. Is it to be understood that, in case of war, the above-named two rivers are, like the bridges in autumn manœuvres, to be "considered as blocked?" If the Punjab troops must be ferried over them to reach Delhi, it would seem that troops from Delhi would have to be ferried over to reach the Punjab. Is this intended?

WHEN will any satisfactory steps be taken to recognise in practice the vast importance of ensuring efficient communication for an army between the opposite banks of rivers? How many battles have been lost for want of it?

AND, by the way, let us once again ask what progress is being made with the Sukkur-Kohri Bridge, perhaps as important a means of communication for frontier defence as any.

We are pleased to see, from a return furnished to us by the South Kensington Museum authorities, that the visitors to the Indian section have, during the past season, reckoning from July 4, reached the considerable number of nearly three-quarters of a million, the exact tale being 730,508.

Chit Chat.

DARJEELING bids fair to take a conspicuous place in the forthcoming Indo-Colonial Exhibition. Not only are there numerous products likely to attract attention, but the main avenue of the Court on both sides is to be decorated with handsome carved work screens at a cost of £600.

DRUNKENNESS is, to a certain extent, a question of degree, but it is beyond the pale of argument that a man is hopelessly intoxicated when he sits with one leg doubled under him, and then looks all around him to find the missing leg!

A LITTLE child was once sadly puzzled on hearing that God made his father, his mother, himself, his baby sisters and brothers, his fat nurse—in a word, all the child's youthful circle of acquaintances. "But where did he get all the skins from?" was the perplexing inquiry of the perplexed infant.

AN enthusiastic bicyclist is now "on tour" in the wilds of Asia; he has already traversed a considerable portion of Asia Minor, and contemplates visiting India. But how does he manage the hills?

WHAT is the use of posting up a notice that a certain spot on the beach is dangerous owing to the sudden roll of the sea which sweeps over it, when not one person in a hundred who passes the locality can read or write? Yet this is just what has happened at Madras.

LITTLE things sometimes betoken great minds. So we read that when the Viceroy pays a visit to Lucknow, he will be escorted over the Presidency by General Wilson, who, a quarter of a century since, bore a prominent part in the heroic defence of the place. Thoughtful and considerate actions like these are links in the chain of life which stand the wear and tear of time.

IT is stated in the *Pioneer* that whereas Government when paying money to an officer reckon the rupee at the current rate of exchange—that is at, say, just now 1s. 6½d., whereas when they receive contributions to the military funds from the same individual they give an arbitrary rate of 2s. 3d. for the rupee, so that what is "sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander," and the unhappy servant of the Crown loses 5½d. + 3d. = 8½d. on every two shillings concerned. This seems incredible, if true. We can only bless our stars that we do not serve in India.

IT is well-known that Natives of India hoard and bury money and jewels—a tradition of the times when the plundering hordes of the East rendered property and valuables too insecure to be kept in open view—but it may be questioned whether any potentate in the world's history ever laid in mother earth property of such a fabulous amount as three millions sterling. Yet this is the figure at which the hidden treasures of the house of Burdwan,

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, are estimated, and the Board of Revenue are not quite clear who is "the owner of this pretty thing."

SOME of our English reformers should visit Kashmir. There, it is said, no change can be wrong, as everything is as bad as it can be. If, too, they were there, they would not be here. This would be a decided gain to "here," while "there" might perhaps appreciate the zeal of their visitants.

A SOMEWHAT curious case happened at Madras. A prisoner pleaded that at the time he committed a certain offence he was of unsound mind, but as he conducted his own case it devolved upon the Chief Justice to "put him in the way" of proving that he was a lunatic. Unfortunately there was a difficulty in the way. If a man can protect his own interests in a court of justice without the aid of counsel he is not, as a rule, a lunatic; while, if he used formerly to belong to that persuasion, it is not easy to prove when the change occurred from irresponsibility to responsibility. It is not surprising that the jury found the prisoner to be of sound mind.

THE recent cyclone at Fabre Point, Orissa, is supposed to have been one of the most calamitous on record. The wave, which was from fifteen to twenty feet in height, stretched over an area fifty miles in length, by four in breadth, destroying in its source upwards of five thousand poor wretched villagers, to say nothing of homes, trees, cattle. The spot where this happened has the familiar name of "Jumbo."

KIDDERPORE is in a dilemma. The new docks are so costly that it will be necessary to make a charge of sixteen annas a ton to ships which use it, whereas goods can now be put on board export vessels for about ten annas a ton.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce are diligently considering what sort of a reply shall be given to the application of the Royal Commission on Trade for an expression of their views on the subject of the depression of trade, but at present they have got no nearer the mark than that "Trade is a thing which rights itself sooner or later." Of course, if a man is drowning, physical difficulties right themselves sooner or later, but, meanwhile, the man may chance to die. Does not the analogy hold good as regards commerce?

"SHURE," said an Irishman to a stranger, who did not see much to admire in a Custom House on Erin's shores, "that's only the back of it, the front's behind!"

Correspondence.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR.

MY LORD,—I am indebted to Mr. Digby, for an early copy of his letter of the 11th inst., in reply to my answer of the 2nd inst. to his original letter to the electors of the Ealing division of Middlesex, of the 28th ult.

I hope that Mr. Digby, whose excellent services in the Madras Famine were rewarded by Lord Lytton and the Government of which your lordship was a member, with the Companionship of the Indian Empire, will not deem me wanting in courtesy when I say frankly that his present letter requires, for those who are familiar with the matters in dispute between us, no answer.

1. Under the head of "Famines" he merely repeats the perfectly monstrous charge that your lordship was responsible for half of the terrible mortality of 1876-78. He goes on to say that mortality from famine in India has largely increased under British rule; but he only gives lists of the famines that have occurred since we took over the administration of the country. He says nothing of the famines that have periodically devastated India from B.C. 503, the date of the earliest Indian famine of which there is any account. It is only under our rule that the mortality from famine has been accurately recorded, but we may judge what it must have been under native rule, from the fact that the great famine of A.D. 1200 ravaged the Deccan for twelve years, and that the famine of A.D. 1396, which also lasted twelve years, was of so awful a character that it was popularly supposed to be a manifestation of the goddess Doorga Deevie herself, and under her name is still traditionally remembered throughout Hindustan. Mr. Digby scouts the idea of the position of India within the "solstitial zone" having anything to do with the subject. But the fact is that in all the countries of the solstitial zone of the Northern hemisphere life is balanced on an extremely fine edge, and in such of them as are not blessed with a civilised Government it is slowly wasting away under the increasing secular stress of solar desiccation. In a preface which I wrote to the Catalogue of the Indian Section of the Edinburgh Forestry Exhibition of 1884, I pointed out that the British conquest of India was, in the providence of God, just in time to save that country from the fate of Afghanistan and Persia; and that

if Russia would reap the full benefits of her conquests in Central Asia, and restore to those regions the prosperity which they enjoyed in antiquity, she had only to introduce into them our Indian system of Forest Conservancy.

2. Under "Increase of Debt," Mr. Digby's assertion was that between 1874 and 1881 the debt of India was increased by £49,760,000, in addition to which there was a deficit of £6,940,000. The answer given was that the increase of debt was not in addition to, but included, the amount needed to meet the deficit, and that, although upwards of £49,000,000 had been added to the debt, in order to construct public works, &c., the burden on the people for interest and maintenance of public works had been reduced by £2,630,000 a year. Yet Mr. Digby repeats that the burden of taxation on the people is not lessened.

3. Under "Salt," he pursues the same course of positive iteration. His assertion was that Sir John Strachey raised the salt tax 40 per cent, the charge against your lordship being that you did not stop it. My reply was that in 1878, in order to equalise the salt duties throughout India, the duty was raised on salt consumed by 47,000,000 in Bombay and Madras, and reduced on that consumed in Hindustan by 130,000,000, involving a total reduction at the time of 12 per cent, and subsequently of 32 per cent. In reply to this, Mr. Digby quotes the selling price of salt in Madras in different years from 1805 to 1882. We have nothing to do in the present correspondence with anything before the years during which your lordship was Under Secretary of State for India; but I may as well state, for the information of those who may not know it, that down to 1838 salt was untaxed in India; that a tax was imposed in that year to get rid of a number of vexatious imposts, such as octroi and transit duties, which largely raised the price of salt to actual consumers; and that the tax was raised in 1844 in order especially to get rid of the oppressive *Mokhtarfa* tax.

4. Under the head or the "License Tax" Mr. Digby confessedly collapses. He says he meant the "Municipal License Tax" (*Sic*). Now, what on earth could your lordship have to do with the Municipal Tax to which Mr. Digby refers? Mr. Digby speaks of "this slight error," this "accidental error," of "misdescription" on his part, being "overborne by two misstatements of facts" of mine, which are that (1) I (really it was the printer) wrote of the Madras famine of 1873 (an obvious printer's error, as the context proves); and (2) state (which is all my own writing) that Mr. Digby was in India in 1876-8. I always understood that he edited the *Madras Times* during 1876-78, and wrote in it during the latter part of Lord Northbrook's administration, 1872-76. I am quite willing to acknowledge my error on the point. But I ask, in all courtesy toward Mr. Digby, whether it is possible to seriously deal with an opponent who, under the perturbations of political passion, conducts an argument in such "happy-go-lucky" style?—I beg to remain, my lord, yours very respectfully, GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

7, Apsley-terrace, Acton, W., Nov.

To Lord George Hamilton M.P.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885-6.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Ports ^m th.	Q ⁿ st ⁿ own.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Serapis ...	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Crocodile...	3 Dec.	—	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	7 Dec.	17 Dec.
		Q ⁿ st ⁿ own	12 Dec.	16 Dec.	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
Malabar ...	13 Dec.	15 Dec.	24 Dec.	28 Dec.	30 Dec.	11 Jan.
		1886	1886	1886	1886	1886
Jumna.....	30 Dec.	—	8 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	26 Jan.
	1886	—	—	—	—	—
Serapis ...	3 Feb.	—	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Crocodile...	14 Feb.	—	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	1 Mar.	13 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Ports ^m th.
Crocodile	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Malabar.....	—	—	—	—	24 Nov.
Jumna.....	—	—	—	25 Nov.	4 Dec.
	—	30 Nov.	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	15 Dec.
	—	1886	1886	1886	1886
Serapis	26 Dec.	7 Jan.	9 Jan.	13 Jan.	22 Jan.
	1886	—	—	—	—
Crocodile	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	4 Feb.
Malabar.....	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	16 Feb.
Jumna	3 Feb.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Serapis	12 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE PRESENT DEPRESSION IN TRADE.*

These two papers, which divided the prize offered by Messrs. Pears for the best Essay on the causes of, and the remedies for, the present depression of trade, though containing nothing very original, deserve perusal. Perhaps the most valuable part of the pamphlet is Professor Leone Levi's introduction. As might have been expected from the Professor's well-known opinions, he will tolerate no qualified allegiance to free-trade doctrines, be they even carried out to the utmost. Theoretically, his logic is unanswerable. But there is such a thing—though our Professor probably never has had, and, we hope, never will have, practical acquaintance with it—as an empty stomach, and he passes very dryshod over the question, what would be our position were an enemy's fleet to intercept our corn supplies. Yet surely this is, for a nation inhabiting an island which in great measure—owing to legislation to which we need not further refer—is unable to produce food enough for its own population, the one vital question: beside which all theories of free trade, fair trade, or any other trade, sink into utter insignificance, are merely academic, and can never be debated to any real purpose. What would be the state of London were the quatern loaf, owing to failure of corn supplies, “up” to two shillings—no impossible contingency in certain circumstances (“Even money,” as the takers call it, with a vengeance)—and all the hungry denizens of the East-end, not to speak of thousands of professional thieves, let loose on the town? We are aware that these considerations do not fit in with the theories of political economists; but do they not merit a moment's reflection? Nor does it much avail us to hide, like ostriches, our heads in the sand, saying, this can never come to pass, when the highest naval authorities tell us the exact contrary.

Further, we are somewhat disappointed that neither of the Essays explains at all, to our satisfaction, why so many British contractors have (however “unpatriotically”) transferred a large portion of their establishments, and placed a still larger portion of their orders, abroad. The shortsighted policy of trades' unions may have something to do with this, but can hardly account for it altogether. We hope that the Royal Commission may have some success in elucidating this point, so vitally important to the welfare of the labouring classes.

CASSELL'S HISTORY OF INDIA.†

The history of India has yet to be written—a history, that is, which shall be at once faithful, lucid, and interesting. Events in the East follow with such rapidity, that the records of the Empire become intricate and involved to a degree that few persons care to follow them, and the reader abandons in weariness and disgust all attempts to realise the ever-shifting items of battle, slaughter and victory. It is, perhaps, no slur upon the anonymous author of Cassell's “History of India” to assert that his work will not fill the void, so far as regards a brilliant, enticing account of the British proceedings in the East; indeed, apparently, it does not aim higher than being a plain, straightforward digest of what occurred from the establishment of the East India Company, at the opening of the seventeenth century, till the period when, on the field of the cloth of gold, at Delhi, the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India. The style is plain, concise, and unpretentious, and those who want to learn how the mighty fabric of our dominion in Hindustan was built up, will find ready to hand all that they are likely to require, while the price is so insignificant that none need hesitate to purchase the book.

OVERLAND TELEGRAPH FROM INDIA TO EUROPE.‡

This paper, which contains many facts of importance, might well have been republished before many of the measures which it advocates were, under a Government in some degree alive to the interests of the nation, in a fair way of being carried into effect. We have every reason to believe that no very long period will elapse ere our telegraph extends to Kabul and Kandahar. Eventually it might be further extended to Herat and, if possible, to Maimeneh, and even to Balkh, a native agent, *faute de mieux*, being placed at each city. But we do not, as yet, see our way to connecting our telegraph with Russian lines. “Nothing like leather”; and, to Mr. Pitman and his *confrères*, nothing like telegraphs. It is not well to forget that most cyphers, telegraphic or other, are, by careful study, decypherable, and that, in particular, our own telegraphic code—perhaps the most clumsy ever invented, and one which

Macaulay's schoolboy might be trusted to discover—has been, at Havana, stolen, under pretence of making a legitimate seizure, by the most dishonest Government in Europe, and doubtless reproduced for the information of Governments concerned. We may be sure that the Russians were not the last to obtain a copy. Putting, however, aside the insolent chicanery habitual to the Spanish Government, and with which the Foreign Office, no longer under the sway of a weakling, may be trusted to deal, we should most strongly object to placing our telegraphs in the way of being regularly “tapped” whenever an important State message was on its way. That this would be the case if India's telegraphic communication with Europe passed through Russia, no rational being can doubt.

DICKENS'S DICTIONARY OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.*

So many natives of India now come every year to be educated in this country—not a few of them joining the University of either Oxford or Cambridge—that a work which gives in detail all available information regarding these seats of learning cannot be otherwise than welcome to many a student. The system adopted is, as the name implies, that of a dictionary, every subject being given under the various letters of the alphabet, so that, for example, a person wishing to ascertain the expense of a college career will only need to turn to the letter “E,” where a complete *résumé* will be found of all the various items which suck up the annual total of pounds, shillings, and pence, amongst which, it may be added, the first mentioned largely preponderate. We strongly recommend this little work alike for its completeness, accuracy, and simplicity.

FIRST YEAR OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE.†

French Ministers of Education are certainly to the manner born. Victor Duruy wrote, in three different forms, appropriate to the educational capacity of the school-classes for which each was intended, a “History of France,” unquestionably the best which has ever been printed, and which forms a text-book in many of our higher English schools. Now we have Paul Bert also coming forward as a writer of a school-manual, this time on science. Just imagine Mr. Forster, or any of his successors, writing a schoolbook!

We have nothing but praise to give to the work, its arrangement is excellent, its contents exhaustive, and, we must add, its translation, by Madame Bert, admirable, while the woodcuts are as good as could be expected on so small a scale.

One feature of the little book, which will attract notice, is the habitual use of practical demonstration. As the old Roman poet said:—

“Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem
Quam quae sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus, et quae
Ipsi sibi tradit spectator.”

In other words, as light travels faster than sound, so do things you see make a more instantaneous (and more lasting) impression than those which you only hear. Compare the attention excited in a child by fireworks and by lessons or a sermon! M. Bert has seized this truth, and has thoroughly availed himself of it. His book has all the French precision, so valuable in scientific matters, and, if once known, we may predict for it a circulation almost rivalling that which it has attained in France, where it is to be found in nearly every school, and where half a million copies have been sold.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.‡

Few things have excited more animadversion among the spokesmen, in the Native Press, of Native gentlemen, likely to be candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service, than the reduction of the age of competition. It was reduced, when Lord Salisbury presided, in 1878, at the India Office, from twenty-one to nineteen. The Native contention is, that they are unfairly handicapped by the change, as they must study, in part at least, in what is to them a foreign land, subjects not always in keeping with their previous training, and must undergo a long voyage, and incur large expenses, in order to obtain a bare chance of passing the examination; that a far smaller proportion of Natives have gone up, or passed, since the change was made. Lord Kimberley has upheld Lord Salisbury's decision in this—by no means a party—matter, and, while giving all due weight to the arguments by which it is supported, we are disposed to ask how far it might be possible to introduce a regulation somewhat less Procrustean; to give Native aspirants latitude to the extent of a year or two—(many of our best European civilians, be it borne in mind, did not (p. 26) join the

* “The Present Depression in Trade: its Causes and Remedies.” Pears' Prize Essays. By E. Goadby and W. Watt; with Introductory Paper by Professor Leone Levi. Tenth Edition. Chatto and Windus. 1885.

† “Cassell's History of India.” Cassell and Co., Limited. 1885.

‡ “Proposals for an Overland Line of Telegraph from India to Europe through Central Asia.” By C. E. Pitman, C.E., C.I.E. (Paper read before the Society of Telegraph Engineers, May 26, 1881.)

* “Dickens's Dictionary of Oxford and Cambridge.” Macmillan and Co. 1885.

† “First Year of Scientific Knowledge,” by Paul Bert. Translated by Mme. Bert. Relfe Brothers. 1885.

‡ Correspondence between Government of India and Secretary of State as to the age at which candidates for the Indian Civil Service are admitted to competition in England. Presented by Command. 1885.

service at an earlier age than twenty-one or twenty-two.) It might, probably, be arranged in such a way as to give both European and Native an equal chance in the running. It seems to us that the suggestion—not a new one—has never been considered with sufficient attention to details; difficulties may not prove as insuperable as they at first sight appear.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.*

"The English Illustrated Magazine" for 1884-5 is a handsome volume which would fittingly grace any drawing-room. The illustrations can be reckoned, not by ones or twos, but literally by scores—all of them, too, are fine, and not a few magnificent—to name one, the celebrated picture known as the "Cottage Children," by Gainsborough, is reproduced by E. Ohme with a perfection and finish which leave nothing to be desired. Under the head, too, "The horse, ancient and modern" will be found some splendid engravings of that noble animal. But why specify? The whole work is an *embarras des richesses*. The tales are good, the pictures are good, the printing is good, the paper is good, and finally the *tout ensemble* of the book is good. As a Christmas present to instruct and amuse few better selections could be made than the "English Illustrated Magazine."

TULRIPUR FAIR.†

India is a land of religious fairs, or, as they are termed in that country, "melas." Of these curious institutions, perhaps, the most remarkable is that held at Tulripur on the borders of Nepal in honour of the Goddess Deri, wife of Shiva, the Great Destroyer in the Hindu trinity. The famous temple, or rather collection of temples, covers several acres of ground, to which persons of all ages and both sexes—the old, the young, the rich, the poor, the halt, the maimed, the blind—pour in an unceasing stream, numbering in the aggregate perhaps about 100,000 souls. As one and all bring some present to conciliate their patron goddess, and many of them are prepared to sacrifice goats, lambs, and kids, the noise of these animals as they march along, the merry carols of the poor pilgrims, the bartering and sale which goes on concomitantly with the "mela," all combine to make a scene as unique as interesting. But when the poor creatures who are destined to be offered to the shrine of Deri are slaughtered, and the avenues are running with the blood of the innocent victims, the scene becomes sickening, the soul loathes such needless and useless destruction of life. Still the goddess must be conciliated; some want success in farming, some seek revenge on their neighbour, some are anxious for a son to succeed to their property, some wish to ward off the attacks of cholera, for each and for all Deri is deluged in blood and loaded with gifts. And withal the poor, simple-minded suppliants at her feet are happy; their fathers and forefathers, from time immemorial, paid their devotion at her altar, why should they be different from those gone before them? That the missionary should be present too seems natural, but it may be questioned whether on such occasions zeal should not be tempered with discretion. Men's minds are undoubtedly more susceptible at these times to religious influence, but they are, too, more inflammable. A word in season may be desirable and efficacious, yet, if the opportunity be not fitting, evil may ensue rather than good. But the reader must form his own opinion as to whether Mr. Badley, about whose zeal there can be no question, was equally happy in his actions and consideration towards the failings of the poor ignorant villagers who flocked to worship a goddess they feared, and to deprecate an image of a being whom they had been taught to dread.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- COUSSMAKER—Nov. 15, at Guildford, the wife of Major M. F. Coussmaker, B.S.C., of a daughter.
KIRKWOOD.—Nov. 11, at Peterborough, Mrs. J. Kirkwood, late of Calcutta, of a son (posthumous).
PETERS.—At Portobello, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Peters, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Peters, 4th Hussars, prematurely of a daughter.
PRESTON.—Nov. 16, at Huddersfield, the wife of A. J. Preston, Major, of a son.
UNDERWOOD.—Nov. 12, at South Hampstead, the wife of W. Underwood, M.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- BARRY—OTTLEY.—Nov. 19, at St. Mark's, Notting-hill, Jasper G. Barry to Louisa Naghten, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel G. O'B. Ottley, of H.M.'s Indian Army.
COKE—MANNERS.—Nov. 14, at Barnes, Matthew Henry, eldest son of Major Coke, to Annie, third daughter of Captain F. Erskine Manners, late H.M.I.M.
GEORGESON—MACKENZIE.—Nov. 18, at Bath, Rev. H. Georgeson to

* "The English Illustrated Magazine" for 1884-5: Macmillan and Co. 1885.

† "Tulripur Fair. Glimpses of Life in North India." A Book for Children. By Rev. B. H. Badley, M.A. Religious Tract Society.

Elizabeth S., eldest daughter of H. S. Mackenzie, late H.E.I.C.S.

PEPLOE—FLEMING—Nov. 18, at Edinburgh, James R. Peploe, Captain Scottish Division R.A., to Anna, second daughter of James B. Fleming, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals Madras Army.

ROWCROFT—BOYD—Nov. 12, at St. George's, Hanover-square, George Vernon, second son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Rowcroft, Bengal Army, to Catherine Olivia, second daughter of the late Major-General Boyd, Bengal Army.

SMYTH—BAYLISS—Nov. 17, at Cheltenham, Lieut.-Colonel R. Smyth, to Mary, eldest daughter of L. W. Bayliss, Esq.

WARREN—MILLAR—Nov. 17, at St. Serfs-next-Culross, Herbert L. Warren, R.N., son of Colonel R. Warren, R.E., to Ella, second daughter of the late C. H. Millar, Esq.

DEATHS.

BARTON—Nov. 17, on board the s.s. *Merionethshire*, Harry Barton, late Captain B.I.S.N. Company.

FORBES—Nov. 7, at Malta, Lieut.-Colonel E. M'Mahon Forbes.

FRIEND—Nov. 19, Arthur, younger son of Rowland R. Friend, of Goldhawk-road, Shepherd's-bush, aged 24.

MIMARDIERE—Nov. 14, at Ealing, Elizabeth Anne, widow of Captain H. J. C. Mimardiere, M.N.I., aged 80.

PATERSON—Nov. 14, at Weston-super-Mare, Georgiana Jessie, wife of Major-General Adrian Hugh Paterson.

SMITH—Nov. 16, at Ballybry's, county Wicklow, Elizabeth, widow of the late General Smith, H.E.I.C.S., aged 89.

WILLIAMS—Nov. 14, at Cheltenham, General J. E. Williams, late Madras Army, aged 82.

WING—Nov. 18, at St. Leonard's, Vincent Wing, Lieut.-Colonel R.A., aged 45.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- BLISS—October 30, at Ootacamund, the wife of H. W. Bliss, C.S., of a son.
BEVILLE—October 20, at Karachi, the wife of Captain W. Beville, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.
BULKLEY—October 29, at Jhansi, the wife of Lieutenant G. A. Bulkley, 40th Bengal Infantry, of a son.
CARSLAKE—October 28, at Calicut, the wife of Captain Carslake, R.N., of a daughter.
DOWNING—October 26, at Dehra Dun, N.W.P., the wife of S. F. Downing, Bengal Educational Service, of a son.
FITZ-GIBBON—October 30, at Thana, the wife of P. J. Fitz-Gibbon, Assistant Engineer, Bombay, P.W.D., of a daughter.
IRWIN—October 31, at Allahabad, the wife of Surgeon J. M. Irwin, Medical Staff, of a daughter.
McDERMOTT—October 24, the wife of J. McDermott, Bombay Police, of a son.
PORTER—October 24, at Royapettah, Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major A. Porter, M.D., of a son.
PRENDERGAST—October 20, at Narsapur, Godavari District, the wife of H. E. Prendergast, Madras Police, of a daughter.
ROSE—October 23, at Aurangabad (Deccan), the wife of E. Rose, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sind-Pishin Railway (late of the J. M. Railway), of a daughter.
STEVENSON—November 4, at Bandora, the wife of W. R. Stevenson, Accountant, P.W.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- COWARD—STEWART—October 28, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev. W. F. Armstrong, Arthur Hayes Coward, Lieutenant Wilts Regiment, to Alice Maud Mary, youngest daughter of Colonel A. McLeod Stewart, late Bengal Staff Corps.
EVEZARD—GRANT—October 28, at Wellington, by the Rev. H. A. Williams, Julian D'Arcy Evezard, second son of Major-General G. C. Evezard, Bombay Army, retired, to Helena Marian Grant, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Grant, late 1st Madras Fusiliers.
HORSLEY—JOHNSON—October 21, at the C.M.S. Mission Church, Karachi, Charles Edward Horsley, Indian Telegraph Department, to Minnie Edith Smythe Johnson, eldest daughter of Christopher Johnson, Esq., of Balham, S.W.
LANCASTER—BLUNT—October 25, at the Presbyterian Church, Fatehgarh, by the Rev. J. S. Woodside, assisted by Rev. T. E. Inglis, Percy J. Lancaster, Provincial Bank of India, Limited, to Ida Gordon, fourth daughter of Mr. H. Blunt.
MENDES—BURGH—October 21, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Dhurruntollah, Thomas Joseph Mendes, of Kurigram, to Eva Mary, third daughter of John Burgh, Esq., of Darjeeling.

DEATHS.

- COLLINGWOOD—October 22, at No. 5, Camac-street, Calcutta, Ida Louisa Collingwood, the wife of C. C. Collingwood, aged 18 years.
DELANEY—October 23, at the residence of her father, Mr. J. J. D'Rozario, No. 2, Hunter's-road, Vepery, Dora, wife of Assistant Surgeon J. W. Delaney, L.R.C.P. and S.E., aged 23 years.
JOHNSTON—October 26, at Allahabad, William Lancaster Johnston, of the Government Telegraph Department, of cholera, aged 35 years.
MOYLAN—October 30, at No. 1, Malabar Hill, Henry Patrick, second son of W. Moylan, Esq., Government Inspector of Machinery, aged 19 years.
ROBERTS—October 27, at Jubulpore, C.P., suddenly, Marguerite Hamilton ("Daisy"), the youngest daughter of Captain C. J. Roberts, 16th Bengal Cavalry, aged 1 year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1885.

THE EXPEDITION TO BURMA.

THE news from Burma, which will be found in another column, stops for the present, as regards any action of importance, with the fall, last Tuesday, of Menhla, which appears to have been the result of a plucky affair, one, too, in which the gallant bearing of the Native regiments; as yet untried in serious warfare, left nothing to be desired. The capture of three Italians—men of which nation are stated by Mr. Minard Carnmell, in a recent letter to the *Times*, to have acted as colonels of the regiments which he saw reviewed by the King at Mandalay in 1880—will be a sensible loss to Thebaw. It will be seen that it was by Italians that the sunken barge which almost destroyed the *Kathleen* launch, was blown up, and many of them are doubtless in the King's employ.

It would be premature to feel any uneasiness at the absence of more recent intelligence from General Prendergast, when we read that "Press telegrams from the seat of war have been stopped." We consider this a very short-sighted step. It can only give rise to bazaar rumours of reverses which have not occurred, and are, it is hoped, unlikely to happen. It is, however, to be remembered that the Expedition is, in any case, "travelling beyond telegraphs."

The continuity of history is curiously illustrated by the fact, that our first, and, now, what is, probably, our last, intercourse with the King of Burma as an independent Sovereign, were both due to the real, or apprehended, machinations of the French. As Aitchison's Treaties show, our first Embassy to Burma, in 1795, was sent, under Captain Michael Symes, "For the purpose of strengthening the political and commercial relations of the British Government with the Court of Ava, and of preventing the French from gaining a footing in Burma." Again, in 1806-7, Captain Canning was deputed to Ran-

goon "To endeavour to obtain some apology from the Burmese Court for their past insolence, and to ascertain if the French were establishing any interest in Burma."

Since 1826, our possession of a considerable portion of the seaboard formerly belonging to the King, and, since 1853, our occupation of the whole of it, have prevented any overt attempts on the part of foreign nations, at interference with our interests in Burma, though commercial treaties were entered into with various European Governments. It is the French attempt to influence Thebaw by the expectation held out to him of help from the Tonquin side—from behind, literally backstair influence—which has now again brought the King into hostile contact with us, and which will undoubtedly cause a very great change in our relations with the country.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AND MR. DIGBY.

WE have received from Mr. Digby a letter requesting us to publish his rejoinder to the comments of Sir G. Birdwood on the charges brought against Lord George Hamilton during his electioneering campaign now in progress. Our worthy C.I.E. asks this as a matter of justice, and we do not disguise that, despite its inordinate length, we might have been tempted to meet the discomfited combatant's wishes; but on perusal of the communication in question, it appeared that, under cover of a reply to the arguments of his opponent, the opportunity is taken of making a second, and by no means more temperate, attack upon the noble lord who is seeking the suffrages of the electors of Middlesex. In these circumstances we do not feel called upon to lend our assistance in casting mud at a statesman of high rank and position, who has for years been before the public, or in helping to circulate a document, the tone of which is, to our view, as reprehensible as its object is transparent. We cannot consent to dance to Mr. Digby's piping. Of course our friend will pose that he is unfairly treated—the more so that it has been thought fit to publish in our columns Sir George Birdwood's reply. What vials of wrath will be emptied on our devoted head; but, at a time when the torrent of polemical aspersions flows unchecked and unrestrained, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that they who in electioneering contests steer clear of strong language and personal abuse will find amongst the sober-minded portion of the community a degree of sympathy which is not extended to their more blatant but less convincing rivals.

We could have hoped, with this explanation, to have taken leave of a quarrel which is too one-sided to excite much interest in the public at large; to witness an elephant break a fly is not very entertaining to the "oi polloi" of this mundane sphere, but, on reperusing Mr. Digby's letter, we find that the article in our issue of last week is characterised as the "reverse of truth." Strange! because we had been wont to think that such a charge could only hold good in cases where facts are stated which are not facts, or circumstances narrated which are not circumstances; whereas the whole of our remarks was composed of opinions and advice, the conclusion comes with irresistible force that the same brush which is used to bedaub Sir George Birdwood, is made to do duty in the no less congenial task of besmearing poor misguided *Allen's Indian Mail*. Well, it is something to be sent to perdition in good company. Perhaps, however, Mr. Digby is angry because it was pointed out that he had been crushed by an adversary far too strong for him, or perchance he is vexed that it should have been supposed that he could by an ill chance have been "hoist with his own petard." We are not careful to inquire. But we will be generous,

and afford him an opportunity of rehabilitating his character for acumen and sagacity. So we gladly analyse his present rejoinder:—

1. Sir George Birdwood is of opinion that famines are scourges in the hands of the Supreme Disposer of events. Mr. Digby holds, on the contrary, that no matter what Providence may ordain, man (that is presumably our C.I.E. himself) can be more than a match for the Ruler of the universe. If this be so then, indeed, to quote the words of St. Paul, "is our faith vain." But we now understand, and are not likely to forget, that when a decree issues from the portals of fate it is not valid unless countersigned by Mr. Digby, C.I.E.! This is, indeed, a new and passing strange doctrine.

2. Sir George Birdwood further argues that, though the public debt of the Indian Empire has increased, still, as a portion of the expenditure has been devoted to reproductive public works, the burden of taxation has been decreased. His opponent describes this as a "snippet paragraph," and characterises the argument as "abhorred of all Indian publicists," and yet in the simplicity of our minds we had fancied that reduction of taxation was a thing "understood of the people" and no less appreciated. But perhaps we are "snippety" and not "publicists."

3. Sir George Birdwood also states that the increase to military charges was in part due to the heavy cost of provisions during years of scarcity and famine. The "retort courteous" is that "the pretext is flimsy," but obviously a Government that can control the Ruler of the universe would have no difficulty in arranging that in times of dearth prices shall not rise. This is a mere bagatelle to a colossal mind.

4. Sir George Birdwood yet again pleads that, on the average, throughout the whole of India salt is lower in price, as regards the consumer, than during any period of which there is any record. The rejoinder is that it is dearer in *Madras and Bombay*, which has never been denied. Mr. Digby may be a first-rate electioneering agent, but where, oh where, is his logic?

5. Sir George Birdwood further points out that the License-tax on *trades* could not possibly fall upon Government servants who are not "traders." Mr. Digby first of all explains that, when he said Imperial License-tax, he meant Municipal License-tax, and adds that it needed only a word to be added to make it apply to Government officials. Verily this takes the breath away; poor benighted people might—and many do—think not only that Municipal taxation is in the hands of the various Municipalities, but that the Government has no direct control in the matter; however, were it otherwise, how in the name of all that is wonderful could the latter by a stroke of the pen make persons what they are not? Verily Mr. Digby would make a "powerful" Viceroy.

6. "The war with Afghanistan was unequal," says Mr. Digby, and adds finally—thank God it is finally—"that in one district alone the cultivated area has decreased by one quarter since 1875." Silence on the part of Sir George Birdwood is the "silence of acquiescence." Poor discensolate knight! how sad he must feel, and withal how his fingers must have itched to have annihilated his antagonist in these as in the other instances.

We had written in our last issue that it would be impossible to conceive a reply more crushing than that on which we had been led to comment; but we acknowledge our error. We did not anticipate that a combatant so utterly worsted would wish to return to the fray. Yet, forsooth, battered, disfigured, and in tatters, he has tried another round—the "pluck" was unexceptionable, but none the less was the result inevitable. To write a book, we are told, on high authority, is to place a weapon in the hands of our adversary, but what can be said of the danger of indicting two literary effusions? Let Mr. Digby's fate afford an answer.

What our discomfited champion may think on sober afterthought as to the part he has played in this political duel, would afford an interesting subject for reflection. It is sufficient, however, for our purpose to bear in mind that a thrust is not less effective because it is delivered with fairness, nor is it more harmless because framed with courtesy, while, as we have already said, all persons—and they are many—who object to any attempts to draw India into the arena of party politics, owe a debt of gratitude to Sir George Birdwood, whose decisive victory is as welcome to moderate men as it is distressing to mere partisans holding that all is fair in war and elections.

May we, however, again venture to give a word of advice to Mr. Digby, who evidently stands in need of cautious and sensible counsel. Perhaps he will be angry

as before, but even at that risk we venture to urge him, the next time he enters the lists, to select a champion unfamiliar with his subject and hazy as to his facts. It would, too, be more discreet to single out as the object of attack a culprit who might possibly be guilty of the charges imputed to him, not, as in this instance, a nobleman who having been powerless to control, must of necessity have been unable to prevent. We would say also to Mr. Digby—*Memor esto beneficii*—have at least one kind word for your patron, the nobleman to whom you are indebted for the honour which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow upon you; but, above all, if you are anxious to avoid all chances of misconception, refrain from making sweeping charges when votes are "wanted" and party interests are at stake. "Cæsar's wife must not only be pure, but above suspicion." Yet once again, on bended knees, thank the fates that you have fallen into the hands of an adversary as generous as he is powerful, a victor who can stay the uplifted sword, and spare the vanquished foe. Learn wisdom and gain experience. And when at any time you are tempted to tread afresh the arena of political warfare, inscribe on your banner the only motto which will stand you in good stead, "*Sans peur et sans reproche*."

INDIA OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. A. H. Pollock, S.C., Lieut. W. R. Little, S.C., Lieut. R. C. Broome, S.C., Lieut. E. T. Paul, S.C., Capt. R. C. Maxwell, R.E., Capt. St. J. F. Mitchell, S.C., Capt. E. J. N. Faskew, S.C., Surg. J. Blood, Lieut.-Col. H. Rowband, Inf., Major A. D. Strettel, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. J. B. Reed, S.C., Lieut. W. G. Burrows, Prob., S.C., Lieut. J. H. Smith, S.C., Col. H. E. Coningham, S.C., Col. D. W. Williams, Inf., Lieut.-Col. C. W. Brereton, R.A., Lieut. R. D. Macdonnell, S.C., Capt. L. J. Torrie, S.C., Maj. H. H. Kelly, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. C. Hay, S.C., Capt. G. T. Jones, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. F. Harrison, H. W. G. Bamber, C. M. G. Brett (Cov.), F. B. Tracy (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—R. S. Benson (Cov.), M. C. Holmes (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—Sir F. H. Souter.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. S. B. Beatson, S.C., 1 year 91 days; Lieut. W. D. Gordon, S.C., six months; Hon. Capt. R. G. Davies, P.W.D., 90 days.

Madras Estab.—Col. A. D. Grant, S.C., till 1 Jan. 1886; Maj. R. Stoker, Inf., three months; Maj. D. Heming, Inf., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. W. J. Le Brereton, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—P. L. A. Price, six months' m.c.; R. H. Egerton, three months' s.c.; J. C. Wyatt, 1 months' s.c.; J. Elston, fifteen months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—R. G. Oxenham, five days' furlough; A. S. Moriarty, six months' s.c.; M. D. Mackenzie, six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Hony. Lieut. J. Burns, Ord. Dept., Lieut. J. O. S. Fayrer, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Hony. Surg. R. S. Dawson, Surg.-Maj. H. J. Hazlett, Lieut. G. S. Kerrick, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. M. C. Carne, J. L. Fendall.

Madras Estab.—W. A. Kingston.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 16, Maracas, Rangoon.—17, Tasmania (s), Bombay; Kelat, Calcutta; Knight of the Garter, Calcutta.—18, Ardenclutha, Bombay.—20, Angerton (s), Calcutta; Eden Hall (s), Kurrachee.—21, Coronandel (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 17, Clyde (s), Colombo.—18, City of Canterbury (s), Clyde; Inchrona (s), Liverpool; Cathay (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 17, Port Jackson (s), Singapore; Camperdown, Calcutta; Falls of Afton, Calcutta.—19, City of Oxford (s), Clyde; Falls of Foyer, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Nov. 16, Tangier (s), Middlesborough.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 18, Bokhara (s), Bombay; Khedive (s), Calcutta; City of Cambridge (s), Bombay.—19, Valetta (s), Bombay; Clan Mackenzie (s), Bombay; Keiper (s), Kurrachee.—20, Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta; Sierra Miranda, Calcutta; Elrasland, Calcutta.—21, Balmuir (s), Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 17, Clan Macdonald (s), Liverpool; Carlton Tower (s), Marseilles.—19, Belgravia (s), Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 19, Stracathro, London.—20, Clan Drummond (s), London.—21, Pelican (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Nov. 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Dec. 3; from Brindisi, Dec. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. E. W. Kilby, Mr. and Mrs. Milsom, Colonel K. A. Jopp, Mr. Wiseman, Lady Lovart Monteith, Mr. Campbell, Mr. J. H. E. Hart, Mr. T. Henderson, Mr. J. J. Whitty, Mr. J. Sarjant, Mr. H. E. Wright, Mr. W. Merivale, Mr. S. G. Brounger, Mr. L. G. Tyrrell, Mr. J. Leith, Mr. Petrocochino, Mr. A. Rodocanachi, Miss Cadell, Capt. and Mrs. Montagu, Mrs. Tyrrell, Mrs. Merrivale, Miss Woodburn, Mrs. Hamand and child, Mr. C. H. Ramsden, Miss Filton, Miss McGeorge, Miss McDowell, Capt. the Hon. H. C. Hardinge, Lieut. H. G. Majendie, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Greenfield, Mr. Stainford, Miss Hore, Mrs. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Stansmore, Mrs. Jones and three children. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wilson, Mrs. and Miss Wodehouse, Mr. H. Burke, Colonel Chapman, Mr. S. M. Douglas, Sir R. Sandeman, Mr. A. F. Grimley, Mr. R. L. Harris, Mr. T. Tweedie, Deputy Surgeon-General Hewlett, Mr. E. M. Westmacott, Capt. Shepherd, Sir W. E. de Souza, Colonel Deschamps, Major de Torey, Mrs. Quarrell. *From Venice*: Mrs. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Mr. Coulbrough, Major Cutter, Mr. J. H. E. Hart. *From Suez*: Mr. Calvacaressi.

For Aden: Misses Tanner, Miss Nevin.

For Port Said: Major Harden, Misses Rothney, Miss MacMagillcuddy. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. J. Monk, M.P., and two daughters.

For Suez: Mr. Firebrace, Miss Firebrace, Mrs. Williams.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mrs. Nasmith and child, Mrs. and Miss Hopkins.

For Malta: Commander Coddington.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Dec. 2; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Dec. 10; from Brindisi, Dec. 14.

For Calcutta: Dr. and Mrs. Freyes, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Hedgers, Rev. W. T. Spencer Gray, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Hedger, Mr. H. Montgomery, Mr. T. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Swinley, Mr. H. D. Frend.

For Bombay: Mr. A. J. Brereton, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Thornton, Miss Cadell, Mr. and Mrs. Ghose and child, Capt. Burton, Surgeon-Major C. W. Shirley Deakin, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. W. P. Oak, Mr. C. W. Morgan, Mr. Foxon. *From Venice*: Mr. W. G. Beaton, Mr. W. A. Bailward, Miss Bailward, Mr. Murphy. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. G. Apar, Mr. J. Scully, Admiral Prier de Savue, Colonel and Mrs. J. O. Hasted, Mr. W. H. Cole, Mr. J. F. Fleet, Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. S. R. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell. *From Suez*: Mr. Justice West.

For Madras: Mr. James Evens and Misses Evens. *From Venice*: Mr. J. H. Stone.

For Colombo: Mrs. F. O. Bowen.

For Port Said: Mrs. Butchart, Miss Marriot, Mrs. and two Misses Livingstone, Mr. Livingstone, Mr. Butchart.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. J. H. Monks. *From Brindisi*: Major Douglas.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Dec. 9; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 17; from Brindisi, Dec. 21.

For Bombay: Rev. J. B. Brunessin, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Allan, Mr. Blissett, Mr. W. Gee, Mr. J. G. Smith. *From Venice*: Mr. R. H. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Place. *From Brindisi*: Mr. T. Waterhouse, Mr. R. Hill.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Swire, two Misses Swire, two Misses Kidstone.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Dec. 16; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Dec. 24; from Brindisi, Dec. 28.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Bloomfield, Miss Furlong. *From Venice*: Mrs. and Miss White. *From Brindisi*: Miss A. Warburton and sister, Mr. T. A. Pearson, Mr. Justice Norris.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Dec. 23; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Dec. 31; from Brindisi, Jan. 4.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Mr. T. Benson, Hon. Justice Prinset.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Dec. 30; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Jan. 7; from Brindisi, Jan. 11.

For Bombay: Miss S. Brierley, Miss Rose, Mr. F. J. Crooke, Colonel G. L. Warden. *From Brindisi*: Miss Goswell, Miss Hewlett, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. W. Donkin.

For Suez: Miss Broadley Harrison.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to leave Liverpool, Nov. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. James Pearson, Rev. T. H. and Mrs. Grieg, infant and servant.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to leave Liverpool, Dec. 5.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Mason, four children and servant, Mr. W. A. Wilson.

For Madras: Colonel Lockhart.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Edwards.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Reva*, to sail Nov. 25.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. Niccoll, Mr. R. G. Warner, Mrs. Hughes Hallett, Mrs. Parrott, Miss Robinson, Mr. H. Brooks, Miss Driver, Mr. Leslie Payne, Mr. C. R. Mears, Miss Mears, Miss Barker, Miss Downing, Dr. T. C. Avetoon, Mrs. Willcox and child.

For Madras: Mrs. Gunning, Mrs. Leapingwell, Mr. Stephen Andy, Mr. Geoffrey Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. Macdonald and child, Mr. E. Monteith Macfai, Mr. Gitten.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gibson and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Owen, Mr. G. Bosville, Mr. Dickson, Mr. John Snell, Mr. John Drummond.

For Malta: Miss Davidson.

For Port Said: Mr. G. C. Ayre.

For Suez: Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Turner.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 27.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Williams, child and servant, Mrs. Lovell, two children and servant, Mr. J. T. Hewitt, Mr. S. Wright, Mrs. Shafer, Miss Phillips, Mr. Driver, Mr. Fraser, Mr. C. R. T. Denne, Mrs. Wilson and son, Mrs. Mitchell and two children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *California*, from Liverpool, Nov. 28.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Petman, Mrs. Brown and family, Mrs. Riddle and infant, Miss Peart, Miss Vyse, Miss Pearpoint, Mr. W. Byrne Johnson, Mrs. Atkins and child, Mr. Tait and family, Miss F. Holroyd, Mrs. Martelli, Mr. and Mrs. Candy, Mr. and Mrs. Tait, Mr. Ernest Leney.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. *Gwalior*, Capt. P. Harris, Nov. 3.

From London: Mr. Gulliver, Mr. Everett, Mr. A. K. Douglas, Major Strachan, Mr. P. Ashdown, Mr. and Mrs. Broughton, Mr. K. B. Thompson, Mrs. Tuthill, Mrs. W. G. Allen, Mr. H. Watson, Lieut. F. Irly Major-General Sir G. Greaves, Mr. H. Inrif, Mr. C. Possolo, Mr. J. Clarke, Lieut. Baldock, Mr. F. Clarke, Mr. Brind.

From Brindisi: Mr. D. Keith, Mr. K. Euler, Mr. R. T. Mallet, Mr. W. S. Glazebrook, Mrs. Hartwell, Colonel and Mrs. Ward, Capt. G. Hawkes, Mr. J. H. Ashworth, Mrs. Steel, Mr. W. H. Steel, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Gilbert Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Karpeles, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Mathews, Dr. J. Burgess, Mr. R. G. Hardy, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Laidman, Mr. R. G. Callodin, Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Mr. H. Mosley, Mr. and Mrs. Ashurst, Colonel G. H. Trevor, Mr. Finckh, Mr. A. C. Campbell, Lieut.-Colonel Collen, Mr. Newberry, Mrs. Higham, Mr. L. Crawford, Colonel J. H. Jenkins, Mr. F. Higham, Mr. T. E. Ivans, Major Clark.

From Venice: Colonel A. Connolly, Mr. H. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Cox, Mr. W. Austin, Mr. E. Seebeck, Mr. and Mrs. Vowell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Schmer, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. E. A. Stoney, Mrs. E. A. Stoney, Mrs. Heydenreich, Mr. F. Kirby Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Schmer, Mr. H. St. John Kneller, Mr. H. Gill.

From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. S. Cumberland, Syed Lizahkataly.

From Aden: Lieut. Cook, R.A.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, left Bombay, Nov. 6.

For London: Major A. G. and Mrs. Begbie, four children and nurse, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Sale Hill, Mrs. A. M. Lang, Mr. E. Perry, Mr. A. Payton, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. James Vaughan, two infants and nurse, Mr. C. Cartwright, Mr. P. Allen, Miss M. Forrest, Mrs. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. E. Moul, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. G. Grant.

For Brindisi: Rev. Henry Schaffter, Mr. J. Kennedy, Mr. F. K. Museland, Mr. James G. Robinson, Mr. D. S. Robinson, Mr. George M. Macpherson, Mr. J. H. Butcher, Capt. C. J. Napier, Mr. C. S. Dawson, Mr. H. C. Hill, Mr. Thomas Henderson.

For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Toorkey, four children and ayah.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, left Liverpool, Nov. 14.

For Malta: Miss Mary T. Simson, Miss Annie Simson, Mr. W. Nice.

For Port Said: Rev. J. T. Macmahon.

For Bombay: Mr. Gambier, Major H. G. Parsons, Mr. Dennis Bowles, Rev. and Mrs. E. Corfield, Lieut. A. D. Fordyce.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Rome*, Capt. G. F. Cates, sailing on Nov. 13.

For Venice: Miss Davidson.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Barrow and infant, Colonel and Mrs. C. E. Perry, Mrs. Babington and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. P. Nordfors and infant.

For Aden: Colonel Lambert and two servants, Mr. J. F. Nash.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 31.)

GURDON, Colonel E. P., divisional judge, resumed charge of his duties as Lahore on Oct. 22, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, relieving Colonel H. V. Riddell.

The following promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department :—

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., from Oct. 11 :—

TEMPLE, Captain H. M., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, to be a political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

RAMSAY, Captain H. L., political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem., to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class.

HERBERT, Captain C., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, to be political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem.

COLVIN, Mr. E. G., political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem., to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class.

MELVILL, Lieut. P. J., political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., to be a political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem.

DRASSNER, Lieut. C. J. B. H., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to be a political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

LLOYD—Consequent on the departure of Captain E. Lloyd, political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem., from Oct. 14.

NEWMARCH, Lieut. L. S., political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., to be a political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem.

PLUMER, Lieut. T. H., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to be a political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., political agent of the 1st class, sub pro tem., to officiate as a resident of the 2nd class, and as governor-general's agent in Baluchistan, from Oct. 24 :—

PRIDEAUX, Major W. F., officiating political agent of the 1st class, to be a political agent of the 1st class, sub pro tem.

PEACOCK, Lieut.-Colonel H. P., political agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 1st class.

BARNES, Mr. H. S., political agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class.

HODGSON—The services of Lieut. C. E. Hodgson, officiating wing officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from Oct. 14.

HAMILTON, Mr. R. E., having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of the duties of comptroller, Central Provinces, on Oct. 22.

PERRY, Mr. E. A., assistant engineer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, is permitted to resign his appointment on expiry of the six months' notice tendered by him, on March 20, 1886.

The following transfers and postings are ordered :—

HAROLD, Mr. C. C., officiating examiner of accounts, Bengal and North-Western State Railway, is appointed to officiate as examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, during the absence of Captain C. H. P. Christie, R.E., on special leave.

HENSLEY, Mr. F. F., deputy examiner, on return from furlough, is posted to the office of the examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

BARROW, Mr. W. F., examiner of accounts, on return from furlough, is appointed examiner of Imperial State Railway accounts, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, vice Mr. A. G. Harrison, who is transferred to the office of the examiner, P.W. accounts, Bombay.

BROWNE, Lieut. C. A. R., R.E., deputy examiner, is on return from furlough posted to the office of the examiner of accounts, Military Works,

HILLIARD, Lieut. W. R., R.E., assistant examiner of accounts, is transferred from the office of the examiner of accounts, Military Works, to that of the examiner of P.W. accounts, Punjab.

HANCOCK, Major-General H. F., R.E., chief engineer, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as director-general of railways and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, Railway Branch, from Nov. 16, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E.

CAPPER, Lieut. J. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, temporarily employed on State Railways, is retransferred to the Central Provinces.

HEYWOOD, Lieut.-Colonel J. M., R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, Bengal, temporarily employed in the Punjab, is transferred to Bengal, from Oct. 16.

OLIVIER, Captain H. D., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, Bombay, is reappointed to officiate as deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay.

CORBETT, Major F. V., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W.P. and Oudh, will continue to officiate as superintending engineer, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Major G. T. Skipwith, R.E.

FURLONGHS.

BARNES, Mr. H. S., political agent of the 3rd class, and political agent, Quetta and Pishin, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Nov. 22.

BEACHCROFT—The furlough on medical certificate granted to Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, divisional judge, has been extended by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India by a period of six months on medical certificate.

RIVAZ—The furlough granted to Mr. G. W. Rivaz, assistant commissioner, has been extended by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India by a period of three months.

SWYNNERTON, Rev. C. W., chaplain of Dalhousie, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe, from Dec. 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

DRUMMOND, Mr. J. R., assistant commander, Karnal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month and five days, from Oct. 20.

MILITARY.

The following officers to have the temporary rank of brigadier-general (second class), whilst commanding brigades in the Force ordered to Burma :—

NORMAN, Colonel F. B., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

FOORD, Colonel H. H., Madras Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India :—

Madras Staff Corps—Lieut. T. A. G. Sangster, Royal West Kent Regiment; Lieut. A. C. Hume, Royal Irish Rifles; Lieut. S. R. Master, East Surrey Regiment; Lieut. A. P. Murray, Gordon Highlanders; Lieut. A. W. Leonard, Essex Regiment; and Lieut. G. A. Ward, Durham Light Infantry.

Bombay Staff Corps—Lieut. G. N. Going, 7th Hussars; and Lieut. L. M. Foster, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

St. JOHN, Lieut. G. F. W., No. 1 Mountain Battery, R.A., to be 3rd subaltern, on augmentation.

BRYNT, Lieut. G. E., No. 2 Mountain Battery, R.A., to be 3rd subaltern, on augmentation.

POWELL, Lieut. F. A. L., No. 3 Mountain Battery, R.A., to be 3rd subaltern, on augmentation.

HONNER, Lieut. W. J., No. 4 Mountain Battery, R.A., commandant No. 5 Garrison Battery, to officiate as 2nd subaltern, vice Lieut. C. D. Scott, invalided, from date of joining.

RENNY, Lieut. S. M., R.A., to be 3rd subaltern, on augmentation.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

MORRIS, Lieut.-Colonel R., Cavalry, squadron commander 1st Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for 240 days.

MOSLEY, Major J. E. P., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 3rd Sikh Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

KENSINGTON, Captain C. H. M., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, P.W.D., Mas, secretary to Government of Mysore, P.W.D. (m.c.), for one year

LEWES, Captain J. M. D., B.S.C., wing officer 2nd Punjab Infantry (p.a.), one year.

LAMB, Lieut. J., B.S.C., wing officer and adjutant 22nd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 307 days.

PIRIE, Lieut. C. P. W., B.S.C., squadron officer 15th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year.

COOPER, Lieut. E. E., B.S.C., wing officer 4th Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year.

JACKSON, Surgeon-Major W., 2nd Punjab Infantry (p.a.), for one year and 71 days.

DAVIS, Surgeon-Major G. McB., M.D., 4th Sikh Infantry (p.a.), for one year and 65 days.

WEBSTER, Colonel T. E., B.S.C., is permitted to reside out of India.

DALMAHOY, Colonel P. C., Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 26.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BARRY, Lieut.-Colonel F. W. B., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, to be commandant Hill Depôts, Pachmarhi, vice Lieut.-Colonel J. Charley, appointed to command the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

COWPER, Lieut. M., supernumerary on the Establishment, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer 10th Bengal Lancers on approbation, vice Lieut. Tucker, deceased.

LOCH, Lieut. H. F., wing officer, to be adjutant 1st Bengal Infantry, vice Hawkins, vacated on promotion to captain, dated Sept. 21.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following postings :—

COOK, Major J., assistant adjutant-general, the Oudh Division, vice Morton, transferred the Sirhind Division.

SCALCH, Captain V. A., deputy assistant adjutant general, to the Presidency District, vice Cook.

The following transfer is made :—

MORTON, Lieut.-Colonel G. de C., assistant adjutant general, from the Oudh to the Sirhind Division.

MOORSOM—The Horse Guards having notified that Colonel C. J. Moorsom, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, will be placed on half pay on Nov. 10, on completion of five years' service in command of the Battalion, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

SMITH, Major C. M., No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division, is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Meean Meer, for duty with N Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A.

EYRE, Lieut. M. S., R.A., is directed to proceed from Agra to Kalabagh for duty with No 1 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, R.A.

DUNLOP, Captain J. W., A Battery, 1st Brigade, is directed to proceed from Dinapore to Rawal Pindi for duty with J Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A.

FULLER, Lieut. R. W., K Battery, 3rd Brigade, is directed to proceed from Morar to Allahabad for duty with G. Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A.

YOUNG, Lieut. N. E., Q Battery, 3rd Brigade, is directed to proceed from Saugor to Cawnpore for duty with G Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A.

FENTON, Captain A. B., 4th Madras Cavalry, having completed his tenure of appointment as paid attaché in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, is, with the sanction of Government, directed to rejoin his regiment at Kamptee.

CHIPPINDALL, Captain W. H., R.E., is transferred from the Lahore Division to the Multan Division, Military Works.

CATHER, Captain T. P., R.E., is transferred from the Headquarters of the Inspector-General of Military Works to the Peshawar Division, Military Works.

GOUGH—COOPER—URQUHART—MONTRESOR—Lieuts. A. P. G. Gough, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and V. A. Couper, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, are directed to join the garrison class at Lucknow, and Captains W. A. Urquhart, R.A., and W. F. Montessor, 17th Bengal Cavalry, the class at Rawal Pindi.

With the sanction of Government, the following order is confirmed :—

BECHER—Meerut Divisional Order, appointing Major, A. W. R. Becher, officiating brigade major, Meerut, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general Meerut Division, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain B,

E. Spragge, transferred to Gwalior district, from September 14.
OWEN, Lieutenant H. M., 6th Dragoon Guards, is appointed to officiate as aide-de-camp on the personal staff of Lieutenant-General Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, K.C.B., commanding the Rawal Pindi Division, vice Biddulph, resigned, dated October 14.

(Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 28.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

FLETCHER, Major H. A., station staff, squadron commander 6th Bengal Cavalry, to be station staff officer at Barrackpore.

CLELAND-HENDERSON, Lieut. J. M., Manchester Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer on probation 14th Sikhs, dated Oct. 10.

HILL, Major G. M. D., wing officer 20th Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Irwin, seconded for service on the staff.

CARPENDALE, Lieut. W. M., West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation 20th Punjab Infantry, dated Oct. 11.

CARPENDALE, Lieut. P. M., wing officer and quartermaster 21st Punjab Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Faithful, promoted to captain, dated Sept. 30.

GILES, Lieut. W., wing officer 21st Punjab Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Carpendale, dated Sept. 30th.

ELIOTT, Lieut. F. H., 25th Punjab Infantry, supernumery on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Watson, seconded for appointment as officiating cantonment magistrate, Mooltan.

BAIRNSFATHER, Lieut. T. H., wing officer 29th Punjab Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Picot, vacated on promotion, dated Sept. 21.

ROW, Lieut. G. R., wing officer 4th Sylhet Light Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Lieut. O'Donnell, appointed adjutant.

COLQUHOUN—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India Major J. A. S. Colquhoun, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed to England.

MANIFOLD, Captain J. F., R.A., is directed to proceed from Morar to Quetta, and join No. 2 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, to which he has been appointed.

BURN, Captain C. R., recently transferred from the 8th Hussars to the 1st Dragoons, is directed to proceed to England to join his regiment.

FURLOUGH.

HORNBY—The three months leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Major J. F. Hornby, 12th Lancers, is extended to March, 19, 1886.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

WAYMAN, Major G. A., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

HUNT, Capt. and Quarter-Master W., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

CHARLES, Major J., Royal Artillery (No. 4 Battery, 1st Brig., Welsh Div.), for fifteen months, on private affairs.

MERCER, Lieut. H., 3rd Dragoon Guards, for six months, on medical certificate.

WOODHOUSE, Lieut. E. M., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

BALY, Lieut.-Col. W., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

AMESBURY, Lieut. F. C. D., South Yorkshire Regiment (officiating wing officer on probation, 25th Punjab Infantry), to Mussoorie, on medical certificate, from Sept. 29 to Nov. 27.

WEBB, Capt. H. N., 5th Bengal Cavalry (Bengal Staff Corps), to remain at Darjeeling, on medical certificate, for forty-two days, from Oct. 22, in extension of the leave granted him.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, October 28.)

GILLIGAN, Surgeon-Major W. A., officiating civil surgeon, Chittagong, is appointed to be civil surgeon of Durbhunga.

WILSON, Surgeon-Major J., officiating civil surgeon, Lohardugga, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Chittagong, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major R. D. Murray.

BEATSON, Surgeon W., officiating civil surgeon, Patna, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of

Monghyr, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major E. Bovill.

WHITWELL, Surgeon-Major H., officiating civil surgeon, Monghyr, is appointed to act, until further orders, as principal assistant to the opium agent Behar.

PURVES, Surgeon-Major H. B., civil surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to be civil surgeon of Patna, and superintendent of the Temple Medical School, Bankipore.

JOUBERT, Surgeon-Major C. H., officiating professor of midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to be civil surgeon of Rungpore, and will act as civil surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major J. F. McConnell.

MCCONNELL, Surgeon-Major J. F., officiating professor of materia medica and Clinical medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to be civil surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs, but will continue to act in his present appointment until relieved by Surgeon-Major R. C. Chandra.

BARKER, Dr. R. A., civil medical officer, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed to have medical charge of the civil station of Beerbhoom as a temporary arrangement.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 30.)

The undermentioned officers are detailed for transport duty at the camp of exercise to be held in Bengal, and will report themselves to the director of transports at the stations specified opposite their names by Dec. 1:—

HARRIS, Major T., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Delhi.

JONES, Captain J. H., 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry, Delhi.

CAMPBELL, Captain J. A., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, Umballa.

JONES, Lieut. F. L., adjutant 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, Umballa.

RENNY, Lieut. S. M., No. 6 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade South Irish Division Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed to Dera Ismail Khan to join No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery, to which he has been appointed.

CONNEL, Lieut. C. E. H., officiating wing officer (on probation), 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, is, under instructions from Government, directed to join the 1st Sikh Infantry.

TURNER, Lieut. F. M., 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, wing officer, on probation, 23rd Regiment Madras Light Infantry, having been found unsuited for employment with native troops, is directed to rejoin his battalion at Meerut.

STEVENS, Lieut. G. B., 4th Regiment Madras Infantry (Pioneers), is directed to join the dépôt of his regiment at Trichinopoly by Nov. 10, for the purpose of taking over and proceeding in charge of recruits and volunteers to regimental headquarters in Beluchistan.

MAGAN, Lieut.-Colonel T. S., Staff Corps, is appointed to command the dépôt of the 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, under orders for service.

MAGAN, Lieut.-Colonel, will join at Bellary expeditiously on duty at the public expense under paragraph 515, Transport Regulations.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

PECHELL, Surgeon A. A., M.B., doing duty, station hospital, Tougoo, to do duty with medical staff at station hospital, Bangalore.

JENNINGS, Surgeon R., M.D., doing duty, station hospital, Bangalore, to the medical charge of the station hospital, Malapuram.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CAULFIELD, Lieutenant G. N., wing officer 10th Regiment M. Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 1st Pioneers, vice Keary, on furlough.

SULLIVAN, Lieutenant R. E., wing officer 10th Regiment M. Infantry, to officiate as wing officer.

BREMNER—BROOKE—Lieutenants H. J. Bremner and E. S. Brooke, wing officers 15th Regiment M. Infantry, to be attached to the 3rd Regiment Light Infantry.

COCKERAM, Lieut. W. P., wing officer (on probation) 17th Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, vice Welch.

LAING, Lieut. H. W., wing officer 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as wing officer, vice Turner.

HODSON, Lieut. G. B., wing officer (on probation) 28th Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as wing officer.

O'HARA, Surgeon A. J., to the medical charge of the wing of the 24th Regiment Madras Infantry, at Raipur.

BURROWS, Lieut. G. V., wing officer 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, in an existing vacancy.

RICHARDSON, Lieut. A. J., wing officer (on probation) 13th Regiment, to officiate as wing officer, Madras Infantry.

BAIN, Surgeon D. S. E., Indian Medical Department, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, to the permanent medical charge of the garrison surgeoncy of Bangalore, vice Surgeon J. Leonard, transferred.

RENDLE, Lieut. A. W., station staff officer, vice Lieut. C. W. W. Burtob, 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, proceeding on service with his regiment.

WILKINSON, Lieut. H. T. D., 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, wing officer (on probation) 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, accumulated privilege leave for ninety days from Oct. 19, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 29.)

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of state for India to return to duty:—

JOPE, Colonel K. A., R.E.

The services of the undermentioned medical officers are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief:—

PETERS, Surgeon-Major C. T., M.B.

BRIGGS, H. B.

CORKERY, W. A.

The undermentioned 2nd grade senior apothecaries are promoted to 1st grade senior apothecaries, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from July 17:—

LAFOND A., No. 9, vice J. Aiken, No. 4, pensioned Nagapah, No. 10, vice J. H. Underwood, No. 5, pensioned.

KINLOCK, J., No. 13, vice G. Higgs, No. 8, pensioned.

The undermentioned 1st grade apothecaries are promoted to 2nd grade senior apothecaries to fill existing vacancies, with effect from July 16:—

COOK, Mr. E., No. 23, vice Mr. A. Lafond, No. 9, promoted.

SHREEDHUR, Ramchandra, No. 15, vice Nagapah, No. 10, promoted.

FEARN, Mr. W., No. 16, vice Mr. J. Kinlock, No. 13, promoted.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, October 30.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

RAWLINS, Lieut.-Colonel A. M., R.A., to command the R.A. Aden Brigade.

WARD, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., R.H.A. to command the R.A. Sind District.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

KENNY, Lieut. H. T., officiating squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers, to be squadron officer, vice Captain Monteith, appointed 3rd squadron commander.

ATKINSON, Lieut. G. D., officiating squadron

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

MILITARY.

officer, to be squadron officer, vice Lieut. Tinley, appointed 4th squadron commander.

JONES, Lieut. G. G. J. S., officiating squadron officer 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be squadron officer, vice Captain Pringle, appointed 3rd squadron commander.

DAVIES, Lieut. J., officiating squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers, to be squadron officer, vice Lieut. Gordon, appointed 4th squadron commander.

GEORGEHAN, Lieut. T. P., 3rd Light Cavalry, squadron officer (3rd squadron commander, sub. pro tem, in succession to Major Mayne, seconded), to be 4th squadron commander on the establishment, on augmentation.

BUTLER—PHAYRE—GOTT—Capt. J. B. R. Butler, Staff Corps, squadron officer 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be 3rd squadron commander, sub. pro tem; Lieut. A. Phayre, squadron officer (aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor), to be 4th squadron commander, sub. pro tem, vice Lieut. Georgehan seconded; Lieut. G. A. Gott, squadron officer and adjutant, to be 4th squadron commander, sub. pro tem, vice Lieut. Phayre seconded.

DUCAT, Lieut. C. M., Poona Horse, officiating squadron officer to be squadron officer, vice Lieut. Minchin, appointed in G.O.C., No. 489, of the 23rd inst., to be 3rd squadron commander in the new cavalry regiment authorised to be raised in Sind.

HEWSON, Captain J., No. 1 Mountain Battery, R.A., to be officiating commandant.

ELLIOT, Lieut. W., R.A., officiating commandant, will revert to 1st subaltern.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded in the appointment specified under the terms of Rule I, Class 220 I. A. C. 1882:—

BUTLER, Captain J. B. R., Staff Corps (3rd squadron commander, sub. pro tem.), squadron officer 2nd Bombay Lancers.

WELMAN, Lieut. H., S.C., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 13th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 2nd Bombay Lancers for duty as officiating squadron officer.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following changes affecting R.A. officers in this command have taken place:—

RAWNSLEY, Lieut. C., R.A., has been posted to the Depot, Northern Division, and will proceed to England.

PRENDERGAST, Lieut. F., has been posted to J-2.

HILL, Lieut. C. E., has been posted to 7-1 C.P. Division.

ROUPELL, Lieut. G. S., has been posted to E-2.

MORRIS, Lieut. C. J., has been posted to E-1.

BALDWIN, Lieut. J. G., has been posted to 8-1 C.P. Division.

JACKSON—Under instructions from India headquarters it is intimated that Lieutenant L. D. Jackson, 7-1 C. P. Division, has been appointed to No. 1 (mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division R.A., and will join it forthwith.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 547 of 1885, the undermentioned officers of the medical staff having arrived from England are posted to the Circles not'd against the name of each:—

HAMILTON, Surgeon D. R., Poona.

BLACKWELL, Surgeon C. T., Mhow.

FURLOUGHS.

SALMON, Lieut.-Colonel W. A., S.C., ninety-one days, private affairs.

ROSS, Colonel W. H., S.C., commandant 26th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to Europe for one year and 117 days, on private affairs.

DEAN PITT, Captain D. C., Royal Artillery, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to Europe for 182 days, on medical certificate.

COX, Lieut. C. H. L., S.C., wing officer, 4th Bombay Infantry, to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

MAUNSELL, Capt. J. R. Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, superintending engineer, N.D., to Europe for one year and twenty-one days on private affairs.

LE MESSURIER, Col. A., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, superintending engineer 1st grade (consulting engineer to the Government of Mysore and secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg in the P.W. Dept.), to Europe for two years on private affairs.

PENROSE, Lieut. E. R., S.C., wing officer and quartermaster, 23rd Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, to Europe for one year on private affairs.

Abbott, Maj. H. A., S.C., B.

Abbott, Maj. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., from April 10, '85, Bo.

Alaslabie, Maj. W. B., Inf., 117 dys., fr. Nov. 2, '85, B.

Alban, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 1 year, fr. June 24, '85, Bo.

Archdall, Surg.-Maj. H. M. G., 1 yr., fr. June 80, '85, M.

Atkins, Lt.-Col. G., S.C., B., 152 dys., fr. Sept. 25, '85, B.

Badecock, Col. A. R., C.B., 1 yr., from Aug. 18, '85, B.

Barnes, Col. O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '84, B.

Barnett, Lieut. R. P. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 21, '85, Bo.

Barnett, Lieut.-Col. J. B. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '85, M.

Barry, Surg.-Maj. A., M.D., 9 mos., from June 2, '85, Bo.

Barton, Lt. L. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 7, '84, Bo.

Batten, Lt. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 21, '85, B.

Bayley, Lt.-Col. A. A., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, B.

Beaton, Capt. S. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 1, '85, B.

Beauchamp, Col. G. E. H., Inf., till Jan. 1, '86, M.

Beall, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 172 dys., from June 3, '84, Bo.

Bensley, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from July 15, '84, B.

Bergman, Col. C. H., Inf., 1 yr., from Mar. 2, '85, B.

Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. June 25, '85, B.

Blane, Surg.-Maj. H. J., M.D., 12 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '85, Bo.

Blood, Surg. Jos., B.

Bloomfield, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 11 mos., from Feb. 27, '85, B.

Blowers, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 21 ms., from Sept. 9, '84, Bo.

Boadam, Col. W. W., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B.

Boileau, Capt. L. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 22, '85, B.

Boulderson, Lt. H. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 19, '85, M.

Boulton, Col. C. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 19, '84, Bo.

Bowstead, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., from April 30, '85, Bo.

Bowie, Lt.-Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '85, M.

Breton, Lt.-Col. C. G., R.A., fr. Oct. 23, '85, M.

Briggs, Col. C., S.C., 1 yr., from April 28, '85, M.

Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 23, '85, B.

Brown, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.

Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 12 ms., fr. Sept. 2, '84, Bo.

Browne, Col. C. M., R.E., 1 yr., from Feb. 27, '85, Bo.

Brownie, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr., from May 2, '85, B.

Browning, Lt. A. K., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 21, '85, B.

Buller, Col. H. M., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 25, '85, B.

Burne, Lt. N. A., S.C., 1 yr., from April 10, '85, B.

Burrows, Lt. W. G., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, M.

Butler, Lt.-Col. S. E. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 5, '85, M.

Byng, Lt.-Col. T. R., S.C., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, M.

Carr, Maj. F. S., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 16, '85, B.

Carter, Maj. T. T., R.E., 1 yr. 6 mos., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.

Carruthers, Lieut. G. A., S.C., from Sept. 8, '85, M.

Cates, Bde. Surg. W. E., 240 dys., from Aug. 11, '85, Bo.

Cayley, Bde. Surg. H., 2 yrs., from April 6, '84, B.

Chandra, Surg.-Maj. R. C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, B.

Channer, Col. G. N., V.C., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.

Chaplin, Major A., Inf., 1 yr., 57 dys., fr. Mar. 1, '85, M.

Chase, Lieut. W. St. L., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 28, '85, Bo.

Chesney, Maj.-Gen. T. C. S. I., R.E., 194 dys., fr. Sept. 8, '85, B.

Chowne, Col. W. C., S.C., 10 mos., from April 17, '85, B.

Clare, Maj. A. B., Inf., 14 mos., from Jan. 6, '85, B.

Clarke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 3, '85, B.

Colst n, Brig.-Surg. C. K., 15 mos., from Dec. 5, '84, Bo.

Colvin, Lieut. J. R. C., S.C., 233 dys., fr. May 27, '85, B.

Coningham, Col. H. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '85, M.

Coningham, Col. H. E., S.C.

Cooke, Capt. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 25, '85, M.

Coussmaker, Maj. M. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '85, Bo.

Cox, Col. G. W., Inf., 1 yr. 60 dys., fr. Nov. 20, '84, M.

Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 1 yr. 55 dys., fr. April 1, '84, B.

Cox, Lieut. C. L. B., S.C., Bo.

Cullen, Surg.-Maj. P., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '85, B.

Daunt, Col. J. C., V.C., S.C., 3 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '83, B.

Dobbie, Lt. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '85, B.

Dobbin, Lieut. W. J. K., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, B.

Erskine, Lt.-Col. G. E., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.

Esmonde-White, Sg.-Maj. H. P., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, M.

Fagan, Lieut. Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sep. 8, '85, Bo.

Fagan, Col. W. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 6, '84, B.

Farrar, Colonel R., S.C., 286 dys., fr. May 31, '85, M.

Fasken, Capt. E. J. N., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.

Firth, Col. R. F., S.C., B.

FitzHugh, Col. A., C.B., S.C., fr. Aug. 11, '85, B.

Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 18, '85, B.

Forbes, Lieut. E. E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '84, M.

Fraser, Maj. E. A., S.C., 1 yr. 60 dys., fr. Feb. 6, '85, M.

Gellie, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 13, '85, B.

Georges, Lt. T. W. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.

Gompertz, Capt. B. T. M., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.

Gordon, Lieut. W. D., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 6, '85, B.

Graham, Lt.-Col. G. F. I., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. May 20, '85, B.

Grant, Col. A. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 19, '84, M.

Grant, Lieut.-Col. F. W., S.C., B.

Gray, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., from Feb. 6, '85, Bo.

Greenfield, Lt.-Col. J. H. L., S.C., 160 dys., fr. Oct. 9, '85, Bo.

Griffith, Col. C. M., S.C., 1 yr. 40 dys., fr. Feb. 1, '85, Bo.

Griffith, Lt.-Col. J. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 12, '83, Bo.

Hall, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B.

Hallett, Maj. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '85, B.

Hankin, Col. E. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 29, '83, M.

Hay, Maj. C., S.C., 325 dys., fr. Oct. 26, '85, Bo.

Hay, Capt. H., S.C., Bo.

Heuning, Maj. D., Inf., 18 mos., from Jan. 15, '85, M.

Hills, Col. G. S., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, B.

Hilton, Bde. Surg. A. H., 190 dys., from Sept. 1, '85, B.

Hingston, Capt. C. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.

Hodgson, Major G. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. March 22, '84, Bo.

Hogg, Col. A. G. F., S.C., 6 mos., from Feb. 6, '85, Bo.

Hogg, Col. R., C.I.E., R.E., B.

Hooper, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.

Hope, Capt. T., S.C., 1 yr. 46 dys., from May 32, '85, Bo.

Houston, Bde. Surg. J. M. D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '85, M.

Howard, Maj. T., R.E., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, B.

Hughes, Maj. C. F., S.C., 264 dys., from Oct. 20, '85, Bo.

Humfrey, Col. F. T., S.C., 284 dys., fr. Oct. 21, '85, Bo.

Hunt, Col. R. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. April 24, '85, Bo.

Jackson, Lieut. J., S.C., 1 yr., from June 15, '85, M.

James, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 2, '85, Bo.

Jameson, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., from April 10, '85, B.

Jeffreys, Col. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 10, '85, B.

Johnstone, Col. J. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '84, B.

Jones, Capt. G. T., R.E., 7 mos., Bo.

Justice, Col. H. A., S.C., from Oct. 4, '85, M.

Keary, Lieut. H. D. U., C.S., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '85, M.

Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., 1 yr., Bo.

Keene, Capt. A., R.A., 180 dys., from Sept. 18, '85, Bo.

Kelly, Surgeon-Major James, 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 12, '84, Bo.

Kelly, Maj. H. H., S.C., M.

Kensington, Capt. C. H. M., R.E., M.

Kettlewell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, Bo.

Knyvet, Col. W. L. N., S.C., 1 yr. 156 dys., fr. Aug. 11, '85, B.

Landon, Major A., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '84, B.

Loughton, Col. D. W., S.C., 1 yr. 153 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '85, M.

Le Bretton, Maj. W. I., S.C., 9 mos., fr. July 15, '85, Bo.

Legh, Lieut. P. R., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '84, Bo.

Le Geyt, Col. P. H., S.C., 1 yr. 7 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '85, Bo.

Little, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, B.

Little, Lieut. W. R., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.

Louis, Lt.-Col. R. F., R.A., 1 yr. 13 dys., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.

Lynch, Capt. J. B., S.C., 307 dys., from April 16, '85, Bo.

Macauland, Capt. R. C. S., S.C., 306 dys., fr. Apr. 30, '85, B.

Macbay, Maj. W. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '85, Bo.

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B.

Macdonald, Col. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 6, '84, B.

Macdonell, Lt. R. D., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Oct. 2, '85, M.

Mackenzie, Maj. J. S. F., S.C., M.

Macmahon, Capt. E. E., S.C., 8 mos., fr. May 26, '85, M.

McCloughy, Surg. J., 1 yr., from April 8, '85, Bo.

McGonin, Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.

McNeile, Lt.-Col. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 10, '84, B.

Madden, Maj. J. M., 1 yr., from Apr. 10, '85, B.

Magrath, Lt.-Col. H. M. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '85, M.

Magrath, Col. B. H. W., S.C., 1 yr. 50 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, M.

Mahon, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, Bo.

Marett, Lt.-Col. J. R. S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. May 1, '85, B.

Marriott, Lieut. E. F., S.C., 6 ms., fr. May 26, '85, Bo.

Marryat, Maj. E. L. R., E., 2 yrs., from June 10, '84, Bo.

Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 2 yrs. 74 ms., fr. Aug. 28, '83, Bo.

Maxwell, Capt. R. C., R.E., 1 yr. 91 dys., B.

Melliss, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 1, '85, Bo.

Merriman, Lt.-Gen. C. J., C.S.I., R.E., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.

Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.

Mitchell, Capt. St. J. F., S.C., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.

Moloney, Surg. T. M. D., 1 yr., from July 14, '85, B.

Montagu, Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. 333 dys., fr. Mar. 28, '84, B.

Montath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 18 ms., from Nov. 30, '84, B.

Morse, Lt.-Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 14, '84, Bo.

Mullins, Maj.-Gen. J., R.E., 1 yr. 262 dys., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.

Murray, Lt.-Col. H. Y., Cav., 1 yr. 294 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '84, E.

Nanney, Surg.-Maj. L. C., 1 yr., from Aug. 12, '85, M.

Ommanney, Maj. E. P., S.C., from Aug. 29, '85, B.

Onslow, Maj. F. M., Cav., 18 mos., from Aug. 23, '84, M.

Owen, Maj. C. A., Cav., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, Bo.

Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M.

Paul, Lieut. E. T., S.C., B.

Pemberton, Col. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 30, '85, M.

Phillips, Col. A. M., S.C., 18 mos., from June 9, '85, Bo.

Phillips, Lt. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., from March 21, '85, B.

Pollock, Capt. J. A. H., S.C., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.

Priestley, Lieut. G. W., Prob. S.C., M.

Proudfoot, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., from July 30, '85, Bo.

Proudfoot, Maj. J. G., S.C., 182 dys., fr. July 18, '85, M.

Randolph, Lieut. A. H., R.E., B.

Reeves, Lt.-Col. H. N. S.C., 1 yr., from May 22, '85, Bo.

Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., from April 25, '85, B.

Reid, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 29, '85, B.

Reilly, Surg. E. W., 302 dys., from May 5, '85, M.

Rennick, Maj. A. de C., S.C., 2½ yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '83, B.

Renny, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 21, '85, B.

Repton, Lt.-Col. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 25, '84, B.

Rice, Col. H. C. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 23, '85, B.

Ritherdon, Lieut. R. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 26, '85, M.

Rogers-Harris on, Surg.-Maj. A. N., M.F.

Rowland, Lieut.-Col. H., Inf., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B.

Salmon, Maj. W. A., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '84, B.

Sconce, Col. James, S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 14, '84, B.

Scott-Moncrieff, Capt. G. K., R.E., 1 yr., fr. July 19, '85, B.

Scully, Surg.-Maj. J., 182 dys., B.

Sewell, Lt.-Col. H. F. H., S.C., 182 dys., fr. April 21, '85, M.

Shakespeare, Maj. G. R. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '85, B.

Shaw, Maj. J. A., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.

Shepherd, Capt. C. S., R. Lane Regt., Bo.

Shepherd, Maj. T., S.C., 304 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B.

Smith, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 51 dys., from Mar. 1, '85, B.

Smith, Lieut. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '85.

Spearman, Lt.-Col. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '85, B.

Staveley, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 15 ms., from Jan. 6, '85, Bo.

Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. P., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. July 10, '84, B.

Stevenson, Lt.-Col. K. F., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 4, '85, M.

Stokoe, Maj. R., Inf., 1 yr. 3 mos., from Jan. 16, '85, M.

Stretell, Maj. A. D., S.C., B.

Strutt, Col. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., from June 1, '85, Bo.

St. Quintin, Lieut. F. S., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Oct. 1, '85, B.

Suffrin, Surg.-Maj. B. T., 1 yr., from May 15, '85, M.

Swanston, Col. N., S.C., 1 yr., from May 4, '85, M.

Szczepanski, Lt.-Col. H. C. A., 15 mos., fr. May 15, '85, B.

Taaffe, Surg. R. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '85, B.

Ternan, Capt. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., from June 21, '85, Bo.

Thackeray, Col. E. T., V.C., R.E., fr. June 30, '85, B.

Thompson, Surg. A. C., 258 dys., from July 16, '85, Po.

Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.

Torrie, Capt. L. J., S.C., M.

Trevor, Lt.-Col. F. R., S.C., 182 dys., fr. May 8, '85, M.

Trevor, Lieut. H., S.C., 6 mos., from July, '85, A.

Trotter, Maj. W. F., S.C., 1 yr. 4 mos., fr. Nov. 8, '84, B.

Turnbull, Surg.-Maj. P. S., 1 yr., from April 24, '83, Bo.

Turnslow, Maj. E. D. O., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '85, Bo.

Vincent, Capt. H. A., S.C., 1 yr. 244 dys., fr. Oct. 3, '85.

Waller, Maj. R. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '85, B.

Waller, Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., from May 3, '85, B.

Waller, Col. J. E., Inf., 1 yr. from April 24, '85, B.

Warburton, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 20, '84, M.

Watson, Brig.-Surg. G. A., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '84, B.

Watts, Maj. J. B., S.C., fr. Sept. 26, '85, B.

Welchman, Maj. A. J. T., Inf., 2 yrs., from June 10, '84, B.

Welchman, Capt. E. W. St. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.

Western, Maj. J. H., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 1, '85, B.

Wiggins, Maj. F. E., Inf., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, '85.

Williams, Surg.-Maj. A. H., 10 mos., fr. April 30, '85, B.

Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.

Withers, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., from May 26, '85, Bo.

Woodbridge, Lt.-Col. D. R. F., S.C., 281 dys., fr. Aug. 10, '85, Bo.

Woolley, Capt. T. S. M., S.C., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. Sept. 4, '84, B.

Wright, Maj.-Gen. T. C. B., S.C., 4 mos., fr. June 9, '85, B.

Young, Capt. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '85, B.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—October 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 97½	to 97½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	90	to 91
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	98	to —
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to —

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr. ct.	Rs. 720
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	815
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	590
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr. ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	900
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrahee) ...	1,100	100	1,265
Apollo ...	405	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	560
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	210
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	70	710
Dholler Ginning ...	all	12	155
East India ...	1,000	130	1,270
Fort ...	8,500	150	2,400
French ...	all	45	580
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	409	30	385
Manmar M. ...	all	45	270
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	160
Prince of Wales ...	500	160	540
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,250
Sind ...	750	25	700
Volkart ...	1,000	20	710

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	322
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	700
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	100
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	—	13
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	900
Central India ...	500	25	730
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	20	615
D. Spinning ...	all	—	215
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	715
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	570
Golan Baba ...	400	20	250
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	220
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	790
Hingunhat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,100
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	430
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	460
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	435
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,070
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	910
Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	40	870
Leopold ...	100	5	143
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,500
Mahalanee ...	1,000	35	650
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,170
Mazagon ...	250	9	205
Morari Goculdass ...	1,000	15	1,440
Nagim ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	570
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	915
Oriental ...	625	12	570
Parell ...	400	—	100
People of India ...	—	6½	195
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	140
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,300
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	650
Southern India ...	500	20	580
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	570
Western India ...	1,000	50	706

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-30	5 pr. ct.	330
Do. New 220 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	126-15-5	do.	330
New 218 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	465
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	—	600
Bombay Birmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,750
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	—	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	360

Kemp & Co. ...	175	305
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,500
Teacher and Co. ...	all	1,085
Thacker and Co. ...	all	170

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	735
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	310

CALCUTTA.—November 2.

P.C. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 5 to 97 6
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	97 12 to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	98 14 to 99 0
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	98 14 to 99 0
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1895) ...	Rs. 100 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —
5 of 1873 (1908) ...	98 10 to —
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	98 10 to —
4½ of 1892 (1902) ...	95 0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	102 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	138 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	812½ to 815
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	225	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	115 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to —
National of India ...	£12½	107 to —
Rohilkund Kumam ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	400 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 130 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 140 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 65 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,150 to 1,150
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 1½ disct.
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1 2 2½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 290 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100 31 to 32
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 60 to 61
Burrakur Coal ...	100 160 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 117 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 80 to 81
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 105 to 106
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 70 to 72
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 91 to 95
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 20 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 170 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 21 to 22
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 170 to —
Gouropore ...	100 78 to 79
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 92 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100 60 to 61
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 95 to —
Kamerhatti Jute Mills ...	50 110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 60 to 61
Murre Brewery ...	100 130 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 100 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 89 to 90
New Beerhooon Coal ...	100 67 to 68
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Rancegunge Coal Association ...	100 50 to —
Riverside Press ...	90 66 to 67
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 265 to —
Seebore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 41 to 42
Strand Bank Press ...	100 73 to 74
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 92 to 93

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Amluckie ...	100 95 to —
Arctutpore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 75 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 25 to —
Do. contributory ...	80 15 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 150 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 75 to 83
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 40 to —
Central Cachar ...	200 100 to 102
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 55 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 70 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 5 to 7
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 15 to 16
Darjiling ...	100 130 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 22 to 23
Dehra Doon ...	100 45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 35 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 33 to 34
Endogram ...	10 100 to —
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100 63 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhatti (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	75 to 77
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Hoolgorie (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Jheer Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	110 to 111
Do. contributory ...	200	90 to 99
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to —
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 26
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 13
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to —
Do. contributory ...	125	—
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpoore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	35 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	50	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	to —
Singbull and Murmah ...	100	87 to 88
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	30 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	145 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—November 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	85½ to 86½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	99½ to 100½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 102½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	73½ to 74½
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	74½ to 75½
4 Ceylon, 1892 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1898-8 ...	90 to 101
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	101 to 103
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	114 to 117
4 Do. ...	93 to 100
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	100 to 102

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	115 to 117
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	100 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lim. ...	7½	6½ to 7
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4 to 5
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	147 to 149
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24½ to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	24½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less i) ...	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	122 to 124
Great I. Pevin, guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	143 to 145
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	118 to 121
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	112 to 114
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	126 to 128
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	8½ to 4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	19½ to 20½
Do. do. ...	5	4 to 5
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17½ to 18½
Do. Do. Do. ...	15	to —
West of India Port., Ltd. ...	20	17½ to 18½

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited ...	all	1
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

Our advices by the present Mail are, from Bombay, to the 13th inst.; from Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad the 11th inst.

Our latest news is contained in the telegrams of the *Times* correspondents. We had learnt on the 26th that Pagan and Myingyan had been taken after a by no means vigorous defence, and that both Chinese and Burmans hail the arrival of the British with delight. To-day's news takes us no farther than Myingyan, fifty miles beyond Pagan, and eighty-five from Mandalay, which would, it was hoped, be reached in four days more. The instructions given to the Political officer, Colonel Sladen, as to the future of the country have not been allowed to transpire; and we read in the *Times* of to-day:—

The absence of an announcement of a definite policy as to the future government of the country acts injuriously, and prevents the Burmese from joining us. If it were immediately announced that the country would henceforward remain under British rule, no opposition need be feared from the mass of the population. The Viceroy's proclamation announces Theebaw's deposition, but does not declare by whom he will be succeeded. Until this be done the Burmese will not join us. The accounts of the vengeance inflicted after the Treaty of Yandaboo on all the Burmans who had then assisted the English still linger in the memory of the people, and they fear a recurrence of this treatment.

The *Burmah Herald*, the principal vernacular newspaper, advocates annexation.

FROM the India Office we have the following:—

"From General Prendergast, 27th November, 1885.

"Myingyan.—On afternoon of 24th fleet approached Myingyan. Enemy visible in force about two miles inland and batteries on left bank of river. Naval Brigade and Royal Artillery went forward and engaged enemy at 4 P.M., and continued in action until after dark.

"On 25th prepared to land troops, but position was found to be evacuated during the night. Twenty guns of small calibre destroyed. The batteries were the most formidable as yet encountered.

"Casualties:—First-class petty officer Cooper, H.M.S. *Turquoise*, severely wounded; Private A. T. Bayley, R.M.L.I., severely wounded.

"Five hundred men and two guns garrison Myingyan. Priests and people seem content. Fleet proceeded northward."

"From Viceroy, 28th November, 1885.

"Prendergast occupied Pagan and Myingyan with slight opposition. Petty Officer Cooper, *Turquoise*, and Private A. J. Bayley, Marines, wounded severely.

"Officers wounded at Minhla doing well; Wilkinson out of danger."

"Prendergast says:—

"We have fresh and unmistakable evidence that our advance in force is looked upon by the people as a deliverance from past and present evils. They are flocking back into the town, from which they say they were driven by the extortions of the Mandalay soldiers.

"Priests and people say openly they willingly accept English rule, and hope for its speedy establishment."

On the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Jeypoor he highly (and deservedly) complimented the Maharajah on his enlightened rule, and remarked that he had great pleasure in announcing that the Government, recognising the ability of the present Maharajah, had determined to invest him with full administrative powers. It was, the Viceroy said, his policy to assume towards the Native Princes an attitude of unlimited trust and confidence, and to abstain as much as possible from irritating and unnecessary interference with what was every day becoming their enlightened and praiseworthy rule. Lord Dufferin next visits Bhurtpoor and Gwalior.

LAST Sunday there was a serious riot at Broach. A

body of the Talanias tribe of Aborigines, led by an ascetic, went to the Collector's house to obtain a site for a temple. Stirred up by evil-disposed persons, they, failing to find the Collector, turned back and met Mr. Prescott, the district superintendent of police, who was returning from a drive. They pulled him from his carriage and beat him so severely that he died three hours later. They then plundered the police-station and took away several swords, and marched through the city. On arriving at the railway-station they were met by the Bombay police, whom they attacked. The rioters were, however, repulsed, losing five of their number, whereupon they broke and fled. Several arrests have been made, and the city is now quiet. Three policemen were dangerously wounded.

As yet, says the Correspondent above quoted, telegraphing yesterday, no particulars have been received here of the sudden rebellion in Nepal, but it is stated that the Prime Minister has been assassinated, and that the young Maharajah is in the hands of the rebels. The fact that the British Resident, Colonel Berkeley, was absent from Khatmunda on a tour shows that the disturbance was quite unexpected.

FROM the same source we have the welcome news that:—

Sir F. Roberts arrived in Bombay on Tuesday last. He there met Sir D. Stewart, and at once took over the command of the Indian Army. General Stewart left India in the mail steamer on Friday. His departure being private was marked by no ceremony, but a large number of officers and others assembled to bid him farewell.

THE Afghan Boundary Commission were to leave Zulfikar for Gonz-i-Khan, via Akrobat, on the 24th.

WE learn from Teheran, under date 26th, that, as might have been supposed, Ayoub Khan, the Afghan pretender, acting doubtless at the instigation of Russia, has refused to be bound any longer by the arrangement made between England and Persia. He will consequently be subjected to the same police supervision as formerly, but he will not be imprisoned.

THE *Electrician* says:—

We have good reason to believe that the present Government has, during its already short tenure of office, considered very carefully the advisability and possibilities of connecting by cables completely under English control most of our outlying dependencies not yet so connected. Several plans have been suggested so as to obtain as far as possible alternative routes, and not to be compelled to depend solely upon single cables. We have for a long time strongly advocated the adoption of some system, and trust that the work will be vigorously pushed forward.

WE had occasion, a few weeks ago, to remark on the large number of victims to the attacks of wild beasts and reptiles, and the last Report, that for 1884, does not indicate much improvement.

The number of human lives destroyed by wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1884, decreased slightly, from 22,905 in the previous year to 22,425. This decrease was common to all provinces except Bengal, British Burmah, and Coorg. Of the total number of deaths in the year, 2,795 were caused by wild animals and 19,629 were due to snake-bite. As usual, Bengal and N.W.P. and Oudh account for upwards of 75 per cent. of the total mortality.

WE have received the report for the year 1884-5 of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, of Bombay, an excellent institution which, a few years since, was nearly dying of inanition, but which, owing to the exertions of an active Secretary, has been raised to a position of prosperity. The reading-room, containing a good selection of English papers and magazines, is well attended, the entertainments command full audiences, and the number of members is on the increase. Go on and prosper, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute; we wish there were "more of your sort."

WE learn from *Nature* that telegraphs are extending with extraordinary rapidity over Southern China. At the present moment Peking, in the far North, is connected

by a direct line thorough Canton with Lungchow, on the frontier of Tonquin, the extension from Canton to the latter place having been made during the recent war, purely for military purposes. We have thus one great line stretching through the Chinese empire from north to south, and at the present moment an important line is being constructed along the southern borders of China, through the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan. Starting from Nanking, in Kwangsi, where it joins the Canton-Lungchow line, it will extend for nearly 600 miles to Nung-lik, in South Yunnan, running for half the distance along the Yukiang, the name of the Canton river in its upper course. The work is being carried out by the Chinese themselves, with the assistance of one European, and it is stated that during the recent war the Canton authorities equipped a complete field telegraph staff, the members of which were so thoroughly trained, that they have been able to put up thirty-five miles of line in a single day for war purposes. Telegraphs have now secured a firm footing in China, and their extension over the whole country is a matter of time only.

READERS may be interested to know that the *Englishman* of Nov. 3 contains (at p. 17) a complete list of Europeans residing at Mandalay to the 8th of October. We regret to see that they number no less than eighty-three, chiefly Eurasians, Armenians, Italians, and French. It is not known how many have taken refuge on board our steamers.

As is natural enough, the elections now in progress here have for some time past occupied much of the attention of the Native Press, and we cull from the *Voice of India* expressions of opinion from journals in the three Presidencies.

The *Charu Varta* (Bengali Weekly), Mymensing, says:—"Parliament is our last hope. There cannot be any real improvement in India, unless an interest can be created in the public opinion of England on Indian affairs; nor will our object be attained without it on political or any questions affecting India. Unless an Indian party be organised in Parliament, there can be no hope of bettering the administration of India. It is as much a necessity to send delegates to England for the agitation of Indian questions as it is essential to agitate our principal grievances through the English Press."

The *Swadesa Mitran* (Tamil Weekly), Madras, remarks:—"If the Russians had not reached the Afghan frontier, intent on mischief, the present keen interest evinced by the people of England in Indian affairs would never have been a reality. Unless we avail ourselves of this opportunity to acquaint the British public with our claims and grievances, no good can result from this. It would be very desirable to have more members who take interest in Indian affairs in Parliament. It would insure our lasting good. It is with that view that so much trouble is being taken to get them into that great assembly."

The *Subodha Sindhu* of Khandwa (Marathi-Hindi Weekly) is glad to see the Indians now taking further steps in political affairs, which are calculated to bear good fruit in a reasonable course of time; it approves of the appeal made to the electors of Great Britain; and states that "the Indians have nothing to do with political parties, the difference between whom should not affect us much. India wants true friends."

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* (Gujarati Daily), Bombay, says:—"Our main complaint is that the annual budget of crores of rupees is not even submitted for discussion in the Legislative Council, and that Government thinks it expedient to recoup any amount of increased expenditure by any tax it pleases to impose. We do not want the formation of a Parliament in India after the model of England for the passing of our Budget; but we ask that the Government should consult the views of Natives as to any increase in the expenditure, or on the occasion of the imposition of new taxes."

The *Rast Goftar* (Gujarati Weekly), Bombay, thinks that the appeal as jointly penned by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Karachi Sind Sabha, and the Calcutta Indian Association, is a cleverly indited and complete political exposition of the wants and aspirations of India, and of the rights and hopes of her people. Our contemporary, the *Times of India*, takes exception to some of the demands in the appeal, but we believe that each and every prayer of this appeal, which is nothing less than an elaborate "manifesto" on behalf of India, is justifiable, and the loyal and moderate language in which it is couched enhances the justice of the several prayers embodied in the appeal.

As is well known, the French have a colony here and there, *rarea nantes, in gurgite vasto* of India. These little

places have (what they do not seem to think) the "priceless boon" of direct representation in the Home Parliament. The *Englishman* tells us that—

The peaceful little colony of Chandernagor took little interest in the recent election of a deputy to represent the French East Indies. Only 345 out of 5,000 registered electors took the trouble to record their votes, the figures standing—84 for Pierre Alype, and 261 for Maurice Rouvier. The *Petit Bengali* bemoans the sad indifference of the electoral body, and declares that the people of Bengal have no interest in public affairs, in spite of their infatuation over Local Self-Government. According to French experience, even when municipal matters are at stake, it requires *force bâchées et voiture* to bring together a thousand electors. Our own Baboos may find food for profitable meditation in this extract.

Chit Chat.

A CERTAIN old lady having a letter to post was advised to take it to a pillar-box. But she returned disconsolate, for, after thumping away for several minutes, she came to the conclusion that everybody was out.

THE Minister at Haidarabad is about to give a fancy dress ball, but as the notice is to be short, ladies are recommended to get their dresses in hand at once. If you are sure of an invitation, well and good, but how about those fair matrons who get garments, but are left out in the cold shades of opposition when the eventful evening arrives.

To be told "to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" is the usual formula in a court of justice, but when the words "and take care that it is the whole truth" are added with marked emphasis the witness has a right to complain. So there was a "row" in court between Colonel Birch, the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkote, and Mr. Homan, a district superintendent of police, who more than hinted that he objected to an insinuation that he was concocting evidence. The end of the matter has not yet transpired.

"THE neighbourhood of Yokohama," says the *Japan Weekly Mail*, "has been the locale of considerable seismic activity." This is a grand way of explaining that there have been some slight shock of earthquake.

THE Japanese have no notion of time, and well it may be so, since they have no watches.

THE influence of the different styles of music on the appetite has been minutely observed by the manager of the refreshment department at some classical concerts at Chicago, U.S. Wagner creates a demand for lager beer, Strauss so exhilarates the hearers that they call out for champagne, and Mendelssohn takes away the appetite altogether; "for," says the manager, "on Mendelssohn nights nobody wants any ham sandwiches; and, as I make 85 per cent. out of them, I guess I don't think much of Mr. Mendelssohn."

FOR many years Bhopal has been deemed a model State in Central India, and the Begum who governs the Principality is oft quoted as a model of what a ruler should be. But a change has come over the spirit of the scene; and loud complaints of misgovernment and oppression have been of late so rife that the Government have thought it incumbent upon them to interfere. The result of the inquiries which were instituted satisfied them that matters were wrong, and, as a consequence, the Nawab Consort was degraded and deprived of the salute of seventeen guns which he was wont to receive when in British territory.

THE *Pioneer* is very bitter against Mr. G. E. Knox, because, after months of delay, he has given to the world a most confused and incomprehensible account of his stewardship as Legal Remembrancer to Government of N.W.P. and Oudh. "If seven months of extra labour bestowed upon the report of 1881," thus writes the indignant editor, "produce this result, perhaps it might be as well to try what punctuality can do."

BUT more serious is the circumstance which the Report discloses that in the Provinces of N.W.P. and Oudh, litigation, so far as Government is concerned, is conducted on so loose and erratic a fashion that the authorities are pretty generally losers of the day.

A GREAT deal has been heard of late as to the development of the wheat trade in the Punjab, but the progress made falls far short of the extraordinary advance in the export of oil seeds, which rose from a million maunds (88lbs.) in 1882-83 to nearly five and a-half millions in 1884-85.

It has been decided at Bombay that if you have pains in your inside "you may quaff eau de Cologne" and water *ad libitum* as a medicine. Of course if it were taken as an intoxicant the drinker would be amenable to the Courts. What a strange thing is law!

THE band of zealots known to fame as the Anti-Opium Society are in a sore plight. Recent diplomatic arrangements with the Chinese Government have deprived them of their unwarranted, but convenient cry that the British Government forced the drug on the poor hapless Celestials; but so utterly unblushing would be the untruth were this contention still to be put forward for general acceptance, that even the Anti Opium Society blushes at the attempt. It will be interesting to see what new-fangled notion will now be set up as a *raison d'être* for getting money out of the pockets of Exeter Hall, *et hoc genus omne*.

At the Darjiling fancy dress ball some of the characters were somewhat perplexing. What, for instance, must a fair lady put on to appear as "O, my!" What, again, constitutes a "solicitor," so far as such an occasion is concerned? Then there was "Monte Carlo," an utterly incomprehensible character, and "powder"—well, that was, of course, a Girl of the Period, who is, as a rule, an animated mass of "cosmetic"—also, too, are "Auntie Peg," "Chef," "Incrayable," "himself." The last-mentioned character would appear to demand ordinary attire, the object of fancy dress being that a man should not be himself but someone else.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE CLAIMS OF ISHMAEL.*

The author, J. D. Bate, M.R.A.S., of the Baptist Missionary Society, Allahabad, made his first appearance in the field of Indian literature as the compiler of Bate's Hindi Dictionary, a work which is in use in the Government Schools of the N.W. Provinces. He is also a member of the Committee of Missionaries of all societies now engaged in revising the translation of the Bible into the Hindi language. With the claims of Ishmael Mr. Bate publicly enters the arena of what is known as the Mahomedan controversy.

In the Preface the author acknowledges the wealth and merit of the existing literature upon this subject; and throughout the book the reader is referred to the works of such eminent and exhaustive writers as the Europeans: Gibbon, Niebuhr, Palgrave, Forster, Arnold, Deutsch, Sale and Muir; and the Orientals, Syed Ahmed Khan and Syed Amir Ali.

Considerable sections of the "Claims of Ishmael" are, indeed, written in direct reply to the arguments of one of the last-named writers, the Hon. Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, in his brilliant essays on Muhammad.

These and other authors notwithstanding, Mr. Bate claims that the theme of his book, as defined in the title page, and viewed from the standpoint he has selected, has never yet been specifically and separately treated of by any advocate of Christianity. That theme is the Mussulman dogma that Ishmael, *not* Isaac, was the "child of promise" (of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures), through whose descendants all mankind is to be blessed, a dogma whose importance consists in its being the ground of the crucial Muhammadan doctrine that Muhammad, child of Ishmael, and not Jesus, descendant of Isaac, is the heaven-appointed vehicle of the promised blessing.

The question whether Ishmael was or was not the child of promise is matter of such long-standing dispute—being in fact as old as the birth of Islam—and has been handled by so many writers, that at first glance Mr. Bate's claim to be the first Christian advocate by whom it has been specifically and separately treated is rather startling. When, however, it is borne in mind that the "Claims of Ishmael" is written from a specific standpoint, that of the Christian missionary in controversy with the followers of Muhammad, and is designed to be a *vade-mecum*, or compendious guide, in which alike the educated Mussulman and the English student may read all that has been said from the Christian side on this particular matter, it will be found no easy task to lay the hand on any other volume that fulfils this purpose; and few will be prepared to deny the value of Mr. Bate's contribution to the subject.

For one important point in the discussion, Mr. Bate possesses a qualification beyond what mere scholarship can confer; he is able to speak from close personal experience of the beliefs and religious attitude of one large section of the Muhammadan world, the Mussulmans of India.

With respect to the spirit in which the "Claims of Ishmael" is written, the author gives expression to some severe strictures upon the methods of argument adopted by Muslims (vide pp. 4, 5, 14, 44, *et altera*), even going the length of charging Muhammadan apologists with fabricating traditions, and preventing facts in the

interest of their faith. On the whole, however, a spirit of fair dealing and friendliness characterises the book, which goes far to support Mr. Bate's assertion in the preface, that any apparent harshness of judgment is due, "not to a desire to hurt any fellow-traveller in the path of life, but to a desire to discount that only which every rational man, whatever may be his creed, must desire to see destroyed."

Mr. Bate's system of spelling Oriental names will be regarded as peculiar. We have, it is true, been accustomed to see the name of the Muslim prophet rendered, as here—Muhammad; but it is less easy to recognise the places of his birth and burial under the spellings, Mikkā (pronounced Mückka), and Mādīnā (Müdeena), and that of the Muslim Scripture under the curious combination, Qur'an. For these departures from traditional spelling, Mr. Bate gives clear and scholarly reasons; and remembering how little agreement there is amongst Oriental scholars upon the subject, one feels the justice of the author's remarks in the preface: "All that is needed is an intelligent principle of transliterating clearly carried through."

Space would not allow of any detailed examination of Mr. Bate's line of argument. It is based almost wholly on records acknowledged in the "Koran" to be genuine, and on facts of history open to all. The first division consists of evidence to prove that the "Koran" nowhere distinctly declares Ishmael to be the child of promise, whilst distinctly vouching for the authenticity of those very Scriptures which declare in favour of Isaac; that the Hades, or Mussulman traditions, which connect Abraham and Ishmael with the history of Mecca, are unfounded; and that the boasted descent of Muhammad from Ishmael has never been proved. In the second division the claims of Ishmael are examined in the double light of Jewish prediction and history—sacred and profane; and an endeavour is made to show that the predictions made of old to Abraham, Sarah, and Hagar in relation to Isaac and Ishmael have been precisely fulfilled in the character and history, both of the men themselves and of their descendants, the Jews and Badawis. These lines of thought lead inevitably to a consideration of the question, how far Islam has been and is a source of blessing to mankind?

Old as is the inquiry, it is continually receiving fresh illustration from passing events and the narratives of recent travellers in Muhammadan territories; and however ungrateful may be the task of exposing the ill-tendencies and evil results of an alien religious system, so long as Muhammadans claim that Islam is the appointed vehicle of universal blessing to mankind, so long the plain facts referred to by Mr. Bate must be kept before the eyes of the world. There is, of course, a vast difference between charging upon a religious system the frailties of its followers, and calling attention to those broad results which show its inherent tendency for good and evil. No candid reader will accuse Mr. Bate of confounding these two methods of criticism, or employing any but the latter. This section of the book is mainly a reply to Syed Ahmed Khan's able essay, "The Benefits of Islam to Human Society."

The third and last section of the "Claims of Ishmael" is principally occupied in comparing the teaching of the Pentateuch and the "Koran" in regard to the character of Isaac.

Considered as to literary style Mr. Bate's work is open to obvious criticisms. The language is laboured, wordy, and often obscure; there are careless slips in composition and grammar, and the author has an unfortunate habit of repetition, possibly contracted in bazaar-preaching, possibly the result of hasty composition. Allowances are, of course, to be made for a busy man, writing at leisure moments only, in a hot climate, and surrounded by conditions unfavourable to accurate English composition; but such circumstances suggest their own remedy—thorough competent revision by a European *not* resident in India; and this is, to all appearance, what the book before us has lacked. Sentences such as the following, p. 130:—"In this instance, therefore, he is merely indulging in the harmless amusement of setting up a man-of-straw for the sake of the mild gratification of knocking it down again"—are a mere waste of words and space, besides being hardly in good taste in a serious argument.

As specimens of grammatical inaccuracy, we notice on p. 47 the crude blunder, "The burden of proof rests with those which deny it;" and on p. 201 the unallowable phrase "in connection with the both cases." Again, on p. 288, the connection of sentences is observed by the heedless use of "hence" for "but"—a species of careless diction that occurs more than once.

Instances of the repetition complained of above are easy to find. The fine passage from Sir W. Muir on the fabrication of Muslim tradition, quoted on p. 4, is repeated in part on p. 36, and for nearly the same purpose. In one of the best passages in the book, the comparison of Ishmael's descendants with the Eastern "onager" (Gen. xvi., 12, he will be a "wild-ass" man) we find on opposite pages such reflections as the following:—

(1). P. 149, "With the view of putting ourselves into position for a more adequate realization of the force of the analogy, he will look carefully at the creature mentioned by the angel." P. 150, "How strikingly suited this animal was for the purpose of comparison in the present instance will be readily apprehended if we note a little closely some of its habits and characteristics."

(2). P. 150, "In general outline it is distinguished from the

* "An Examination of the Claims of Ishmael," as viewed by Muhammadans (being the first chapter of Section I. of *Studies of Islam*.) By J. D. Bate, M.R.A.S.

ordinary ass by its greater length and by the finer form of its limbs. . . .” P. 151, “He differs from his relation as known to us, by the greater length of his body and the finer form of his limbs.”

Again, the course of thought is interrupted by digressions, such as that on the idol Hubal and divination—pp. 15-27—which, however scholarly and interesting, have no such connection with the argument as to merit a position in the context, and would indeed be more effective if condensed into a couple of half-pages of footnote.

Any who may consider these criticisms trivial or too nice should bear in mind that this book, which contains 352 good-sized pages, is only the first chapter of the first section of the first series of the works which Mr. Bate hopes to publish; that it is designed as a *vade-mecum* for students; and that it consists of that close and sustained reasoning which no writer can afford to obscure by faults of diction or the introduction of extraneous matter. Moreover, the “Claims of Ishmael” is Mr. Bate’s first published production upon Islām—it would be matter of no small regret if the literary defects of the present valuable treatise should continue through the series. How seriously such apparently slight faults do really affect the readableness of a book, any reader of this work will realize in the feeling of ease and relief he will experience on arriving at any lengthened quotation (of which there are several) from writers of clearer style.

With all possible respect for the ability, scholarship, and industry, of which there is abundant evidence in the “Claims of Ishmael,” we would strongly urge Mr. Bate to submit his MSS. to more thorough revision before again going to press; and we do this with the full confidence that “The Studies in Islām” will, when the series is completed, not only be highly appreciated by those classes of readers for whom in particular it is intended, but also take a high place amongst the literary productions of this century on Muhammadan controversy.

ARMINIUS VAMBERY.*

Arminius Vambéry has produced a boys’ edition of his well-known “Life and Adventures,” a work which has been received by the public with a degree of approbation which is seldom withheld from the successful traveller in lone lands and little known climes. But Vambéry was not an ordinary man. He started in life with no advantage, nay, rather with every disadvantage—he was poor, lame, and friendless.

Yet he contrived to acquire such a proficiency in languages that, in a salon in Paris, he carried on a conversation with ten persons, each of whom spoke a different tongue; while, as regards his weak frame, to use his own quaint words, “I did not walk in Central Asia upon my legs but upon my tongue.” His poverty, too, did not stand in his light, for he travelled as a wandering dervish, suiting his dress and language to the various regions where he chanced to arrive, and thus he begged his way right through Asia Minor, Persia, and the then little known regions of Central Asia. His dangers, his adventures, his hair-breadth escapes read almost like fairy tales, yet withal so marvellously did he maintain his character and his assumed nationalities that, though here and there suspicions were raised, no one succeeded in detecting the European in the guise of the Asiatic. That boys might read with advantage a book which shows in a strong light the advantages of diligence and industry, can scarce be questioned, and the more so that in this instance a man whose name is a household word throughout the civilised world, a traveller who was in his day the lion of the salons of Europe, a linguist second in attainments to no living contemporary, is content to pass life quietly and happily in the bosom of his family on a modest pittance of £200 per annum, and the income derived from his books.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CHISHOLM-BATTEN—October 21, at Thorn Fauleon, Umballa, Punjab, the wife of Captain Chisholm-Batten A.P.D., of a son.
TOWNSEND—November 1, at Ishapore, the wife of Lieutenant C. C. Townsend, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
WHARRY—October 27, at Umball, the wife of Lieutenant H. Wharry, M.S.C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BECKHAM—PEMBERTON—November 5, at St. Mary’s Church, Belgaum, by the Rev. W. Wingate, Lionel Grafton Beckham, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, to Constance Emily Pemberton, the youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Pemberton, Commanding 25th Bombay L.I.
BYRNE—HOWARD—October 31, at Christ Church, Mahabaleshwar, by the Rev. W. J. Ffennel, M.A., Charles Holtzendorff Byrne, of Bombay, eldest son of Andrew Ewing Byrne, of Claughton, Birkenhead, to Emily, daughter of William Howard, of Bombay.

PRITCHARD—PEARSE—October 31, at St. Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. John Black, M.A., Chaplain, Charles Pritchard, Barrister-at-Law, Salem, to Anne, only child of Brigade-Surgeon R. E. Pearse.

PLUMER—SAUNDERS—November 10, at Amraoti, Thomas Hall Plumer, 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, to Ethel Frances, second daughter of Leslie S. Saunders, Commissioner, H.A.D.

DEATHS.

BATT—October 29, at Mussoorie, E. J. Batt, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Army.

D’GAMA—October 28, at Kurrachee, John D’Gama, for many years Head Clerk in the Office of the Commissioner in Sind.

DOUGLAS—September 22, at False Point, drowned by the storm-wave, John Robert Douglas, Port Officer, his wife, Amelia Macdonald Douglas (née Foggo), and their three children, Flora Macdonald, Alexander Gordon and Robert Macgregor.

GILL—October 23, at Fortress Gwalior, D. L. Gill, Lieutenant, 2nd Devonshire Regiment, aged 24 years.

HAMMOND—November 5, at Poona, of asthma, John Hammond, late Traffic Superintendent, B.N.W. Railway, aged 43 years.

INNES—NOAD—November 6, at Bombay, Frank A. Innes-Noad, of the P. and O. Company’s service, aged 22.

MARRIOTT—October 25, at Mussoorie, William Hamilton Marriott, Major, Devonshire Regiment.

MYLNE—November 1, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, Captain Charles Kinloch Mylne (late 10th N.I.), of dysentery.

O’GRADY-HALY—November 4, at Delhi, Geraldine De Lancey, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel O’Grady-Haly, 1st Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment, aged 18 years.

SMITH—November 8, at the Napier Hotel, Poona, Elizabeth Jane, wife of Captain Allan Smith, 22nd Bombay Infantry, aged 31 years.

TAYLOR—November 1, at Mangalore, of fever and dysentery, William Edward, son of Major-General and Mrs. C. W. Taylor, residing at Bangalore, aged 33 years.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ABINGDON—Nov. 20, at 12, Stratton-street, the Countess of Abingdon, of a daughter.

BRERETON—Nov. 21, at Bedford, the wife of Herbert J. Brereton, Financial Department, India, of a daughter.

HODGKINSON—Nov. 25, at Calais, the wife of Commander G. Hodgkinson, R.N., of a son.

JONES—Nov. 19, at Harrow, the wife of Major D. Jones, R.A., of a son.

ROGERSON—Nov. 22, at Parsonstown, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Rogerson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRETT—DAVIES—Nov. 25, at Cheltenham, Cecil M. W. Brett, B.C.S., to Margaret Ellen, third daughter of Henry Davies, Esq., of Cheltenham.

FARREN—DOWNES—Nov. 26, at Baylham, General R. J. Farren, C.B., to Agnes Florence, younger daughter of the Rev. W. E. Downes, Rector of Baylham.

HEATON-ARMSTRONG—COBBE—Nov. 21, J. C. Heaton-Armstrong to Lucie, youngest daughter of C. H. Cobbe, Major 60th Bengal Infantry.

SAUNDERS—BERTHON—Nov. 24, at East Teignmouth, William H. R. Saunders, Captain, to Mary May, eldest daughter of Major-General J. Berthon, late Bombay Army.

SMALL—FEDDEN—Nov. 19, at Clifton, Major W. G. Small to Ellen Agnes, eldest daughter of W. J. Fedden, Esq., of Clifton.

WEBB—GORDON—Nov. 18, at Gosport, Charles C. C. Webb to Amy Simla, daughter of Lieut.-General Charles E. F. Gordon, C.B.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—Nov. 24, at Brussels, Frederick L. Campbell, fourth son of the late Lieut.-General T. F. G. Campbell, C.B., aged 34.

COGHLAN—Nov. 26, at Ramsgate, General Sir William Marcus Coghlan, K.C.B., R.A., aged 83.

DURY—Nov. 17, killed in action at Minhla, Burma, Lieut. R. A. T. Dury, B.N.I., aged 22.

HOLMES—Oct. 20, at Edinburgh, W. H. Holmes, Esq., late 2nd Life Guards.

JAMES—Nov. 25, at Beccles, Henry Haughton James, Commander, late Indian Army, aged 58.

LOUIS—Nov. 2, Admiral W. Louis, second son of Admiral Sir J. Louis, Bart.

PICKTHALL—Nov. 20, at Hollington, Herbert M. Pickthall, late 4th Dragoon Guards, aged 26.

ROLLE—Nov. 20, at Bicton, Louisa Lady Rolle, aged 91.

WARWICK—Nov. 24, at New Brighton, Charles Warwick, J.P., Bombay, aged 63.

WILLOCK—Oct. 22, at Bayswater, Edward H. Willock, late 3rd Bengal Cavalry, aged 45.

MR. GLYN BARLOW, says the *Pioneer*, has been publishing a guide for Native competition at the Civil Service Examinations. What may be in the precious and valuable work we know not, but on the same authority there is Latin run mad. A guide for foreigners, with a mistake or more in each line, is certainly a most precious compilation. “Save me from my friends” is, in this instance, well exemplified.

* “Arminius Vambéry, his Life and Adventures, written by Himself; with Introductory Chapter dedicated to the Boys of England.” London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1886.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 23, Sahara (s), Bombay; Coromandel (s), Calcutta; Akaba (s), Calcutta.—24, Almora (s), Calcutta.—25, Rewa (s), Calcutta.—26, Bramble, Rangoon.—28, Sierra Morena, Rangoon.—29, Clan Macgregor (s), Calcutta; Waterloo, Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 22, East Anglian (s), Cardiff.—23, Sirocco (s), Liverpool; Libania (s), Trieste.—24, Parramatta (s), London; Knight of St. John (s), Shields.—25, Bangalore (s), Hong Kong; Clan Cameron (s), Liverpool; Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool.—26, Inchmornish (s), Cardiff.—27, Sorrento (s), Hull.—28, Hydaspes (s), Colombo.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 21, Royal Alice, Liverpool.—24, Afrika (s), Cardiff; Cawdor, Penarth.—25, Professor (s), Liverpool; Clan Grant (s), Liverpool; Berencie (s), Trieste; Earl of Jersey, Cardiff; Glenoray, Cardiff; Woodburn, Liverpool.—27, Sutlej (s); Sierra Parima, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Nov. 21, Navarino (s), London.—24, Sutlej (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 21, Rosario (s), Bombay.—24, Clan Murray (s), Bombay; Nepaul (s), Bombay.—25, Inchborva (s), Bombay; Governor (s), Calcutta; Narcissus, Bombay; Majestic, Calcutta.—26, Clan Mackenzie (s), Bombay; Rewa (s), Colombo.—27, Castleford (s), Bombay; City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta; Nubia (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 20, Asia (s), Liverpool.—21, Kerbelia (s), London.—22, Clan Alpine (s), Dunkirk.—24, Lalpoora (s), London.—26, Antonio (s); Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 21, Roumania (s), London.—25, Manora (s), London; Capella (s), London.

MADRAS.—Nov. 22, Clan Grant (s), Calcutta.—26, Clan Drummond (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Dec. 2; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Dec. 10; from Brindisi, Dec. 14.

For Calcutta: Dr. and Mrs. Freyes, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Hedgers, Rev. W. T. Spencer Gray, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Hedger, Mr. H. Montgomery, Mr. T. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Swinley, Mr. H. D. Friend, Miss Reed, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Kirby and two children.

For Bombay: Mr. A. J. Breton, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Thornton, Miss Cadell, Mr. and Mrs. Ghose and child, Capt. Burton, Surgeon-Major C. W. Shirley Deakin, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. W. P. Oak, Mr. C. W. Morgan, Mr. Foxon, Mr. F. D. Parker, Mr. T. Henderson, Mrs. Loveday, Mrs. and Miss Strange, Mr. Edwards. *From Venice*: Mr. W. G. Beatson, Mr. W. A. Bailward, Miss Bailward, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Lang, Mr. Kehl. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. G. Apar, Mr. J. Scully, Admiral Prier de Savue, Colonel and Mrs. J. O. Hasted, Mr. W. H. Cole, Mr. J. F. Fleet, Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. S. R. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, Hon. J. B. Ritchie, C.S.I., Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. Slater, Mr. A. H. P. Evans, Mr. W. C. F. Leggatt. *From Suez*: Mr. Justice West.

For Madras: Mr. James Evens and Misses Evens, Miss Child, Miss Roberts, Mr. G. A. Thomas. *From Venice*: Mr. J. H. Stone.

For Colombo: Mrs. F. O. Bowen, Capt. J. C. Campbell. For Port Said: Mrs. Butchart, Miss Marriot, Mrs. and two Misses Livingstone, Mr. Livingstone, Mr. Butchart.

For Malta: Commander Wilson, Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. Archer, Surgeon and Mrs. Bruce.

For Suez: Mrs. Hyat.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. J. H. Monks. *From Brindisi*: Major Douglas.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Dec. 9; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 17; from Brindisi, Dec. 21.

For Bombay: Rev. J. B. Brunessin, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Allan, Mr. Blissett, Mr. W. Gee, Mr. J. G. Smith, Hon. T. Blackwood, Mr. F. Rosen, Capt. and Mrs. Montague, Capt. L. Spencer Smith, Miss Shandley, Mr. E. Farquhar, Mrs. Quarrell, Miss J. Middleton. *From Venice*: Mr. R. H. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Place. *From Brindisi*: Mr. T. Waterhouse, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. McFadyen and friend, Mr. S. Ramaswamy Mudelliae.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Swire, two Misses Swire, two Misses Kidstone, Miss Marriot.

For Malta: Capt. Downman.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Dec. 16; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Dec. 24; from Brindisi, Dec. 28.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Bloomfield, Miss Furlong. *From Venice*: Mrs. and Miss White, Mr. Birley. *From Brindisi*: Miss A. Warburton and sister, Mr. T. A. Pearson, Mr. Justice Norris, Surgeon-Major H. J. Hazlett.

For Suez: Mr. Bent.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Dec. 23; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Dec. 31; from Brindisi, Jan. 4.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Mr. G. Rivaz. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Mr. T. Benson, Hon. Justice Prinset, Rev. H. Schaffted, Colonel F. S. Stanton. For Suez: Mr. H. M. Kennard.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Dec. 30; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Jan. 7; from Brindisi, Jan. 11.

For Bombay: Miss S. Brierley, Miss Rose, Mr. F. J. Crooke, Colonel G. L. Warden, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. H. S. Harrington, Miss Ireland.

From Brindisi: Miss Goswell, Miss Hewlett, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. W. Donkin.

For Madras: Mr. E. Kenworth.

For Calcutta: *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. C. Kinmond.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Jan. 6; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 14; from Brindisi, Jan. 18.

From Malta: Mrs. and Miss Le Blanch and grandson.

For Bombay: Mr. D. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. du Buisson, Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, Mr. Edulgee Shapoorjee, Mrs. Russell and two children, Miss Steele. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Dunsterville.

For Suez: Mr. Greenfield, two Misses Greenfield.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 21; from Brindisi, Jan. 25.

For Bombay: Mr. Adams. *From Venice*: Mr. J. Hutton. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. H. Orr, Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Alexander.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, to sail Dec. 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. Justin J. Finch, Mr. J. F. Finch, Mr. Jas. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Kirby and children, Miss Bella Andrews, Mr. John Cowell. For Colombo: Mr. F. W. Bennett, Mr. Cyril Blatherwick, Mr. J. N. Scorey.

For Madras: Mrs. Shaw.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to leave Liverpool, Dec. 5.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Mason, four children and servant, Mr. W. A. Wilson.

For Madras: Colonel Lockhart.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Edwards.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, Nov. 11.

From London: Mr. and two Misses Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Rattaghan and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Macintosh and child, Mr. M. Fox, Mr. McEbray, Mr. J. Woodroffe, Mrs. Jopp, Mr. Macfarlane, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Thompson, Miss Swetenham, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Money, Dr. J. P. Greany, Surgeon-Major Maclaren, Miss Laurie, Mrs. Browning, Mr. L. P. Russell, Mr. C. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Rev. W. and Mrs. Ellison, Mr. H. N. North, Mrs. Chapman and infant, Mr. R. Craven, Mrs. Sturrock and child, two Misses Grant, Mrs. Winterbotham and infant, Mr. Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Royal, child and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bell, Mr. J. R. Pedler, Mrs. Robbs and two sons, Mr. J. Deas, Mr. H. C. Fenard, Colonel and Mrs. Pullan, Mrs. Chisholm and infant, Miss Chisholm, Mr. C. E. Bunbury, Mrs. Story, Mrs. Ham and child, Mr. and Mrs. Turret, Mr. and Mrs. A. Turner, Hon. Francis Baring, Mr. J. S. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. Rioridan, child and infant, Mr. J. Darwood, Miss Darwood, Mrs. Cunningham, Lieut.-Colonel Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Slidel, Mr. and Master Holloway, Mr. Tollet, Miss Wainwright, Mr. C. J. Hedley, Mr. J. Juhan, Mrs. Corso and daughter, Mr. C. Clare, Miss Markham, Mrs. Albuquerque, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Adams.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland [and infant, Colonel and Mrs. Stover and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Tennyson, Colonel J. R. and Mrs. Peart, Lieut. and Mrs. Marrett, Mr. P. A. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Durot, Mr. J. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. Yule, Mr. Apeake, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Mr. J. Druet.

From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Barrow, Mr. Groom, Mr. C. Sharp, Mr. T. J. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. Brett, Miss Brett, Colonel H. M. Holroyd, Mr. Basil Scott, Mr. Witney, Hon. Justice Beverley, Miss Beverley, Mr. G. B. Reid, Capt. C. W. Dosack, General H. Hancock, Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. J. McArthur, Mr. T. Wyer, Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Surgeon-Major F. Keith, Major Leacock, Dr. Sydney Smith, Mr. Eyan, Mr. H. W. Jones, Capt. Henry, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. J. F. Bartlett, Hamid Ali Khan, Mrs. and Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. Lee, Mr. F. K. Johnson, Mr. F. Rafique, Mr. W. Riddle, Mr. Justice Oldfield, Miss Oldfield, Mr. H. B. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, Mr. T. S. Wakley, Mr. Graham, Mr. L. Meyer, Mr. W. M. Hughes, Rev. D. O'Donnell.

From Aden: Mr. L. A. Hartigam, Mr. Hormusji Nusserwanji.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Capt. G. F. Cates, left Bombay, Nov. 13.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Barrow and infant, Colonel and Mrs. C. E. Perry, Mrs. Babington, Mr. E. C. Johnson, infant and ayah, Mr. Sale Hill, Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, Major and Mrs. J. E. Gordon, Mr. Ralli, Mr. Kantoo, Mr. Tounoo, Miss Elire Von Biberstein, Mr. D. S. Roberts.

For London: Mrs. Barrow's nurse, Mr. and Mrs. P. Nordfors and infant, Colonel J. B. Sparks and servant, Lieut. G. R. Darley, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Neill.

For Venice: Miss Davidson.

For Aden: Colonel Lambert and two servants, Mr. J. F. Nash, General R. Sale Hill.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, from Liverpool, Nov. 21.

For Calcutta: Mrs. De Vine, child and ayah, Mr. Clan Bald, Mrs. Bald, Mr. Pellerean, Mrs. Pellerean.

For Madras: Rev. Mr. Brunnotte, Mrs. Brunnotte and infant, Mr. Just, Mr. J. T. Nicholas, Mr. M. L. Liebenrood, Mr. W. O. Matteson, Dr. Ratton, Mrs. Ratton and child, Mr. J. C. McHutchin.

For Colombo: Miss Annie Napier, Mr. D. S. Power, Mrs. Power, Miss A. C. Broad, one European servant, Mr. E. A. Aitken, Mrs. Aitken, one child, Miss Birch, one European servant, Mr. J. Swayne, Mr. James Hill, Mr. Robert A. Fraser.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

BURMESE EXPEDITION.

THE news which reaches us from Burma indicates a much slower rate of progress than had been anticipated; and the old capital, where the Burmese are expected to make a stand, is said to be strongly fortified, and it will be seen by the telegrams which we publish elsewhere that, even if not detained there, the troops were not expected to reach Mandalay in less than four days. The account of the present Capital which we reprint from the *Englishman* may be supplemented by a later description of Theebaw's last attempts at strengthening, not the town, but the *enceinte* of his own palace. A contemporary is informed as follows :—

It appears that King Theebaw has been making great preparations for a last stand in the palace at Mandalay. As soon as he heard that the English Government meant to take up the case of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, large gangs of men were set to work in and around the palace. Many houses were cleared away so as to secure a clear space round the palisades, and both inside and out all material likely to be of use to an escalading party was removed. In addition to this, carpenters were employed to strengthen the ten-foot high stockade which surrounds the palace grounds. Fresh backing was put in, and extra cross-pieces set up to resist a direct attack. Numbers of cannon have also been got into position on the southern and western fronts. They are of every variety of calibre; but some of them might offer a stubborn resistance in capable hands. "The soldiery also," we quote from a letter written from Mandalay in the end of October, "are quite confident that they will defeat all who dare to face them; and there is an air of cheerfulness and alacrity in all these warlike preparations which augurs ill for the peace of the country."

There were then available for immediate service six *asooos* of the Palace Guard. An *asoo* numbers 1,800 men. The whole had been placed under the command of the Kin Woon-Min-gyee, the Minister who was most energetic in advocating peace. No doubt the number has been greatly increased since, for the whole male population of the country is liable to military service; and soldiers and their households are exempted from taxation. Nevertheless Mandalay ought to fall very easily; for the hill to the north of the town completely commands both palace and city, and is almost within rifle range. No attempt has been made to fortify this sacred hill, and even if stockades have since been run

up it ought not to be a very hard matter to take it, if it is judiciously shelled first. Captains Comotto (once an Italian naval officer) and Molinari, now prisoners in our hands, represented the entire Burmese scientific services, so that there are hardly likely to be any very elaborate preparations made against our troops. A party will no doubt march overland from Amarapura to cut off the Burmese retreat eastwards towards the Shan hills. Another will be landed above the town so as to take Mandalay Hill, and thus the war ought to be finished at one blow. The palace is the arsenal of the country, and if we capture King Theebaw all resistance will collapse.

JUST as we are going to Press we receive the subjoined from the India Office :—

"From Chief Commissioner, Rangoon, 30th Nov., 1885.

"On 26th, Royal barge with flag of truce, met flotilla thirty miles below Mandalay, with letter begging for armistice. Prendergast replied, demanding surrender of King's army and Mandalay. Next morning envoy returned with orders from King to accede to all demands. Army surrendered Ava forts, twenty-eight guns, and laid down arms. Prendergast intended proceeding to Mandalay on 28th."

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY ROUTE AND ITS PROJECTOR.

WE had occasion, not long since, to recall to the attention of our readers the brilliant services of Lieutenant Waghorn, the Pioneer of the Overland Route, and the disgraceful way in which they were requited; and the recent publication, under the editorship of Mr. Lane Poole, of a very interesting "Life of General F. R. Chesney, the Projector of the kindred undertaking, the Euphrates Route to India" (W. H. Allen and Co.) induces us to refer to the similar fate experienced by this distinguished explorer. General Chesney did not, indeed, like Waghorn, die in straitened circumstances, of a broken heart; but, like him, he had to bear a great portion of the outlay (of the expedition for the exploration of the Euphrates) which the Government had encouraged him to undertake; like him remained unnoticed and undecorated (though his advice was constantly sought by successive Administrations); and though he lived to a green, and—by his many friends and the nation generally—honoured, old age, never received any substantial recognition from the Powers that be.

From the time when Alexander the Great fought and won at the Granicus and at Issus, traversing, on his way to India, Asia Minor and Syria, and debouching on the Euphrates, it has been recognised that the Euphrates Valley presents the most favourable land route to India. How far the possession by Russia of the now impregnable fortress of Kars, and of Armenia, may affect the value of a route which it would now be less difficult than in Chesney's time to cut, is a matter open to difference of opinion, but one to which we need not now further advert.

"Not Heav'n itself over the past has pow'r,"

and no present considerations can affect the value of the wonderful work done by Chesney, nor diminish our admiration for the almost unique combination of qualities by which he was enabled, in spite of difficulties which would have appalled any but an extraordinary man, to carry it through.

This biography has (we are informed by Mr. Lane Poole) been a labour of love on the part of the General's widow and daughter, who divided the chapters between them, who are the sole authors, and who have reason for legitimate pride in their close relationship to such a man.

Chesney was of Scotch extraction (both father and mother being settled in Ulster) and his was a father of the old "spare the rod, and spoil the child" school. It seems, to our modern luxurious notions, a Spartan discipline

indeed to attach a boy to a regiment on active service (though in his own country) at nine. This soon showed of what metal the boy was made. We give but one instance from among others. His regiment, being ordered to Nowry, "Mrs. Chesney, aware of her son's warlike propensities, and very properly desirous of keeping such a mere child out of danger, took away his boots and stockings after he had gone to bed, and the detachment marched without him. Francis, however, who neither then nor at any subsequent period could be deterred by any surmountable difficulty from what he considered the path of duty, feeling greatly aggrieved at not being allowed to accompany his corps into active service, walked barefoot the whole twenty miles; and, greatly to the surprise of his father, put in an appearance while the officers were at mess, where he was, of course, received with acclamation." A boy so full of pluck (or, as he modestly called it, "confidence") was not likely to hesitate in finding his way alone from Ireland to Woolwich (where his father had procured him a nomination) at the age of fourteen, nor in getting his commission.

A visit to Turkey, in 1828-9, during the Russo-Turkish war, introduced him for the first time to the unchangeable East; and a kind of roving commission in Egypt and Syria, given him by the British Ambassador at Constantinople, who seems to have formed a high opinion of his vigour and intelligence, took him to Alexandria, where a circumstance occurred which changed the current of his thoughts and the direction of the greater part of his career.

Thomas Love Peacock, of the India House, a man of rare and varied attainments, whose books are now but too little read, and whose services to his country are all but entirely forgotten, had long meditated the possibility of reviving Alexander's route from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates, or some short line of travel to India; and had drawn up a series of queries on the subject. These were handed to the young officer, who, carefully investigating, while yet in Egypt, the possibility of a Suez Canal, of which Lesseps always called him the Father,* resolved on testing the practicability of the alternative route, deciding that nothing short of absolute duty should induce him to throw up a mission fraught with such important possibilities. Carrying his life in his hand at every step, he began, mostly alone and unaided, the first of his journeys to the Euphrates. Repeatedly pillaged by various Arab tribes, he at length reached Damascus, where he joined a caravan, and, after more than three months' wanderings, finally struck "the great river, the river Euphrates," some miles from Anah, whence he proposed to make its descent, in order to be able to form, from personal observation on the spot, a trustworthy opinion as to its navigability. The narrative of his many difficulties, among which was the construction of a sheepskin-supported raft, and, later on, of a boat, is fully given in Chapter XII., and presents a vivid impression of his indomitable energy and perseverance. Pillage, sickness, loss of boats, nothing shook his resolution; and it is no wonder that, on reaching England, he was the lion of the season—a nine days' wonder. The manner, however, in which any attempt on his part to rouse the authorities to practical action was received can hardly be better exemplified than by his reception by the Court of Directors of the East India

Company. When he urged the establishment of speedy communication with India as a reason for opening up the Valley route, old veterans said, "Ah; but that is the very thing we do *not* want. . . What is to become of *us* if you give us a monthly mail to India? No, no; now we write our letters, and get our answers, every six months, and have peace and leisure between whiles; life will not be worth having if you get your way!"

However, Chesney urged the point, in season and out of season, on persons more receptive of a new idea; the King (William IV.) had been impressed by the ardour of the indefatigable explorer, the mercantile interest urged that an attempt should be made, the matter was brought before a Committee of the House of Commons, an expedition (for which £20,000 were assigned) organised, and the command, with the rank of Colonel, given to Chesney.

So far well. He had overcome difficulties in the Council room and the Cabinet; he had now to encounter physical difficulties of no ordinary kind. The first step was to construct roads for the transport of the hulls, boilers, engines, and propellers of two river steamers over nearly 150 miles, from the Mediterranean shore to the Euphrates bank. We need not dilate on the difficulties of such an undertaking, which occupied ten months; and it is not a little characteristic of the Colonel, that, while he was suffering from brain fever, "during his delirium nothing was found to have so composing an effect as the noise of the riveting the steamers, which had naturally been stopped in the first instance with a view to keeping the patient quiet" (p. 305). How a storm sunk one of his steamers with the loss of most of her crew, how he at length, with the other sorely shaken vessel, arrived at Bussora, having substantiated what he had undertaken to prove, is comparatively well known, though we have never met with the story in so pleasantly narrated a form.

The formation of the Euphrates Valley Railway Company was now a foregone conclusion. It was, as we all know, due to the enlightened advocacy of Sir William Andrew, and it was at his request that Chesney, in 1856, at the age of sixty-seven, went out to Syria for the last time, in company with Sir John McNeill and other competent engineers. Not a doubt as to the practicability for a railway of even the most difficult parts was allowed to remain uninvestigated; the capital was forthcoming, and nothing but sanction, and a trifling guarantee of interest, by the Government, were wanting. But the elastic phrase "political expediency" was brought in to prevent the project being carried into effect. Nor can we help agreeing with Mr. Poole, that Foreign Powers objected to the enterprise because it would necessarily augment English influence in the East, and supply English troops with a short alternative road to India; and the Foreign Office dared not traverse the wishes of Russia and France "then, after the Crimean war, *très étroitement liées*. A railway through Syria to the head of the Persian Gulf . . . meant English supremacy in Hither Asia, a gradual progress of civilization and extended commerce, the development of internal resources, and the introduction of western progress in the fossilized provinces of Asiatic Turkey and Persia . . . a firm Persian alliance, and the holding of both gates of Afghanistan."

Once more, at the age of seventy-three, Chesney journeyed to Constantinople with the view of obtaining a concession for the proposed line; this he succeeded in accomplishing, and with this his life's active work may be said to have terminated, though it was not until 1868 that he, being then seventy-nine years of age, completed his last literary labour—the "Narrative" of the Euphrates

* At a meeting of the Suez Canal Company, in 1870, Lesseps introduced Chesney with the words, "Messieurs, je vous présente l'homme à qui nous devons le Canal de Suez, M. le Général Chesney, le Père du canal."—Verily, what with Chesney's alignment of the general direction of the canal, and Waghorn's subsequent careful surveys, Lesseps might truly say, without doing despite to his own ability, "Other men (and those, Englishmen) have laboured, and I have entered into their labours."

Expedition, the scientific results of which had previously been given to the public in a separate form.

Chesney's nature, which was, perhaps, just a little dour and exacting (forgetting that every-one was not, like his wiry self, made of iron), led him to record but few of the many ludicrous incidents which a life of such extended and varied travel must have produced; and the amusing account of the visit of the ladies of Baghdad to the *Euphrates* is from the pen of Admiral Charlewood, many of whose descriptions, and those of other members of the expedition, scattered throughout the work, are very vivid and lifelike.

The record of such a life cannot, however, fail to be instructive as well as interesting; and it can but be a subject of regret that it has not sooner been committed to print. It seems a national defect to ignore all public services which do not at once "catch the eye"; and, though no posthumous admiration can atone for life-long neglect, it is never too late to express the hope that the services of future explorers may be recognised in a very different measure from that which fell to the lot of Chesney and of Waghorn.

MANDALAY.

We excerpt from the *Englishman* an account of Mandalay and such fortifications as it possesses, which will at the present time be interesting:—

"The guns at Mandalay are small cast iron ones, about four feet long, with a small bore. They are placed on light gun-carriages, made after the pattern of European gun-carriages, but drawn by men. Twelve men are told off to each gun-carriage. About one hundred carriages are in good working order. Of larger cannon, mounted on gun-carriages, there are not fewer than two hundred within the Palace walls, but they have not been brought out for parade or practice for the past eight years. Two Italian officers were specially engaged to teach and drill the artillery, but for the past eighteen months this branch of the army has been much neglected, although within the past month the gunners have been under orders to turn out for exercise, only, however, with the small guns. Some of the larger cannon and carriages have been brought out and placed on the city walls, ten on each side of the city. The city of Mandalay measures about a mile on each side, and is perfectly square. The walls are of brick, and about twenty-five feet high, with a broad moat, always full of water, sixty feet wide and about thirty feet deep in the centre. The moat surrounds the city entirely. The distance from the walls to the edge of the moat is about 150 feet. There are three drawbridges on each side of the city, facing three gates. These gates are closed every night, and opened at dawn. At 6 p.m. the main gates are closed to cart and pony traffic, but a wicket is kept open for foot passengers till 9 p.m., when it is closed for the night. Each gate has usually a guard of some thirty soldiers. In addition to the so-called standing army of about fourteen thousand or fifteen thousand of all arms, there are some two thousand men reserved for war boats, which are each manned by about seventy men, and are arranged to carry fifty soldiers. During the first Burmese war these boats did great mischief, and gave the enemy the advantage of easy and rapid transport. They will, however, be of little or no use in the days of steamers and steam launches. The late King built ten gun-boats of teak under European superintendence, each boat measuring about 100 feet long and fifteen feet wide, and drawing five feet of water; but they are still in an incomplete state, only two of them, the *Bandoola* and *Shoay Pongdaw*, being fit for service. The former is armed with some eight guns, and the latter is now being made ready for service under Captain Comotto, an Italian naval officer who was unemployed for a very long time, but whose services have been brought into requisition at this important period. It is absolutely certain that these boats cannot move about on the Irrawaddy without the aid of steam, so that they are not likely to be of much use in any contingency. The King owns some ten large river steamers and one sea steamer. The latter is laid up and is quite unfit for service, and out of the ten river boats only five are in working order. Even of these, four are constantly breaking down, the only really serviceable one being the new steamer purchased from the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company about three months ago, which may be said to be in good working order. On a great emergency like the present the King of Burma is empowered to raise from the labouring classes a force of 8,000 to 10,000 men as "ahmoodans" or militia. The authorities are not likely to be very particular in their choice, but will compel

old and young men to turn out—men who have never handled a musket in their lives. The present bankrupt state of the royal treasury of Burma may be said to have led to the thorough demoralisation of the military system, such as it is; and as long as the soldiers are liable to be flogged for the slightest offence, and their pay is constantly allowed to fall into arrears, it is hardly to be wondered at that the service is not only unpopular, but it is positively abhorred.

OBITUARY.

THE death of the King of Spain, within a day or two of completing his 29th year, though not wholly unexpected, cannot fail to attract attention and sympathy. Like another exiled prince, unfortunately killed by a Zulu assegai, he had studied military science at a British Military College. Prince Louis Napoleon's death has materially affected the political outlook in France; but there is much reason to fear that the effects of the death of King Alfonso will be positively disastrous in Spain, where he, and he alone, by a display of statesmanship, kingcraft, call it what we may, almost phenomenal in a young man who ascends the throne at 17, kept the balance between rival parties, and made himself universally respected.

He has not long been survived by Serrano, the Duque de la Torre, generally believed to be more nearly related to him than appeared to be the case, a thing in itself by no means improbable, if we remember the circumstances which attended the ill-omened "Spanish marriages," and that Serrano was, at the time, Prime Minister, and, to all intents and purposes, "Maire du Palais."

INDIA OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj.-Gen. Sir H. T. Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Surg. G. J. Kellie, Col. C. K. M. Walter, S.C., Maj. G. F. Churchill, S.C., Bde.-Surg. J. E. T. Aitchison, M.D., C.I.E., Col. R. C. R. Clifford, S.C., Maj. A. G. Hammond, V.C., S.C., Capt. H. Finnis, R.E., Maj. J. Fraser, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. M. Maguire, S.C., Lieut.-Col. W. R. Sheffield, S.C., Depy. Surg.-Gen. W. H. Rean, M.D.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. C. J. A. Yates, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. A. L. Playfair, J. B. Lyall (Cov.).
Madras Estab.—J. H. Merriman, A. H. T. Martindale (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. James Kelly, two months; Lieut. H. Trevor, S.C., three months; Surg.-Maj. J. Scully, six months; Capt E. J. N. Fasken, one year and 183 days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. A. Chichester, twelve months' s.c.; A. T. D. Dodsworth, five months' furlough; G. S. Leonard, twelve months' s.c.
Madras Estab.—G. F. Nepean-Smith, six months' s.c.
Bombay Estab.—C. H. Brereton, six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. A. Bloomfield, S.C., Capt. R. C. S. Macausland, S.C., Lieut.-Col. R. F. Lewis, R.A.
Madras Estab.—Maj. J. G. Proudfoot, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—K. G. Gupton (Cov.), G. W. Winckler, C. M. W. Brett (Cov.), K. M. Nicholson, F. W. K. Cowley (Cov.), G. W. Rivaz (Cov.), H. A. D. Phillips (Cov.), J. H. Cornwall.
Bombay Estab.—J. Adams.

THE friends of Brigadier-General H. H. Foord, who commands a Madras Column in the present Burma Expedition, desire to call attention to the above as being the correct spelling of his name.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 7.)

GUPTA—BASU—The services of Surgeon-Major K. P. Gupta, M.B., and of Surgeon D. Basu are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

THOMAS—The services of Surgeon G. T. Thomas, of the Madras Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department:—Surgeon D. M. Jack, Surgeon J. Sykes, Surgeon T. R. Mulroney, M.D., Surgeon W. Deane, Surgeon J. A. Cunningham, M.D., and Surgeon D. St. J. D. Grant.

DONNER—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. Donner as Vice-Consul for Belgium at Madras.

VIDAL—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. W. Vidal as Consul for Denmark at Aden.

HARRIS, Mr. T., head master of the Government College at Ajmere, is appointed to be principal of the college and inspector of schools in Ajmere-Merwara, sub pro tem., from Feb. 15, and during the absence, on extraordinary leave, without allowances, of Mr. F. L. Reid.

COLE, Lieut. R. A., wing officer and adjutant Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as squadron commander and second in command, in addition to his own duties, with effect from Oct. 22, vice Captain F. G. Alexander, and during such time as Major A. R. T. McRae may officiate as second in command of the Meywar Bhil Corps.

JONES, Lieut. G. J. S., attached to the 2nd Bombay Lancers, is appointed to officiate as wing officer and adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force from the date of joining, and during such time as Lieut. J. A. Bell may officiate as squadron commander and second in command.

LE FAUCHEUR—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. Le Faucheur as consular agent for France at Cocanada.

VANSITTART, Mr. C. G., having been posted as assistant accountant-general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, assumed charge of his duties on Oct. 21.

BYRNE, Mr. E. S., made over charge of his duties as deputy accountant-general, Bengal, to Mr. O. T. Barrow, and resumed charge of his duties as deputy auditor-general on Oct. 20.

MILITARY.

IRWIN, Major N. B., B.S.C., wing commander 20th Bengal Infantry, to be brigade-major on the establishment, vice Major A. W. R. Becher, who has vacated that appointment, dated Oct. 17.

LOYD, Captain E., B.S.C., squadron officer 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be garrison instructor, vice Major G. T. Morris, whose tenure of service in that appointment has expired, dated Oct. 16.

LOYD—The services of Captain R. O. Lloyd, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Assam, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service in Burma.

DOWDEN, Colonel T. F., R.E., superintending engineer, second class, temporary rank, attached to the office of the director-general of railways, is placed in charge of that portion of the office of the accountant-general, P.W.D., which will remain at Simla.

HEAVEN, Mr. F. G., is permanently appointed to the Accounts Branch in the rank of deputy examiner, 2nd grade, supernumerary.

FURLOUGHS.

BIGNELL, Captain E. D. F., wing officer and adjutant Malwa Bhil Corps, is granted leave in India (m.c.) for six months, from Oct 17, the first two months to be on full staff pay.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

KENNEDY, Colonel T. G., C.B., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for two years.

BRERETON, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W., R.A., assistant to the inspector-general of ordnance, Madras Circle (m.c.), for 182 days, from October 23.

JAMIESON, Captain C. J., Bengal S.C., wing commander 14th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 1 year and 13 days.

SCOTT, Lieutenant C. D., R.A., 2nd subaltern No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery (m.c.), for 1 year.

TREVOR, Lieutenant H., Bengal S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 15th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), from Suakin, for 182 days.

DOWNIE, Surgeon-Major K. M., 29th Bengal Infantry (u.p.a.), for 182 days.

NEDHAM, Captain E. M., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 33rd Bengal Infantry, sub-assistant commissary-general for Transport, 1st class, is granted leave within Indian limits for 91 days, the first 60 days being on full staff pay.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

DAUNT, Colonel J. C. C., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for six months.

RENNICK, Major A. de C., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for six months.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 4.)

PHILLIPS, Mr. H. A. D., C.S., has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

PARROTT, Mr. L. L., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Agra, is appointed, sub pro tem, to be an assistant sub-deputy opium agent of the 2nd grade, vice Mr. A. C. Bryson.

CURRIE, Mr. W. J., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Kheri, Benares Agency, is appointed sub pro tem. to be an assistant sub-deputy opium agent of the 3rd grade, vice Mr. L. L. Parrott.

MEARES, Mr. C., temporary assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, is appointed sub pro tem. to be an assist sub-deputy opium agent of the 4th grade, vice Mr. W. J. Currie.

O'DONNELL, Mr. O., probationary assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares agency, is appointed sub pro tem. to be an assistant sub-deputy opium agent of the 4th grade, vice Mr. W. J. Currie.

The services of the undermentioned medical officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department:—

GUPTA, Surgeon-Major K. P., deputy sanitary commissioner, Metropolitan Circle.

BASU, Surgeon D., civil surgeon of Furreedpore.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Nov. 5.)

MORRIS, Mr. M., district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Kangra to the Gurdaspur district.

TAIT, Lieut. Colonel J. S., district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Gurdaspur to the Kangra district.

DAVIS, Mr. W. S., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Lahore to the Gurdaspur district.

WARBURTON, Mr. J. P., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Ludhiana to the Amritsar district.

REID, Mr. H. J. G., officiating district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Amritsar to the Ludhiana district.

The following order is confirmed:—

BISHOP—Regimental Order, dated October 20, appointing Major L. T. Bishop, squadron officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as third squadron commander, as a temporary measure, vice Major E. A. Money, proceeding to join the Corps of Guides (Queen's Own).

STUART, Captain C. J. L., squadron officer 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as fourth squadron commander, vice Bishop.

DICK, Lieut. A. R., officiating squadron officer 2nd

Punjab Cavalry, on probation, to officiate as 4th squadron commander, pending the return from general leave of Captain Stuart.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette Oct. 31.)

CURRIE, Lieut. Colonel F., deputy commissioner, Bahraich, to officiate as commissioner, Fyzabad Division, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieut. Colonel W. E. Forbes.

BARROW, Major F., assistant commissioner, Fyzabad, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Bahraich, during the absence, on deputation, of Lieut. Colonel F. Currie.

CLARKE—With effect from Oct. 21, Colonel H. M. S. Clarke, officiating 1st deputy inspector-general of police, N.W.P. and Oudh, to be confirmed in that appointment, vice Colonel P. C. Dalmahoy whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

FURLOUGHS.

BLOOD, Surgeon J., civil surgeon of Kheri, furlough on medical certificate for one year, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

KIBBLE, Mr. J., Professor of English Literature, Benares College, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

ETTY, Rev. A. H., Chaplain of Benares, furlough for one year, from Nov. 6.

HASTINGS, Lieut. Colonel H. W., deputy commissioner, Lucknow, privilege leave for sixty-two days, from Oct. 11.

FORBES, Lieut. Colonel W. E., commissioner, Fyzabad division, privilege leave for one month, from Oct. 27, or subsequent date.

CAMERON, Surgeon-Major A., civil surgeon, Naini Tal, privilege leave for sixteen days, from Oct. 26, or subsequent date.

(November 7.)

YOUNG, Mr. W., C.S., on return from leave without pay, to be an assistant magistrate and collector, but to officiate as district and sessions judge of the 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Agra district.

BARTLETT, Mr. H. F., officiating deputy commissioner, Hardoi, on being relieved by Mr. H. W. Gibson, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 1st grade, and to be posted to the Sitapore district.

MACKINTOSH, Mr. J. S., secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, on return from furlough, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade, and to be posted to the Jaunpur district.

NIXON, Surgeon G. M., officiating medical officer 7th Bengal Cavalry, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Government, is appointed to the civil medical charge of Bahraich, from October 12.

GIBSON, Mr. H. W., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Hardoi district.

REDFERN, Mr. T. R., officiating district and sessions judge, Agra, on being relieved by Mr. W. Young, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 1st grade, and to be posted to the Agra district.

HIGGINSON, Mr. F. W., F.R.C.S.I., having returned from deputation duty, resumed charge of the civil medical duties of the Hardoi district, on Oct 28.

HEARLE, Mr. N., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, in charge of the local Working Plans Branch, to the charge of the Jaunsar Division of the School Circle, vice Mr. E. McA. Moir, deputed to the Jeypore State.

MARTIN, Mr. W. T., district and session judge, 3rd grade, is transferred from Aligarh to Mirzapur.

HOWELL, Mr. M. S., district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, is transferred from Mirzapur to Aligarh.

ROBERTSON, Surgeon G. S., second class civil surgeon, is transferred from Bahraich to Rae Bareli.

MULVANY, Surgeon-Major E., second class civil surgeon, is transferred from Rae Bareli to Sitapur.

HORSFORD, Lieut. Colonel N. M. T., officiating deputy commissioner, Hardoi, on return from privilege leave, is transferred to Lucknow in the same capacity.

MOIR—The services of Mr. E. McA. Moir, deputy conservator of forests 3rd grade, in charge o

the Jaunsar Division, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, for employment in the Jeypore State.

JACK—The services of Surgeon D. M. Jack, civil surgeon, Sultanpur, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, for duty with the forthcoming camp of exercise.

EWING, Rev. J. C. R., M.A., Presbyterian missionary, Saharanpur, is licensed to solemnise marriages and to grant certificates of marriage to native Christians in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

FORSTH, Mr. J. H. P., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), Agra Provincial Division, is granted three months' special leave on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers passed the Departmental Examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II., paragraphs 16-18, on September 8:—

DYSON, Mr. S. P. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

BACON, Mr. H. M. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

OLLENBACH, Mr. O. C., assistant engineer, 3rd grade.

NICOLLS, Mr. J. R. C., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, is retransferred from the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

SANDERS, Mr. H. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on Sept. 7.

FURLOUGH.

PEACOCKS, Mr. E. B., assistant commissioner, Umballa, is granted twelve months' furlough to Europe from Nov. 10.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 7.)

SAUNDERS, Mr. A. L., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this administration under Home Department, dated Simla, Oct. 22, is posted to Saugor in the Jubulpore division.

TAYLOR—The services of Mr. G. F. Taylor, assistant conservator of forests, on return from furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Resident of Hyderabad for employment in the Berars.

KENNEDY, Mr. J., C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this administration by Home Department, dated Oct. 23, is appointed to be a settlement officer, 2nd grade, and is posted to Rajpur. Mr. Kennedy reported himself at the secretariat, Nagpur, on the 24th idem.

THOMPSON, Mr. R. H. E., deputy conservator of forests, is posted to the Chattisgarh division.

HAMMOND, Lieut.-Colonel H. A., district superintendent of police, who was appointed to officiate as inspector-general of police and jails, assumed charge of his duties from Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., on the 2nd inst.

ISMAI, Mr. S., C.S., officiating inspector-general of police and jails, on being relieved by Colonel Hammond, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, and is posted to the Wardha district.

DUFF, Mr. A. C., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner of Wardha, is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner, from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties at the Secretariat.

CRUMP, Mr. H. A., C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Administration, is posted to the Wardha district as assistant commissioner.

DUFF, Mr. J. G. T., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Narsinghpur to Saugor.

HOWELL, Mr. A. P., C.S., commissioner, Nerbudda Division, assumed charge of the division from Colonel M. P. Ricketts, officiating commissioner, on the 31st ult.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Oct. 24.)

JENKINS, Captain T. M., assistant commissioner, reported his return to Toungoo from leave on Oct. 12.

OLIVE—**MUNRO**—Mr. J. W. Olive, district superintendent of police, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade,

and Colonel C. A. Munro, district superintendent of police, 1st grade, respectively made over and received charge of the police of the Toungoo District on Oct. 13.

BAKER—**DALZELL**—Surgeon-Major O. Baker and Surgeon P. W. Dalzell respectively made over and assumed charge of the duties of civil surgeon, Akayab, on Oct. 1.

ROSS—**BAKER**—Surgeon R. Ross, 9th Regiment M.N.I., and Surgeon-Major O. Baker, respectively, made over and assumed charge of the duties of civil surgeon, Moulmein, on Oct. 14.

HUGHES—**MAXWELL**—Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Hughes made over, and Lieut. F. D. Maxwell received, executive charge of the Toungoo Jail on the 15th inst.

FINN, Rev. A. H., appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon Diocese) Establishment, arrived at Rangoon on Oct. 5.

DYER, Rev. J. P., M.A., is appointed officiating chaplain at Port Blair, and relinquished charge of the chaplaincy of Thayetmyo on Oct. 5.

FINN, Rev. A. H., is appointed chaplain of Thayetmyo, and assumed the charge on Oct. 9.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 4.)

ALLISON, Surgeon-Major H., M.D., assistant physician, General Hospital, to act as fort surgeon Fort St. George, with port and marine duties, and medical inspector of seamen at Madras, during the employment of Surgeon-Major Sibthorpe on other duty.

NAILER, Surgeon H. A. F., M.B., civil surgeon, Chingleput, to act as resident surgeon, General Hospital, during the employment of Surgeon Dymott on other duty.

HUNT, Surgeon-Major S. B., to act as surgeon to His Excellency the Governor, without prejudice to his own duties as surgeon, 3rd district, Madras.

JENKINS, Lieutenant-Colonel R. G., superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 1st grade, during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel H. E. Coningham.

COURT, Lieut.-Colonel H. S., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Jenkins.

ALLISON, Surgeon-Major H., M.D., professor of hygiene, to act as professor of Anatomy in Medical College, during the employment of Surgeon-Major Sibthorpe on other duty.

NAILER, Surgeon H. A. F., M.D., civil surgeon, Chingleput, to act as professor of pathology in the Medical College, during the employment of Surgeon Dymott on other duty.

WRIGHT, Rev. C. H. L., M.A., acting chaplain St. Thomas's Mount, to act as chaplain of Trinity District, Bangalore.

GIBSON, Rev. E., acting chaplain South Black Town, to act as chaplain of St. Thomas's Mount with Pallaveram.

HOERBERG, Rev. S. P., of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Church at Madura, is licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

MOORE, Mr. R. P., to be probationary inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue.

TAYLOR, Mr. H. R. B., second assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, to act as first assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, during the absence of Mr. J. H. Cook, on other duty, from Oct. 17.

The following postings are ordered:—

MARTIN, Mr. J. W., executive engineer, second grade, to the VI. Circle, for duty in the Trinopoly Division; to join on return from furlough.

TAYLOR, Mr. H. S., executive engineer, fourth grade, to the IV. Circle, for duty in the B Project Division; to join on return from furlough.

SMITH, Mr. C. M., assistant engineer, first grade, to the VI. Circle, for duty in the Tanjore Division; to join on return from furlough.

JOYCE, Mr. A., assistant engineer, first grade, to

the III. Circle, for duty in the Kurnool Division; to join on return from furlough.

BURLTON, Mr. C. H. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to the III. Circle, for duty in the C Project Division, to join on return from furlough.

CARLESS, Mr. G. P., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the III. Circle, for duty in the Kurnool Division, to join on return from furlough.

The following transfer is ordered:—

WEST, Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary W. C. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, supernumery from the V. Circle North Arcot Division to the VI. Circle for duty in Tanjore Division.

THOMAS—The services of Surgeon G. T. Thomas are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

FURLOUGH.

BURROWS, Mr. L. R., collector, Nilgiris, privilege leave for two months and 20 days, from Dec. 2.

CUMMING—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. C. L. B. Cumming, of the Covenanted Civil Service, an extension of leave for three months, on medical certificate.

USSHER, Mr. C. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is granted furlough for 21 months, from Feb. 1, 1886.

ASHPITEL, Mr. F. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., is granted examination leave for one month and 12 days, from Nov. 7.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 12.)

LYDE, Capt. M. T., is appointed to act as third assistant political resident, Aden, during the absence of Capt. W. P. Kennedy.

HUNTER, Major F. M., C.S.I., resumed charge of the offices of first assistant resident, Aden, and political agent, Somali Coast, on the 23rd ult. H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

FITZGERALD, Mr. P. S. V., to be substantive pro tem. third assistant to the political agent in Kathiawar.

KENNEDY, Captain W. P., to be substantive pro tem. 4th assistant to the political agent in Kathiawar, but to continue to be substantive pro tem. 3rd assistant until relieved by Mr. FitzGerald.

FORDYCE, Captain A. L. D., to act as assistant political agent, Mahi Kantha, but to continue to be substantive pro tem. 4th assistant to the political agent in Kathiawar until relieved by Captain Kennedy.

BYTHELL, Colonel R., Staff Corps, is appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Malegaon.

TULLY—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon E. Tully, L.M.R.C.S., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Ir.), to be superintendent of vaccination, Western Gujrat Circle, vice Surgeon-Major J. T. Welsh, retired.

ALSTON, Mr. J. S., to be a member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, vice Mr. D. S. Kemp, J.P., retired.

Mr. J. Jardine, C.S., having been appointed to act as judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, from the date of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey's resignation, during the absence of Mr. Justice West, C.S., F.R.G.S., LL.D., H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

NUGENT, Mr. J., C.S., to act as chief secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, General, and Separate Departments, from the date of Mr. Jardine's departure, during the absence of Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S., C.S.I.

MACPHERSON, Mr. C. G. W., C.S., C.I.E., to act as secretary to Government in the political, secret, judicial, and educational departments from the date of Mr. Jardine's departure, during the absence of Mr. Richey.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments as a temporary measure:—

MERRIMAN, Colonel W., R.E., to assume charge of the office of the superintending engineer,

Northern District, vice Colonel J. R. Maunsell, R.E., proceeding on-furlough.

SPILSBURY, Captain E. C., R.E., to assume charge of the office of the executive engineer Bombay defences, vice Colonel W. Merriman, R.E.

FURLONGS.

MATHEW, Mr. G. H., C.I.E., acting secretary of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, has been granted by the Government of India six months' leave on private affairs, and leave for six months, in extension of the former.

TODD, Mr. J. H., U.S., acting first assistant collector, Kanara, is allowed furlough for one year from November 20.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, (Nov. 6.)

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HARRISON, Lieut. D. C. W., S.C., wing officer and adjutant 4th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to officiate as brigade-major at Aden from Sept. 26, during the absence of Major Heath, on furlough.

STRAKER, Lieut.-Colonel C. D. A., R.A., to command the R.A., Quetta District, vice Croster, appointed to Allahabad.

BUTLER, Captain J. B. R., S.C., squadron officer 2nd Bombay Lancers to be fourth squadron commander 3rd Light Cavalry, sub pro tem., vice Lieut. Geoghegan, appointed third squadron commander, in succession to Major Mayne, seconded.

PEYTON, Lieut. W. J., 4th Bombay Infantry, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

SOUTHEY, Lieut. R., S.C., wing officer 5th Bombay Light Infantry (aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., commanding Mhow Division), to be wing officer 30th Bombay Infantry.

TIGHE, Lieut. M. J., officiating wing officer 24th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer on probation 30th Bombay Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order the following reversions:—

BUTLER, Captain J. B. R., 3rd squadron commander sub pro tem., 3rd Light Cavalry, to squadron officer 2nd Bombay Lancers.

PHAYRE, Lieut. A., 4th squadron commander sub pro tem., 3rd Light Cavalry (aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor), to squadron officer.

GOTT, Lieut. G. A., 4th squadron commander, sub pro tem., 3rd Light Cavalry, to squadron officer and adjutant.

The undermentioned officer has been seconded in the appointment:—

BUTLER, Captain J. B. R., S.C. (4th squadron commander sub pro tem., 3rd Light Cavalry), squadron officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

MENNIE—The appointment of Lieut. J. O. Mennie, to be officiating wing officer 27th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is cancelled.

With reference to G.O.C. it is notified that the stations of Bhuj and Rajkot are transferred from the 2nd to the 3rd Musketry Circle.

MORRIS, Captain E. C., 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season for duty at the dépôt.

JACKSON, Surgeon-Major T. W., Medical Staff, is posted for duty at the Station Hospital, Aden. The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on Nov. 5:—

KENNEDY, Captain W. P., S.C., 3rd assistant to political resident, Aden.

HODGKINSON, Lieut. C. C., S.C., wing officer 26th Bombay Infantry.

FURLONGS.

THOMAS—Major A. E., 7th Dragoon Guards, has been granted by H.E. the Commander in Chief in India six months' leave to England on p.a., with the necessary subsidiary leave, pending retirement from the service.

HIGGINSON, Major H. S., R.A. (E-2), is granted leave to England for twelve months on m.c., with the necessary subsidiary leave (unfit for duty with troops).

NEWNHAM—The leave granted to Lieut. A. T. H. Newnham, 10th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, is extended to Nov. 15.

PAYNE, Lieut. T. A., to be captain G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps.

YATES, Major C. J. A., 28th Regiment N.I., is

allowed furlough to Europe for 182 days, on medical certificate.

DOMVILLE—The services of Lieutenant J. R. C. Domville, Bombay Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

MARSAC, Lieutenant F. de, is permitted to resign his commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

COWPER, Lieutenant H., 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer 16th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from Feb. 5, 1883, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

DORG, Mr. S., to be lieutenant in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps.

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Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book, 8vo. half leather, Bombay, 1849 15s.

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Kaye (J. W.) Selections from the Papers of Lord Metcalfe, 8vo. 1855 8s.

Kaye (J. W.) Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm, 2 vols. 8vo. calf, 1856 10s. 6d.

Kaye (J. W.) Memorials of Indian Government, 8vo. 1853 6s.

Kaye (J. W.) Life of Lord Metcalfe, new edition, 2 vols. crown 8vo. portrait 6s.

Keatinge (Mrs.) English Homes in India, 2 vols. post 8vo. 10s.

Kelly (P.) Oriental Metrology, comprising Monies, Weights, and Measures of East Indies, &c., 8vo. 1832 8s.

Kennedy (Lt.-Col. Vans) Researches into the Origin and Affinity of the Principal Languages of Asia and Europe, 4to. 1828 £2 12s. 6d.

Kennedy (R. A.) Narrative of the Campaign of the Army of the Indus in Sind and Kaubool in 1838-9, 2 vols. post 8vo. illustrated, 1840 10s.

Keppel (Capt. Hon. G.) Personal Narrative of a Journey from India to England, 2 vols. 8vo. coloured plates 9s.

Keppel (Capt. Hon. G.) Personal Narrative of a Journey from India to England, &c., 4to. coloured plates, 1827 12s.

Keppel (Major Hon. G.) Narrative of a Journey across the Balcan, also of a Visit to Azani and other Newly Discovered Ruins in Asia Minor, 2 vols. 8vo. coloured plates 14s.

Keppel (Major Hon. G.) Expedition of Borneo of H.M.S. Dido for the Suppression, with Extracts from the Journal of James Brooke, Esq., of Sarawak, 2 vols. 8vo. plates, 1846 12s.

Kircheri (Athanasii, E. Soc. Jesu) China Monumentis qua Sacris qua Profanis, nec non variis Naturæ et Artis, Spectaculis, Aliarumque rerum Memorabilium Argumentis Illustrata, folio, vellum, Amsterdam, 1657.

Kirkpatrick (W.) Select Letters of Tippoo Sultan to various Public Functionaries, 4to. half bound, 1811 10s.

Knott (H. A.) East Indian Calculators' Manual, 8vo. Calcutta, 1847 2s. 6d.

Kolff (D. H.) Voyages of the Dutch Brig of War, Dourga, through the Southern and little-known parts of the Moluccan Archipelago, and along the previously unknown Southern Coast of New Guinea during the years 1825 and 1826, translated from the Dutch by G. W. Earl, 8vo. map, 1840 10s.

Kotzebue (M. Von) Narrative of a Journey into Persia in the suite of the Imperial Russian Embassy in 1817, 8vo. plates, 1819 6s.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—November 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to 97½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	90	to 91
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	98	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to —

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	815
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	590
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	900
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurraches) ...	1,100	100	1,240
Apollo ...	400	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	560
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	205
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	70	710
Dhollers Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	130	1,270
Fort ...	8,500	150	2,400
French ...	all	45	600
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangaum ...	—	—	—
Morantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	270
Mannar M. ...	all	45	385
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	160
Prince of Wales ...	500	160	540
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,550
Sind ...	750	25	700
Volkart ...	1,000	20	710

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	325
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	720
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	400
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	140
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	—	13
Bombay United ...	1,000	29	900
Central India ...	500	25	730
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	615
D. Spinning ...	all	—	215
Dhru Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	725
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	625
Golan Bala ...	499	20	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	175
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	790
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,085
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	480
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	460
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	450
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,080
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	900
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	880
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,500
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	610
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,180
Mazagon ...	250	9	205
Morariji Goudlass ...	1,000	15	1,110
Nagum ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	610
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	915
Oriental ...	625	17	585
Parell ...	400	—	100
People of India ...	—	6½	180
Prince of Wales ...	500	90	180
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,325
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	900
Southern India ...	500	20	420
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	570
Western India ...	1,000	50	710

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con. solidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
R. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	120-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	460
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	—	600
Bombay Burnah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,725
Indian Guarantee Sundryship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	300

Kemp & Co. ...	175	306
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,085
Thacker and Co. ...	all	170
LAND COMPANIES.		
Colaba Co. ...	700	725
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	310

CALCUTTA.—November 9.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 4 to 97 5	
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	97 10 to —	
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	98 12 to 93 14	
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	98 12 to 98 14	
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. Paid off —	
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to —	
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to —	
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to —	
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —	
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	98 12 to —	
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	98 12 to —	
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to —	

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	148 to 149
Bank of Bengal ...	500	815 to 817½
Do. of Upper India ...	100	139 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	115 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to —
National of India ...	£12½	108 to 109
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	400 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 130 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 140 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 65 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,150 to 1,175
B. Baragumdd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 1½ disct.
Do. D-ferrad B. Shares ...	£1 2 to 2½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 290 to —
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100 29 to 30
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 60 to 61
Burrakur Coal ...	100 160 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 118 to 120
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 95 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 105 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 72 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 94 to 95
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 20 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 170 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 20 to 21
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	209 170 to —
Gouropore ...	100 77 to 78
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 94 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100 60 to 61
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 93 to 94
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ...	50 110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 60 to 61
Murre Brewery ...	100 130 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 100 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100 93 to 94
New Beerbhoom Coal ...	100 67 to 68
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to £1
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100 50 to —
Riverside Press ...	90 66 to 67
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 265 to —
Seabpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 40 to 41
Strand Bank Press ...	100 73 to 74
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 92 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicible (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Amicible ...	100 95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 75 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 22 to —
Do. contributory ...	80 12 to —
Bisbnauth (Assam) ...	200 150 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 75 to 83
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 40 to —
Central Cachar ...	200 105 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 55 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 70 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 5 to 7
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 15 to 16
Darjiling ...	100 130 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 22 to 23
Dehra Doon ...	100 45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 35 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 30 to 32
Endogram ...	10 100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 65 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	75 to 77
Hoolimaree (Assam) ...	100	93 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Kalacheera (Cachar) ...	100	25 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	par —
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	110 to 115
Do. contributory ...	200	90 to 92
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 62
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 23
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to —
Do. contributory ...	125	—
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	35 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Puttareab (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	to —
Singbull and Murnah ...	100	87 to 88
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	30 to —
Tundarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Takur (Darjiling) ...	200	145 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—November 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	80½ to 87½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	109½ to 100½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 102
4 India Enforced Paper ...	73½ to 74½
4½ Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893 ...	75 to 76
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1880-8 ...	100 to 102
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	101 to 103
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	114 to 117
4 Do. ...	98 to 100
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	100 to 102

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Paid	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	107 to 109
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	115 to 117
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lm. ...	7½	6½ to 7
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4 to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	148 to 150
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	22½ to 23½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less) ...	—	23 to 24
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	122 to 124
Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	144 to 146
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	121 to 122
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	115 to 117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	128 to 130
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4 to 4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	10½ to 20½
Do. do. ...	5	4 to 5
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	18½ to 18½
Do. do. ...	15	to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	17½ to 18

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited ...	all
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the present Mail are, from Bombay, to the 20th ult.; from Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, the 18th ult.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has warmly acknowledged the skill and vigour with which the Burmese expedition has been brought to a successful issue. We learn from the India Office:—

The following telegram from Her Majesty the Queen to the Secretary of State has been repeated to the Viceroy of India for communication to General Prendergast.

"Pray express my warm thanks to General Prendergast, and admiration of the skill with which he has conducted the whole expedition."

In another column we give further particulars of the occupation by our troops of Mandalay, and of Thebaw's embarkation. As will be seen below, he has reached Rangoon in safety.

TELEGRAPHING yesterday, General Prendergast reports:—

"The disarmament of Mandalay is being carried out by the Ministers effectually. People are returning to their homes and avocations. The city is quiet, with the exception of bands of dacoits in the suburbs.

"According to the reports of all officials, political and military, not a murder has been committed since the British force arrived in Mandalay."

It is stated that Thebaw's destination is Rutnagherry. Aden is also mentioned, we hope erroneously. It is not likely that Thebaw would live long in a climate so different from that of Burma. Perhaps it may end in his being sent to Ceylon, there to compare notes with Arabi! Seven of the king's half-sisters have been released from prison, after having suffered six years' captivity. They speak bitterly of the Queen's cruel treatment of them, and express unbounded delight at the arrival of the British.

THE Viceroy has had the great pleasure of winding up his visit to Central India by an act of well-deserved kindness. He has restored to Scindia the Gwalior Fort, which we have, greatly to its owner's disgust, held ever since the Mutiny. The matter is too important to be passed over with a cursory notice; for the present we will only say that the grateful words in which Lord Dufferin announced the restoration, and which we quote below, were calculated to enhance its value. On the 2nd of December a grand Durbar was held at the Palace at Gwalior, when Lord Dufferin delivered a speech, in the course of which he declared, that the Empress of India had decided to restore the Gwalior fortress to the Maharajah, as a signal mark of her confidence and favour, knowing that by doing so she would be gratifying the most ardent wishes of his Highness's heart. The Viceroy continued:—

At the same time Her Majesty hopes that the act will be regarded throughout India, not merely as a personal favour bestowed upon the individual Chief to whom it is accorded, but as an indication that the Empress and the English nation have not failed to appreciate the universal loyalty to the Imperial rule and to the Throne and Person of Her Majesty, recently displayed in so striking a manner by the Princes of the Native States, and by the people of India.

The Maharajah, in reply, expressed his gratitude to the Viceroy for fulfilling the deepest wish of his heart in restoring to him the fortress of his ancestors, and trusted that he might be counted among those most warmly attached to the Empress.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal returned to Calcutta on Saturday, the 5th, after having traversed a great part of the province of Orissa, and carefully inspected the

tracts devastated by the cyclone last September. The country appears to be rapidly recovering from the calamity, and the crops are generally promising.

THE *Liberal* remarks, not without a grain of sense:—

Mr. Grant Duff's tour to Simla and back will cost Rs. 10,000. The time has come, we think, when Governors should travel like private gentleman. Lord Lawrence was a Viceroy who had the courage of his convictions to a striking degree. Whenever going to Simla, he travelled by the ordinary passenger trains, and thus saw more of the discomforts of railway travelling than he could hope to learn by going by special trains.

From Lord Lawrence to Mr. Grant Duff! What a *bathos*! *magnis componere parva*—great compared with small—with a vengeance!

THE *Times* hears (Dec. 1) that the disturbances in Nepal, which led to the death of the Prime Minister, were due to jealousy, at his attempt to associate with himself in the Ministry a son of the late Sir Jung Bahadur. Three persons only seem to have been killed, namely, the Minister, his intended associate, and the latter's son. A new Government has been constituted, with Bir Shumshere Jung as Prime Minister, and General Khudg Shumshere Wung as his assistant. Both the new Ministers have received an English education at Calcutta, and it is believed that the change will have a favourable effect upon the relations of Nepal with the Indian Government.

THE *Lahore Civil and Military Gazette* sounds, none too soon, a warning note:—

The arrival (it rightly says) at Merv of a deputation from Maimena, praying for Russian protection against Afghan misgovernment, may possibly raise, sooner than is convenient, a question not provided for in the Anglo-Russian agreement. Sooner or later, the Russians will insist on the theory that, if England claims a monopoly of interference in Afghanistan, that monopoly has its duties as well as its profits. If England, they will argue, wants no one to interfere in Afghanistan but herself, she is responsible that the Ameer's subjects are properly governed, and that they refrain from attacks on their neighbours. The first part of this twofold responsibility is now brought to notice; and the deputation to Merv suggests endless trouble in the future. It would not be difficult to prove that the Usbeg subjects of the Ameer in Afghan-Turkestan are generally oppressed by his governors and deputies; and in many respects, the state of things across the Hindu Kush is very similar to what prevailed in the Balkhan provinces previous to the war between Russia and Turkey. Russia will endeavour to follow the same course that she followed then. Maimena corresponds to Bulgaria; Badakshan, Saignan and Wakkan to Herzegovina and Montenegro; Balk to Serbia; Cabul to Constantinople; Bokhara to Roumania. The same intrigues, the same agitations, the same encouragement to popular leaders—we shall have the whole story over again; and the only doubt is whether England will play this time a better game.

It is stated, says the *Madras Times*, that Lord Dufferin intends to visit Hyderabad, the Nizam's capital, in February next, and that the visit may possibly result in some administrative changes.

THE assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian mints in the first six months of the current financial year was Rs. 6,00,16,130, and of that coined and examined Rs. 61,11,22,014. Of the latter the Calcutta Mint did Rs. 2,21,79,192, and the Bombay Mint Rs. 3,89,42,822.

A new hill station. Allahabad's new hill station, which it is proposed to convert into a summer station for European troops, is called Naro, and is situated four miles off the road to Rewa. The plain on which the hill stands is about 1,000 feet above sea level, and the hill rises 800 or 900 feet more, the highest point being 1,960 feet above the sea. The water supply is deficient. The mean temperature appears to be only about 3 degrees lower than that of Allahabad on the average of the year, but it is from 6 to 7½ degrees cooler in the hot months.

"For some months latterly," says the *Madras Mail*, "the actors of the Victoria Opera Company (Parsees) had been the favourites of King Thebaw, his Queens,

and his Court. They twice visited Mandalay and performed there many of their Hindustani plays. Thebaw did not understand the language of the plays, but he had translations of them specially made for him. He defrayed all the travelling expenses of the company, and paid them large sums of money besides. Sometimes he displayed his munificence to the actors in eccentric ways. It is said that on one occasion he caused to be arranged on a table before him as many imitation cocoanuts made of silver as there were actors, each cocoanut containing precious stones, pearls, and rings of more or less value. Each actor was then left free to try his luck. As each was by turns called up before the King, he was allowed to pick up one of the cocoanuts placed on the table.

REUTER hears from Samarcand, under date the 3rd inst., that a Russian Embassy will leave here on the 5th inst. for Bokhara, charged to congratulate the new Ameer on his accession to the throne. The Embassy consists of General Jaffimovitch, a captain of the General Staff, and a diplomatic official. If there be any truth in the oft-repeated rumour that the Tsar has the intention to be crowned at Samarcand, in the course of the summer, as Emperor of Central Asia, the subject will doubtless be broached at the approaching interview.

WE are glad to see that the colonelcy of the Royal Horse Guards, which carries with it the position of Gold Stick, and the somewhat onerous duties thereto appertaining, has been conferred on an Indian officer, Sir Patrick Grant. A service contemporary states that the position had previously been offered, as we suggested should be the case, to another distinguished Indian Field-Marshal, Lord Napier of Magdala.

INDIA COUNCIL REMITTANCES.—On Wednesday last an increased amount of 35 lacs was offered for tender, and were all placed in Bills. Twenty lacs were allotted at 1s. 6½d. per rupee, and the remainder at 1s. 6d. ¾d. per rupee, the applications at this latter price having reached about 50 lacs. Compared with the previous allotment, the prices realised show an improvement of ¾d. per rupee. Refined silver has been steady during the week at 47½d. per oz., rather a high price for India unless for future delivery; but the market has received support from inquiries for the Continent, and also for the English Mint. The amounts disposed of and rates obtained at the week's official allotment of India Council remittances were as follows:—

	Rs.	Average.	Minimum.
Calcutta ...	20,14,000	1/6-249	1/6 7-32 29 per cent.
Bombay ...	14,51,000	1/6-218	1/6 7-32 29 per cent.
Madras ...	20,000	1/6-218	1/6 7-32 29 per cent.

Next week 35 lacs will again be offered for tender. From April 1 to December 1 inclusive, the Council had granted remittances for Rs.6,38,40,359, realising £4,931,772. To the corresponding date last year, Rs.9,38,02,918, realising £7,655,034, had been disposed of.

Chit Chat.

TRULY the Radicals have effectually "gulled" the poor yokels! Three acres and a cow! Taken literally too! A correspondent at Nuneaton telegraphs:—An amusing incident has just occurred at one of the elections in the Midlands. Two rustics who went to vote for the Liberal candidate took halters with them, each expecting to bring back a cow. Before quitting the polling-place they asked the presiding officer whether they could make a selection from the animals in a field close by; but he confessed his inability to advise them in the matter.

THERE was an agricultural labourer in the district, who was met by his master and instructed how to vote. Shortly afterwards he was met by an election agent, who said, "How are you going to vote?" "Oh," said the man, "I am going to vote as master votes." Well, another agricultural labourer was met by the same agent, and, in answer to questions, said he was going to vote as his master did. But subsequently these two labourers met, and one said, "Well, Jim, how are you going to vote?" The reply was, "I am going to vote as master votes;" but he

slily added, "master's going to vote as he pleases, and I mean to vote as I please."

"Is your husband a Liberal or a Conservative?" asked a lady canvasser the other day of the wife of a voter in a new constituency. "He ain't neither the one nor the other, ma'am." "But surely he must be either the one or the other?" "No he ain't, he's a labourer."

THE *Indian Medical Gazette* advocates the use of condemned criminals for cholera experiments. It shows that from 300 to 400 persons are hanged annually in India, and thinks these might be spared the "final execution should they survive the doctor's doses." The criminals are said to have expressed a preference for the rope.

THE museum of St. Petersburg has a bank note probably the oldest in existence. It is of the Imperial Bank of China, issued by the Chinese Government, and dates from the year 1399 before Christ.

LORD COLERIDGE told us, the other day, that one of the most eminent men in America, whom he was proud to term his friend, was supposed to be in the habit of indulging in tedious speeches and of expressing himself in long sentences. When on one occasion this charge was playfully insinuated, Mr. Evans retorted by saying, "I thought there was only one class of people who objected to long sentences, and that was the criminal class."

WE recollect once meeting a man who declared that he did not know the difference between "God Save the Queen" and "Jem Crow." This is almost equalled by what we read the other day. "I remember," says an officer, who had been a good deal in Egypt, "once serving under a colonel who was hopelessly unmusical, and rather proud of it than otherwise. He used to say, 'I know only two tunes; one is "God Save the Queen," and the other isn't.'"

THE Vigilance League of Madras has collapsed—neither Muslims nor Hindus are willing to become sedition-mongers. This is as it should be.

PEOPLE are beginning to discuss whether matters would be better or worse were France to lay hands on India or were the destinies of that Empire entrusted to the holy keeping of the Czar with the "knout" and "political prisons." To such a pass have matters come in this nineteenth century. O for a Clive, a Warren Hastings, or, well—even a "patriot!"

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

IN SOUTHERN INDIA.*

"I have always understood," said a high functionary in India, "that missions are an acknowledged failure." Let us take a glance at Mrs. Murray Mitchell's account of her visit to some of the chief stations in the Madras Presidency, and see how far the facts of the case are in harmony with the popular notions on the subject. First of all, as regards the capital itself, what is the story which it proclaims? In 1843 Mr. Braidwood gathered together a few good caste girls, and imparted to them the elements of education. A quarter of a century elapsed, and now there are schools in every direction, while no less than 1,800 females are under Christian instruction. Then there are the "Chetry" schools for the better classes, the ragged schools for waifs and orphans, the normal schools where teachers are taught that they may teach others. Nor have the Free Church been less zealous in their efforts than our own Established Church, while the "European Orphan Asylum" is a testimony to the fact that charity in its noblest form is not wanting from the philanthropy of the Madrassees.

Turning to Madras, further south, Mrs. Mitchell tells us of Miss Rendall's boarding school for the daughters of Native Christians, irrespective of caste or class. She refers also to the "zenana" work of Mrs. Capron, who has no less than 500 women learning to read, to say nothing of her day schools and dispensaries, over all of which she exercises a personal superintendence. Nor would it be fair to omit mention of Mr. Rendall, who, till his death, used to wander through the neighbouring villages and towns, preaching and holding religious services. What may be the results is not for man to say, but at least it is evident that there is no lack of energy, nor to outward appearances is there reason to suppose that the effects are less satisfactory than in other countries.

Take yet another instance. Tinnevely, with a population of about 2,000,000, can boast of 100,000 Protestant Christians. Well may Mrs. Mitchell exclaim, in tones of justifiable pride, "Let all who talk of missions as a failure be told of this weighty fact." Take, again, Travancore, with 250 places of worship and

* "In Southern India." By Mrs. Murray Mitchell. Religious Tract Society. 1885.

50,000 converts, or Colar, a short distance from Bangalore, where Miss Anstey has established a "Faith Mission," which in August last numbered within its charitable walls upwards of 350 poor desolate orphans. To multiply examples would be easy but endless, to draw conclusions is more difficult; but it must with fairness be conceded that there is no lack of enterprise on the part of missionary labourers. They have toiled, they have worked, they have sown; let us hope they will reap the harvest. In regard to Mrs. Mitchell's work but few words are needed. She has had much to tell, and she has told it simply, plainly, and without fictitious colouring. There is no pretence of fine writing or ostentatious display; no exaggeration of language or straining at effect. Throughout the work there is an air of unaffected simplicity and unpretentious earnestness. She believes that she is charged with a mission of piety and zeal; she aspires not beyond. She seeks no reward but that of a clear conscience, and lastly, but by no means least, she at every turn pays a silent tribute of homage to him who was, as he should be, her "guide, counsellor, and friend—her husband," a trait which lends an additional charm to her work, which, being readable and interesting, will, it is hoped, be read.

ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.*

Colonel Malleson opens the ball in the *Army and Navy Magazine*, continuing his narrative of the campaigns of Prince Eugene of Savoy, of whom a characteristic portrait appears in this month's *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (p. 379), to the capture of Lille in 1808. A new correspondent, Ignotus, gives, in very chatty style, interspersed with anecdotes, the first instalment of an account of his experiences on service in Egypt, of which we can only say, that, if the sequel be on a par with the commencement, no one will regret spending the few minutes required each month for its perusal. "Our Captain's Yarns" are, as usual, entertaining, and continue to give a vivid picture of naval life some half-century ago. We cannot help regretting that a full biography of a man so enterprising, and so persevering, Colonel Lambton, the founder, too, of the Indian Survey, which has produced so many distinguished men, has not, long ere this, been written; the brief account of his services, by "H.M.C.," continued in this number, is the more welcome, and we shall rejoice should its publication lead to the production of a full memorial of his life and work. Surely it would not be impossible to recover, even now, his papers, which Mr. Morton, his executor, refused to deliver to Sir George Everett, Lambton's successor in office.

Considerable alterations and improvements are announced for the ensuing volume, which will include papers on changes in the Army and the present condition of both Services, "the later records of H.M.'s Regiments," and others, which can hardly fail to give the Magazine a yet wider popularity.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.†

It would be absurd to expect any Review, at the present time, not to contain much reference to the political crisis now almost at an end; and here we find not a few political papers, all on the right side, in adequate number, and mostly of high merit. Mr. Raikes exposes in a most trenchant manner the fallacies and mischievous tendency of "the Radical programme." Mr. Leigh Pemberton demolishes, not by dynamite, but by steadily undermining it, the castle (in the air) which Messrs. Chamberlain and Co. have built on the alleged iniquity of land tenures. Their syllogism—if we may dignify such a crudity with such a name—is: People who are rich usually possess land; people who are poor possess none; therefore, if we give you poor folks land, you will be rich; and this is what we mean to do. To state this nakedly is to refute it. A story goes, that William IV., when Post Captain, met a worthy tar, who was imbued with Socialist doctrines as regards property in general. "Why, my man," said the Duke of Clarence, "you would soon spend your share were everything divided." "In course I should," answered our dialectician. "Well, what would you do then?" "Divide again," was the ready reply. We fear the three acres and a cow would soon dwindle in the hands of many a new "landed proprietor" into half an acre and half a shin of cow-beef, if even he kept anything.

The electoral triumph has, alas! sung his paean prematurely, but may be pardoned in consideration of one of the most scathing indictments against Gladstonian "policy" at home and abroad which we have ever read.

Mr. Buckland's description of the opium manufacture in India, written in his usual pleasant style, is much the reverse of soporific, and will well repay perusal. He rightly points out the fallacies into which many well meaning men fall on this subject. We will quote but one passage:—

"India now possesses the rare fortune of obtaining from one of her native products a great revenue without the imposition of

taxes on her own people; and we are asked to sacrifice the vital interests of these people, to whose good we are pledged by the highest sense of duty, in the hope of protecting others, against their will, from doubtful evils; in other words, to inflict certain injury where we have the power, in pursuit of a benevolent chimera which must elude us. Truly, to use the words of Condorcet, *L'enthousiasme ignorant est la plus terrible des bêtes féroces.*"

The banner of attack on the Church has been so prominently flaunted, that it is satisfactory to see how vigorously the assault has been repelled. The fallacies on which the allegations against the Church rest, and the self-seeking which underlies them, are well exposed in two essays by Austen Pember and John Reynolds, who, while fully alive to the danger with which the Establishment is threatened, demonstrate the utter baselessness of the arguments directed against it.

The number is throughout most instructive as well as interesting, and worthily winds up an unusually good year's issue of the Review.

VEDACHRESTOMATHIE.*

The Vedachrestomathie of Professor Hillebrandt is a book that has long been wanted for the use of Sanskrit students. It contains a selection of passages illustrating the language, the grammar, and the ideas of the Vedic age of Sanskrit literature, which must ever remain the most interesting and valuable of the relics preserved in India. Professor Hillebrandt has chosen thirty-nine hymns from the Rig-veda, eighteen hymns from the Atharva-veda, three passages from the Satapatha-brāhmana, three pieces from the Aitareya-brāhmana, and one section of the Chhândogya-Upanishad. This selection is thoroughly judicious, for the works chosen may fairly be considered representative of the age which the Professor desires to illustrate. He has also taken care to include several of the most instructive passages in the books from which he has quoted. From the Rig-veda he has taken hymns addressed to all the more important deities, such as Agni, Indra, the Maruts, Visvadevas, the Sun, the Wind, the Waters, the sacred Soma, &c. He has also given some quasi-historical hymns, including the curious description of the horse-sacrifice (R.V. i. 162), and the poem on the frogs (R.V. vii. 103), which satirizes the Brahmanic ceremonial, comparing the various priests to frogs of different colours, hopping about and croaking out ridiculous noises. The remarkable hymn on the sacrifice of the horse is so precise in its description of what was done on such occasions that we are driven to conclude, not only that horses were actually immolated, but that the worshippers used to eat the roasted victim. The rugged simplicity of those ancient poems stands out in remarkable contrast to the rest of the literature of the Hindus.

The first selection from the Brāhmanas gives the remarkable tradition of the gradual advance of the Aryans from the banks of the Sarasvatī to the Sadānirā. It describes how the sacrificial fire (i.e. the Brahmanic ceremonial) was first generated, and then spread onwards to the east. The first line is generally considered to mean, "Māthava the Videgha bore Agni Vaisvānara in his mouth"—treating several of the words as proper names; but we should prefer, "The fire of friction carried in itself the fire beneficial to all men;" that is to say, the beneficial fire, or fire of sacrifice, was derived from the fire produced by friction. The word *māthava* is derived from *mathu*, "friction," and *vi-degh-a* (in modern Sanskrit *vi-deh-a*) may not improbably be connected with the word *diggha*, "fire," from the root *dah*, "to burn," or *driksh*, "to kindle;" for the legend says that the fire, when produced, "traversed the earth, burning (*dah-ant*) towards the east," using the very root *dah* here spoken of. Should this suggestion be confirmed, much additional interest would centre in this tradition.

The next selection from this Brāhmana is also of singular interest, for it relates the story of the preservation of Manu from a universal deluge. A little fish claimed the protection of Manu, and in return warned him that in a few years a flood would come which was to sweep away all creatures. He directed Manu to make a ship to preserve himself. When the flood came Manu entered his ship, and fastened it to the fish's horn, and the grateful creature towed him safely over the Himalaya mountains, down the southern side of which he descended, and proceeded to people the land. This is obviously the Hindu version of the cataclysm, which is found also among Jewish, Babylonian, and Chinese traditions, and is of considerable value to the student of comparative mythology.

Of quite a different character is the matter chosen from the Aitareya-Brāhmana. This presents the student with the absurd outgrowth of priestcraft and superstition; and is useful to him by showing the fanciful notions imparted to simple natural facts by the very ancient Brahmins of India. The Dikshaniyā ceremony described in the selection before us is simply a caricature of the spiritual change which a man undergoes on his first admission to sacrificial rites, a change naturally spoken of as a "new birth" or "regeneration." This simple idea is reduced to a material pantomime, described in language of the most puerile and absurd character.

"Vedachrestomathie. Für den ersten Gebrauch bei Vedavorlesungen herausgegeben und mit einem Glossar versehen." Von Dr. Phil. Alfred Hillebrandt. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung. 1885.

* "Army and Navy Magazine," December, 1885. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

† "The National Review," December, 1885. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

It is evident from the foregoing that Professor Hillebrandt's book is well suited to the purpose for which it is offered, viz., to supply students with selections from Vedic literature sufficiently varied to give them a fair idea of its general scope and character. A Glossary at the end gives the meanings of the words occurring in the texts, and also, in many cases, the authorities on which special interpretations rest.

THE ILLUSTRATED NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.*

The paper in this excellent number which will at once fix the attraction of the Anglo-Indian reader is that on "Burma and the Burmese," by Dr. Wm. Alexander, of the Army Medical Staff. It is a most interesting and pleasantly-written article, and the illustrations with which it is interspersed bring the subject matter vividly before the reader. The brilliant feat of the late Admiral Bythessa, for which he was awarded the Victoria Cross, in having, with Stoker William Johnstone, waylaid a Russian escort in charge of despatches, capturing these, and taking three of the escort prisoners, forms this month's portion of the national record of the Victoria Cross. The *piece de résistance* will, to the Service reader, be an exhaustive and profusely illustrated account of the German army, evidently derived from authoritative German sources. The "Parliamentary Generals of the Great Civil War" is well continued down to the first prominent appearance of Cromwell at the battle of Horncastle, and the number closes with a suggestive article by the Editor on "Volunteers as a Means of Defence."

ERRATA.—In the review of "Claims of Ishmael," in our last issue, page 893, read:—In title page "London: W. H. Allen and Co."; p. 893, column 1, line 2 from bottom, "perverted" for "prevented"; p. 893, col. 2, line 4, "harshness" for "harshment"; p. 893, col. 2, line 26, "Hadis" for "Hades"; p. 893, col. 2, line 16 from bottom, "obscured" for "observed."

SURRENDER OF MANDALAY.

THE Correspondents of the various journals telegraph, at considerable length, the particulars of this event, the probability of which we announced in our last issue. We have space for little more than the official reports:—

"From General Prendergast, Ava, 1st December, 1885.

"King's war-boat, bearing a flag of truce and containing the Minister of the Interior, met us on 26th. He was empowered to make terms, and begged for an armistice. I replied that I was not empowered to grant an armistice, but that if the King would surrender himself, his army, and Mandalay, and if the Europeans at Mandalay were unharmed, I would save the King's life. I gave till 4 a.m. 27th for reply.

"Advanced at 6 a.m. 27th. When in sight of Ava, the Envoy returned with orders from King that Burmans were not to fire on fleet, and that the King would accede to all my demands."

From Chief Commissioner, Rangoon, Dec. 2:—

"Correspondent telegraphs:—

"Mandalay occupied unopposed 28th; Europeans uninjured except captain Flotilla steamer Okpho; captured crew cruelly used, starved.

"Populace Mandalay reported very pleased at occupation; perfectly unconcerned at removal of King."

LATER.

From Chief Commissioner, British Burmah—dated Dec. 2:—

"King Thebaw arrived in British territory."

Copy of telegram from General Prendergast, Mandalay, dated Thayetmyo, December 2 (received 5.43 p.m.).

"No communication being received from the palace, I landed the troops at 1 p.m., and surrounded the city and palace. The First Minister, Kinwoon-Mengyee, met me on the way and asked for Colonel Sladen to go to palace at once to quiet anticipated panic.

"At 5 p.m. the Minister came to me with Colonel Sladen and tendered submission of the King. I placed guard on palace and arranged to come up on following day to receive the King's formal submission.

"On 29th I had an interview with the King and Queen in the palace. The troops formed on each side of the road while I led the Royal family through the throne room to the east or royal gate of the palace.

"They then entered carriages and were conveyed under escort of a brigade to the *Thooresh* steamer, in which they will proceed to Rangoon under escort of two companies Liverpool Regiment.

"Five regiments and a battery are on duty in the city to-night to keep order. The Italians, Camotto and Molinari, will also be delivered.

"No ill-feeling to the British has been shown by the Burmans, but they threaten to plunder one another; hence the large force in the city.

"The four Woon-Mengyees were present at the palace during

my interview with Thebaw and the exodus of the Royal family from the palace. They all remain in office.

"The King is accompanied by the two Queens and some of the ladies of the Court."

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

It is stated that the Viceroy will visit Burmah shortly to arrange the details of the Government.

The abbreviated account of an interview which Colonel Sladen, accompanied by the *Times* correspondent, had with the King, may be worth perusal. The Queen prompted her husband throughout.

"Thebaw," says the correspondent, "is a stout, young, good-looking man of about thirty, with a weak face. He has not the receding forehead which has always been the distinctive mark of the descendants of Aloungpra. Since he found that he had no violence to fear, King Thebaw has recovered his nerve, and he displayed a good deal of quiet dignity."

This morning Tinedah Mengyee gave information that Thebaw might attempt to escape. The King was arrested in consequence, and removed to the pavilion where I saw him.

Colonel Sladen told the King that I was the correspondent of the *Times*. The King immediately said that he knew the *Times*, and that a copy of it was taken by his Ministers to learn English public opinion. He then added that he was anxious the English people should hear his words, and he requested me to write down what he said. At the close of the interview I read over my notes, through the interpreter, to Thebaw, who said that they were correct.

Thebaw said:—

"I wish to be kept quiet. I have given over everything to the English. I want Sladen to govern the country now and in the future. If Sladen had remained as Resident and not left, this war would never have occurred. I have been badly advised.

"I was seized when young, and made a mere puppet. I have now to suffer for what Tinedah and others forced me to do. I now know that I was altogether wrong.

"My Ministers told me that only five vessels with 2,000 soldiers were coming to make a treaty. My mother-in-law was always very anxious to prevent war. My Ministers are very ungrateful. Not one of them has waited on me since the English arrived in Mandalay."

Soopyalat, turning to the interpreter, said, "Tell him that the day before yesterday I had 300 maids of honour. Yesterday evening only sixteen remained with me. We have two children alive, and three are buried in the northern garden."

Thebaw, resuming, said, "Let Sladen govern the country for five years." The King added:—

"When he has got affairs in good order then I will come back and be guided by him. I have known Sladen since I was a boy, and have most confidence in him, or in any Englishman.

"You English think that I killed all my relations, but it is not so. I was under a guard myself, and they were murdered. The reason that I was not murdered myself was that before the King died he told the Queen I was the quiet son. A horoscope was also drawn by the priests, and my name came out first. For the first seven months after I became King I was not allowed to interfere. I was not even crowned. I continued to wear the Phoongyee priest's robes. I ordered that my relations should not be killed, but imprisoned, so that there might not be a disturbance in the country. I was sleeping in bed when the order to kill them was given by the Ministers.

"After eight months the Yenout Mengyee, who killed the Princes, tried to murder me. The English people knew much that I did, but not of what was going on behind me. I never left the palace.

"I wish the English to know that I am not a drunkard. I am a religious Buddhist. I have given up all the Crown jewels, and I am sure the English, who are a great people, will not object to me, as a King, keeping my ring" (showing me a magnificent ruby ring he was wearing) "or to my wife keeping her jewels" (pointing to a diamond necklace on the Queen).

Colonel Sladen answered,—

"I am certain that the English people would not wish you to be deprived of those jewels."

Thebaw then asked me to return when General Prendergast visited him, as he would like the English people to know what passed.

At 2 o'clock p.m. to-day General Prendergast, accompanied by Admiral Richards and some 80 officers and civilians, proceeded to the pavilion.

Thebaw seemed disconcerted by the presence of the large crowd, who remained covered. The Burmese Ministers, however, who accompanied General Prendergast, by his order prostrated themselves before the King.

After a few words, Thebaw said, "Prendergast, cannot you allow me to remain in the palace until to-morrow?"

General Prendergast replied, "I am afraid not. I can only allow you ten minutes."

Thebaw expressed alarm that there would be fighting between the Burmese and the English on the river during his voyage to Rangoon, and was assured that a military escort would be provided.

* "The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine" for December, 1885. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

The King was then conveyed under a strong guard from the palace through the town, and placed on board the *Thooerah*, which at once left.

Thebaw was accompanied by the Kinwoon Mengyee. His departure was witnessed by a large crowd, which showed a good deal of feeling.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—Dec. 4, at 5, Belgrave-place, the wife of Colonel G. Arbuthnot, of a son.
DANIEL—Dec. 1, at Exmouth, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Daniell, of a son.
EMLYN—Dec. 3, at Golden-grove, Carmarthenshire, Viscountess Emllyn, of a son.
FORSYTH—Dec. 3, at Leamington, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Forsyth, of a son.
MONCRIEFF—Nov. 28, at Vicarage-gate, the wife of Colonel A. Moncrieff, C.B., F.R.S., of a son.
PRIOR—Dec. 2, at Clifton, the wife of Major J. E. H. Prior, H.M.'s 80th Regiment, of a son.
RAILSTON—Nov. 27, at Hamilton, N.B., the wife of Major H. E. Railston, of a son.
RAWLINSON—Nov. 29, at Manchester, the wife of Captain E. C. B. Rawlinson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLACKWOOD—CUNNINGHAM—Oct. 15, at Soorak, Melbourne, Arthur Ranken Blackwood, Esq., to May Constance, only daughter of Surgeon-General Cunningham, C.S.I.
BROOKE—CAFFIN—Dec. 1, at St. Paul's, Onslow-square, Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Brooke to Bertha Alice, fifth daughter of the late Admiral Sir J. Crawford Caffin, K.C.B.
ENGLAND—WIGSTON—Dec. 1, at Ryde, Colonel J. M. England to Helen Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Wigston.
FITZGEORGE—ARKWRIGHT—Nov. 18, at the British Embassy, Paris, Lieut.-Colonel G. W. A. FitzGeorge, A.D.C., to Rosa Frederica Baring (Mrs. F. Arkwright), youngest daughter of W. Baring, Esq., of Norman Court.
HANSARD—SIMONS—Dec. 3, at St. Stephen's, South Dulwich, Captain A. C. Hansard, R.A., to May, daughter of H. M. Simons, Esq.
LAW—BOWEN—Dec. 3, at Burt, county Donegal, John A. Law, Esq., R.A., eldest son of the late Right Hon. Hugh Law, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to Frances Charlotte, daughter of John G. Bowen, Esq., of Burt House, county Donegal.
SCULLY—CRAIG—Dec. 3, at St. George's, Hanover-square W., Surgeon-Major John Scully, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late W. Craig, Esq.
SMALE—HALLETT—Dec. 1, at St. Jude's, S.W., Rev. W. Smale to Eliza Bean, widow of Captain W. L. Hallett, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—Nov. 29, William Alexander, of Margaret-street and Burlington-road, W., deeply regretted.
ANTROBUS—Dec. 1, at 16, Grosvenor-crescent, Dowager Lady Antrobus, aged 86.
DAVIE—Dec. 1, at Creedy Park, Devon, General Sir Henry R. F. Davie, Bart., aged 89.
HOOPER—Dec. 4, at Streatley, Berks, William Hooper, formerly of the H.E.I. Company's service, aged 80.
LYON—Nov. 28, at Sweden, Thomas Lyon, late Captain 17th Lancers.
MACKENZIE—Nov. 26, at Malta, Augustin C. C. Mackenzie, Major R.E., aged 45.
SHERARD—Nov. 27, Clara Leslie, widow of Colonel G. B. Sherard, Judge Associate General, Madras Army, aged 63.
SKELTON—Nov. 29, at Cheltenham, Gertrude, second daughter of the late George H. Skelton, M.C.S.
TYLDEN—Nov. 28, at Stone, from an accident while hunting, Richard Tylden, Captain R.A.
WARDEN—Nov. 30, Mary M., wife of Major-General T. S. Warden, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 58.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BRODIE—November 8, at Deolali, the wife of Surgeon J. F. Brodie, M.D., Medical Staff, of a daughter.
DODD—November 15, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Charles A. Dodd, Staff Corps, of a son.
LIDBETTER—October 15, at Hobart, Tasmania, the wife of Thomas Lidbetter, Esq., of Bombay, of a son.
LUCAS—October 13, at Sydney, the wife of Captain H. C. E. Lucas, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.
MULLALLY—November 8, at Cherat, the wife of Lieutenant H. Mullally, R.E., of a son.
MAYHEW—November 8, at Jabalpur, C.P., the wife of William Charles Mayhew, District Traffic Superintendent's Office, G.I.P. Railway, of a son.
RUDDOCK—November 11, at Rampore Beaulah, the wife of Edward H. Ruddock, B.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HAUGHTON—BAILEY—November 9, at St. Paul's Church, Scott's-lane, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. W. Jackson, W. R. Haughton,

A.M.I.C.E. Eastern Bengal State Railway, to Lilian, second daughter of H. Bailey, Esq., of London.

NIBLETT—HOWARD—November 12, at St. John's in the "Wilderness," Naini Tal, Robert Henry Niblett, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Seetapur, to Miss Kathleen Allen Howard, the only daughter of the late Charles Howard, Esq., Allahabad.

ODDIE—GOODALL—November 10, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, H. J. Oddie, Public Works Department, to Ella Grace, third daughter of H. B. Goodall, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

DEATHS.

JOHNSTON—November 9, at Lahore, Frances Allingham Lewis, the wife of W. T. L. Johnston, Traffic Audit, Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, aged 18 years.

MORRIS—November 11, at Moradabad, the Rev. D. B. Morris, M.A., Chaplain, Bengal Establishment.

PARTRIDGE—October 16, at Beckenham, Kent, Harriette, wife of Brigade-Surgeon W. P. Partridge.

REILLY—November 8, at Quetta, Erie Vernon, child of Captain E. G. Reilly, 17th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, aged six weeks.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885-6.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsmouth.	To Leave Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Serapis ...	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Crocodile...	3 Dec.	—	12 Dec.	16 Dec.	17 Dec.	17 Dec.
		Q'ntown			30 Dec.	30 Dec.
Malabar ...	13 Dec.	15 Dec.	24 Dec.	28 Dec.	30 Dec.	11 Jan.
			1886	1886	1886	
Jumna.....	30 Dec.	—	8 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	26 Jan.
	1886					
Serapis ...	3 Feb.	—	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Crocodile...	14 Feb.	—	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	1 Mar.	13 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsmouth.
Jumna	—	—	—	—	1885
		1886	1886	1886	15 Dec.
Serapis.....	26 Dec.	7 Jan.	9 Jan.	13 Jan.	1886
	1886				22 Jan.
Crocodile	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	4 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	16 Feb.
Jumna	3 Feb.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Serapis	12 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.

It will be remembered that, not long since, many land-holders in Bengal petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor to defer the operation of the Bengal Tenancy Act until after the first of November, its introduction at an earlier date being calculated to introduce confusion into the agricultural accounts, and that their request was somewhat curtly refused. It is satisfactory to see, from the *Bengal Times*, that better counsels have prevailed, and that the inconveniences incident to the introduction of a new law will be lessened to the utmost. Our Dacca contemporary says:—

A "Statement of Objects and Reasons" for the short Bill postponing for a limited time the operation of certain provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, explains that the Government of India has approved of the Tenancy Act coming into force on the 1st of November. With reference to the provision of section 190 of the Act, that an interval of at least a month must elapse between the date on which the Act comes into force and that on which rules made under it can be brought into force, there is no reason to believe, we read, that any practical inconvenience will result, except, possibly, as regards the matters of deposits of rent by tenants and distraint; but it is apprehended that inconvenience might be felt in regard to these matters if the provisions of the Act relating to them were for any time in force without the rules by which it is intended that they should be supplemented, and the Lieutenant-Governor has suggested, as the simplest mode of obtaining this, that the date on which the provisions of the Act relating to deposits and distraint are to come into force should be postponed for a month or two, and that the existing law relating to these subjects should meantime be retained in force. The Governor-General in Council, being anxious to minimise any inconvenience incidental to a transition from an old law to a new, has approved of this proposal, and the present Bill has been prepared to give effect to it.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1885.

THE FALL OF THEBAW AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

THE termination of the Burmese campaign without further loss of life, and with so little bloodshed, is a most gratifying circumstance, and we cannot be surprised that Her Majesty, in a telegram which heads our "Notes of the Week," has emphatically expressed Her approval of what has been done.

It is, moreover, most satisfactory to learn that the brilliancy of the success has not, as alleged by the correspondent of a contemporary, been dimmed by riot and murder taking place at Mandalay since our occupation of the city. On this point General Prendergast's testimony, already quoted, is conclusive.

Nor is it in England alone that the preparations for the expedition, so unostentatiously and thoroughly made, and the all but bloodless success of the campaign, have received a due meed of admiration. We can hardly wonder that a French journal of importance, the (Royalist) *Français*, should observe in its yesterday's issue:—

It is impossible for us not to make a melancholy comparison between our mortification in Tonquin, and this well-planned and vigorously executed expedition, with its promising future. The highway to China is opened to English trade, and the English have taken care that it shall not be closed behind them at Rangoon, or beyond in the Indian Ocean, or in the Red Sea.

No doubt a similar opinion will be expressed in that country of successful, though rarely bloodless, expeditions—Germany.

The question now naturally arises, what course are we to take as regards the country now lying at our feet? We have reason to believe that no definite decision has been arrived at on this head. The Chambers of Commerce, and the mercantile classes generally, are known to be strongly in favour of immediate annexation, a course which, they contend, will be advantageous to British commerce, agreeable to the population—weary of extortion, barbarous

punishments, and arbitrary rule; one which, moreover, has the advantage of leaving nothing open to future chance. Nor is it possible to deny the weight of these arguments, any more than we can refuse to recognise the influential character of the bodies by whom they are urged. "Public opinion," we read, "is strongly in favour of annexation. All are agreed that the country must be brought into order by the British, and much time will be required for this work."

On the other hand, Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, who has been deputed with, it would seem, extensive powers, to Mandalay, "to administer the country provisionally in the name of the Queen-Empress," is of a different opinion. Mr. Bernard opposes the policy of annexation, and favours that of a Protectorate, during the minority of the son of the deceased Nyoungyan Prince. It is, indeed, asserted by "a writer acquainted with Mandalay, that if any member of the Royal family be put on the throne, his right will certainly be disputed, and disastrous intrigues will follow;" but on a matter of fact like this Mr. Bernard's opinion may fairly be accepted. Whoever is allowed to succeed to the throne under a Protectorate will, we may be assured, reign rather than govern.

It is not likely that any definite decision on this important point will be arrived at until after Lord Dufferin's proposed visit to Burma, where he will be able, as is his wont, to form an unbiassed opinion, after conference with the highest officials, and the most intelligent representatives of mercantile and other interests.

Clear it is, that the final decision will be taken at home, and it is most desirable that the wishes of China should be taken into consideration. There can be no reason to doubt that China, already conterminous with Russia, and nearly so with France, would not unwillingly have the British as neighbours; a view which, we gather, is held by no less an authority on the point than Mr. Colquhoun. China will not, probably, much care whether we locate a puppet King or a Chief Commissioner (or Lieutenant-governor) at Mandalay. This may (or may not) be matter of indifference to her. But the time is not distant when she will insist on playing her natural part in the affairs of Further Asia. She has as much reason to fear Russia, and to regard it as her hereditary enemy, as we have. She has had the same experience as ourselves of the duplicity and shiftiness of Russian diplomacy, which, however, she has met *à l'Orientale*, by encountering it with its own weapons, and has, therefore, not been so signally worsted as we have been. We shall, if we play our cards but tolerably well, find in China an ideal ally in the impending struggle with Russia. For the first time we are now about to be brought into immediate territorial contact with the Western Provinces of her Empire, and we submit that no better opportunity could be desired by any moderately far-sighted politician to make overtures for a nearer approximation than is implied by ordinary diplomatic relations, between the Governments of two nations whose interests, nowhere antagonistic, are now likely to be more than ever identical.

A "MUHUMMADAN MAGAZINE."

WE have been much pleased to receive, however tardily, a copy of the first number of the *Muhummadan Magazine*. However much we may ignore the fact, fact it remains, that Muhummadans do "hang together" far more than the average Anglo-Indian may be disposed to admit. Though local Muhummadan Native journals are by no means wanting, we think that this is the first serious

attempt to concentrate—to draw, as it were, into a focus—Mussulman opinions from all parts of India. And, as such, we cannot but cordially welcome it. Mere panegyric on things as they are we do not expect nor desire. With a rigid creed, entering so much into the details of daily life as that of Islam, there must be friction, and even great friction, ere its believers can wholly accommodate themselves to circumstances so utterly divergent from those contemplated by the Prophet as those now existing in India. We must regard instances of this friction as mere growing-pains, destined to cease when the body politic shall have arrived at maturity.

The objects of the magazine are set forth in an excellent Introduction by Meer Shujaet Ali Khan, who may be assumed to be its leading spirit. They are, in brief, to stir up (so far, that is, as Mussulman matters are concerned) and stimulate, public thought, the magazine identifying itself with no sect or school. It desires less to express opinions, than to be the medium of communicating them to the public, seeking "to present to the people such questions of importance relating to the national life, religious and social specially, as should keep the public mind engaged," freely opening its pages "to all shades of opinion on these questions. . . . The magazine will, in short, aim at providing the means of studying questions relating to Mussulman religion and Mussulman society in different aspects, and at constituting itself into an impartial medium of a free ventilation of public thought concerning those questions."

It is satisfactory to be able to say that the performance does not "lag behind" the intention. The tone is unexceptional, throughout moderate, and tolerant towards both Europeans and Hindus. As regards the former, it is refreshing to miss the "Let us break their bonds asunder, and cast away their cords from us" style, which too often disfigures the productions of young India, while, as regards the latter, it is suggestive that the first Mussulman magazine should be published in the holy city of the Hindus, Kashi, Benares. Besides the thoughtful Introduction, Mr. Miller's paper on "Muhummadans and English Education," and the translated letter of a Mussulman lady on "Liberty to Women" are the chief items in the first number of a magazine, the appearance of which is an event in itself, and for which we hope we may augur long life and prosperity.

At a Durbar, held some time since by the Maharajah Holkar, his Highness explained to the zemindars, putwaris and farmers assembled on the occasion, the principles of the revised system of land revenue about to come into effect in his dominions. His speech was plain, outspoken and practical. He said that he had not yet got a territorial reward for his services to the British Government during the Mutiny. Such a reward would compensate the losses sustained by him on that eventful occasion. Much, however, as he valued this reward, he attached still more weight and importance to the exertions made by his own subjects in the improvement and cultivation of the land. "When I ascended the musnud," he said, "our territory was worth fourteen lacs of rupees a year, while its present revenue amounts to about seventy-five lacs per annum, including *Khasgi* revenue, and I have every hope that it may rise soon to one crore of rupees through your exertions and a further extension of irrigation works in the State. The revenue that has been collected in the Treasury is held in trust for you and belongs to you. May God forbid that any calamity should befall us. But if it should happen, the money will be spent for your protection. I value you more than I do my officers." The passage here quoted embodies both wisdom and common sense.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR WM. M. COGHLAN, K.C.B.

Sir Wm. Coghlan, the notice of whose decease appeared in our last issue, deserves something more than a mere obituary announcement. He was, as the late Sir John Kaye well observed in his "Sepoy War," a "soldier-statesman," of the type in which our Indian services have been so fruitful, possessing abilities less showy than solid, and actuated by no other motive than to render them available for the service of his country. Kaye has shown of how great value was his energy while Governor of Aden—a post he held for many years—during the Indian Mutiny; and his counsel and foresight greatly conduced to the successful result of the Abyssinian war. Not the least of his merits was his anticipating, on the impulse of the moment, the intention, of which he had but an instant previously (and, it is said, at dinner) received notice, of the French to take possession of the Island of Perim, which faces Aden, and would, in hostile hands, to a great extent neutralise the advantages which its possession confers on us. Sir William Coghlan's "record," to use the word in the professional sense, was more than usually varied, as he had been a member of both services. The obituary notice in the *Times* says:—"General Sir W. M. Coghlan, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, was the son of the late Captain J. Coghlan, C.B., R.N., and served for some years in the Royal Navy on the North American Station. He joined the Royal Artillery in India in 1820, and served with the Kolapore Field Force in 1826-7. He was Brigade-Major of Artillery in Scinde and Afghanistan in 1838-40, and was present at the capture of Shugnee, the occupation of Cabul and Candahar, and at the assault and capture of Kelat. He was Political Resident and Commandant at Aden from 1854 to 1863, and commanded a column of troops against the Arabs in 1858, carrying the fort of Sheikh Othmar by storm. General Coghlan, who was a J.P. for the county of Kent and the Cinque Ports, was created a K.C.B. in 1864. He married in 1832, Mary Jane, only daughter of the late Captain J. Marshal, R.N., who survives him."

MR. W. T. HOOPER.

The name of Mr. W. T. Hooper, of the East India House, who died, at the age of eighty, the other day, will be remembered by every Civil Servant—few, alas! remain—who passed through the East India Company's College at Haileybury, of which he acted as clerk. His genial courtesy, and readiness to hold to the spirit, rather than to the letter, of the rules which it devolved on him to carry out, were the theme of general commendation among those with whom he had to deal.

INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. C. V. Jenkins, S.C., Surg.-Maj. H. Potter, M.D., Capt. A. L. Mein, R.E., Col. M. G. Clerck, Inf.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. B. Deane, S.C., Lieut.-Col. R. W. Hesketh, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Maj.-Gen. H. H. James, S.C., Lieut.-Col. C. H. Coles, S.C., Capt. D. C. Dean-Pitt, R.A., Col. R. M. Chambers, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. A. W. Fanshawe, J. Kennedy (Cov.), G. L. Molesworth, Surg. J. Blood.

Bombay Estab.—G. Yardley.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. W. F. Trotter, S.C., fifteen days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. R. J. Taaffe.
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. K. F. Stevenson, S.C., Capt. E. E. McMahon, S.C., Col. W. W. Pemberton, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. Brown, R. J. Crosthwaite (Cov.), G. G. Ross, G. E. Godbier, G. L. Molesworth, H. J. Brereton, E. E. Elliott, Capt. C. H. Morris (B.S.C.), M. Leslie.
Madras Estab.—E. F. Webster (Cov.).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 29, Her Majesty, Madras; Dacres, Calcutta.—Dec. 1, Hispania (s), Calcutta; Brambletyre, Rangoon; Slieve, Rangoon.—2, Avocet (s), Calcutta; Peshawur (s), Bombay; Clan Forbes (s), Bombay; Durdrennan, Calcutta; Curlew, Rangoon.—3, County of Inverness, Calcutta.—6, Clan Ogilvie (s), Bombay; Huzura (s), Bombay; County of Inverness, Calcutta; Columbia, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 30, Arabia (s), Clyde; Lord Lansdowne (s), Middlesborough.—2, Nizam (s), London.—3, Draco (s), Hull.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 13, Navarino (s), London.—28, Godiva, Walden Abbey; Victoria Cross, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Nov. 30, Clan Macarthur (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 29, Eden Hall (s), Bombay; California (s), Bombay; Khersonese, Rangoon.—30, Genesta, Calcutta; Combermere, Calcutta; North, Calcutta.—Dec. 1, Castlehill (s), Bombay.—2, Brindisi (s), Calcutta; Clan Munroe (s), London; Teddington (s), Marseilles; Naston, Calcutta.—3, Clan Murray (s), Bombay; City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta; Benavon, Calcutta; Comorant (s), Calcutta; Simoon (s), Bombay; Fritz, Mauritius.—5, Royal George, Bombay; Joseph Arbit, Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 2, Zambesi (s), Hong Kong; Clan Munroe (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 30, Panmure, Dundee.—Dec. 3, Hulton Hall, Dundee.—4, Clan Grant (s), London.

MADRAS.—Dec. 2, Tangier (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Dec. 9; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 17; from Brindisi, Dec. 21.

For Bombay: Rev. J. B. Brunessin, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Allan, Mr. Blissett, Mr. W. Gee, Mr. J. G. Smith, Hon. T. Blackwood, Mr. F. Rosen, Capt. and Mrs. Montague, Capt. L. Spencer Smith, Miss Shandley, Mr. E. Farquhar, Mrs. Quarrell, Miss J. Middleton, Mrs. Spratt, Mr. Joseph Shepherd, Major and Mrs. W. E. Price, Colonel W. Dawkins, Mr. F. W. Buchholtz, Mr. Traylen, Mr. Glass, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Lieut. Colvin. From Venice: Mr. R. H. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Place, Mr. Lang, Mr. Tod, Mr. J. Edwards. From Brindisi: Mr. T. Waterhouse, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. McFadyen and friend, Mr. S. Ramaswamy Mudelliac, Mr. Mehta, Surgeon-Major H. J. Hazlett, Mr. Fleet.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Swire, two Misses Swire, two Misses Kidstone, Miss Marriott, Mr. G. C. Hemming, Lieut. A. L. Kelly, Mr. T. E. Hickman, Mr. Stannard.

For Malta: Capt. Downman, Mr. E. Thorman, Mr. Hill, Mr. Rundle, Major Noyes.

For Port Said: Capt. F. Brown, Colour-Sergeant Murphy.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Rev. Canon Liddon, Mrs. Port King, Miss King, Mr. C. Denicold, Messrs. Henrick.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Dec. 16; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Dec. 24; from Brindisi, Dec. 28.

For Madras: Mr. W. Thompson.

For Suez: Miss Broadley Harrison.

For Colombo: Mr. C. F. Walker. From Venice: Mr. J. R. Fulton.

For Calcutta: Miss Spring, Mr. and Mrs. Grieve and child, Mrs. Beatty, Mr. Slater, Mr. H. Finlay. From Brindisi: Mr. St. John Mildmay.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Dec. 16; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Dec. 24; from Brindisi, Dec. 28.

For Suez: Mr. Bent.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Bloomfield, Miss Furlong, Mr. F. Johnson. From Venice: Mrs. and Miss White, Mr. Birley. From Brindisi: Miss A. Warburton and sister, Mr. T. A. Pearson, Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. F. Bailey.

For Malta: Miss Bratley.

For Port Said: Mrs. Coles and three children.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Dec. 23; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Dec. 31; from Brindisi, Jan. 4.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown, Mr. G. Jacob, Mr. Martindale. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Mr. G. Rivaz. From Brindisi: Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Mr. T. Benson, Hon. Justice Prinset, Rev. H. Schaffted, Colonel F. S. Stanton, Mr. G. M. Macpherson.

For Suez: Mr. H. M. Kennard.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Sir J. and Lady Fowler.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Dec. 30; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Jan. 7; from Brindisi, Jan. 11.

For Bombay: Miss S. Brierley, Miss Rose, Mr. F. J. Crooke, Colonel G. L. Warden, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. H. S. Harrington, Miss Ireland, Capt. C. H. Morris. From Brindisi: Miss Goswell, Miss Hewlett, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. W. Donkin.

For Madras: Mr. E. Kenworthy.

For Calcutta: From Brindisi: Mr. F. C. Kinmond.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Jan. 6; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 14; from Brindisi, Jan. 18.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Le Blanch and grandson.

For Bombay: Mr. D. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. du Buisson, Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, Mr. Edulgee Shapoorjee, Mrs. Russell and two children,

Miss Steele, Mr. R. E. Wright, Misses Williams, Rev. K. E. Barrow. From Brindisi: Mr. J. Dunsterville, Mr. Patteson.

For Suez: Mr. Greenfield, two Misses Greenfield.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 21; from Brindisi, Jan. 25.

For Bombay: Mr. Adams. From Venice: Mr. J. Hutton. From Brindisi: Mr. J. H. Orr, Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Alexander, Mr. H. J. Bowden.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 21; from Brindisi, Jan. 25.

For Calcutta: Mrs. F. J. Johnstone, Miss Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Hulbert. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Agnew.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, Miss Goddard.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Jan. 20; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Jan. 28; from Brindisi, Feb. 1.

For Bombay: His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, wife and family, Mrs. Crockett and two daughters, Colonel H. W. Stockley.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Jan. 27; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Feb. 4; from Brindisi, Feb. 8.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Moseley.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Dumerque.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite. From Brindisi: Major W. B. Aislabie. From Suez: Mr. C. A. Elliott, Miss Elliott.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, to sail Dec. 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. Justin J. Finch, Mr. J. F. Finch, Mr. Jas. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Kirby and children, Miss Bella Andrews, Mr. John Cowell, three Misses Ommaney, Mr. Reginald E. May.

For Colombo: Mr. F. W. Bennett, Mr. Cyril Blatherwick, Mr. J. N. Scorey, Mr. Hunter.

For Madras: Mrs. Shaw.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Dec. 23.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Rev. M. Edwards, Mr. Leeming.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. G. Cooke, Miss Elder.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Jan. 6.

For Madras: Mrs. Tillard and two Misses Tillard, Miss Chettle, Mrs. Tanning, Mr. P. Sandford.

For Calcutta: Mr. Rivers, Mr. G. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. D. Russell Crawford.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, leaving Liverpool, Dec. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. Edward Henderson, Dr. L. R. Dawson, Mrs. Tait, Miss E. G. Grantley.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, leaving Liverpool, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Mr. Young, Mrs. Young, two infants and European servant, Miss Egerton, Miss Rose, Dr. and Mrs. Taaffe.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. J. P. Hassall, Nov. 18.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. F. Marsden, Mr. Walter Wood, Mr. Bartholomew, Miss French, Miss Bloxaw and child, Mrs. and Miss French, Mr. G. W. F. Buckland, Mrs. Rankin and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Seton, Mr. H. Richardson, Mrs. Wratislaw and infant, Mr. S. W. Anderson, Mrs. Brock and three infants, Miss Hart, Miss J. Burdon Saunderson and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Dalglish and infant, Mr. R. Strang, Mr. D. Polson, Mrs. Polson, two infants and two children, Mr. McKewan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cooke, Mrs. Costorphan, Miss Craddock, Miss North, Miss Lane, Colonel and Mrs. Smart and infant, Mrs. Cortin M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Barefoot, Mr. and Mrs. Howick and two children, Major-General D. Macfarlane, Lieut. B. P. Portal, Mr. R. Loveday, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Leith, child and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Campas and two infants, Miss Cooke, Master Cooke, Mr. R. Stewart Saville, Dr. Peterson's two children, Mrs. Gracie, Mr. J. G. Lacerda, Rev. H. Macduff.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hogg, Miss Hogg, Mr. N. Randle, Miss Scott, Hon. Justice Scott, Mr. H. Cohee, Mr. G. Richter, Mr. E. J. Sinkinson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Brindisi*, Capt. Adamson, from London, Dec. 2.

For Calcutta: Dr. and Mrs. Freyes, Mr. P. J. and Mrs. Hedger, Mr. H. Montgomery, Mr. T. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Swinley, Mr. H. D. Frend, Miss Read, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Kirby and two children, Mr. Mundell Day.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Thornton, Miss Cadell, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. W. P. Oak, Mr. C. W. Morgan, Mr. Foxon, Mr. T. Henderson, Mrs. Loveday, Mrs. and Miss Strange, Mr. Edwards.

For Madras: Mr. James Evens and Misses Evens, Miss Child, Mr. G. A. Thomas, Miss Parsons.

For Colombo: Mrs. F. O. Bowen, Capt. J. C. Campbell.

For Port Said: Mrs. Butchart, Miss Marriot, Mrs. and two Misses Livingstone, Mr. Livingstone, Mr. Butchart, Lord Alex. Kennedy, Mr. Cuthbertson, Mrs. and Miss Whitty, Rev. R. Collins.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, left Liverpool, Dec. 5.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Mason and four children, Miss L. Nowell, Mr. James Sherrieff, Mr. Charles Blair, Mr. W. A. Wilson.

For Madras: Colonel Lockhart.

For Calcutta: Miss Piendue, Miss — Piendue, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards,



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 14.)

COLLEN, Lieut.-Colonel E. H. H., Bengal S.C., deputy secretary, Military Department, to officiate as accountant general, Military Department, vice Colonel O. R. Newmarch, officiating as secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, dated Nov. 7.

CLEMENTI, Lieut.-Colonel M., deputy judge advocate general, to officiate as judge advocate general, vice Colonel J. C. Horne, on furlough.

SANDERSON, Lieut.-Colonel H. B., deputy judge advocate, to officiate as deputy judge advocate general, vice Lieut.-Colonel Clementi.

HANNA, Colonel H. B., Bengal S.C., to officiate as deputy judge advocate, vice Lieut.-Colonel Sanderson, from Nov. 3.

GOUGH, Major-General Sir C. J. S., K.C.B., V.C., Bengal Cavalry, to the divisional staff of the army, vice Major-General Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Oct. 26.

LYOYD, Captain E., squadron officer 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be squadron commander 5th Punjab Cavalry, on augmentation.

GAMBIER, C. F., squadron officer, to be squadron commander 5th Punjab Cavalry, sub pro tem., vice Captain Lloyd, seconded.

YATE, Lieut. F. H., officiating squadron officer, to be squadron officer 5th Punjab Cavalry, vice Captain Gambier.

MCARTHUR, Major A. D., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, and under-secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of chief engineer and joint secretary to that Government during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel J. M. McNeile, R.E., on privilege leave.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

MORRIS, Major G. T., B.S.C., squadron commander 3rd Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year.

PHILPOTTS, Captain R. V., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department (p.a.), for one year.

HUTCHINSON, Lieut. A. J. R., B.S.C., squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year.

HAG, Surgeon P. de H., 1st Punjab Cavalry (m.c.), for one year.

BARNES, Colonel O., B.S.C. (m.c.), has been granted an extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India for six months.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

TAYLOR, Major A. Fitz W., to be lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 12.

STOCKLEY, Lieut. V. M., to be captain, Nov. 9.

LANE, Lieut. A. A., to be captain, Nov. 12.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Nov. 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

TULLOCH, Major J. M., General List, Infantry, to be station staff officer, Jhansi, vice Neave, rejoining his regiment, from Oct. 16.

CARWITHE, Lieut.-Colonel G. T. L., 1st Battalion King's Borderers, to be commandant, Hill Depôts, vice Colonel C. de N. O. Stockwell, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

WINGATE, Lieut. A. W. S., wing officer, on probation, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice Cowper, appointed to the 10th Bengal Lancers.

TRAVERS, Lieut. A. de la C., officiating wing officer on probation, 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, to be officiating squadron officer 8th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice McNeale, on furlough.

GODD, Lieut. H., squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be adjutant, vice Browne, vacated on promotion, from Sept. 21.

SMITH, Lieut. T. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, vice Wilson, seconded for service on the Staff.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Lieut. E. H., squadron officer 10th Bengal Lancers, to be adjutant, vice Gordon, vacated on promotion, dated Sept. 21.

HUDSON, Lieut. H., officiating wing officer on probation, 23rd Pioneers, to be officiating squadron officer on probation, vice Major Abbott, on furlough.

DURY, Lieut. R. A. T., officiating wing officer, on probation, 18th Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the 11th Bengal Infantry in the same capacity.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. F. J. B., supernumerary on the establishment 29th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer 20th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice Hill, promoted to wing commander.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. A. E., supernumerary on the establishment 10th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer 25th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice Beley, seconded for service on the Staff.

ROBINSON, Lieut. W. H., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Gwalior to Fort William, Calcutta, and join No. 3 Battalion, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery for duty.

WATKINS, Lieut. L. G., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Gwalior to Fort William, Calcutta, and join No. 3 Battalion, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery for duty.

OWEN, Lieut. C. C., R.A., is directed to proceed from Campbellpore to Meeran Meer and join P Battery 3rd brigade for duty.

BLOCK, Lieut. A. H., R.A., is directed to proceed from Mooltan to Meeran Meer and join N Battery 3rd Brigade for duty.

BICKNELL, Lieut. M. B., R.A., is directed to proceed from Jutogh to Calcutta and join No. 9 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, for duty.

HARRIS, Surgeon G. F. A., in joint medical charge of Simla, is appointed to the medical charge of of the headquarters staff and establishment remaining at the station, in addition to his other duties, from Oct. 24.

Veterinary surgeons who have completed a tour of service in India are directed, on relief, to proceed to England :—

Veterinary Surgeons (1st class) S. Longhurst,

J. W. A. Morgan, and R. Pringle.

BRYAN, Schoolmaster W. (local sub-inspector) assistant superintendent of British Army Schools, having resigned his appointment, is directed to return to England on being relieved; Mr. Bryan will retain his local rank to date of embarkation.

(Head Quarters, Simla, Nov. 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

GORDON, Major J. A. D., 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Waterfield, appointed commandant 45th Sikhs.

CHANNER, Captain B., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Gordon, promoted.

CARPENDALE, Lieut. W. M., 11th Bengal Infantry, officiating wing officer on probation, 20th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

CHAMBERS, Lieut.-Colonel W. E., S.C., lately officiating second in command, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, is posted to Fort William for general duty.

LITVENS, Captain J. G., Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Frontier Road Division to the Peshawar Division, Military Works.

(Nov. 11.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

JOHNSON, Captain Sir H. A. W., Bart., to be adjutant 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, vice Captain B. E. Spragge, appointed to the general staff of the Army, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, dated Oct. 24.

O'BRIEN, Lieut. C. R. M., to be interpreter 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, vice Captain C. A. Bray, promoted, dated Oct. 3.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. C. F., officiating wing officer, on probation, 40th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 6th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice Fletcher, appointed Station Staff officer, Barrackpore.

DUN, Captain E. W., wing officer, to be wing commander 38th Bengal Infantry, sub pro tem., vice Goldney, seconded for service on the staff, dated Oct. 24.

WOODWARD, Lieut. J. A. H., supernumerary on the establishment 10th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Dun, promoted.

MURRAY, Lieut.-Colonel A. H., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Meeran Meer to Meerut for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are confirmed :—

JEFFREYS, Major P. D., brigade-major, Allahabad, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general of the division, consequent on the appointment of Major L. B. Irwin as brigade-major, Mooltan.

RIDGEWAY, Captain R. K., V.C., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general of the division, in addition to his other duties, from Sept. 15, pending the arrival of Major Cook.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

DOUGLAS, Lieut. J. S., Royal Horse Artillery (L Battery A Brigade), for 182 days on medical certificate.

JACKSON, Lieut. J. B., Royal Artillery (C Battery 4th Brigade), for one year, on medical certificate.

TAYLOR, Lieut. R. H. B., 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, for six months, on private affairs.

BROWNIDGE, Major M. S., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, on urgent private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

CURTIS, Captain J. G. C., for fifteen months, on private affairs.

STOKES, Lieut. F. O. L., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

DROUGHT, Captain J. T. A., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment, on private affairs, pending retirement.

DARLEY, Lieut. G. R., Royal Artillery (U Battery 1st Brigade), for six months, on urgent private affairs.

THOMAS, Major E. A., 7th Dragoon Guards, for six months, on private affairs.

TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel W. W., for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

TALBOT, Captain (Adjutant) F. A. B., for nine months, on private affairs.

HATTON, Captain W. de B., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

PARKE, Lieut. L., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

HOWELL, Lieut. L. J., Oxfordshire Light Infantry (squadron officer on probation 16th Bengal Cavalry), to remain at Calcutta, to study the native languages, from Nov. 5 to Jan. 15, 1886, in extension of the leave.

STORY, Colonel P., 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, to Dharmasala and Jullundur on private affairs, from Oct. 24 to Dec. 31.

HOLLAND, Lieut. G. L., Liverpool Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 32nd Pioneers), to Bombay, from Dec. 1 to May 31, 1886, to study the native languages.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Nov. 12.)

The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed examination in Pashtu :—

By the Higher Standard—Lieut. H. Wilmer, 19th Punjab Infantry; Lieut. J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab; Lieut. J. W. C. Hutchinson, 4th Sikhs; Lieut. J. A. Brown, 4th Sikhs; Mr. R. E. Younghusband, officiating junior secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab; Lieut. C. F. Minchin, 6th Punjab Infantry; Lieut. C. M. Dallas, 1st Sikhs; and Dr. T. W. Rodgers, 1st Punjab Infantry.

Lower Standard—Lieut. W. Prior, 13th Bengal Infantry; Lieut. E. Inglis, 3rd Punjab Cavalry; Lieut. J. M. Stewart, 5th Goorkhas; Lieut. T. E. G. Ostrehan, 9th Bengal Infantry.

Mr. C. H. Barratt, executive engineer; and Lieut. W. Moore-Lane, Royal Artillery.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette Nov. 14.)

REDFERN, Mr. T. R., district and sessions judge, Agra, furlough to Europe for ten months, from Feb. 1, 1886.

ROBERTS, Mr. G., head master, High School, Rae Bareilly, furlough from Oct. 8, 1885, to June 30, 1886.

WEBSTER, Mr. H. L., officiating district superintendent of police, Moradabad, on being relieved by Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Cantor, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Hamirpur.

MELLOR—With effect from the date on which he may take over charge, Mr. C. W. Mellor to be magistrate and collector, Gorakhpur.

BOYS—With effect from the date on which he may take over charge, Mr. H. S. Boys to be deputy commissioner, Lucknow.

HORSFORD, Lieut.-Colonel N. M. T., officiating deputy commissioner, Lucknow, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Hardoi, from the date on which he may take over charge.

CRAWFORD, Mr. J. T., deputy commissioner, Unao, to be magistrate and collector, Pilibhit, from the date on which he may take over charge.

PEARSE, Mr. H. G., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to be joint magistrate, 1st grade, sub pro tem., with effect from Nov. 2.

HOEY, Mr. W., joint magistrate, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, with effect from Nov. 2.

ALEXANDER, Mr. E. B., joint magistrate, 1st grade, is transferred from Mainpuri to Agra.

TEYEN, Mr. L. W., deputy collector, is transferred from Fatehpur to Saharanpur.

GIBSON, Mr. H. W., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, is transferred from Hardoi to Unao.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 14.)

SAUNDERS—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. A. L. Saunders, C.S., assistant commissioner, Saugor, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

KENNEDY, Mr. T. J., assumed charge of his duties as settlement officer, Raipur, on the 30th ult.

TEMPLE, Major J. A., deputy commissioner, on return from the privilege leave granted to him, is reposted to the Bhandara district.

ELLISON, Mr. T. E., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Bhandara, on being relieved by Major J. A. Temple, is transferred to Bilaspur.

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., deputy commissioner, Bilaspur, on being relieved by Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., will remain at Bilaspur as assistant commissioner.

SKINNER, Mr. J. A. C., C.S., posted to three provinces, is appointed to be supernumerary assistant commissioner, and is directed to join at Khandwa.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 11.)

ROWLANDSON, Colonel G., Staff Corps, to be assistant adjutant-general on the establishment, vice Colonel W. Cunningham, resigned, dated Oct. 28.

The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following temporary appointment on H.E.'s personal Staff:—

HANBURY-WILLIAMS, Lieut. J., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be extra aide-de-camp, dated Nov. 2.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

SHAW, Lieut. D. G. L., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer (on probation 1st Punjab Cavalry), dated Sept. 29.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for

India has permitted the undermentioned officers to return to duty:—

CHURCH, Colonel T. R., C.I.E., Staff Corps.

EWING, Lieut.-Colonel J., Staff Corps.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have returned from furlough out of India:—

HAMMOND, Lieut.-Colonel H. A., Staff Corps, arrived at Bombay on Oct. 28.

POLLARD, Captain B. H., Staff Corps, 19th Regiment, Madras Infantry, arrived at Bombay on Oct. 23.

WELLMAN, Lieut. G. A., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 13th Regiment, Madras Infantry, arrived at Bombay on Oct. 30.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

CURTOIS, Major A. (brevet lieut.-colonel), to be lieut.-colonel from Nov. 4.

COOKE, Captain W., to be major in the Staff Corps, dated Nov. 1.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, on a pension of £571 per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

CONINGHAM, Colonel W., Staff Corps, dated Dec. 13.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

SHEFFIELD, Lieut.-Colonel W. R., Corps (m.c.), for one year.

The undermentioned officer has been granted extension of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

SHUTE, Lieut. A. B., Royal Artillery, for six months, on m.c.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Nov. 6.)

GRANT, Surgeon-Major W. G., M.B., medical staff, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on Dec. 26. He will proceed to Deolali and report himself to the senior medical officer there, not later than Dec. 23, for duty on boardship.

RAWLINS, Colonel A. M., has been transferred from the command of the R.A., Sind District, to the R.A., Aden, from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties at the reserve remount depot, Oosoor.

AUCHINLECK, Lieut.-Colonel (Colonel) J. C., R.A., is transferred from the R.A., Bangalore Division, to the R.A., Thayetmyo.

CHARD, Lieut.-Colonel W. W., Royal Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to Gibraltar to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

HAMMIE, Major, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, will, on being relieved from his appointment as garrison instructor, join the 1st battalion of his regiment.

BUDGEON, Lieut.-Colonel W. T., R.A., is appointed to the subordinate command of the Royal Artillery of the Expeditionary Force to Burmah, and Captain M. W. Saunders, R.A., to the adjutancy thereof.

MCCLINTOCK, Captain L. A., R.A., will officiate as adjutant, R.A. Eastern division in addition to his other duties, vice Captain M. W. Saunders, appointed adjutant, R.A. of the Expeditionary Force to Burmah.

COOK, Lieut. H. R., No. 5 battery 1st brigade South Irish Division, has been transferred to No. 6 battery 1st brigade South Division, and the undermentioned lieutenants, recently commissioned from the Royal Military Academy, have been posted to the batteries stated against their names:—

MILNE, Lieut. G. F., Q Battery 1st Brigade, R.A.

WINWOOD, Lieut. H. J. H., D Battery 1st Brigade, R.A.

CLARK, Lieut. C. W., M. Battery 2nd Brigade, R.A.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. F. M., M Battery 2nd Brigade, R.A.

EVANS, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon G., M.D., whose tour of Indian service has expired, is directed to proceed to England and report himself to the principal veterinary surgeon, War Office.

BEAUCHAMPE, Colonel F., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, having elected to be placed on half pay on completing four years' service as lieut.-colonel commanding a battalion, on Dec. 11, is permitted to proceed to England.

The following movements of Royal Artillery officers have been ordered:—

MCCLINTOCK, Captain L. A., R. Battery 1st Brigade, from Bellary to St. Thomas's Mount,

for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

GAY, Lieut. A. W., 1st Battery 3rd Brigade, from Secunderabad to Madras for duty with No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish division, proceeding on service to Burmah.

The undermentioned officers who have been appointed probationers for the Madras Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officers (on probation of the regiments) specified against their respective names:—

SANGSTER, Lieut. T. A. G., Royal West Kent Regiment—19th Regiment Madras Infantry.

HUME, Lieut. A. C., Royal Irish Rifles—14th Regiment Madras Infantry.

MASTER, Lieut. S. R., East Surrey Regiment—15th Regiment Madras Infantry.

MURRAY, Lieut. A. P., Gordon Highlanders—24th Regiment Madras Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are detailed for duty at the depot at Wellington:—

HAMILTON, Lieut. C. M., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.

BENSON, Lieut. T. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The following medical officers are directed to proceed in medical charge of the regiments, &c., proceeding from Madras for service in Burma:—

KILROY, Surgeon-Major P. L., Medical Staff, to the charge of the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

ANDERSON, Surgeon J., Medical Staff, to the charge of the Q 1st Brigade R.A.

KERN, Surgeon M. W., to the charge of the 41st Brigade, North Irish Division, R.A.

HOEY, Surgeon J., Indian Medical Department, to the officiating medical charge of the 1st Regiment Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

The following medical officers are directed to proceed with the Staff for service in connection with the Burma Expeditionary Force:—

Medical Staff—Surgeon-Majors J. N. Stock and H. W. Mackinnon; Surgeons C. Williamson and J. Heath.

Indian Medical Department—Surgeon-Majors D. F. Bateman and C. Sibthorpe; Surgeons D. F. Dymott, A. P. Adams, J. Kernon, and R. E. Stuart Davis.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HOLLOWAY, Lieut. B., 2nd Regiment L.C., to be attached to the 1st Regiment L.C.

PARSONS, Colonel A. D., second in command 2nd Regiment L.C., to be commandant, vice Prendergast, who vacates, dated Nov. 22.

JOHNSON, Colonel A. A., S.C., to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, Bangalore division, during the absence of Colonel Bengough on field service.

STAINFORTH, Major W., 21st Regiment Madras Infantry, deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general for musketry, during the absence of Major Symons on field service. Major Stainforth is posted to the first district.

RIDDELL, Captain W. H., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, second district, vice Stainforth.

HARRIS, Major T., District Staff, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general Western district, during the absence of Major Simpson on field service.

WARD, Lieut. G. A., 11th Regiment Madras Infantry, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, who has been appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation.

BREMNER, Lieut. H. J., 15th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

BROOKING, Lieut. H. T., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to be officiating wing officer 21st Regiment Madras Infantry, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Madras S.C., dated Oct. 27.

LEONARD, Lieut. A. W., 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 24th Regiment Infantry, on probation.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

MACKENZIE, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D., Medical Staff, general duty Bangalore division, to do general duty Eastern district.

SOUTH, Surgeon J. I., on arrival from England, to do duty, station hospital, Secunderabad.

HOWARD, Surgeon-Major F. M.D., doing general duty, Eastern district, to do general duty, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

CAMA, Surgeon R. H., Indian Medical Department, to do general duty under the orders of the deputy surgeon-general H.M. Forces, Eastern district.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following transfers:—

ARKINSON, Lieut.-Colonel S. E., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, from Eastern district to Ceded district.

HENRY, Captain C., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, from Ceded district to Eastern district.

The following orders are confirmed:—

KEYSER, Lieut.-Colonel F. C. O.B., 2nd battalion Royal Fusiliers, to officiate temporarily as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Western district, vice Major Simpson, proceeded on service to Burmah.

RADCLIFFE, Lieut. S. G., 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, station staff officer and to the charge of pensioners and family certificate holders, vice Lieut. Hudson, relieved.

FURLOUGHS.

DARLEY, Lieut. G. R., Royal Artillery, U Battery 1st Brigade, has been granted leave for six months, to England, on urgent private affairs.

FITZGERALD, Surgeon M. E., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate, is granted leave to Australia.

LIST OF

INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Adie, A. E., Burma Rals, 12 mos., June 2, '85.
Aikman, R. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 11 m. Apr. 30, '85.
Aitken, G. C., Berars Educational, 24 mos., April 1, '84.
Allen, C. F. E., Burma Judd, 24 mos., March 6, 1884.
Algie, W., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 21, '85.
Ancell, F., Bengal Pilot, 13 mos., March, '85.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 15 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Anderson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms. Apr. 15, '85.
Arundel, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judd, 24 mos., Aug. 14, '85.

Baden-Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judd, 24 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Baker, H. V. S., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 23, '85.
Bamber, H. W. F., En. Police, 13 mos., Oct. 16, '85.
Barrett, A., Bom. Educational, 24 mos., May 7, '84.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 12 mos., April 24, '85.
Battie, R. C., India P.W.D., 12 mos., May 15, '85.
Barnes, H. C., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Nov. 3, '84.
Barstow, H. C., B.C. N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 19 m. Apr. 3, '85.
Batten, S. G., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 22, '85.
Beacheroff, F. P., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 14 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
Bellasis, E. S., Punj. P.W.D., 24 mos., April 24, '84.
Benett, C. C., Ben. Cov. N.W.P. Agr., 8 mo., Nov. 2, '85.
Benson, R. S., M.Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Oct. 6, '85.
Benson, T., Ben. Cov. N.W.P. R. & G. 22 ms., May 21, '84.
Berry, F. C., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Political Dpt., 18 m., Jun. 2, '85.
Beresford, P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Best, A. T., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Betts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '85.
Biddulph, C. E., Sini Rev. Survey, 13 mos., Mar. 17, '85.
Biggs, T. H., Finl. Dept., 19 ms., April 30, '85.
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 16, '85.
Bird, W. L., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 17, '84.
Blair, R. W., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 20, '85.
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 2, '85.
Boxwell, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 2, '85.
Brassington, J. W., Rajpootana, P.W.D., 14 ms., April 1, '85.
Bremner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '85.
Breton, C. H., Railway Dept., 12 mos., June 11, '85.
Broome, L. N., Punj. Police, 12 mos., April 4, '85.
Brown, C., Punj. Police, 6 mos., July 21, '85.
Brown, J. S., India Rals, 13 ms., May 1, '85.
Browne, G. A., Punj. Police, 12 ms., Mar. 23, '85.
Buckland, C. E., Ben. Cov., Supt. Stamps, 11 ms., Mar. 22, '85.
Burgess, R., Calcutta Customs, 12 mos., July 7, '85.
Burn, G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., April 15, '84.
Burn, R. N., P.W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., April 26, '85.
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J. R. E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.

Calton, J. E., Punj. P.W.D., 12 ms., May 1, '85.
Cameron, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 ms., Apr. 24, '85.
Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 12, '84.
Cardozo, H. O. C., Madras Rev. Survey, 21 ms., April 24, '85.
Carmichael, C. P., Mad. Cov., to Mar. 2, '86.
Carey, A. D., Bo. Cov., Salt Comm., India, 24 mos., May 27, '85.
Channing, F. C., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 20 m., M. 29, '84.
Chichester, F. A., Bengal Police, 12 mos., July 24, '85.
Christie, J., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Clogstoun, H., Ben. Police, 6 mos., Aug. 15, '85.
Cobb, Surgeon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 36 ms., April 1, 1883.
Comins, Surg. D. W. D., Ben. Medical, 24 m., Apr. 23, '84.
Cotgrave, G. W., Bombay Police, to July 6, '85.
Cox, J. H. M., Madras Settlement, 24 ms., April 1, '84.
Croft, A. W., Bengal Educational, 13 ms., Mar. 8, '85.
Croudaud, C. H., Bengal P.W.D., 6 ms., July 28, '85.
Crowthwaite, R. G., Bo. Jv., Cent. Provs. Judd, 10 ms., Apr. 17, '85.
Crump, C. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. R. & G., 18 m., July 6, '84.
Cumming, C. L. B., Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., Jan. 7, '85.

Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 48 mos., May 7, 1882.

Davidson, H. C., Bom. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., June 11, '85.
De Crettes, A., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Dene, F. St. G., Madras Survey, 6 mos., Aug. 14, '85.
Dennison, J. L., B. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 17 m., June 2, '85.
Dennys, E. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Aug. 18, '85.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 4, '85.
Dodsworth, A. T., N.W.P., P.W.D., 11 mos., July 1, '85.
Donaldson, P., Bengal Jails, 12 ms., Mar. 28, '85.
Douglas, C. G., Mad. Forests, 12 mos.
Douglas, F. M. S., Bengal P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 22, '85.
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.
Drysdale, T., Cent. Prov. Judd, 18 mos., May 1, '85.
Dumergue, J. W., Mad. Cov., 15 mos., Dec. 4, '84.
Duncan, G., Madras Educl., 12 mos.
Dunsterville, J. H. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Feb. 6, '85.

Egerton, R. W., State Railways, 15 mos., Jan. 15, '85.
Eliot, J., Ben. Educl., 21 mos., Dec. 12, '84.
Elliott, A., Bengal Opium, 24 mos., May 8, 1884.
Elliott, E. C., Ben., P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 22, '85.
Elliott, C. A., Ben. Cov., 12 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Elliphstone, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
Elston, J., Burma, P.W.D., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 25, 1884.
Ewing, R. C. D., Survey Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 17, '85.

Fedden, F., Geological Survey, 23 mos., Nov. 22, '84.
Foreman, F., Railway Dept., 10 mos.
Fraser, A. H. L., B. Cov., Cent. Provs. Com., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.
Fraser, R. W., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Mar. 23, '85.

Garrard, A. S., India, P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Garstin, N. A., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., July 14, '85.
Geidt, B. G., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 20 mos., Mar. 16, '85.
Gibson, E. M., Cov., Sec. Bde. Rev., Madras, 15 m., Sep. 15, '85.
Goddier, G. E., Burma Comm., 15 mos., March 31, '85.
Gour, A., Cent. Provs. Comm., 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.
Gratzki, E., Assam P.W.D., 12 mos., May 19, '85.
Grant, A., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Grierson, G. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 30, '85.
Grimwood, F. St. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 20 m., Mar. 26, '85.
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Mar. 16, '85.

Hallett, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judd, 15 mos., Mar. 8, '85.
Handley, J. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 16 mos., Mar. 3, '85.
Happell, W. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 14 ms., Apr. 24, '85.
Harris, G., Burma P.W.D., 18 mos., May 8, '85.
Harrison, J. F., Ben. Regn., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.
Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Sept. 21, '85.
Hayes, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 ms., April 26, '85.
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 18 months.
Hearn, E. H., Bom. Rev. Survey, 14 mos., June 11, '85.
Hennessy, S. H., Cent. Prov. Com., 15 mos., April 17, '85.
Hill, F. J. H., Bombay Salt, 12 mos., April 13, '85.
Hodges, E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., April 18, '85.
Holmes, H., Bombay Police, 12 mos., April 10, '85.
Holmes, W. C., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 30, '85.
Hooper, E. D., M. Madras Forests, 24 mos.
Hornedness, T. W., Ben. Cov., Ind. Rev. & Ag., 12 ms., Apr. 1, '85.
Hubbard, J. S., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 ms., June 2, '85.
Hunter, D. H., Punj. Police, 12 ms., Mar. 15, '85.

Innes, T. E. D., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 15, '85.
Israel, Syed M.,

Jacka, C., Bom. Dockyard, 24 mos., April 3, 1884.
Jacob, H. P., Bo. Educl., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Jervoise, A. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '85.
Johns, E. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos., Feb. 2, '85.
Johnston, W. P., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 9, '85.

Kane, M. V., Bombay Educational, 24 mos., Mar. 27, '85.
Kaye, E. St. G., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 3, '85.
Keone, H. H., Financial Dept., 24 mos., Feb. 20, '84.
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educl., 28 mos., Feb. 18, 1884.
Kough, C., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., April 18, '85.
Kreiser, C. F., P.W.D., Punj., 21 mos., Aug. 24, 1884.

Leckie, M. C., Bom. Salt Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 11, '85.
Le Quenne, W. H., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., Mar. 2, '85.
Leslie, M., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 22 mos., April 1, 1884.
Lewis, W. C., Madras, P.W.D., 23 mos., Feb. 7, '85.
Little, T. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., May 26, '85.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 26, '85.
Louis, J., High Court, Bengal, 14 mos., Nov. 6, '84.
Luard, P. J., Opium Dept., 12 mos., March 24, '85.
Lyall, C. J., Bo. Cov., S. to G., Assam, 24 m., My. 15, '84.
Lyall, J. B., Ben. Cov., Resident, &c., Mysore, 9 months.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 ms., Nov. 3, '85.
Mackay, E. V., Bom. Police, 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.
Mackenzie, M. D., Sind Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Jan. 29, '85.
Mackenzie, J., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., June 16, '85.
Macrae, Surg. R., Bengal Medical, 18 ms., Nov. 23, '84.
Martin, C. A., Bengal Educl., 15 mos., Aug. 18, '85.
Martin, E. J., Ben., P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Martin, J. A., Ben. Educl., 30 ms., Dec. 12, 1883.
Martindale, A. H. T., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos.
Masters, J., Ben. Police, 20 ms., April 15, '85.
Meiklejohn, D. O., B. Cov., Cent. Provs. Com., 15 m., Nov. 15, '84.
Melville, W. L., Telegraph Dept., 18 ms., Mar. 1, '85.
Merriman, J. H., Mad. Salt, 12 mos., Oct. 23, '85.
McGregor, W., Telegraph Dept., 18 ms., Sept. 22, '84.
McGowan, R., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., July 28, '85.
Michell, T., India, P.W.D., 15 mos., July 14, '85.
Midwinter, Burm. Com., 12 mos., May 1, '85.

Moberley, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 17 mos., Oct. 4, '84.
Moffat, E., Hyderabad Police, 12 mos., April 5, '85.
Molesworth, G. L., Railway Dept., 6 mos., Aug. 15, '85.
Monckton, M. J., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., May 13, '85.
Monks, M. E., Postal Dept., 12 mos., April 25, '85.
Monks, W. R., Postal Dept., 12 mos., April 1, '85.
Montagu, J. M., India P.W.D., 15 mos., June 30, '85.
Moore, G. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.
Moore, T. M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., June 11, '85.
Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., July 15, '85.
Morriss, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Com., 33 ms., April 26, '83.
Mossard, E. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd, 12 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Moss, M. A., Mad. Educl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '84.
Muir-Mackenzie, J. W. P., Bo. C., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 30 ms., May 1, '85.
Munro, H. B., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.

Naylor, F. A., Cent. Provs. Police, 12 mos., May 11, '85.
Nelson, J. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judd, 12 mos., Aug. 16, '85.

Newton, W. G., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 21 ms., Mar. 20, '85.
Nicholson, K. M., Oudh Comm., 10 mos., March 5, '85.
Nixon, G., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Sept. 8, '85.

Obbard, R., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Com., 10 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
O'Brien, E., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 12 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
O'Donoghue, Burma Police, 12 mos., May 3, '85.
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 18 mos., Nov. 14, '84.
Oliphant, H. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judd, 20 m., April 6, '84.
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 24 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Ommamney, H. T., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 13 ms., Mar. 17, '85.
Orr, J. W., Bombay High Court, 11 mos., Mar. 13, '85.
Owen, H. M., Bengal Jails, 9 mos.

Peacock, Surgeon J. C. H., Bom. Med., 12 ms., May 17, '85.
Pears, Capt. T. C. B.S.C., Ind. Pol., 12 mos., Apr. 15, '85.
Pearson, C., Punj. Educational, 19 ms., July 20, '84.
Persse, H., Madras Police, 12 mos., May 19, '85.
Pickard, J. N., Burma Forests, 12 mos., April 4, '85.
Piohey, E., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Feb. 20, '85.
Playfair, Lt.-Col. A. L., Mhow Judd, 15 mos., Oct. 17, '85.
Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 m., Apr. 20, '84.
Ponsouby, C. J., N.W.P. Forests, 8 mos., Aug. 4, '85.
Porteous, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 11, '85.
Prevost, G. F., Burma Forests.
Price, P. L. H., Punj. P.W.D., 42 mos., Nov. 24, '82.
Pritchard, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Customs, to Apr. 15, '86.

Rattray, M., Railway Dept., 22 mos., Apr. 10, '84.
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 15 mos., Aug. 24, '85.
Reid, A. G., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 1, '85.
Reynolds, C. H., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '85.
Rhind, R. F., P.W.D. Ben., 18 ms., April 19, '85.
Rivaz, G. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 10 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Robertson, F. E., India P.W.D., 12 mos., April 23, '85.
Ross, G. F., Indian Marine, 24 mos., May 4, '84.
Rostan, J. B., India, Rev. & Ag., 12 ms., Mar. 28, '85.
Rule, E., Finl. Dept., 18 mos., April 30, '85.
Rundall, C., Madras Salt, 12 mos., April 17, '85.
Rundall, J. W., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., July 28, '85.
Russell, A. S., Madras, P.W.D., 12 mos., May 5, '85.
Russell, S., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Mar. 20, '85.
Rust, R., Bengal Pilot, 13 mos., Mar. 31, '85.
Rutherford, J. M., Railway Dept., 11 mos., July 22, '85.
Ryan, G. M., Bombay Forests, 9 mos., Aug. 25, '85.

Scott, P. G., Salt Department, 22 mos., June 1, '84.
Scott, R., Rev. and Gen. N.W.P., 24 mos., April 11, '84.
Seabrook, A. W., Bombay Port, 12 mos., May 9, '85.
Sells, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judd, 18 ms., April 1, '85.
Sewell, H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 14 ms., Aug. 12, '85.
Sewell, R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 14 ms., May 8, '85.
Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 12 mos., May 2, '85.
Shaw, G. A. G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 9, '85.
Sills, F., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 15, '85.
Simpson, M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., July 14, '85.
Smith, E., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 3, '85.
Smith, G. F. N., Madras, 15 mos.
Smith, H. G. F., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 2, '85.
Spencer, E. E., Mad. Cov., 12 mos., April 9, '85.
Steedman, C. B., Cov., Punj. Comm., 20 ms., May 2, '84.
Steel, C. D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 12, '85.
Stevens, W., Punj. P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 19, '85.
Stokes, H. E., Mad. Cov., Sec. to Govt., 12 mos., Apr. 8, '85.
Stretell, G. W., Bengal Forests, 21 mos., May 8, '84.

Tarkhad, M. A., Bom. Educl., 6 mos., Aug. 11, '85.
Taylor, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., July 23, '85.
Temple, Capt. R. C., B.S.C. Punj. Judd, 24 ms., May 5, '85.
Thornhill, J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Tickell, C., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Todd, A. B., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '85.
Toomes, Surg. A., Civil Surg., Bengal, 20 ms., Mar. 18, '85.
Tracy, T. B., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judd, 12 mos., Oct. 16, '85.

Vernon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 21 ms., Mar. 9, '85.
Vertannes, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 13, '85.

Walch, G. T., Madras P.W.D., 20 ms., April 20, '85.
Walker, E. O., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., June 1, '85.
Warden, H. W., Hyderabad P.W.D., 7 mos., July 14, '85.
Watts, G. K., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 24 mos., Mar. 14, '84.
Webster, E. F., M. Cov., Sec. Gov. Mad., 5 mos., Oct. 16, '85.
Weiss, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 5, '85.
Westland, J., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., 15 ms., Apr. 15, '85.
Whalley, P., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., June 5, '84.
Wight, J. K., Ben. Cuv., Assam Comm., 13 ms., Aug. 20, '84.
Williams, J. C., B.C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 36 ms., Feb. 15, '83.
Williams, R. C., India Rals, 12 mos., May 22, '85.
Wilson, J., Assam Educl., 12 ms., Mar. 16, '85.
Wilson, J. H. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 15, '85.
Wood, C. A. H., Postal Dept., 12 ms., Mar. 23, '85.
Wright, R. E., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Wyatt, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 19 mos., July 15, '84.

Yates, L. E. H., Bengal Railways, 10 ms., May 15, '85.
Youngusband, A. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., July 15, '85.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Babington, Rev. W. M. S., 24 mos., M.
Barrow, Rev. K. E., 24 ms., March 7, '84, B.
Baillie, Rev. W. W., 12 mos., Sept. 12, '85, Bo.
Baynam, Rev. A. W., 24 ms., Jan. 18, '85, Bo.
Bell, Rev. W. C., 12 mos., July 24, '85, B.
Clarke, Rev. D., 24 mos., June 1, '85, M.
Elwes, Rev. W. W., 12 mos., Mar. 24, '85, M.
Forbes, Rev. J. F., 12 mos., March 13, '85, Bo.
Jones, Rev. W. 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85, Bo.
Leeming, Rev. W., 24 ms., March 7, '84, M.
Lys, Rev. F. G., 22 mos., Mar. 23, '85, M.
Morrell, Rev. B., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '85, B.
Nicholas, Rev. P. A., 24 ms., Mar. 16, '85, B.
Onslow, Rev. A. L., 21 ms., Aug. 18, '85, Bo.
Pearson, Rev. A. C., 24 ms., March 20, '85.
Scott, Rev. W., 24 mos., Sept., '85, M.
Spens, Rev. A. W., Ben., 24 mos.
Stead, Ven. S., 21 mos., Sept. 1, '84, Bo.
Taylor, J. H., 13 mos., Dec. 3, '84, Ben.
Wace, Rev. W., 24 mos., March 22, '84, M.
Wilson, Rev. A. N., Ben., 24 mos., Mar. 27, '85.
Wingate, Rev. W., 24 mos., March 13, '84, Bo.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—November 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to 97½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	99	to 99½
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	90	to 91
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	97	to 99½
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to —

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr.ct.	Rs. 715
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	820
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	590
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	108

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	900
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,240
Apollo ...	400	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	560
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	205
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	70	710
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	160
East India ...	1,000	130	1,270
Fort ...	8,500	150	2,400
French ...	all	45	600
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	270
Manmar M. ...	all	45	385
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	160
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	540
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,250
Sind ...	750	25	700
Volkart ...	1,000	20	710

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	320
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	720
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	440
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	100
Bellary S. & W. Co. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	—	13
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	900
Central India ...	500	25	730
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	20	615
D. Spinning ...	all	—	215
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	725
Franjee Petit ...	1,000	25	625
Golam Baba ...	400	20	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	175
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	790
Hingunhat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,085
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	430
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	460
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	460
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,080
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	900
Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	40	880
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,500
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	610
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,180
Mazagon ...	250	9	205
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	15	1,440
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	610
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	945
Oriental ...	625	12	585
Parrell ...	400	—	100
People of India ...	—	6½	180
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	180
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,325
Sondardas ...	1,000	50	900
Southern India ...	500	20	420
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	570
Western India ...	1,000	50	710

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	30
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	850
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-18-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	460
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	102
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,725
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	360

Kemp & Co. ...	175	806
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,085
Thacker and Co. ...	all	170

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	725
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	310

CALCUTTA.—November 14.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 1 to 97 2
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	97 8 to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	98 12 to 93 14
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	98 12 to 93 14
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1895) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to —	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to —	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to —	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —	—
5 of 1873 (1908) ...	98 12 to —	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	98 12 to —	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to —	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	138 to 140
Bank of Bengal ...	500	820 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	180 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	115 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to —
National of India ...	£12½	108 to 108
Rohilkund Kumson ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	400 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 130 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 140 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 65 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,150 to 1,175
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 1½ disc.
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1 2 to 2½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 290 to —
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100 20 to 30
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 60 to 61
Burrakur Coal ...	100 160 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 118 to 120
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 95 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 105 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 72 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 94 to 95
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 20 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 170 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 20 to 21
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 170 to —
Goutapore ...	100 77 to 78
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 94 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100 60 to 61
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 93 to 94
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 60 to 61
Murree Brewery ...	100 130 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 100 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 97 to 98
New Beerboom Coal ...	100 67 to 68
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Raneesungee Coal Association ...	100 50 to —
Riverside Press ...	90 68 to 67
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 265 to —
Seahpore Jute Manufactory ...	100 40 to 41
Strand Bank Press ...	100 73 to 74
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 92 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Amuluckie ...	100 95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£23 540 to —
Balasan (Darjiling) ...	100 75 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 22 to —
Do. contributory ...	80 12 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 150 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 75 to —
Burkholah (Cachar) ...	200 40 to —
Central Cachar ...	200 105 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 55 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 70 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 5 to 7
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 15 to 16
Darjiling ...	100 130 to —
Deling (Assam) ...	90 22 to 23
Dohra Doon ...	100 45 to —
Dossai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 35 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	10 80 to 32
Endogram ...	10 100 to —
Giele (Darjiling) ...	100 65 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	75 to 77
Hoolmaroe (Assam) ...	100	93 to —
Hoolmaroe (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jhoeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	110 to 115
Do. contributory ...	200	90 to 92
Kursong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	45 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 62
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	—	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 26
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Fallohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghallo Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	120 to —
New Mutul (Cachar) ...	30	— to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	35 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	50	10 disc.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbuli and Murmah ...	100	87 to 88
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	30 to —
Tuadarra (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	145 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—December 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd. ...	87 to 87½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	93½ to 94
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 102
4 India Enfranch Paper ...	73½ to 74½
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	75 to 76
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	100 to 102
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	101 to 103
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	114 to 117
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	100 to 102

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 107 to 109
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100 117 to 119
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100 115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lm. ...	7½	6½ to 7½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4 to 5
B. B. & C. L., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	151 to 153
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24½ to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A., 1933 ...	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1) ...	—	24 to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	123 to 125
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	144 to 146
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	121 to 123
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	128 to 130
Rohilkund and Kumson, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4 to 4½
Seinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	20 to 20½
Do. do. ...	5	4½ to 5
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	16½ to 18½
Do. do. ...	15	— to —
West of India Port, Ld. ...	20	17½ to 18

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited ...	all	11½ to 11½
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the present Mail are, from Bombay, to the 27th Nov.; from Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, to the 25th Nov.

OUR latest intelligence is derived from the *Times*, whose Correspondent has, however, been relegated to Rangoon, by order of General Prendergast. Much astonishment has been caused during the past week by the appointment of the "bloodstained ruffian," Tynedah Mengyee, as the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce calls him, to a position of power in the new Government of Upper Burma.

It has long been notorious (says the Chamber) that, although a Minister of the Burmese Crown, he (Tynedah) has not scrupled to share the gains of the Dacoits. After the receipt of the ultimatum he did his best to bring about a general massacre of the Europeans still in the country. The ex-King's own misdeeds have been very heavy, and he has richly merited his deposition. But the misdeeds of the Tynedah are heavier still, and he is even more unfit to be associated in a civilised Government than Thebaw was to be King. The Chamber earnestly begs that such a scandal as the employment of this bloodstained ruffian by Her Majesty's Government may be put an end to without delay.

THE authorities seem to have acted on the principle "set a thief to catch a thief," for this is the, to our mind very lame, official explanation:—

It is semi-officially stated at Mandalay that the reason for employing the Tynedah is his great personal influence with the Dacoits and other bad characters. The results anticipated have not, however, yet followed. A considerable force of Dacoits is assembled at Monthobo, which is eighty miles north of Mandalay and is the birthplace of Maungpra.

It is, however, satisfactory to think that, while *inter arma silent leges*, rational arrangements of a permanent character will be made by Mr. Bernard, who was at Minhla on Friday, the 11th inst., and is now, probably, in Mandalay. The time has now, we hope, arrived for arms, in their turn, to be silent, and to give way to regular administration. The Viceroy's recent utterances at Lucknow leave his own opinion on the subject of annexation at least doubtful.

WE are, it seems, to have (with the full consent, we are glad to observe, of all persons interested) a kind of Charity Commission in Bengal:—

The Bengal Government, at the instance of the National Mahomedan Association, has appointed a committee to inquire into the Mahomedan educational endowments in the province. The Committee is directed to ascertain, as far as possible, the intentions of the founder of each endowment, and whether the funds set apart for education are being properly administered.

AND we have a novelty in the form of a "Native Congress" of delegates to discuss matters which they deem of national importance. The principal of these are, first, the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils; second, the Native Volunteer movement; third, the increase in military expenditure; fourth, the Civil Service; fifth, the separation of judicial from executive authority in the administration of criminal justice; sixth, the reconstitution of the police force. It may be freely admitted that all these subjects, and especially the first of them, deserve most careful consideration. If too much "tall talk" be avoided, and attention paid to what is practical, rather than to what may fit in with individual crotchets, we see no reason to augur aught but good from such a meeting.

It was to be expected that no time would be lost in recognising the brilliant service performed by General

Prendergast; he has well earned his K.C.B. The *Gazette* of December 5th tells us:—

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following promotion in the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—To be an Extra Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knight Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz., Major-General Harry North Dalrymple Prendergast, C.B., V.O.

THE appointments, of Sir H. Macpherson as Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and of Sir C. G. Arbuthnot as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, give Sir F. Roberts two experienced coadjutors—men, too, who, as there is every reason to anticipate, will work cordially and well with him.

BOTH the *Times of Ceylon* and the *Ceylon Observer* give full details of the wreck of the *Indus* near Trincomalee. The latter thus summarises the occurrence:—

The *Indus* having been found to be out of her course and close to land at daylight on Sunday, the course was altered two points, but the lead was not hoisted. An hour after she grounded on the Mullaitivu shoal while going at full speed, and lay bumping badly on the sand and leaking slowly forward. At 2 p.m. she floated and slid astern and bumped on the anchor laid out with a warp, which made a hole in the stern compartment. The water increased and burst in the bulkhead, rushing into the engine-room and sinking the vessel eight feet more. At ten at night she finally sank altogether in thirty feet. The passengers had previously been landed at Mullaitivu. H.M.S. *Ranger* arrived on Tuesday morning, and brought away the passengers, all well, and most of the crew. The captain and others remained at the wreck; £40,000 in gold has gone down; also the passengers' baggage. No lives were lost. The flag-ship arrived last afternoon. The weather is still favourable, and the sea is moderate.

LATER intelligence of November 10th says:—

The *Indus* is settling down. No lives have been lost. The *Ranger* has arrived here with all the passengers.

THE detailed narrative of a passenger, published in the Ceylon papers, comments severely on the conduct of the Captain, especially after the accident. This will, of course, form the subject of judicial investigation. It is not a little singular that this particular locality is that in which the greatest number of accidents have happened to the ships of the usually fortunate P. and O. Company.

It was hardly to be anticipated that the war with Burma would be popular in India. The Native papers object to it *in toto*, as may be seen from a specimen or two of their utterances, which we subjoin. Why, they say, should India "pay the shot?"—

The conquest of Burma will extend English territory and enhance English prestige, but what gain will that be to the Natives of India? Why should the expenses of the Burmese war be defrayed by India? The English do anything they like, for India is not governed by public opinion, but in justice England ought to pay the whole expenses of the war.—*Suravi and Putaka*.

We doubt whether ten lakhs a month will cover all the expenses of the war. This outlay ought to be borne by the English trading company, for the conquest of Burma will not benefit India in any way. When war is undertaken for the benefit of English merchants, they ought to bear the charges.—*Bharatbasi*.

Even less pleasant reading are the extracts which follow, and which accuse England of bullying the weak, while it kotows to the strong. Under the late Administration the charge was true "up to the hilt;" and, though we believe in the consistent—and what in private life we should call gentlemanly—conduct of the present Government, we cannot conceal from ourselves that the vicissitudes of Parliamentary existence give an inconsequence, an appearance of "hand to mouth policy," to our proceedings as a nation, which lend too much of reality to the bitter sarcasm:—

The *Subodha Patrika* says:—The invasion of Burma has been sanctioned, and people are moralising on the phenomenon, and contrasting this warlike promptitude and vigour towards weak Burma, which had only quarrelled over logs of wood claimed by a trading company, with the forbearance towards Russia, which had cut down hundreds of Afghan *protégés* of the Government. The refined ethics of European politics, however, are beyond the ken of benighted Asiatics. But does Burma annexed mean the *ultima thule*? Nothing of the kind. It will only open further

frontiers and tribes to be taken in hand, and the Indian peasant and pedlar must enjoy the honour of paying for these enterprises which result in happiness of the British adventurer.

The *Indian Spectator* observes:—As we said the other day, it comes to this and this only—that Great Britain acts the bully with weak and semi-barbarous potentates; but she dare not raise her little finger, however just and pressing the cause, where even weaker and more semi-barbarous princelings are backed up by powerful rivals. They say the course taken against Thebaw is "prudent and honourable." By what standard of political ethics is the course honourable? That it is opposed to prudence even, that it promotes no political interests advantageous to the taxpayers, we may show in another article. We set out confining our attention to the two main points. We have only dealt with one. But much yet remains to be said on that as well as the other point.

No doubt it is to English, even more than to Native Indian, manufactures that the British administration of Burma will ensure a market. Indeed, the present Secretary of State for India, in addressing a meeting at Birmingham, said as much. Yet there can be no doubt that India will greatly profit in many ways. And, if India is to find the money, this is but right. Yet one can understand why the Native Press should not altogether like the idea that India should pay all, receiving the lesser, while England pays nothing, receiving the greater, benefit.

THE seventy-second Report of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company announces for the half-year a dividend of £1 0s. 4d. (in addition to the usual guaranteed interest), a balance of £1,005 being carried forward.

THE Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of £1 7s. 6d. per cent. (in addition to the guaranteed interest), but carry over to the next account a balance of £225 8s. 4d. only. The success of the Rajputana-Malwa line, managed by this company, is very gratifying.

FROM the weekly return of Messrs. G. White and Co., of 2, Great Tower-street, we are glad to see that the imports of Indian tea, for the past five months, are 33,454,000lbs. against 31,014,000lbs. for the corresponding period of last year.

WE are inclined to agree with *Native Opinion* that good counsel has rarely been given to Native Princes in a better style than that adopted by Lord Dufferin:—

It is seldom that our young Princes have got so good an advice as that given to the Rajput Princes by his Excellency Lord Dufferin at the opening of the Mayo College. Lord Dufferin is not only a great statesman, but has had opportunities of acquaintance with Kings and Princes, which invest his words with great authority. He has been on terms of intimacy with several potentates, and has closely observed the forces that usually rule courts in almost all the civilised countries; and although his residence in this country has been but short, yet his penetrating intellect has already grasped the peculiar circumstances which characterise the position of Native Princes. His exhortation to them to direct their aspirations in the direction of triumphs of peace and prosperity and to emulate the warlike deeds of their ancestors by peaceful achievements of their own, is just what our Native Princes should remember as if it were engraved upon their hearts.

OUR *Indian Mirror* is just a wee bit too exclusive. Few Native Princes or noblemen come to England, and few Englishmen visit India, without learning somewhat. Of course it is a question of "Eyes and No-eyes." Your Englishmen is a born traveller, but the visits of Native Rulers, who abandon the place where they are monarchs of all they survey, cross the black water, and live laborious days and nights in sight-seeing and being lionised in England, are rarer, and by all means to be encouraged. We find people here who are "too awfully" English, and there are assuredly many in India who are "too awfully" Native. Let us give and take; we can both learn not a little from each other. In reference to the proposed visit of the Nizam to England the *Mirror* says:—

We have no objection to native potentates visiting England. But the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing and the late Nawab Nazim of

Murshedabad have furnished a painful warning to native Princes of the dangers of an English residence. The fates of both have shown that when they were sucked completely dry of their resources, and their cries for help became distressing, they were allowed to return to their native land. English Tutors and Private Secretaries, for the benefit of themselves and their wives, tempt Native Princes to the hill stations, and may tempt them to visit England. But it is the Englishmen who will benefit largely, and the Native Princes, not in a few cases, be ruined.

WE read with pleasure in the *Ceylon Observer*:—

Some years ago the Baptist Churches in South Australia raised funds to send a couple of young ladies—Misses Arnold and Gilbert—to Bengal to work as Zenana Missionaries. Last year Miss Arnold returned to Australia, and she has travelled all over the Colonies, stirring up an interest in Indian Mission work by her addresses, with such good effect, that she now returns with four more ladies to help her in the good work. The party are passengers by the s.s. *Clyde*, and go on in her to Bombay, thence travelling overland to Calcutta. It is a new and important departure. It is a new and important departure, this of the Australian Colonies starting a mission in India; they have long liberally supported missions to the South Sea islanders; but they are likely, as time rolls on, to do much good work in India, China, New Guinea, and other parts of the Eastern Archipelago.

WE have received from the Society of Arts a copy of the suggestions of Surgeon-General Balfour and Miss Ormerod—both well-known in connection with their investigations in entomology—for minimising the destructive ravages of insect pests in India. Dr. Balfour's suggestions, which we quote below, are entirely concurred in by Miss Ormerod, and have been by the India Office, submitted for the consideration of the Government of India. Agricultural losses in India, owing to insect ravages, are to be reckoned, not by tens or hundreds of thousands, but by millions, of pounds sterling. No better or more meritorious service could be rendered to the agricultural classes than a thorough investigation of the subject.

Miss Ormerod (says Dr. Balfour) annually reports, in this country, on the insects injurious to food crops, forest trees, and fruits, and the prevention of insect ravages.

The like of Miss Ormerod's form of reporting has never been done for India. Although every year, to some extent, and from time to time largely, losses occur there from the pests which attack agricultural produce, India has hitherto been remiss in this matter, contenting itself with references, as to individual insects or blights, to such persons as were thought likely to be able to give information. But the subject is of far too great importance to agricultural India to be left to be treated in so casual a manner, and the special knowledge now available might be utilised to describe the insects which injure the agricultural, horticultural, and forest produce of India, suggesting means of preventing, and remedies for same.

The reports should be restricted rigidly to the injurious insects, and should be half-yearly, to fit in with the two great agricultural seasons.

THE (Dacca) *Bengal Times* thus comments on India's indebtedness:—

Loans raised in India, consequently, chargeable on Indian revenue, amounted—according to a Blue-book published last July—at the commencement of the half-year ending March last, to £93,183,660, equal to one hundred and ten crores of rupees, that is, £51,235 without interest, £23,308,133 with interest at four and a-half per cent., £54,000 at three and a-half per cent., and the balance at four per cent. Loans raised in England for India amount to, probably, about forty millions sterling in excess of local outstandings. Is not India in comparatively an invalid pecuniary condition?

Our old friend Selim, of the *Times of India*, gives us another reminiscence of Ould Ireland. An English Protestant parson being driven by an Irish Catholic car driver along a lovely and weird-looking part of the Lakes of Killarney, said to him, "Now, suppose the devil was to meet us in this wild-looking place, which of us do you think he would take?" "Bedad, Sir," was the positive answer, "he would take me." "That's rather strange," said the parson, good humouredly, "when you call yourself a good Catholic, and me a heretic." "Faith, your honour, and that's just the reason," said Pat; "you see he could get you whenever he liked, but he would be very glad of an opportunity to get me when he could; bad luck to him."

Chit Chat.

PETER THE GREAT once asked a body of religious fanatics in his dominions whether smoking was more abominable than brandy drinking. "Certainly," was the answer, "for is it not written that not that which goeth into a man, but that which cometh out defileth him." Fanatics are not always fools.

No one can say that Lord Palmerston did not appreciate ability. "Some lady," says Lord Malmesbury in his amusing memoirs, "had been *éprise* of Garibaldi." "But Garibaldi is married; the lady cannot have him; he has a wife." Lord Palmerston: "*She* does not matter. We will get Gladstone to explain her away." Yet people persist in asserting that Pam, the nonchalant, did not recognise his follower's talents! Some wicked people might wish their wives "explained away."

HERE is a curious epitaph, copied from a monument in Dunkeld Abbey, Scotland:—

Marion Scott, died at Dunkeld, Nov. 28, 1727, and was buried in the Abbey.

Stay, Passenger, until my life you read,
The living may get knowledge from the dead.
Five times five years I liv'd a virgin life,
Five times ten years I was a virtuous wife;
Five times ten years I was a widow chaste;
Now wearied of this mortal life I rest.
Between my cradle and the grave have seen
Eight mighty Kings of Scotland and a Queen:
Four times five years a Commonwealth I saw—
Six times the subjects rose against the law:
Twice did I see old Prelacy pull'd down,
And twice the cloak was humbled by the gown.
An end of Stuart's race I saw—nay more,
I saw my country sold for English ore.
Such desolation in my life hath been,
An end to all perfection I have seen.

She lived in the reigns of James VI., Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, Charles II., James VII., William and Mary, Anne, George I and II.

RAILWAY BOARDS are generally pretty 'cute in finding reasons for a decrease of traffic, reasons which the shareholders usually fail to estimate at the value set on them by the Directors. A certain Indian Railway Board has started a novelty in this direction. "The first-class ordinary passenger traffic shows an increase, but the other classes show a decrease, which is due to the fact that every twelfth year, of which the current year is one, is widely regarded in Hindu communities as inauspicious for marriages. The traffic of the Company's line has temporarily suffered in consequence."

A CERTAIN Mr. Lawes, an acquaintance of the Erskine family, whom he bored a good deal with his tiresome talk, died. "What shall be his epitaph?" inquired Erskine's grandlaugh. "Laus Deo," was his reply.

THE Arabs have queer notions of things in general, and of everything in particular. At Cairo a fire broke out one night in one of the leading streets, and a steam fire-engine was promptly in attendance, but not a drop of water was to be had. A crowd, principally composed of Arabs, soon assembled, and watched the proceedings with great interest. The engine stood fizzing and smoking, and every now and then the engineer would sound a shrill whistle. Every time the engine whistled the crowd would give an approving grunt, and look up at the fire, evidently expecting it would go out. Never was seen a more pathetic spectacle. It was the embodiment of faith.

MR. G. A. SALA, lecturing in Australia, referred to the scene at the interment of the late Tsar in a manner which scarcely leads one to share Mr. Gladstone's enthusiasm for the Greek Church. A passport! Why did they not put a coin in his mouth (like the obolus for the ferryman of the Styx) as entrance fee? "The gorgeous pageant," says a local report, "was dwelt upon by the lecturer in pathetic tones, and the ceremony was vividly portrayed from beginning to end. The procession, which included the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, was represented with a skill demanding the highest exercise of art, and the groups of spectators as well as the final acts of homage done to the illustrious dead according to the rites of the Russo-Greek Church were invested with a striking reality. The last formality preceding interment was to deposit in the lifeless hand of the mangled corpse a document addressed to the Apostle St. Peter, which, true to the traditional reverence for passports which forms part of the Russian religion and political creed, besought practical aid and protection for the departed monarch on his way to Paradise."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

WILD LIFE IN CANARA AND GANJAM.*

Our author's experiences in wild life were on both sides of the Southern part of the Indian Peninsula. In Canara he had charge of more than 100 miles of seaboard, in Ganjam fully as much. These of our readers who have travelled in South-Western France will remember the lagoons which adjoin the Landes. Something of the same kind, but called by the appropriate name of backwater, stretches along the Southern portion of the coast. On the West, where the continuous sheltered water through Cochin and Travancore has been the salvation of many a vessel; on the east, where we have a line of backwater from Lake Chilka, northwards and southwards, which is interrupted only by the embouchures of the rivers. A successful attempt was made (p. 212) by Mr. Forbes, during the last year of his administration in Ganjam, to unite the lake with the Ganjam river; and, no doubt, much more could be done in order that "an uninterrupted inland waterway may be perfected along the entire coast."

So much for the littoral of the country in which Mr. Forbes' work had to be performed. He arrived in Canara almost immediately after the deposal of the maniac Rajah of Coorg, a despot who seems to have been a kind of cross between Ivan the Terrible of Russia and the Old Man of the Mountain; but whose relentless cruelty does not appear to have alienated his adherents, as the story (p. 4) of two of them who, at his order, precipitated themselves, with the certainty of death, from a lofty tree, and whose wives were contented because "the Rajah's good pleasure had been done," seems to prove.

Another curious story is given us of this worthy. Having been told that God was the only superior of the Queen of England he insisted on having His name written down. When his own expulsion had been effected, and his palace was occupied by European troops, it was found that all round the hall he had emblazoned his own name and titles, then the name of the Almighty, and lastly that of the Queen of England. A somewhat analogous story occurs to us of some more than usually asinine Celtic chief, who, having dined, sent a trumpeter to the top of an adjacent hill to announce to other kings that they were now at liberty to partake of their own meal—*arcades ambo*.

Mr. Gordon went through the Sawunt-wari insurrection, and gives a very interesting account of his adventures in the wild country which was its scene. The revolt was speedily suppressed, and, at this distance of time, it may offend no one's susceptibilities to say that it ought never to have occurred. It caused, among other casualties, the death of Captain Tainton, reputed "to be the best shot and the best racquet player in Southern India, and unrivalled in the skill with which he could use almost any kind of weapon." One anecdote regarding the captain (of whom it used to be said, as of the present Captain Burton, that whatever he did, he did better than anyone else) is worth preserving. "He once made a singular wager (which he won) that he would, with a pellet bow and a supply of the hard clay pellets used with it, prevent an antagonist placed face to face with him from loading and discharging a pistol. With an increasing shower of pellets he proceeded to knock about the pistol, the powder flask, and the knuckles of his antagonist, till the latter had to give up attempting to load, and confess himself beaten." Being mortally wounded, he "turned as the shot struck him, caught sight of the smoke of the matchlock in the bush, and shot the man dead just before he dropped himself." A little later on we have an instance (p. 106) of what we can only call heroism on the part of Mr. Forbes's "Concani peon," Manoel, "one of the bravest and ugliest little men that ever stepped," says his master, who seems to have had a knack of securing the attachment of his "henchmen." We were, says Mr. Forbes, "one day fording a rapid stream . . . when Manoel, who was behind me, carrying my gun, was suddenly taken off his legs, and disappeared completely under water for a second or two, *all except the hand which held my gun*, the hand and gun alone were visible above the surface, and when a comrade dragged him up, the gun was still untouched by the water." Like master, like man. Rely on it, a good "henchman" such as Manoel had no ordinary master.

The falls of Gairsappa have, as our author observes, been long (and deservedly) thought one of the wonders of the world, nor is Mr. Forbes behindhand in recognising their beauty. Like the Handek on the Grimsel pass, the Gairsappa presents the union of different streams combining to make one superb fall; yet not one. "When the time of high flood has passed, the waters are found to have parted into four divisions, each of which, as it passes over the brink of the precipice, assumes an individual character totally unlike the rest, just as four members of one family may be found differing in face and form and temper, so as to make their common origin matter of surprise."

As Ovid says of the sister water-nymphs sculptured on the shield:—

Facies non omnibus una

Nec diversa tamen, qualem decet esse sororum—

* "Wild Life in Canara and Ganjam." By Gordon S. Forbes, late of the Madras Civil Service. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co, 1885.

No two had aspect quite the same
Yet something did their sisterhood proclaim.

Mr. Forbes has naturally a good deal to say about the aborigines of Ganjam and Orissa. Their condition certainly does not place our administration in a very favourable light. Two tribes used to be prominent; the Khonds, who are a fairly typical aboriginal race, and the Todas. Of the latter not more than 500 now (p. 149) survive. Whether or not they have, like the Red Indians, succumbed to the influences of rum, we are not told. At best they were a debased race, and, could we be sure that their place would be filled by worthier substitutes, we should hardly regret their disappearance.

With the Khonds we have had a great deal of trouble. They are addicted to human sacrifices—called “Meriah” offerings—who are immolated to the “Earth-goddess,” in order to restore fertility in seasons of drought (p. 243). The late Captain Macpherson appears to have been the first to discover this practice, some of the details relating to which call to mind those narrated by Prescott, in his excellent “Conquest of Mexico,” as having been habitual among the Aztecs—many intended victims were released—only, however, by a display of military force. And Mr. Forbes is under the impression (one by no means universally entertained) that the Khonds have entirely abandoned their evil ways in this respect, as well as in the scarcely less heinous offence of the exposure of female infants.

In one of Mr. Forbes's raids on recalcitrant tribes he had to demand an oath of renewed fealty to a Raja rejoicing in the name of Bodagudda. “A bit of earth, a squirrel's skin, and a lizard were placed on a tiger skin, together with a dagger, and the oath was pronounced over these symbols”—a form of oath we do not remember to have seen mentioned before.

We have had space only to touch, as it were, the fringe of the interesting matter contained in the volume, together with much information about the country, the people, and the flora (which includes a tree with pods more than three feet long, the seeds forming a kind of natural rattle). The book is extremely instructive as to a part of India respecting which one hears less than might be desired, and well merits attentive perusal.

THE BADMINTON LIBRARY OF SPORTS AND PASTIMES.*

It was a foregone conclusion that this book would be amusing, as well as instructive. The noble author, who is well-known as a proficient in every sport or pastime involving pluck, and steadiness of hand and eye, from Hunting down to “Aunt Sally,” was sure not to allow the perusal of his work to pass unrewarded by anecdote, while the literary ability of Mr. Mowbray Morris, and the artistic skill of Miss Biddulph, and Messrs. Sturgess and Compton, have combined to render it not less attractive to the eye of the casual reader, than valuable as a repertory of information on the subject of which it treats.

The history of hunting is traced, and well traced, if not quite to the time of the first mighty hunter, Nimrod, the prototype of the Osbaldestons and Assheton Smiths, at all events to the eleventh century, when Anselm of Canterbury forbade the hunters to chase a “gentle hare” which had taken refuge under his horse. The woes of hares have been the theme of verse ever since the time of Walter de Mapes, and probably at a much earlier date.

“Quid feci hominibus
Quod me sequuntur canibus?”

(“What is it that hares can do
That men with hounds should them pursue?”)

is a fair rendering of poor Puss' complaints. But poor Puss is by no manner of means first on the roster of quadrupeds to be hunted; she must certainly “yield the *pas*” to stags, and to the bushy-tailed creature whom to kill, otherwise than after a fair chase, is, in hunting districts, to ruin one's reputation here, and one's chance of salvation hereafter. Needless to say that the fox, of all beasts *feræ nature*, gives rise to most anecdotes; not to add that these are, without exception, well told. There is, too, a chapter about otter-hunting, respecting which the late Mr. Grantley Berkeley told, with exceptional zest, some of his racy stories.

So much for the amusing part of the work. But much lies behind in the shape of valuable information, and we only hope it will be duly appreciated. Unfortunately there is no one so terribly “pig-headed” as the man who most needs instruction, the half-fledged “sportsman;” the chances are, indeed, ten to one that he but half reads the very chapters whence he would learn most; while men like the authors of this capital volume

“Know what's right, nor only so,
But also practise what they know.”

We can truly recommend this book to the attentive study of everyone who (whether he think himself so or not) is a tyro in sporting matters, and to the companionship in “off-days,” of every genuine lover of the pigskin.

THE BADMINTON LIBRARY OF SPORTS AND PASTIMES.*

The second and third volumes of the Badminton Library deal with fishing, a subject which is treated in a most attractive manner by Mr. Cholmondeley-Pennell, whose qualifications for the task are unquestioned. He has also been fortunate in securing the co-operation of other well-known anglers, whose essays on special branches of the art add considerably to the usefulness of the work. He tells us, in the preface, his reason for handing over the fly-fishing department to other pens; it is that his opinions on this subject, already published by him, are not, at any rate, yet generally accepted by fly-fishers. Most fishermen are, we imagine, acquainted with these opinions, and will, we believe, agree with Mr. Cholmondeley-Pennell that the time has not yet come for embodying them in a treatise on the art. We notice, with the greatest pleasure, much that is new in these volumes; they form an agreeable contrast to many books on fishing, which consist almost entirely of extracts from former works. Indeed, the only book upon which Mr. Pennell has drawn at all largely is his own “Practical Angler.” We see no objection to this: when a man has once written on a subject, unless time has altered his views, his readers are certainly no gainers if he endeavours to put the same information in an altered form. The chapters on tackle and fishing gear, in both volumes, are of peculiar interest. They contain the very latest improvements and refinements in rods, reels, lines, and last, but by no means least, in hooks. The eyed-hook question is fully gone into, and on the merits of turning the eye up or down much is said that is well worth reading. One great advantage of the eyed-hook is that the angler can use any thickness of gut he pleases with any fly; and this is often a great gain. We mention this, as we do not remember seeing it noticed before, though it has, without doubt, occurred to many. The Fisheries Exhibition produced several useful contrivances, which are fully described in these pages. The first volume deals with salmon, trout, and grayling; the second with pike and other coarse fish. We commend both to the fisherman, who will find much to interest, instruct, and amuse him. The anecdotes which occur in the books are all good, and the paper, print, and illustrations admirable in every respect.

MEDICAL EXPERIENCES IN INDIA.†

Perhaps, scarcely excepting lawyers, no professional men see more of the oddities and quiddities of human life, or have their organs of observation more developed, than medical men. Among no class do the poor find more sympathy, or friends more racy stories, and “better company.” So that, when a work by a Doctor Sahib is not exclusively professional, one is sure to find in it many remarks which might escape the non-professional observer; and this is certainly the case with Mr. Maunsell's Book. With the details of operations we have, as “laymen,” no concern, though some of them are interesting enough. One would suppose that a man would know whether or not he had lost a leg, an arm, or an eye. Yet our author's patients will not believe that a cataract has been removed from the eye, unless all the relations, who are present at the side of the charpoy, can have what is, in all senses, *ocular* demonstration of its removal. Each lens, when removed, “was placed on a piece of paper, and sent out to the anxious relatives, by whom it was carefully treasured, after having been passed round for the inspection of the general public.” One “serious old Hindoo expressed his delight, astonishment, and unbounded gratitude, when he found placed in his hands the white object which for years past he had seen in his wife's eye, and which he knew to be the cause of her blindness; he prayed that I might speedily become a lord, and finally a god.”

Our medico's remarks on Kashmir are instructive, though they hardly betray much sympathy with a Native State, but just leaving the vicious groove of mismanagement. Indeed, his comments on other States—Solon, for instance—are the parts of the work which most betray the “Queen's officer,” as he would have been called in pre-Mutiny times. As of men, so of States, “*Nemo repente fuit turpissimus*, or *præstantissimus*: very bad or super-excellent. Of course, the “Purdah” difficulty was everywhere in full force.

The, to us, unusual form of Hydropathy, which consists in putting infants and adults under a jet of water, directed, through a hollow bamboo, from the river on to the head, as a soporific (which is fully described at pp. 71-3), may interest Dr. Fernie or his successors, and is one among many proofs how much medical science can learn from simple traditional methods of treatment.

Mr. Maunsell has well used his not very long stay in India, and has produced an interesting little book. He has learnt

* “The Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes.” Fishing. By H. Cholmondeley-Pennell, late H.M. Inspector of Sea Fisheries. With Contributions by the Marquis of Exeter, Henry R. Francis, M.A., Major John P. Traherne, and G. Christopher Davies.

† “Notes of Medical Experiences in India, Principally with reference to Diseases of the Eye.” By S. E. Maunsell, L.R.C.S.I., Surgeon-Major, Medical Staff. London: H. K. Lewis, 1885.

* “The Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes.” Hunting. By the Duke of Beaufort and Mowbray Morris. Longmans and Co.

much, and has imparted not a little. He wisely remarks, in a passage (p. 101) with which we must conclude our notice, on the exceptional opportunities offered by India for the acquisition of medical experience:—

"During his career an Officer in the medical service of the army will not fail to find frequent opportunities for keeping himself conversant with the subject, and should India fall to his lot, he will find there ready at hand a field for its practice rarely equalled; probably unsurpassed." And again (p. 78):—"There is no country in which an Officer of the medical service of the army is called upon to serve, where he will encounter disease on the scale it occurs in India."

CHOLERA.*

This Blue-book—for such it is, albeit not published by order of Lords or Commons—is as yet printed for distribution only, though we presume that it will eventually be published. The report of Drs. Klein and Gibbs is of great medical interest. After investigations in India for which every facility was, "by superior order," accorded them, they have reported their conclusions, wholly opposed to Dr. Koch's theory that the "comma" bacillus—not the least like an English printed comma, but rather an all but straight stroke which, in foreign manuscript, indicates that stop—is inseparable from cholera; a conclusion obviously of vast importance. The drawings illustrating their report render abundantly clear the nature of the experiments instituted by them for "cultivating" on wet and dry textures, in gelatine, and other preparations, the real comma bacillus, with which various animals were injected. The India Office Committee which was called on to express an opinion has confined itself to recording the experiences and views of its individual members. Indeed, Sir William Gull hinted that the whole inquiry as to Koch's alleged discovery of the immediate cause of cholera, however interesting, "might turn out after all to be a matter of scientific rather than of present practical value." He thought it probable that sanitation "might enable us to defend ourselves against the invasions of cholera before science has discovered the essential cause of the disease." We shall rejoice if the investigation should be as purely academic as is presaged by so high an authority.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ADDIS—Nov. 18, at "Ivy Cottage," Mussoorie, the wife of D. F. Addis, B.C.S., of a son.
BOEHMER—Nov. 8, at Bellary, the wife of Lieutenant F. C. Boehmer, Bedfordshire Regiment, of a daughter.
CLARKE—Nov. 20, at Mercara, the wife of Colonel Tredway Clarke, of a son.
FASSON—Nov. 17, at Burrisal, the wife of H. J. H. Fasson, C.S., of a son.
FITZHERBERT—Nov. 20, at Saharanpore, the wife of Mr. J. R. B. Fitzherbert, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, of a son.
SALMON—Nov. 12, at Bankipore, the wife of A. M. D. Salmon, C.E., of a daughter.
TISDALL—Nov. 12, at Lahore, the wife of the Rev. William St. Clair Tisdall, C.M.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COOMBS—HANCOCK—Nov. 13, at St. Luke's Church, Dinapore, by the Rev. Burdett, Chaplain, Frank Coombs, of Gorakhpur, to Maude, youngest daughter of Henry Carson Hancock, of Mussoorie.
HOPKINS—GORDON—Nov. 10, at 10, at St. Stephen's Church, Bareilly, by the Rev. E. Jermy, M.A., Charles Innes Hopkins, Esq., of the Cameronians (Scottish), eldest son of W. R. Innes Hopkins, Esq., of Witton Tower, Durham, to Helen Elizabeth, daughter of Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., A.D.C., Commanding the Rohilkund District.

DEATHS.

ANTHONY—Nov. 17, at Lucknow, of acute bronchitis, Ione Beatrice Hennie, the daughter of Henrietta Amelia and Henry St. John Anthony, Superintendent, Commissioner's Office, Rae Bareilly, aged 2 years.
BOILEAU—Nov. 3, at Masulipatam, Edward Hudson Boileau, Forest Department, aged 35.
LITTLEWOOD—Nov. 23, at Allahabad, Agnes Ann, the wife of J. H. Littlewood, late East Indian Railway, aged 33 years.
LIVINGSTONE—Nov. 25, at the "Rock," Chinchpoo, Jane, the wife of Robert Livingstone, Esq., Honorary Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Poona.
MORRIS—Nov. 11, at Moradabad, from apoplexy, the Rev. D. B. Morris, Chaplain.
TISDALL—Nov. 14, at Lahore, Bertha Alice, wife of the Rev. William St. Clair Tisdall, C.M.S.
WHITWELL—Nov. 22, at Bangalore, Mrs. Ellen Whitwell, widow of the late Conductor Henry Whitwell, Madras Ordnance Department, aged 62 years.

* "Cholera." Inquiry by Doctors Klein and Gibbs, and Transactions of a Committee convened by the Secretary of State for India in Council. 1885.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BLUNDY—Dec. 5, at Woolwich, the wife of Major W. Blundy, R.A., of a daughter.
BROWN—Dec. 8, at Beverley, the wife of Captain W. E. Brown, of a daughter.
EWART—Dec. 4, at Godalming, the wife of Captain Ewart, of a daughter.
HEMSTED—Dec. 8, at Oare, near Lynton, North Devon, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Edward Hemsted, late 109th Regiment, of a daughter.
HINDE—Dec. 10, at East Retford, the wife of Lieut. W. H. Hinde, R.E., of a daughter.
SENNETT—Dec. 10, at Croydon, the wife of Captain C. T. Sennett, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BELAM—SWENY—Dec. at Liverpool Lieut. H. Belam, R.N., to Elizabeth J., eldest daughter of M. A. Sweeney, Esq., late Indian Navy.
IBBETSON—CUNNINGHAM—Dec. 7, at Lytham, Captain C. B. Ibbetson, late 4th Dragoon Guards, to Harriette H. de T., only daughter of Captain J. Cunningham, late 4th Dragoon Guards.
JEBB—MURPHY—Dec. 5, at the Bavarian Church, London, Major de Witt Jebb to Edith Victoria, youngest daughter of the late W. Murphy, Esq.
LOVEDAY—CLARK—Oct. 24, at Wimbledon, William T. R. Loveday, youngest son of Captain B. M. Loveday, B.N.I., to Florence, fourth daughter of John Clark, Esq., of Iver, Bucks.
MCCALMONT—MILLER—Dec. 9, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Harry L. B. McCalmont, Scots Guards, to Amy Hyacinth, daughter of Major-General J. Miller.
SHAKESPEAR—TUCKER—Dec. 8, at Paddington, Henry H. Shakespear to Olivia, second daughter of Major-General H. T. Tucker, C.B.

DEATHS.

DALRYMPLE—Dec. 10, at Guildford, Margaret Dalrymple, widow of the late John Dalrymple, Surgeon 9th Bengal Cavalry, aged 73.
LANCE—Dec. 7, at Southsea, Fanny Sophia, wife of G. E. Lance, B.C.S., retired, aged 51.
MURPHY—Dec. 5, from an accident while hunting, Major William H. Murphy.
SMITH—Dec. 8, at Liscard, Cheshire, Alfred Herbert Hugh Smith late Captain 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, aged 46.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885-6.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Ports'mth.	To Leave Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Serapis ...	—	—	—	—	—	17 Dec.
Crocodile...	—	—	—	16 Dec.	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
		Q'nstown				1886
Malabar ...	—	15 Dec.	24 Dec.	28 Dec.	30 Dec.	11 Jan.
			1886	1886		
Jumna.....	30 Dec. 1886	—	8 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	26 Jan.
Serapis ...	3 Feb.	—	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Crocodile...	14 Feb.	—	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	1 Mar.	13 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Ports'mth.
					1885
Jumna	—	—	—	—	15 Dec.
		1886	1886	1886	1886
Serapis.....	26 Dec. 1886	7 Jan.	9 Jan.	13 Jan.	22 Jan.
Crocodile	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	4 Feb.
Malabar ..	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	16 Feb.
Jumna	3 Feb.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Serapis	12 Mar.	4 Apr.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile	24 Mar.	25 Mar.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.

THE *Indian Mirror* questions very much whether a purely English education in England for Indian boys is at all necessary, as it is sure to have "the effect only of Anglicising them thoroughly." Our contemporary has no objection to any number of Indian youths going to England provided their presence there "has the effect of Hinduising Englishmen," a contingency so highly improbable, we wonder it ever entered into any calculation connected with the future.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1885.

UPPER BURMA.

THE fate of Upper Burma is still undecided, and a full report from Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, who is probably, ere this, in Mandalay, will doubtless influence the decision. Lord Dufferin will, however, look before he leaps, and proposes to be at Rangoon, *en route* to the late Burmese capital, on the 20th of January.

The English Press in India is as unanimous in favouring, as the Native journals are in deprecating, annexation. The discovery, in the Palace at Mandalay, of documents of much importance, relating to the Burmese treaties with France and Italy, will go far to modify the opinions of many anti-annexationists, and certainly lends weight to the oft-repeated contention that, were we to set up a nominal King, he might be potential for evil, while he could hardly be so for good.

Although it is an open secret that even the late Administration had been driven to the conclusion that hostilities with Thebaw were inevitable—a fact its members have carefully concealed on the hustings—it is the present Cabinet who have actually undertaken the expedition, and who must be prepared to deal with its consequences. With them it lies to decide the future of Upper Burma; and we should hope that the decision will not be unduly delayed. Above all, we should protest against this or any other question affecting the welfare of India, which is ripe for solution, being left open to be dealt with by any possible future Government, actuated, as was the last, by a regard for anything but the real interests of England, may we not say, for deference to nothing but the vanity and vindictiveness of its head, and from which no one knew what to expect. We should be prepared for anything, and should scarce be surprised at hearing a (Caucus-managed) *plébiscite* in Upper Burma advocated as the

best means of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the "annexation or no annexation" difficulty!

RESTORATION OF GWALIOR TO MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

THE occasions on which the British God Terminus draws back from a spot in India on which he has once "put his foot down" are not so many in number as not to deserve special mention. One recent occasion will occur to the mind of every reader; we refer, of course, to the restoration to the Rajah of Mysore of a portion of his ancestral dominions. Another certainly, in some points of view, not the less important of the two, that of the fortress of Gwalior to Scindia, was announced but a few days back, and it is not a little singular to observe, parenthetically, that both retrocessions, in themselves just, but which so-called Liberals were never liberal enough even to take into serious consideration, have been carried into effect under resolutions adopted during the incumbency of a Conservative Government; Lord Salisbury holding in the one case the Indian Secretaryship, in the other the post of Prime Minister.

Gwalior has a history chequered to a degree, to which the natural position of the place gives it an unquestionable right. Situated on an isolated rock, nearly 350 feet high, and rendered precipitous in every part by the handiwork of nature or art, the stronghold occupies a space of more than a mile in length, by about a quarter of a mile in depth, crowning the rock, and absolutely commanding the city and plain below. Built in 773, it came within the range of our ken and cannon in 1780, not, however, to be long held by us, for the Scindia of those days left nothing untried until, four years later, he re-entered in triumph the palace of his ancestors. Eighteen years elapsed ere we again tried conclusions with its strength, and in 1802 it fell to us, only to be restored at the peace of 1805. Intestine disturbances in the State were held in 1843, under the bellicose Governor-Generals of Lord Ellenborough, to necessitate armed intervention in its affairs, and once more we ruled, though but for a short time only, in Gwalior.

But its more recent history may be said to begin with its occupation, during the universal disturbance of the Mutinies, by Scindia's revolted troops, the Gwalior Contingent, in 1857, and their expulsion by the late Lord Strathnairn, who, on his way northward, in command of the Central Indian Field Force, drove the rebels into the fortress, which, after a vigorous bombardment from the neighbouring hills, extending over some days, he made untenable for them, and which he reoccupied. With that decisive siege vanished for ever the prestige which had attached to the place, and which, in presence of modern artillery—so greatly developed in power since the Mutiny times—has no longer any *raison d'être*. It may have been a wise measure of precaution in the then unsettled state of the country, not at once to replace so strong a position in the hands of a Native Prince, who, though among the faithless faithful found, had shown his inability to hold it in the hour of peril. But the necessity for its retention—a retention which nothing but necessity* could justify—soon passed away. There cannot, indeed, be a doubt that, had Lord Mayo lived, he would have urged its restoration to Scindia, who, though he at first acquiesced in leaving it for awhile in our hands, yet very reluctantly abandoned to our keeping, even temporarily, the fortress of his ancestors.

* "The interest of the subject," says the *Times*, "begins with Lord Canning's promise to the Maharajah in 1860, at Allahabad, to restore the fort as soon as it could be done with safety."

This lasted till 1864, when, as an apparently* inspired article in the *Times* puts it, Scindia was irritated, not only by the distinction of old and the erection of fresh buildings, but by a gross, though unintentional, mark of disrespect.

But what galled him more than anything else was the refusal of the guard through a too strict devotion to duty to admit him into the fort while Sir John Lawrence was staying there. It was after this incident that Scindia began, through a sense of being overshadowed by British power in his own Principality, to lay stress on the old promise that we would restore the fort as soon as it could be done with safety. This dissatisfaction first found open official expression in 1869, at the time of Scindia's visit to Lord Mayo at Calcutta, and his complaint took three forms, the enforced distribution of his own army, the retention of Gwalior Fort, and the presence of a British force at Morar.

Lord Mayo was so impressed with the justice of the Maharajah's complaints that he, anxious, moreover, to conciliate the Prince who, of the Mahratta chieftains, holds the first, and in all India, the second rank among the Native Rulers, formally placed on record his opinion that Scindia's desire as regards the fortress was one with which we were in honour bound to comply.

The construction (says the article above quoted) of a railway close to Gwalior, the selection of a preferable site to Morar for a cantonment, and the stipulation that the fort should not be strengthened, would, in his opinion, have justified the restoration of Gwalior fort, which we were bound in honour to give back to Scindia. The Midland Railway of India will perfect our communications, and the desired spot for the cantonment has been discovered at Jhansi, where it will be easy to establish a far healthier and far more valuable military station for our own troops than the unhealthy and cholera-stricken encampment of Morar. Lord Mayo recommended this course being taken in August, 1871, but it is only now that the necessary conditions have been fulfilled, and have thus rendered the project practically feasible.

In so far as the restoration of the place to its rightful owner involves the removal of our own troops to a healthier station than Morar, it may truly be said that "it blesses him that gives and him that takes." But we fear that the concession has, as to the matter, been shorn of much of its grace by a delay of twenty years, and, as to the manner, this is assuredly the case. To give "not grudgingly" is a precept applicable to other matters besides Church offertories. And we cannot help thinking that to make Scindia pay fifteen lakhs (probably Public Works' Department valuation, and we all know what *that* means) for buildings in a great measure useless to him, before allowing him to re-enter on his own, is a proceeding quite unworthy of any large-minded Government.

The language used by Lord Dufferin, in announcing the restoration (and which we printed in our last issue), was eminently calculated to soothe and to conciliate the sturdy warrior; and his exclamations of rapturous delight on quitting the Durbar give reason to hope that the unconscionable delay which has occurred will have left on his mind no permanently unfavourable impression.

PAPER has been put to many uses, carriage wheels have been made out of it, houses have been built of it, and now in Germany it is being used for factory chimneys. In Saxony one has been constructed over fifty feet high, which is said to be elastic and fireproof.

* It is, however, proper to observe that a correspondent, evidently speaking from actual knowledge, writes to a contemporary that—"The cause of Scindia's insistence on the fulfilment of Lord Canning's promise that the Fort of Gwalior should be in due time restored to him was, I believe, not so much the uneasiness caused by the demolition of buildings inside the walls as the mounting of guns on the top of the rock battlement directly commanding the town and Scindia's Palace. One particularly conspicuous piece of ordnance which commanded his durbar room was an especial eyesore to the Maharajah. It was only," he adds, "the influence and address of Sir Henry Daly which prevented Scindia making a direct appeal to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, when he was at Gwalior in 1876, that the Rock Fortress should be restored to him." (In any case, it is clear that not the slightest consideration was vouchsafed to the Maharajah's natural and legitimate susceptibilities.)

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

WE take from a late issue of the *Naval and Military Gazette* the following sensible remarks on "India in Parliament." We are glad to see that the more objectionable of the Anglo-Indian candidates for a seat in the Commons have failed to secure one.

"Ever since the Mutiny there has been a section of Englishmen who have taken as their text the commonplace saying, 'India for the Indians,' and have preached almost a doctrine of rebellion against British power to the Bengali Babus, who, having had a thin veneer of English education, now aspire, like Mr. Parnell's Irishmen, to govern themselves. The weakest, the most timid, and the most incapable of responsibility of all the Eastern races, the Hindus of Bengal have been flattered into the belief that the day will come when England will resign her great trust, and leave India to them. She might as well leave India again to the tiger and the wild elephant; and although every thinking Englishman who has studied India must know this, yet English gentlemen, who profess to be patriots also, have not hesitated to inculcate the pernicious doctrine into the minds of their vain and gullible hearers. India won by the sword must be held by the sword, although the blade may rest in the scabbard. It has always been so won and so held, and the dusky millions under our rule recognise and appreciate the fact. But there are writers and orators who seem ashamed to acknowledge that we have conquered and hold by the strong arm; and even to-day, when the submission of the tyrant King of Ava has become known, journalists are expressing a hope that we will give the people of Upper Burmah a better rule than they have hitherto enjoyed! The writer, who is so anxious upon this point, apologises for our conduct in going to Ava at all as 'an' extreme step taken after displaying years of forbearance towards the savage ruler and the intrusive alien seeking an empire.' But our conquest of the country means peace and prosperity to the inhabitants, as our conquest of India has brought peace and prosperity there. England has no cause to blush for harvests reaped there by the sword."

INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. B. Sparks, S.C., Lieut. C. D. Scott, R.A., Maj. A. J. F. Reid, S.C., Lieut. F. B. W. Richardson, S.C., Maj. S. J. Lambert, R.E., Lieut. A. Wallace, S.C., Maj. E. C. S. Jackson, Inf., Lieut.-Col. T. B. M. Glascock, S.C., Maj. J. P. D. Vanrenen, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. B. Piers, S.C., Capt. G. F. Francis, S.C., Maj. J. E. Gordon, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. M. R. Field, D. T. Roberts (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—H. H. O'Farrell (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—E. V. Mackay, A. D. Pollen.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. C. Cox, S.C. three months; Maj. R. T. Frere, R.E., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Willson, six months and twenty-two days' furlough; J. B. Lyall (Cov.), three months' furlough; C. E. Buckland (Cov.), one month's furlough and to return; S. M. Israil, three months' extry. leave.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Bdge.-Surg. A. H. Hilson, M.D., Surg.-Maj. W. P. Warburton, M.D., Lieut.-Col. G. F. J. Graham, S.C., Lieut.-Col. C. McNeile, S.C., Maj. W. G. W. Macbay, S.C., Lieut. P. R. Legh, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—D'O. Meiklejohn (Cov.), E. O'Brien (Cov.), J. C. Wyatt, R. E. Wright.

HERE is an Eastern version of the death of all the first-born, which is so much at variance with the received account that it is really worth repeating:—"It would appear, that some days previously, all heads of families were called upon to furnish returns of the numbers of first-born children in their possession. But, either from defective education, or other causes, the return in question was, in most cases, very imperfectly rendered. One man, who had six children, would return them all as first-born, and consequently lost the whole batch; while another, who had a round dozen, returned none as first-born, and therefore suffered no domestic calamity. This account was given by an intelligent native, who said that he remembered the circumstances perfectly, so that it must be true!"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 6, Clan Murray (s), Bombay; Amarpooora (s), Rangoon.—7, India (s), Calcutta; Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta; Clan Ogilvie (s), Bombay.—8, Rome (s), Bombay.—9, Mira (s), Calcutta.—10, Engineer (s), Calcutta; Arracan (s), Rangoon; Deucalion (s), Calcutta; City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta.—11, Gilroy, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 7, Ganges (s), London; Clan Buchanan (s), Clyde.—8, Sheikh (s), Penarth; Inchlonga (s), Tyne.—9, Clan Lamont (s); Prince Llewellyn (s), Cardiff.—10, Werneth Hall (s), Bombay.—12, Ancona (s), Colombo.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 7, City of Cambridge (s), Clyde.—8, Buccleugh, Liverpool.—9, Clan Macarthur (s), Liverpool.—11, Britannia (s), Liverpool.—12, Nuddea (s), London.

MADRAS.—Dec. 6, Nuddea (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 7, Erkundasund, Rangoon; Fritz, Mauritius.—8, Belfast, Calcutta; Thames (s), Bombay; Vesta (s), Calcutta.—9, Almora (s), Calcutta; City of Venice (s), Calcutta; Niagara (s), Bombay.—12, Aston Hall (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 8, Clan Cameron (s), Liverpool; Arabia (s), Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 10, Navarino (s), London.—12, Ballochmyle, Dundee.

MADRAS.—Dec. 10, Clan Grant (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Dec. 16; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Dec. 24; from Brindisi, Dec. 28.

For Madras: Mr. W. Thompson. From Venice: Dr. Bourne.

For Suez: Miss Broadley Harrison.

For Colombo: Mr. C. F. Walker. From Venice: Mr. J. R. Fulton.

For Calcutta: Miss Spring, Mr. and Mrs. Grieve and child, Mrs. Beatty, Mr. Slater, Mr. H. Finlay. From Brindisi: Mr. St. John Midmay.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. Whittaker, Mr. A. Tatham.

For Aden: From Brindisi: Capt. Nugent, Capt. Lynch.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Denny.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Dec. 16; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Dec. 24; from Brindisi, Dec. 28.

For Suez: Mr. Bent.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Bloomfield, Miss Furlong, Mr. F. Johnson, Mr. C. Worthington, Mr. C. M. C. Carne. From Venice: Mrs. and Miss White, Mr. Birley, Mr. H. G. Bulman, Mr. R. H. Wilson. From Brindisi: Miss A. Warburton and sister, Mr. T. A. Pearson, Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. F. Bailey, Mr. W. A. Lawrence, Mr. T. Fraser.

For Malta: Miss Bratley.

For Port Said: Mrs. Coles and three children.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Dec. 23; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Dec. 31; from Brindisi, Jan. 4.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown, Mr. G. Jacob, Mr. Martindale, Miss Bennett. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Mr. G. Rivaz, Mr. and Mrs. Gayford, Mr. and Mrs. Brett. From Brindisi: Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Mr. T. Benson, Hon. Justice Prinset, Rev. H. Schaffed, Colonel F. S. Stanton, Mr. G. M. Macpherson. From Suez: Mr. A. Pallis.

For Suez: Mr. H. M. Kennard.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Sir J. and Lady Fowler. From Brindisi: Mr. Ehrenbach and friend, Mr. D. Wilson.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Dec. 30; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Jan. 7; from Brindisi, Jan. 11.

For Bombay: Miss S. Brierley, Miss Rose, Mr. F. J. Crooke, Colonel G. L. Warden, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. H. S. Harrington, Miss Ireland, Capt. C. H. Morris, Dr. and Mrs. Nolan and two children. From Brindisi: Miss Goswell, Miss Hewlett, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. W. Donkin, Mr. E. Comber.

For Madras: Mr. E. Kenworth.

For Calcutta: Miss Spring. From Brindisi: Mr. F. C. Kinmond.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Jan. 6; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 14; from Brindisi, Jan. 18.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Le Blanch and grandson, Hon. Derek Keppel.

For Bombay: Mr. D. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. du Buisson, Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, Mr. Edulgee Shapoorjee, Mrs. Russell and two children, Miss Steele, Mr. R. E. Wright, Misses Williams, Rev. K. E. Barrow. From Venice: Mr. Finlay. From Brindisi: Mr. J. Dunsterville, Mr. Patteson, Mr. H. C. Hill.

For Suez: Mr. Greenfield, two Misses Greenfield.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 21; from Brindisi, Jan. 25.

For Bombay: Mr. Adams, Mrs. Leacock. From Venice: Mr. J. Hutton. From Brindisi: Mr. J. H. Orr, Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Alexander, Mr. H. J. Bowden, Major A. G. Begbie.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 21; from Brindisi, Jan. 25.

For Calcutta: Mrs. F. J. Johnstone, Miss Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Hulbert. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Agnew.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, Miss Goddard,

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Jan. 20; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Jan. 28; from Brindisi, Feb. 1.

For Bombay: His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, wife and family, Mrs. Crockett and two daughters, Colonel H. W. Stockley.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Duke of Devonshire*, to sail Dec. 23.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Rev. M. Edwards, Mr. Leeming.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. G. Cooke, Miss Elder.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Jan. 6.

For Madras: Mrs. Tillard and two Misses Tillard, Miss Chettle, Mrs. Tanning, Mr. P. Sandford, Miss Stuart, Mr. F. H. Wilkinson.

For Calcutta: Mr. Rivers, Mr. G. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. D. Russell Crawford.

For Malta: Miss Philpotts.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Jan. 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Macdonald.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, leaving Liverpool, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Mr. Young, Mrs. Young, two infants and European servant, Miss Egerton, Miss Rose, Dr. and Mrs. Taaffe.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, to leave Liverpool, Jan. 11.

For Calcutta: Mrs. M. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holl, Mrs. Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Godbier, Mrs. J. Skinner, Mr. Frank Holl.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. *Paramatta*, Capt. W. D. Anderson, Nov. 24.

From London: Mr. J. Watson, Mr. Mrs. Rivaz and two children, Mrs. Gore and child, Mrs. Hancock, Miss Hancock, Mrs. Campbell and child, Mrs. Frith, Mr. R. Muir, Mr. M. A. Muir and two Misses Muir, Mr. Perman, Mrs. Lang and child, Dr. Temperley Gray, Miss Chancellor, Chief Justice Collins, Mrs. Granville Walton, Hon. E. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Muir, Miss Gardyne, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon, Mrs. Doherty, Mrs. Goodrich, Colonel Sargent, Miss Yardley, Mr. H. Place, Miss Deedes, Miss L. Deane, Mr. W. Peppe, Mr. G. Peppe, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold and daughter, Mr. J. Philpin, Mr. F. Lucas, Mrs. Davidson, Mr. J. Macintosh, Mr. and Mrs. Lardew, Mr. Dinwiddie, Mrs. Campbell and infant, Mr. Venables, Mrs. Ramsay Spence and two children, Mr. F. Leslie, Miss F. Smith, Dr. Winstone, Mr. J. Apps, Mr. W. Riley, Mr. Withington, Mr. Beardman, Mr. Missen, Mrs. Sullivan and child, Mrs. Jackson and child, Mr. R. Watson, Mr. Medworth, Miss Peddie and sister, Mrs. Witham and infant, Mrs. Merriman, Mr. Fortescue, Mrs. Atkinson and infants, Mr. R. S. Most, Mr. M. Jennings.

From Venice: Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Rintler, Mr. E. Samuel, Mr. D. Landale, Mr. and Mrs. MacKenzie, Mr. A. Huson, Mr. J. M. Drennan, Mr. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey, Mr. A. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Henson, Colonel Eden, Mrs. G. Tipping, Capt. Tipping, Miss Hennessey.

At MARSEILLES, per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Capt. Cates, Dec. 2.

From Bombay: Mr. T. Ralli, Mrs. Barrow and child, Mrs. E. C. Johnson and child, Miss von Biberstein, Major and Mrs. J. E. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. L. Neill, Mr. A. D. Pollen, Mr. D. T. Roberts, Mrs. Sale Hill, Colonel and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Babington, Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham. For London: Colonel J. B. Sparkes, Lieut. G. R. Dailey, Mr. C. Pogose, Mr. and Mrs. Nordfors.

From Suez: Capt. Francis.

From Port Said: Miss Poulton.

At LONDON, per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, Dec. 9.

From Calcutta: Mr. Murray, Mr. P. Barry, Mrs. J. M. McNeill, Mr. G. R. Durnford.

From Colombo: Mrs. Allen, Miss Allen.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. Seaton, from London, Dec. 9.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Allan, Mr. W. Gee, Mr. J. G. Smith, Hon. T. Blackwood, Mr. F. Rosen, Capt. and Mrs. Montagu, Capt. L. Spencer Smith, Miss Shandley, Mr. E. Farquhar, Mrs. Quarrell, Miss J. Middleton, Mrs. Spratt, Major and Mrs. W. E. Price, Colonel W. Dawkins, Mr. Traylen, Mr. Glass, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Lieut. Colvin, Miss A. Colvin, Mrs. C. J. Brooke Hunt, Mrs. Dobbs, Capt. Villie, Mr. Cunliffe.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Swire, two Misses Swire, two Misses Kidstone, Mr. G. C. Hemming, Lieut. A. L. Kelly, Capt. T. E. Hickman, Mr. Stannard, Mr. Benson, Mrs. Guy, Capt. Hain, Lieut. Baker, Lieut. Duff, Capt. Neary.

For Malta: Capt. Downman, Mr. E. Thorman, Mr. Hill, Mr. Rundle, Major Noyes, Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. W. Halford, Mr. Welch and assistant, Major Smail.

For Port Said: Capt. F. Brown, Colour-Sergeant Murphy, Mr. T. Henderson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, from London, Dec. 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. Justin J. Finch, Mr. J. F. Finch, Mr. Jas. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Kirby and children, Miss Bella Andrews, Mr. John Cowell, three Misses Ommamey, Mr. Reginald E. May, Miss Beasley, Miss Vere.

For Colombo: Mr. F. W. Bennett, Mr. Cyril Blatherwick, Mr. J. N. Scorey, Mr. Hunter, Mr. James Rose.

For Madras: Mrs. Shaw.

For Malta: Colonel F. F. and Mrs. Daniel and three daughters,



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 21.)

KING, Mr. L. B. B., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from Aug. 19.

SWAINE—The services of Surgeon C. L. Swaine, M.B., medical officer 2nd Infantry Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to officiate as a civil surgeon in those Provinces.

KITCHIN, Rev. W., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the forenoon of the 13th instant. Mr. Kitchin's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

SMART, Lieut. E. de S., Middlesex Regiment, wing officer 5th Goorkha Regiment, May 3, 1883.

O'BRYEN, Lieut. C. W., Cheshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 31st Bengal Regiment, Aug. 20, 1884.

WEST, Lieut. C. C., Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 14th Bengal Infantry, Sept. 23, 1884.

HART, Lieut.-Colonel R. C., V.C., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department, to be garrison instructor, vice Major H. Gunter, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Oct. 31.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

McMULLIN, Lieutenant-Colonel J., M.S.C., to be colonel, from Nov. 16.

WARD, Captain A. E., to be major, from Nov. 21.

JACKSON, Major G. D'A., General List, Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from Nov. 20.

JONES, Major A. F., General List, Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from Nov. 20.

JAMES, Mr. R. H., is appointed sub-registrar, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, from Nov. 7.

ROOPER, Mr. P. L., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani.

FURLONGS.

COWIE, Lieutenant C. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is granted language leave for three months, from Nov. 15.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

SAUNDERS, Colonel H. G., B.S.C., military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade (p.a.), for two years.

BATTYE, Major L. R., B.S.C., wing officer 5th Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for two years.

NIXON, Captain E. B., B.S.C., district superintendent of police, 4th grade, officiating 3rd grade, Punjab (p.a.), for one year and forty days.

KUNHARDT, Captain H. G., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, P.W.D. (p.a.), for one year and 273 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

WELCHMAN, Major A. J. T., General List, Infantry (m.c.), for six months.

WOOLLEY, Captain T. S. M., B.S.C. (m.c.), for 182 days.

CAYLEY, Brigade-Surgeon H. (p.a.), for 122 days.

HOOPER, Surgeon-Major W. R. (m.c.), for six months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Nov. 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

YOUNG, Major G. F., assistant quartermaster-general, to officiate as deputy quartermaster-general, from Oct. 24, vice Colonel G. E. L. S. Sanford, proceeded on service to Burma.

HALL, Lieut. G. J. C., North Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated Nov. 1.

CRETIN, Surgeon E., to the permanent medical charge of 1st Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon J. C. Fullerton, transferred to permanent civil employ, from Aug. 24.

MOCATTA, Lieut. D. R., officiating wing officer 4th Goorkhas, on probation, 22nd Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

CHAMBERS, Lieut.-Colonel W. E., B.S.C., is transferred from Fort William to Allahabad for general duty.

The candidates named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard in Hindustani:—

OWEN, Captain G. P., Royal Artillery, from Oct. 5.

DERHAM, Captain F. S., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, from Oct. 5.

MACARTNEY, Captain J. W. M., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, from Oct. 5.

HORNIBLOW, Lieut. F. H., Royal Engineers.

SHADWELL, Lieut. L. J., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment.

DOWNING, Lieut. H. J., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.

WHIFFIN, Lieut. H. E., East Surrey Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

HAINES, Lieut. G. S., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.

SWAYNE, Lieut. E. J. E., Welsh Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

BAIRD, Lieut. J. McD., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment.

TOD, Lieut. J. K., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

SCHLESINGER, Lieut. C. H., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.

McPHERSON, Surgeon W. G., M.B., Medical Staff. The following orders are confirmed:—

HARRIS, Captain W. O., 20th Punjab Infantry to officiate as brigade-major, Allahabad, vice Major P. D. Jeffreys, officiating assistant adjutant general of the division.

JEFFREYS, Major P. D., brigade major, Allahabad, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general of the division.

DIGBY, Captain T., Royal Engineers, assistant engineer, Military Works Department, is transferred from the Meerut division to the Bareilly division, Military Works Department.

JEROME, Captain H., Royal Engineers, assistant engineer, Military Works Department, is transferred from Delhi to Meerut.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

WHITE, Lieut. H. S., Royal Artillery (No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division), for one year, on m.c.

WORLEDGE, Captain J. F., 7th Bengal Infantry, Staff Corps, to Calcutta from Nov. 16, 1885, to Jan. 15, 1886.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 18.)

YATES, Mr. L. E. H., locomotive superintendent, is granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of four months' leave, on medical certificate.

ROY, Surgeon-Major C., made over charge of the Burdwan Jail to Surgeon-Major J. O'Brien, on Nov. 2.

WILSON, Surgeon-Major J., made over charge of the Lohardugga Jail to Surgeon F. R. Swine, on Nov. 5.

DUKE, Mr. F. W., made over charge of the Beerbhoon Jail to Surgeon-Major G. C. Roy, on Nov. 7.

CRAWFORD, Surgeon D. G., made over charge of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School to Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows, on Oct. 22.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Nov. 19.)

FENTON, Mr. M. W., assistant commissioner, Ferozepore, is appointed to officiate as junior secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, on Nov. 11, vice R. E. Younghusband, appointed officiating senior secretary to the Financial Commissioner, from the same date, in the room of Mr. R. G. Thompson.

SMYTH, Mr. T. W., judge, Chief Court, resumed charge of his duties at Lahore on Nov. 16, on return from the privilege leave of absence.

CRUTCHLEY, Colonel R. J. L., resumed charge of his duties as cantonment magistrate, Meeran Meer, on Nov. 14, on return from the privilege leave of absence.

FENTON, Mr. M. W., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Kangra to the Ferozepore District, which he joined on Nov. 6.

SMYTH, Mr. G., deputy commissioner of Delhi, is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Delhi, vice Mr. S. Le P. T. Clifford, transferred.

CLIFFORD, Mr. S. Le P. T., extra judicial assistant, is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Lahore, vice Mr. E. W. Parker.

DAMES, Mr. M. L., is appointed a sessions judge of the divisional court of the Derajat civil division, from Nov. 16, vice Mr. S. S. Thornburn.

ROBERTS, Mr. T., divisional judge, Hissar, is appointed to be joint sessions judge within the limits of the sessions division of Delhi.

DUNCAN, Surgeon-Major J., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Dera Ismail Khan on Oct. 27, relieving Surgeon-Major A. P. Holmes.

STEVENSON, Surgeon-Major W. F., M.S., to take over charge of the Lock Hospital medical duties on the departure of Surgeon D. P. Woodhouse, in medical charge of R-2, R.A., proceeding to camp of exercise.

Regimental order, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, dated Oct. 26, making the following temporary appointments from the 20th idem:—

STUART, Captain C. J. L. Stuart, squadron officer, to officiate as 4th squadron commander, vice Major L. T. Bishop, appointed to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.

DICK, Lieut. A. R., officiating squadron officer, on probation, to officiate as 4th squadron commander, pending the return from general leave of Captain C. J. L. Stuart.

Regimental Order, dated Nov. 4, making the following temporary appointments in the 3rd Sikh Infantry:—

COOK, Lieut. W., adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major W. C. Ramsden, officiating as second in command.

QUIN, Lieut. T., wing officer, to officiate as adjutant as well as wing officer.

FURLONGS.

BECKETT, Mr. H. B., divisional judge, has obtained furlough for one year, commencing from Nov. 13.

LETHBRIDGE, Rev. W. M., chaplain of Murree, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence from Nov. 30.

CUNNINGHAM, Mr. A. F. D., C.I.E., is granted one year's furlough, on medical certificate, from July 15.

MATHEW, Ven. H. J., Archdeacon of Lahore and chaplain of Simla, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe from Dec. 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 21.)

STUART, Mr. H. R., district superintendent of police, Mandla, transferred to Betul on Aug. 26, assumed charge of the Betul Police, on the 10th current, from Mr. Henriques, headquarters inspector.

The following order by the Brigadier-General commanding Saugor District is confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, and published for general information:—

JEROME, Surgeon J. W., M.S., will assume the duties as staff surgeon, and will also take over the charge of the Lock Hospital as a temporary measure, pending confirmation.

COLES, Mr. F. E., district superintendent of police, Bhandara, on privilege leave for two months.

SKIPTON, Mr. H. P. K., assistant district superintendent of police, Nimar, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police Bhandara, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. E. Coles.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 21.)

TYRRELL, Surgeon C. R., of the Medical Staff, Muttra, to the civil medical charge of that district, from Nov. 3.

WADDINGTON, Mr. R., district superintendent of police, on return from furlough, to the Etawah District.

INNES, Mr. J. A., district superintendent of police, on return from furlough, to the Pilibhit District.

YOUNG, Mr. R. F., district superintendent of police, on return from furlough, to the Lalitpur District.

CLARKE, Colonel H. M. S., was confirmed as first deputy inspector-general of police.

BERRILL, Mr. E., officiating assistant inspector-general of Government Railway Police, to be confirmed in that appointment.

FITZGERALD, Surgeon-Major E. A., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Bareilly to Meerut.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Nov. 7.)

ALLBON, Mr. H., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from the charge of the railway police to Yandoon.

REES, Mr. J. O., executive engineer, 3rd grade, made over, and Mr. E. J. Rumsby, executive engineer, 4th grade, received charge of the Toungoo division on Oct. 26.

GRIFFITH, Surgeon-Major H., senior civil surgeon, Rangoon, is appointed to the medical and sanitary charge of the British Burma State Railway from Nov. 11.

BAILEY, Mr. R. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, made over, and Mr. E. M. Sage, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, received charge of the Tavoy division on Oct. 31.

COX, Mr. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Rangoon to the Bassein division.

ROWLANDSON—PEDLER—WATSON—Colonel G. Rowlandson made over, and Colonel J. P. Pedler, commanding Toungoo, received charge of the office of assistant cantonment magistrate, Toungoo, on Oct. 3; and Lieut. G. F. Watson assumed charge from Colonel J. P. Pedler on Oct. 5.

MAXWELL—JENKINS—Lieut. F. D. Maxwell made over, and Captain T. M. Jenkins received executive charge of the Toungoo Jail on the 31st ult.

GORDON, Mr. G. R., head master of the Middle Department, Governor High School, Moulmein, has been granted three months' leave, on medical certificate.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Nov. 14.)

LYOYD—The services of Captain R. O. Lloyd, R.E., executive engineer, Public Works Department, and assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

NELSON, Mr. R. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, who reported his arrival at Dhubri on Oct. 16, is posted to the Goalpara district, of which he took over charge from Lalla Brij Mohan Lall, officiating district engineer, on the 26th idem.

FURLOUGH.

MCLEOD—Furlough for ten months is granted to Mr. G. E. McLeod, assistant commander, 1st grade, from December 18 or subsequent date.

MADRAS.

—0—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 18.)

ARMSTRONG, Surgeon H., to be superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Madras, vice Surgeon Bain, vacated.

WILKINS—CARRUTHERS—THOMAS—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at

the disposal of the Military Department:—
Surgeon-Major F. J. H. Wilkins, Surgeon H. St. Clare Carruthers, and Surgeon W. T. Thomas.

EGAN, Mr. G. T., superintendent of police, Jeypore District, to officiate as superintendent of police, Kurnool District, during the absence on furlough of Major G. R. Hodgson.

JONES, Mr. A. M., deputy magistrate in the district of Trichinopoly.

THOMAS, Dr. W. F., district medical officer, vice Dr. J. Kernan, who has left the district.

BONNER, Mr. T. H., medical officer in charge of the Municipal Dispensary, vice Mr. T. Kiddle, transferred.

MILITARY.

CARNEY, Colonel P. A., S.C., commandant 30th Regiment Madras Infantry, to the brigade staff of the army, with the temporary rank of brigadier-general, from the date of assuming command of the Western District.

APPLETON, Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon W., Veterinary Department, is brought on the strength of the Madras Establishment from Nov. 7.

The undermentioned officers have returned from furlough out of India:—

TREVOR, Lieut.-Colonel G. H., S.C., arrived at Bombay on Nov. 3.

GREENAWAY, Captain T., S.C., 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, arrived at Madras on Nov. 6.

WINTER, Lieut. F. J., R.A., No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, arrived at Bombay on Oct. 15.

BURTON, Surgeon J. A., arrived at Bombay on Nov. 6.

WYLLY, Captain E. A. E., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, Transport Branch, Commissariat Department, is granted an extension of sick leave for three months from July 17.

LAVIE, Colonel R. C., Staff Corps, is placed on the retired list on a pension of £783 5s. per annum, subject to Her Majesty's approval, dated Nov. 20.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief:—

WILKINS, Surgeon-Major T. J. H., permanently.

CARRUTHERS, Surgeon H. St. C., temporarily.

THOMAS, Surgeon W. F., temporarily.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Nov. 20.)

HOLLOWAY, Lieut. B., attached to the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is directed to rejoin the 1st Light Cavalry.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following transfer:—

GORDON, Brigade-General B. L., C.B., from Western District to Ceded District.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

WILKINSON, Veterinary-Surgeon H., to do duty with the R Battery 1st Royal Artillery, marching with it to Belgaum.

EVANS, Veterinary-Surgeon G. H., to do duty with G Battery 2nd Royal Artillery, marching with it to Bellary.

FAYLE, Surgeon R. J., doing duty station hospital, Madras, to do duty station hospital, Secunderabad.

ROUTH, Surgeon J. I., doing duty station hospital Secunderabad, to do general duty, British Burmah Division.

MURRAY, Surgeon H. W., M.D., doing duty station hospital, Poonamallee (now at Madras), to do duty station hospital, Madras.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PRESTON, Captain J. E., wing officer 13th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be attached to the 12th Regiment Madras Infantry.

KIRWAN, Lieut. G. H., wing officer 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be attached to the 12th Regiment Madras Infantry.

THOMAS, Lieut. F. H. S., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer 15th Regiment Madras Infantry, on probation, and with the sanction of Government a probationer for the S.C., dated Nov. 5.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in Hindustani according to the tests specified opposite their names:—

NICHOLLS, Lieut. A., Berkshire Regiment, probationer, S.C., Higher Standard.

MAINWARING, Lieut. C. V., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, probationer, S.C. Lower Standard.

YOUNG, Lieut. W. B., 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

VALLENTINE, Lieut. J. M., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry.

HAGGITT, Lieut. E. D., Royal Engineers.

MAXWELL, Lieut. G. W., 26th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating station staff officer during the absence of Captain Rolland.

STEWART, Colonel C. S., 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, to the command of the Nagpore Force, vice Brigadier-General G. S. White, V.C., C.B., proceeded on service to Burma, from Nov. 26.

TUITE, Lieut. M. A., 23rd Regiment Madras Light Infantry, station staff officer, vice Major Buin, proceeding on service with his regiment.

ROWAN, Captain T. E., Royal Artillery, acting staff officer of the dépôt, vice Major Yates.

BOMBAY.

—0—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, (Nov. 20.)

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WATSON, Major S., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, to officiate as brigade-major, Poona, vice Captain Roupell, appointed deputy assistant adjutant-general, Bombay district, and pending the arrival of Captain Shephard.

REILLY, Captain (Brevet-Major) R. E. R., Staff Corps, wing officer and officiating wing commander 28th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Poona division.

SCHNEIDER, Lieut. C. V., officiating wing officer and quartermaster 3rd Regiment Bombay L.I., to officiate as squadron officer 5th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-ka-Risala), on probation.

LEWIS, Lieut. C. H., 2nd Battalion N. S. Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as squadron officer, on probation, dated Nov. 11.

KENNY, Lieut. H. T., S.C., squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers, to be squadron officer 2nd Bombay Lancers.

DAWSON, Lieut. C. H., officiating wing officer 22nd Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer as wing officer 2nd Bombay Infantry, on probation.

JONES, Lieut. J., officiating wing officer 1st Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, on probation.

SMURTHWAITE, Lieut. P. A., officiating wing officer 1st Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer, on probation.

ELPHINSTONE, Lieut. A. P. A., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer, 7th Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated Oct. 29.

HARTIGAN, Lieut. A. E. S., 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer, 13th Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 14.

COWPER, Lieut. H., S.C., officiating wing officer (attached to the Commissariat Department) to be wing officer, 16th Bombay Infantry.

FOSTER, Lieut. L. H. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C., to officiate as wing officer, 28th Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 14.

COWPER, Lieut. H., S.C., wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry, sub-assistant commissary-general on probation, has been seconded under the terms of Article 277, Pay Code, Part I.

BOLTON—With reference to G.G.O. No. 553 of 29th ult., Colonel J. S. D. Bolton, S.C., is placed on general duty, Poona, as a temporary arrangement.

FALWASSER—With reference to G.G.O. No. 592 of 1885, Surgeon-Major F. Falwasser, Medical Staff, has been appointed for general duty in the Mhow Circle, travelling under paragraph 514 (J), Transport Regulations, Part II.

The undermentioned officers are attached to

the 1st Bombay Infantry for duty until further orders :—

KETTLEWELL, Lieut. E. A., S.C., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 22nd Bombay Infantry.

SEARLE, Lieut. A. E. T., S.C., wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have been selected to proceed to the Camp of Exercise, Bengal, and will join at Delhi, travelling at the public expense, and they should arrive in camp not later than Jan. 1, 1886 :—

LUCK, Brigadier-General G., C.B., commanding Sind district.

BURNETT, Colonel C. J., assistant adjutant-general.

ADAM, Lieut.-Colonel F. S., deputy quartermaster-general.

HEYLAND, Lieut.-Colonel A. R., 1st Bombay Lancers.

MIDDLETON, Colonel O. R., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment.

GREIG, Lieut.-Colonel P. H., 7th Regiment Bombay Infantry.

HARRIS, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel N. H., R.A., has been removed to the unemployed list on completion of five years' service as regimental lieut.-colonel. Colonel Harris will proceed to England by the first opportunity.

LANGHORNE, Lieut. H. S., R.A., has been posted to A Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A.

FURLONGS.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

DROUGHT, Captain J. T. A., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment, on private affairs, pending retirement.

REILLY, Captain E. G. (S.C.), 17th Bombay Infantry, to Bombay, on private affairs, for six months, from date of departure; the first 90 days will be on full staff pay.

PAYNE, Captain T. A., G.I.P.R. Volunteer Corps, to England, for 12 months, on private affairs.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 26.)

The following appointment is made, with effect from Nov. 20.

WATSON, Captain (Brevet Major) S., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment (officiating brigade-major), to be a brigade-major on the Establishment, in succession to Captain F. G. T. Welch, whose tenure of the appointment expired on Nov. 19.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

COKE, Lieut. R. B., 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, officiating wing officer 14th Bombay Infantry, from Feb. 28, 1883.

ELPHINSTONE, Lieut. A. P. A., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from Oct. 29.

LEWIS, Lieut. C. H., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from Nov. 11.

MACNEE — HUTCHINSON — The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps :— Lieutenants H. C. Macnee and F. Hutchinson.

COWPER, Lieut. H., Staff Corps, is appointed sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class, on probation.

MALDEN, Lieut.-Colonel R., Staff Corps, whose tenure of command of the 5th Bombay Cavalry expires on Nov. 29, is permitted to reside in England.

HARTIGAN, Lieut. A. E. S., 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from Nov. 14.

RODRIGUES, Assistant Apothecary C. M., having been appointed, dated Nov. 18, an assistant surgeon of the third class on the Bombay Medical Establishment, his name is struck off the register of medical warrant officers from that date.

SCOTT, Rev. W. E., who has been appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a junior chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is admitted to the service from Oct. 28, the date of his arrival at Aden. The Rev. Mr. Scott assumed charge of his duties of officiating chaplain of Aden on Oct. 28.

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Malcolm (Sir John) Sketches of Persia, 18mo. 1845 2s. 6d.

Malcolm's Report of Malwa, 4to. wants title 6s.

Marhatta, Notes relating to the late Transactions in Calcutta, 4to. 1805 10s. 6d.

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Mariyat (F. S.) Borneo and the Indian Archipelago, with Drawings of Costume and Scenery, imp. 8vo. 1848 18s.

Marsden (Wm.) Travels of Marco Polo, 4to. 1818 £3 3s.

Marsdeniana Bibliotheca, Catalogue of Books and Manuscripts, collected with a view to the General Comparison of Languages and to the Study of Oriental Literature, 4to. 1827 £1

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Marshall (W. H.) Four Years in Burmah, 2 vols. post 8vo. 1860 8s.

Marshall (Major G. T.) A Guide to Bengal, with Notes, 8vo. Calcutta, 1850.

Marshall (T. E.) Handbook to the Parts in the Presidency of Madras and Ceylon, 8vo. Madras, 1878.

Marshman (J. C.) Outlines of the History of Bengal, 12mo. Serampore, 1838 2s. 6d.

Marshman (J. C.) Life and Times of Carey, Marshman, and Ward, embracing the History of the Serampore Mission, 2 vols. 8vo. 1859 14s.

Marshman (J. C.) Guide to the Civil Law of the Presidency of Fort William, royal 8vo. Serampore, 1842 £2 2s.

Another copy, 4to. 1848 £2 2s.

Marshman (William) History of Sumatra, 4to. calf, map, 1784 15s.

Martin (R. Montgomery) Statistics of the Colonies of the British Empire, royal 8vo. 1839 £2 2s.

Martin (Montgomery) History of Eastern India, 3 vols. 8vo. half calf, 1838 £3 3s.

Martin (Montgomery) History of the Colonies of the British Empire, 8vo. with map and illustrations, 1843 12s.

Martineau (Harriet) Suggestions towards the Future Government of India, 8vo. second edition, 1858 5s.

Martyn (Rev. Henry) Journals and Letters of, edited by Rev. S. Wilberforce, 2 vols. 8vo. 1837 12s.

Massie (J. W.) Continental India, 2 vols. 8vo. half calf, 1840 8s.

Masson (Chas.) Narrative of various Journeys in Balochistan, Afghanistan, and the Punjab, 3 vols. 8vo. 1842 £1 10s.

Maurice (Thos.) Indian Antiquities; being an History of Hindostan, 7 vols. in four, 8vo. calf, with numerous illustrations, 1792 £1 1s.

Mawson (John) Records of the Indian Command of Gen. Sir C. J. Napier, 8vo. with portrait, Calcutta, 1851 10s.

McClelland (Assist.-Surg. John) Some Inquiries in the Province of Kemaon relative to Geology and other Branches of Natural Science, 8vo. with illustrations, Calcutta, 1835 10s. 6d.

McGregor (W. L.) History of the Sikhs, 2 vols. 8vo. with illustrations, 1846 18s.

Mead (Henry) The Sepoy Revolt; its Causes and its Consequences, 8vo. 1857 8s.

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Menzies (Sutherland) Turkey Old and New: Historical, Geographical, and Statistical, with map and numerous illustrations, third edition, demy 8vo. 8s.

Mignan (Capt. R.) Winter Journey through Russia and Caucasian Alps, thence to Koordistaun, 2 vols. post 8vo. half calf, illustrated, 1839 7s. 6d.

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Mickle (Wm. Julius) The Lusiad, or the Discovery of India; an Epic Poem, translated from the Portuguese, third edition, 2 vols. calf, 1791 12s.

Milburn (W.) Oriental Commerce, 2 vols. 4to. 1813 £1

Miles (Col.) The Shajrat ul Atrak, or Genealogical Tree of the Turks and Tatars, translated and abridged, 8vo. 1838 10s. 6d.

Military Memoirs of Four Brothers, engaged in the Service of their Country, by the Survivor, 8vo. illustrated, 1829 10s.

Millingen (Major Frederick) Wild Life among the Koords, 8vo. illustrated, 1870 10s.

Mills (Arthur) India in 1858, with map, 8vo. 1858 6s.

Mitford (Major R. C. W., 14th Bengal Lancers) To Cabul with the Cavalry Brigade, a Narrative of Personal Experiences with the Force under General Sir F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., with map and illustrations from Sketches by the Author, second edition, demy 8vo. 4s.

Mohan Lal, Life of the Amir Dost Mohammad Khan of Kabul, 2 vols. 8vo. half calf, illustrated, 1846.

Montriou (C. W., Indian Navy) Observations made at the Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory at Bombay, 1847; Part 1, Magnetical Observations, 4to. Bombay, 1850.

Morehead (Chas.) Clinical Researches on Diseases in India, 2 vols. 8vo. half calf, 1856 10s. 6d.

Morier (James) Journey through Persia, America, and Asia Minor to Constantinople in 1808 and 1809, 4to. calf, maps and plates, 1812 £1 4s.

Morley (Wm. H.) An Analytical Digest of all the Reported Cases decided in the Supreme Courts of Judicature in India, Vols. 1 and 2, 8vo. calf, 1850.

— New Series, Vol. 1, containing the Cases to the end of 1850, 8vo. calf, 1852 £6 6s.

Morrison (Rev. R.) A View of China for Philological Purposes, containing a Sketch of Chinese Chronology, &c., 4to. 1817 5s.

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Mundy (Capt.) Pen and Ink Sketches, being the Journal of a Tour in India, second edition, 2 vols. 8vo. illustrated plates, etched by T. Landseer, 1833 14s.

Munro (Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas) The Life of, late Governor of Madras, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, 2 vols. 8vo. 1830 10s.

— 2 vols. and Supplement, 8vo. £1 4s.

Murray (Hugh) Historical Account of British India, 3 vols. 12mo. 1843 12s.

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BOMBAY.—November 20.

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Leopold ...	100	5	147
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National ...	1,000	40	550
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	935
Oriental ...	625	10	585
Parell ...	400	—	185
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Prince of Wales ...	500	30	115
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Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,325
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solidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	106-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	445
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	102
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.)	1,500	3,750
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	100
Karachi Landing and Shipping ...	300	330

Kemp & Co. ...	175	305
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	28
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	24
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,130
Thacker and Co. ...	all	175

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	735
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	305

CALCUTTA.—November 23.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 9 to 97 10	
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	97 12 to —	
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	99 to —	
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	99 to —	
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to —	
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to —	
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to —	
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —	
6 of 1873 (1908) ...	98 12 to —	
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	98 12 to —	
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to —	

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	138 to 140
Bank of Bengal ...	500	820 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	115 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to —
National of India ...	£12½	108 to 108
Rohilkund Kumau ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	400 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 130 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 140 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 65 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,200 to —
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 1½ disct.
Do. D. deferred B. Shares ...	£1 2 2½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 250 to —
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100 29 to 30
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 60 to 61
Burrakur Coal ...	100 160 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 118 to 120
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 95 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100 105 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 72 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100 95 to 95
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 23 to 24
Equitable Coal ...	250 170 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100 20 to 21
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 170 to —
Gourepore ...	100 77 to 78
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 95 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to 115
Howrah General ...	100 57 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100 94 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 60 to 61
Murree Brewery ...	100 130 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 100 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 95 to —
New Beerbohm Coal ...	100 66 to 67
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Raneunge Coal Association ...	100 50 to —
Riverside Press ...	90 60 to 67
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 265 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 83 to 39
Strand Bank Press ...	100 74 to 75
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 92 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Amluckie ...	100 95 to —
Arcutipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasam (Darjiling) ...	100 75 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 22 to —
Do. contributory ...	80 12 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 150 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 75 to —
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100 40 to —
Central Cachar ...	200 110 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 45 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 70 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 5 to 7
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 15 to 10
Darjiling ...	100 130 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 22 to 23
Dehra Doon ...	100 45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to 35
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100 30 to 32
Endogram ...	10 100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 65 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	75 to 77
Hoolmuree (Assam) ...	100	93 to —
Hoolungore (Assam) ...	100	43 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Jhoeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	110 to 115
Do. contributory ...	200	90 to 92
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 62
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagun (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 26
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to —
Do. contributory ...	125	to —
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	—	to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	55 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	50	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	87 to 88
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	30 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	145 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—December 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	86½ to 87
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	98½ to 99½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 101½
4 India Enface Paper ...	72½ to 73½
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	73½ to 74½
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	100 to 102
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	101 to 103
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	114 to 117
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	100 to 102

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	107 to 109
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	117 to 119
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	107 to 109
Onde and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lm. ...	7½	7 to 7½
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4 to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	152 to 154
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	234 to 244
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	234 to 244
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	24 to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	123 to 125
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	144 to 146
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	115 to 117
Onde & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	128 to 130
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4 to 4½
Scinde, Pun., & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	123 to 125
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	194 to 20
Do. do. ...	5	4½ to 47
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	154 to 184
Do. do. ...	15	to —
West of India Port., Ltd. ...	20	17½ to 18

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited ...	
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the present Mail are, from Bombay, to the 4th Dec.; from Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, to the 2nd Dec.

THE *Times* correspondent has now been permitted to return to Mandalay. He telegraphs as follows from Rangoon, under date 17th:—

A large body of Shans, led by a Buddhist priest, claiming to be a religious and political leader, made a serious raid yesterday into the Shoaygyeen district, in the south-east of British Burmah. Telegraphic communication being interrupted, the details at present received are of a meagre character. The Shans have looted and burnt four considerable villages in British territory. They are reported to have burnt the town of Sittang, and to be threatening Shoaygyeen town. Mr. Symes, secretary of the Chief Commissioner, on whom the government devolves during Mr. Bernard's absence in Mandalay, acted with great vigour and judgment. Within three hours of the intelligence reaching Rangoon a flying column was despatched under telegraphic instructions, from Toungoo, in a special train, to the Shoaygyeen district. It is expected that the Shans will be intercepted and severely punished.

DISTURBANCES still continue in the Pegu district. No European lives have been lost, and despite the difficulties presented by the country, no doubt is entertained of its speedy pacification; the insurrectionary movement having, indeed, been already, in some degree, checked. Mr. Bernard assumed control of affairs at Mandalay on the 15th. His continued presence there is the more necessary, as the Viceroy's state of health is likely to prevent his proposed visit to Burma.

It is stated from Calcutta that the prospects of the annexation of Burma "are considered more hopeful than they were a week ago." We can only say to the present Government, "Know your own mind, and, what you do, do quickly." Nothing, in the East, creates difficulties so much as suspense and uncertainty.

WE have received the following telegrams from the India Office. As regards the missing Europeans in Burma:—

"CALCUTTA, Dec., 20th.

"At outbreak of hostilities there were sixteen Europeans in western Burmese forests. Of these, Antram and G. Calogreedy reached Mandalay in safety shortly after the surrender of town. Concerning the others the only trustworthy information is following telegram just received from Rangoon:—'Ross, in a letter to Prendergast, dated Mingin, 7th December, states that he, Roberts, Allen, Bates, Hill, O. Rückstuhl, Moncure, and Gois surrendered to Mandalay official Thandawzin 21st ult. He, Bates, Hill, and Rückstuhl were placed in goal at Mingin, but released, and well treated by Woon on news arriving of capture of Mandalay. Roberts, Allen, and Moncure, who remained in launch, are said to have been murdered. Messenger who brought Ross's letter states he saw them cut down. Gois was taken up country by Thandawzin to work the launch at Kindat. Morgan, J. Rückstuhl, and Bretts were placed in goal. British expedition left Mandalay for Chindwin 13th December in *Tigris*.'"

"From Viceroy, Calcutta, 21st December, 1885.

"Political Agent, Munipoor, has received a letter from Morgan stating that himself, Bretto, two Rückstuhls, Hill, Ross, and Baker are well and safe, but that Allen, Moncure, and Roberts have been murdered."

"Thebaw, with Queen Soopayalat, the Queen mother, two Princesses and retinue, arrived at Madras on Monday evening. He was landed next morning, and was conveyed at once to the mansion which had been prepared for him."

NEARLY all the Indian papers comment severely on the nomination of a comparatively unknown man like Major-General Hughes to the important position of Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, when there was a possibility of securing for the post the services of a man so eminently qualified for it as the author of "The Battle of

Dorking." The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs:—

The appointment of General Hughes in succession to General Wilson as military member of the Council has taken the country by surprise, and has furnished matter for more or less severe comment to almost every newspaper in India. No objection is taken to General Hughes personally, and even those journals which criticise the appointment most unfavourably have not a word to say against him. The pre-eminent qualifications of General Chesney were, however, so universally admitted that it is difficult to understand how they came to be overlooked, and regret is freely expressed on all sides that the Secretary of State has lost the opportunity of placing the Indian War Department under the charge of an officer who, by common consent, was of all possible candidates the one best fitted for that important charge.

THOSE of our readers who have any knowledge of Colonel Alikhanoff's "Caucasian" way of treating tribes will not be surprised to hear that a letter from Merv states that Colonel Alikhanoff will probably be removed from his post, owing to disagreement with the inhabitants and the complaints which they have made against him.

OUR Calcutta friends are, as is right and proper, to have the first sight of the articles about to be sent from Bengal to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. The selection is considered a good one, though, as we all know, Bengal "produces few of the more beautiful articles of Indian workmanship."

On dit, avers the *Naval and Military Gazette*, that the following telegram was sent from London to General Prendergast:—"You have done splendidly. Don't think I could have done better myself!"

WE have never had a very exalted idea of the sanctity in which examination papers are held by those who print them. Here is a case in point from the *Bombay Gazette*:—

The other day we published the following communication, with a full consciousness of the inconvenience which we should cause, but with a very strong conviction that we were thereby doing a public service:—"It has become an open secret that the questions for the Matriculation Examination this year have leaked out from some quarter or other. In order to prove this I send you herewith the questions to be set to-morrow. You will be doing a great boon to the public if you print them in your issue of to-morrow." The following is the mathematical paper enclosed:—"Euclid.—Book I., 21st proposition; Book II., 12th proposition; Book III., 31st proposition; Book IV., 2nd proposition. Deduction:—The difference of any two sides of a triangle is less than the third." As we anticipated, in publishing the above we necessitated the preparation of a new paper. But the inconvenience that must have resulted from this is a small matter compared with the something much more serious than inconvenience which would have been involved if the day's examination had been begun, and a select few—or even one candidate—had been clandestinely in possession of the paper. It will be seen, from comments and communications which we have published elsewhere, that the "leaking out" has been of portentous dimensions. It led yesterday to the inevitable result of a suspension of the examinations.

SPEAKING of this reminds us of a case in the Upper Provinces in which the printer, having been supplied with paper for the exact number of copies which he had to print, and searched to see that he had no more, ingeniously earned a bribe offered him for a copy by sitting down on the type, having previously donned white nether garments!

CONSIDERING that last year's Indian team for Wimbledon fell through merely because the project had not been started in time to collect the necessary funds, are we premature in asking what is being done to ensure immunity from a similar fiasco next year? It was "too late to mend" matters last season; it is not a whit too soon to begin preparations for that which another six months will bring on us.

WE much regret that Dr. Leitner should have thought himself justified, on the occasion of an inquiry into some of the items of expenditure at the Punjab University, in forthwith resigning his post as Registrar in a manner

which seems to us both precipitate and undignified; and for reasons which will not, we think, bear examination. We should be pleased to learn that matters have, even at the eleventh hour, been so arranged that the University may not lose Dr. Leitner's valuable services:—

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* of Lahore has a long article on the above, in which, after expressing regret at the event, and giving a brief account of the circumstances which led to the appointment of a committee of inquiry, the writer says:—"The facts stated above clearly show that the resolution was such as to leave Dr. Leitner no alternative but to resign and sever his connection with an institution which he had reared like his child from the day of its birth to the age of puberty, and leave it to the tender mercies of guardians, who neither know nor sympathise with its habits, but who on the contrary are leading it in a direction by no means calculated to promote its well-being. In conclusion, we beg to remind the Senate that it has still a sacred duty to perform, and that is to acknowledge Dr. Leitner's twenty-one years' eminent services in a tangible manner. Even the bitterest enemies of Dr. Leitner cannot deny that the Punjab University is the result of Dr. Leitner's unwearied and incessant exertions; and it behoves our countrymen to express their gratitude of his valuable services, by raising a memorial in his honour worthy of the country and of the learned doctor, so that whenever he thinks of the people of this province, he might say:—'Oh, they are grateful and remember their benefactors.'"

ANOTHER legal oddity. The *Statesman* has the subjoined. We should like to know under what absurd Act or absurd construction of an Act, so preposterous an anomaly can be justified. Truly Parliamentary draughtsmen get their salaries without any great expenditure of brains!

A Negro hotel-keeper at Lucknow, who has been committed for trial at the ensuing sessions of the North-West Provinces High Court at Allahabad, has claimed right of trial by a jury of his peers, on the ground that he is a European British subject, having been born in Jamaica. An up-country paper points out that whilst a Negro under these circumstances can claim this privilege, the pure-blooded great-grandson of an Englishman born in the country cannot claim it.

PERHAPS no one cause has ruined so many Native families so much as the inordinate expense to which family pride and social requirements lead both high and low to expose themselves whenever a wedding occurs in the family. Any well-considered movement to reduce these expenses deserves support. We read with pleasure that "the rules for curtailment of marriage expenses amongst the Amast Kaests are obtaining numerous adherents in the Bhaugulpore district. The example set in Bhaugulpore is bearing fruit in the Monghyr, Deoghur, and Hazareebaugh districts, where crowded meetings have been held, expressing sympathy with the reform, and adopting the rules framed by the Bhaugulpore Babaha Sanskarini Sabha on the subject."

THE *Delhi Gazette* tells us that King Thebaw has been presented with a son by the younger princess, Soopyalat's youngest sister. The king has been attempting to soothe the jealousy of Soopyalat by telling her he was not happy at the event; since he felt sure that this son would rebel against him some day. What his wife said in reply is not recorded.

WE commend to Mr. Cotton, to the Indian "delegates," and to all and sundry the depreciators of this country's work in India, the subjoined account of Colonel Grey's work in Ferozepore. It is not every day that such facts come to light, though doubtless excellent work is being done in other districts besides Ferozepore, and Sirza, to which we lately referred. The men who work the best are the least likely to sound their own trumpet; but, at a time when all British work is, by a certain noisy clique, depreciated because it is British, and everything done by Natives extolled because it is not done by a "white skin," it is well, from time to time, to point to definite facts which are not altogether in consonance with such opinions:

Particulars are given of an interesting irrigation work which has been undertaken in the Ferozepore district under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Grey, C.S.I. The system followed in carrying out this work was to induce the villagers in the district to construct irrigation canals at their own expense under the supervision of Government officers. Money was advanced by Government on loan to village communities for this purpose, and upwards of 600 miles of canals, capable of irrigating upwards of

130,000 acres of land, were constructed by the villagers. The total rainfall in the Ferozepore district only averages 18 inches, and it can be easily understood of what great service the canals are. The establishment appointed to manage the canals is maintained at a cost of Rs. 12,600 per annum, of which one-sixth is paid by the Mamdot estate, on which the canals have been constructed, and the rest by a cess levied from the villages irrigated. The Mamdot canals have been constructed and maintained at a cost of Rs. 250,000, and the direct income derived from them by the Nawab up to date has been Rs. 116,000. Indirectly the State has profited to a still larger extent, as a large area of waste land belonging to the Nawab has been brought under cultivation, and the income from this source has amounted to Rs. 357,000 in the last nine years. With regard to the canals constructed by the irrigators themselves, precise details are not available, but it is calculated that the expenditure between 1875-76 and 1882-83 was about 2½ lakhs of rupees, and that the net additional income derived from the area irrigated during the same period, viz., 424,000 acres, was not less than two lakhs of rupees yearly. On neither the canals constructed by the Nawab, nor those constructed by the irrigators, has a single rupee of Government money been spent. "The result of the work of Colonel Grey and of his assistants in the Ferozepore district is," remarks the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, "that without entailing any cost whatever upon Government an extensive stretch of country has been secured against drought and restored to prosperity, and a net addition will hereafter be made to the Government revenue demand which at the most moderate computation may be put at one lakh of rupees. This is a result of which, in the opinion of Sir Charles Aitchison, any officer in India might well be proud."

CURIOUS are the coincidences which one meets in history. The last Doge of Venice occupied—we may say occupies—the last niche in the series allotted to the Doges, the last Pope who had temporal power fills the last place assigned to the long line of Popes, the last Emperor of Germany—the present mushroom Imperialism does not "count" from the present point of view—left no space for a successor in the Kaiserzaal at Frankfurt. Were all the architects prophets? Now another coincidence. The destinies of the House of Aloungphra were so bound up with those of the Sacred White Elephant, that, if aught were to "happen to" both at the same time, the dynasty was to come to grief. Now, the very day that Thebaw left Mandalay, the White Elephant—as really white as our readers are black—died! Surely the Stock Exchange will lay heavy odds on annexation?

THE remaining "Indian delegates" (the other having returned to India on the completion of the late elections) were entertained, the other day, at a farewell breakfast. Speakers and speeches were such as might have been expected. If the "delegates" have not done much good by their visit, they have done little harm, and this is probably as much as any sane person anticipated.

THE *Indian Tea Gazette* quotes the *Englishman* as saying:—

It seems now almost certain that the tea crop for the current season will fall short of the original estimates by at least two million pounds. After allowing about two million pounds for exports to the Colonies and America, and one million five hundred thousand pounds for home consumption, the quantities available for shipment to Great Britain is not expected to exceed sixty-three and a-half million pounds.

If the above, adds the *Tea Gazette*, be correct, any further drop in prices at home should stop, as the London market is well able to absorb the quantity of sixty odd millions.

A VERY interesting account of the many and brilliant services of the late Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Donald Stewart, and which have been worthily rewarded by the G.C.S.I., was published in the *St. James's Gazette* the other day. We are glad to see the announcement of his return home, and of his having taken his seat as a Member of the Council of India.

It has been rumoured that Major-General Thomas Elliott Hughes, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, would be appointed an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India in succession to Lieutenant-General Thomas Fourness Wilson, C.B., C.I.E. We now learn that the Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment.

CONSIDERABLE uneasiness is manifested at Pekin in consequence of the intrigues of Russian agents engaged in exciting discontent among the Mahomedan population in Kuldja, and the Tsung-li-Yamen is said to have addressed a strong remonstrance to the Russian Minister here on the subject.

Chit Chat.

RICHARD WAGNER was nothing if not peculiar. It seems that his stepfather wanted to make him a painter; but the boy was very awkward at drawing. He says, "I had learned to play 'Ueb immer Treu und Redlichkeit,' and the 'Jungfernkranz' (*Freischütz*), which was then quite new. The day before his death (September 30, 1821), I had to play these to him in an adjoining room, and I heard him faintly saying to my mother, 'Do you think he might have a gift for music.'" "At the age of fourteen," we are further told, "Wagner secretly began to write a grand tragedy. It was made up of *Hamlet* and *Lear*, forty-two men died in the course of it, and some of them had to return as ghosts to keep the fifth act going."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *St. James's Gazette* makes one's hair stand on end. Fancy the new Parliament being identified with "the number of the Beast!" I do not know, says he, whether it has been noticed by anyone, that when Parliament meets there will be exactly 666 members of the House of Commons to be sworn in. I think I am also correct in saying that this ominous number has turned up at least three or four times during the late elections, either in the numbers polled or in the majority obtained by one candidate over another. Ingenious minds have endeavoured to show that the letters composing the late Prime Minister's name make up the fatal number. Whatever opinion may be entertained of these attempts, I challenge anybody to contradict my statement as to the "number" of the new House; and I think it must be obvious that it has "the mark of the beast" upon it—that is to say, of the three-acre cow!

A LAWYER's little daughter goes to school, and is in a class with other little girls. The teacher was going over the good old story of King Solomon and his wisdom. "Now, dears, who was the great queen who travelled so many miles to see this king?" Silence prevailed. The name had been forgotten by the class. In order to help them, the kind, but misguided, teacher, began to offer a little assistance. "You do know, I am sure. The name begins with 'S,' and she was a very great queen." Just then up shot a little hand, and outspoke the triumphant voice of the little girl. She transfixed the listening schoolroom with the following brief statement in a clear, business-like voice, "I know, teacher; it was the Queen of Spades."

A GRIFF wants to know what is the best covering for the head. Hair isn't bad.

SOME years ago a gentleman at Windsor took the place of the organist, with a view to show his superiority in execution. Among other pieces he was playing one of Dr. Blow's anthems, and just as he had finished the verse part, and began the full chorus, the organ ceased. On this he called to Dick, the bellows-blower, to know what was the matter:—"The matter," says Dick, "I have played the anthem below." "Aye," says the other, "but I have not played it above." "No matter," quoth Dick, "you might have made more haste then; I know how many puffs go to one of Dr. Blow's anthems as well as you do; I have not played the organ so many years for nothing."

"THERE are good and bad points about this coffee," said the boarder in a judicial tone; "the good point is that there is no chicory in it; the bad that there is no coffee in it."

Nor much better is the report given below about tea:—Some few years ago 39,000,000lbs. of tea were manufactured in China, of which 95,000,000lbs. were exported to England alone.

It was recently decided in the law courts that a blind man cannot be made liable for a bill payable at sight. In consequence of this we hear that the Calcutta firms are each arranging to take in a blind man as partner, upon whom drafts are to be drawn at sight by their mofussil creditors. Any blind man seeing this paragraph may make what use he likes of it.

WE remember hearing of a missionary—a most worthy man, too—who once had to address a Sunday-school in support of his mission. He told them the usual stories of heathen children, and kept talking at the restless little ones for over two hours. At last he said, "And now, my dear children, I have told you all about those poor heathen children and now what more can I say." A bright-eyed little girl eagerly called out, "Please, mister, say Amen!"

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

REMINISCENCES OF SPORT IN INDIA.*

"In the present volume the author advances no claim to anything but a plain record of such things, especially in Indian sport, as have been met with during a long but uneventful service of upwards of forty years in the East." Such is General Burton's description of his book, and a true one it is, except in one respect. The General may not often have had occasion to try conclusions with his own kind, but uneventful his career has not been, as many an encounter with "the beasts that perish," narrated in this interesting volume, will testify. Some dozen hair-breadth escapes, whether on the field of battle, or on that of sport, may fairly be held to constitute "events" enough for the life of any one man. We shall not deprive our readers of legitimate enjoyment by attempting to eviscerate the book. They must peruse it for themselves. A few extracts will give an idea of its general scope.

Our author is evidently an enthusiastic shikarree, and, as such, thinks himself entitled to "pot all creation"—except, of course, foxes. "I saw," says he (while sitting on the margin of a tank) "a strange commotion in the water, something like a small steam-boat coming along; it was clearly something that ought to be shot." It proved to be a python, and was duly shot accordingly. But

"Who could be satirical
About a thing so very small"

as a python only eight feet long? The General went in for much more substantial game. Cheetas, leopards, tigers, all seem to have fallen to his almost unerring aim. He, indeed, candidly records one or two "misses," chiefly attributable to the restiveness of his "mounts." We admire his steadiness of hand, and his anxiety to put animals "out of their trouble" when mortally wounded. But we cannot think it worth recording that he brought down, at six yards distance, a tiger (p. 396), which was not charging him, but was passing "at a trot in front of the tree" where he was sitting. It savours too much of a cockney toppling over a bird on a tree.

A week or two back, in a few remarks on Mr. Prinsep's Statistical Report we referred to the large butcher's bill due to snake-bites, and it is by no means satisfactory to hear, on such high authority as General Burton's, that (p. 301) "there are many things which throw considerable doubt on the accuracy of the returns of death from snake-bites, and which induce the belief that an enormous amount of secret crime . . . is hidden in these returns, and that murders of women in particular, for family reasons, are of horribly frequent occurrence, and are conveniently put down to snake-bite."

As a Madras officer, and habitually perambulating the forests in search of Shikar, the author could not fail to see, more than most officials have the chance of seeing, of the Aborigines of Central and Southern India; and a fuller account of them would, we think, have been valuable. It is not altogether to our credit that we know so little of them. A description of the Yenadees of Cuddapah (p. 153) shows how little they are even aware of the existence of the Sahib logue.

"They value not money. They are much afraid of white faces. When I first came to the jungle they would not come near me, though they would accompany my shikarries out tracking. They would not, however, come close to me, and they propounded to my shikarry strange questions concerning white men; whether, for instance, 'Sahibs' did not cut up jungle people into 'mas-salah' (medicine) for their horses whenever they got a chance of doing so. The ordinary villagers, likewise, had their own doubts to satisfy. They once asked my shikarry whether his master could not stay at home if he liked. The shikarry said, 'Yes, he could.' 'Then, can he not sit down, and lie down all day, and sleep all day, if he likes, in his own house, instead of tiring himself out in these jungles?' 'Yes.' 'Does he not have his regular meals at home, at proper times, instead of living from hand to mouth, as we see he does here?' 'Yes.' 'Then why, in the name of all the gods, does he come out into this wilderness, and not stay comfortably at home? Is he mad? He must be mad!'"

The description of the sepulchres of the aborigines—or, more probably, of a race long anterior to those which we recognise under that term (p. 276)—is very suggestive. The upright stone surrounded by a circle of other stones reminds one of similar erections—if so they may be termed—in many parts of Europe, and, if we err not, in America. This very interesting field of antiquarian research has, of late years, been much explored. Yet it is not impossible, or even improbable, that the "wilderness" of Central India might furnish to an antiquary, who could place himself *en rapport* with the Aborigines, discoveries scarcely less wonderful than those which a chance hint or two led Stephens to make in Yucatan.

In the course of his service General Burton was for some time

* "Reminiscences of Sport in India." By Major-General E. F. Burton, Madras Staff Corps. With Illustrations from Sketches by the Author. W. H. Allen and Co. 1885.

stationed at Secunderabad, while Sir R. Temple was the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, which he practically "made," welding them, by the exercise of a degree of tact, energy, and firmness rarely found in the same individual, into a manageable whole, the administration of which has caused his successors but little trouble or anxiety. The General was also familiar with the Nizam's dominions while Temple held the "blue ribbon" of the Indian political service as Resident at Hyderabad, and his remarks on the condition of this most important of Native States well deserve attention.

In a word, we may say that our author has kept his eyes open, has used them well, and has, consequently, produced an eminently readable book.

STUDIES IN RUSSIA.*

Mr. Augustus Hare is so well known to the public as a brilliant and attractive writer that it is no slight praise to assert that the present volume relating to Russia in no wise falls short of the high standard of excellence and attractiveness which he has taught his readers to expect. What does he tell us of this huge Empire, the Colossus of the North? First as to scenery. "No one must expect any striking beauty in Russia; it does not possess any; and except in the neighbourhood of some of the towns, which have all chosen the best situations, there is scarcely anything which can be ever called pretty. The desolation is also extreme, for no country is more thinly inhabited." Yet even this scene of unloveliness has its bright side when "the almost instantaneous change from winter to a verdant flower-laden spring of indescribable radiance and freshness" bursts upon the dreary and frozen-up land. Nor is the country less unattractive as regards the petty tyrannies of the numerous petty tyrants who, in the shape of "officials," harass and impede the traveller at every turn, exacting fees and expecting bribes for the simplest and most commonplace incidents of everyday life. The sights, too, said in many cases to be free, are just the contrary. The attendant attends only to extort money, the guide guides to naught unless his memory be refreshed. Would you make a sketch you need orders and counterorders as if you were a felon seeking to pry into the inmost secrets of the national councils, and even then you are pretty certain to be dragged for miles to some station, as the police cannot read the permit which you possess.

Certainly the prospect is not particularly inviting. "Nevertheless," writes Mr. Hare, "an English traveller, possessed of a firm intention of conquering difficulties and laughing at deficiencies and disagreeables, will find much in Russia to enjoy. It is not the country or the buildings, but the life itself which makes its picturesqueness." Let us follow our traveller in his wanderings amongst the populace, and pick up a few stray fragments of his experience.

Commencing at the top of the tree we find the Tsar, in the fullest sense, the father of his people—the idol whom they worship, the hero whom they adore; they love him with devoted tenderness, and serve him with ready obedience. To such a pitch is this feeling of veneration carried that even the objects of his cruelty will bless the hand which strikes them down, and invoke blessings on the head which consigns them to torture and death.

As regards the nobles but little need be said. They are, as a body, corrupt, venal and mercenary, indifferent alike to the wants and aspirations of their tenants, while, at the same time, meek and fawning in the presence of their Sovereign. As illustrative of this somewhat severe description one anecdote will suffice. A lady, feeling that her personal charms were on the wane, made one of her serfs her hairdresser, and shut him up for life lest he should tell what he saw!

Passing on to the people at large there is much to admire—at least in theory, if not in actual everyday life. Superstitious to a degree, the prominent characteristic of the nation is their regard for sacred pictures. Not a village but what contains some "icon" endowed with miraculous powers—not a household which cannot boast of its image which serves to keep alive the zeal of the occupants, and ward off the attack of evil spirits or malignant influences—while in the larger towns the metal pictures and crosses meet the eye at every turn, lending to the scene a quaint and peculiar charm even to a traveller in whose breast these sacred emblems give rise to no feelings of piety or devotion. It could be hoped that the religiousness of the people as practised before the eye—for a peasant will not perform the most trifling act without invoking a blessing from on High—were carried out in the everyday life of the nation, but it is far otherwise. The people are deceitful, mercenary, and double-dealing to such an extent that the Emperor Nicholas was wont to say that there was but one honest man in the land—himself. That these vices are characteristics of the country is indicated by the circumstance that society has no punishment for detected falsehood or discovered fraud. No one is hypocrite

enough to blame another for a vice which he himself is only too prone to commit. Even the very sanctity of the churches will not protect the pious devotee from the thievish propensities of a neighbouring worshipper, who consoles his conscience by offering to an "icon" a portion of the proceeds of a robbery which the image, were it a tutelary deity, should have been potent to prevent. If to this somewhat repellent description it be added that amongst the lower orders intemperance—"vodki drinking"—is carried to an excess which brutalises the masses who indulge in this pernicious vice it may well be doubted whether Russia is entitled to pioneer the way as civilisers of the earth. There is surely much to be done at home ere attempts be made in foreign climes to improve mankind at large. But we forbear. We take off our shoes—the ground whereon we stand is holy ground, and we fall down prostrate before the Icon of Holy Russia.

OBITUARY.

SIR A. P. PHAYRE, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.B.

The sudden death of Sir Arthur Purves Phayre, which occurred on the 15th, has rapidly followed the decease of another soldier-statesman, Sir W. Coghlan. Born in 1812, and joining the Bengal Army at the age of sixteen, Phayre first made his mark on being appointed to the charge of Arracan, then recently conquered from the Burmese. All who had the privilege of his acquaintance, and could see how warm and sympathetic a heart was concealed under an apparently most impassive demeanour, will readily understand that he was no sooner known than liked, and how naturally it came to him to earn the sobriquet of the "Just Judge." What Henry and John Lawrence were to the Punjab, he was to British Burma, of which, soon after its conquest in 1852, he became the first Chief Commissioner, and where his work, though less "showy," being performed in an outlying province, was not less meritorious, than that done in a more prominent sphere by the better-known brothers. Phayre "made" British Burma; and it is not too much to say of him that "to speak of Burma is to speak of Sir Arthur Phayre." At first decidedly opposed to intervention in Upper Burma, which he had repeatedly visited, and with which no one was better acquainted than himself, he found himself, within the last few months, compelled to admit its necessity, and the expedition, now happily terminated, had his full consent and his best wishes. As his friend, Sir John Kaye, wrote, he "is entitled to a place in the very foremost rank of those English administrators who have striven to make our rule a blessing to the people of India, and have not failed in the attempt."

MEETINGS OF LEARNED AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Lectures on Oriental topics have been very much "to the fore" during the week which has elapsed since our last issue. On Wednesday both Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Holt Hallett, the former at the United Service Institution, the latter at the Society of Arts, referred to the new position in which our occupation of Burma had placed us relatively to the Chinese; Mr. Colquhoun laying especial stress on the extreme importance of cultivating particularly friendly relations with them, in order the better to arrest the steady and insidious approaches of Russia, bent as she is on the annihilation of British trade in the East, and threatening alike, as she does, both the Chinese, and our own Indian, Empire. Both lectures, the former especially, were delivered before influential audiences, and there was a general consensus of opinion as to the soundness of the views advocated.

Under the auspices of the National Indian Association, Dr. Cullimore, the late Residency Surgeon at Mandalay, gave, last Thursday, a vivid and picturesque account of Burma. Most medical men have, if not an innate, a readily acquired, power of observation, and the outcome of this was conspicuously perceptible in the lecturer's remarks, which the Association would do well to publish in their excellent *Journal*. Burma is not, in our judgment, so wholly dissociated from India as to be outside the scope of the beneficent work of the Association.

On December 16th an influential and numerous-attended meeting of gentlemen interested in the East Indian and China trades was held at the London Chamber of Commerce, under the presidency of Mr. H. M. Matheson, "for the purpose of forming a Trade Section and Committee, in connection with the Chamber, to directly represent the large trading, commercial, and shipping interests in the East Indies, Burma, the Strait Settlements, Hong Kong, the Indo-Chinese peninsula, Japan, and China generally." A resolution in accordance with the objects of the meeting was unanimously adopted, and a strong and influential working committee formed.

A new explanation of the Union Jack is "wrote sarcastical" by the *Naval and Military Gazette*. The red for the Army, the blue for the Navy, and the white for the paper Army and Navy!

* "Studies in Russia," by Augustus J. C. Hare. London: Smith, Elder and Co. 1885.

INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. R. Maunsell, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. C. Benett (Cov.), J. H. P. Forsyth.*Bombay Estab.*—W. H. A. Wallinger, J. F. Nash.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Col. H. E. Coningham, S.C., thirty-nine days.*Bombay Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. W. Gray, three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. H. Wight (Cov.), six months' furlough; C. H. Croudace, nine months' furlough; G. C. Aitken, six months on m.c.; C. G. Crump (Cov.), two months' extra leave on m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. W. F. Trotter, S.C., Col. D. Macdonald, S.C., Lieut. A. R. Browning, S.C., Lieut. W. K. Dobbin, S.C.*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. E. E. Forbes, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—B. G. Geidt (Cov.), P. Donaldson, C. J. Lyall, C.I.E. (Cov.), M. Rattray.*Madras Estab.*—H. O. C. Cardoza.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE—Nov. 6, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Captain George Blake, Barrackmaster, of a daughter.

CANDY—Nov. 25, at Ratnagiri, the wife of R. E. Candy, C.S., of a daughter.

CANTOPHER—Nov. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Bernard W. Cantophee, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

HAQ—Nov. 17, at Karticpoor, in the District of Furreedpoor, the wife of Moulvi Buzi Ul Haq, Superintendent of Government Khas Mehals, and General Manager, Court of Wards, Noakhally, of a daughter.

JAMES—Nov. 21, at Multan, wife of Lieutenant H. James, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

LAING—Nov. 29, at Adyar, the wife of Surgeon-Major James A. Laing, of a daughter.

VIBART—Nov. 22, at Bellary, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Henry M. Vibart, R.E., of a daughter.

VAN HAEFTEN—Nov. 29, at Madras, the wife of A. George Van Haeften, Forest Ranger, Palghat, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOYSON—BOWEN—Nov. 28, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bangalore, J. A. Boyson, Esq., Nungunbankum, Madras, to Mary Josephine (Minnie), daughter of Major C. Bowen, R.E.

CRUTCHSHANK—MACDONALD—Nov. 28, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, jun., bell-braker, Calcutta, to Mary, third daughter of R. H. Macdonald, Esq., of No. 1, Holborn-terrace, Kelvinside, Glasgow.

DRURY—MATHIAS—Nov. 24, at All Saints' Church, Nagpur, by the Rev. T. D. Gray, Chaplain, Surgeon-Major Robert Drury, son of the late William Barker Drury, Barrister-at-Law, Dublin, to Lilla Marie, youngest daughter of Colonel H. V. Mathias, Bengal Staff Corps.

QUILLET—FERRIS—Nov. 25, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, Raoul W. A. M. Quillet, merchant, to Lavinia Mary, daughter of Dr. G. R. Ferris.

ROE—THOMPSON—Nov. 25, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. G. T. Dennis, Robert Bradley Roe, Indian Medical Service, to Edith Mary Thompson, B.A., London, youngest daughter of the late John Thompson, Esq., of No. 20, Delamere-street, London, W.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—Nov. 25, at Moradabad, of typhoid fever, Elmira Laura Allen, wife of Lieutenant W. H. Allen, 27th Punjab Infantry.

ATKINSON—Nov. 27, at Madras, Charles Hallows Atkinson, third son of the late Mr. E. S. Atkinson, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, aged 40 years.

GLADWIN—Nov. 19, at Lucknow, of carbuncle, Julia, wife of the late Mr. Thomas Gladwin, Pleader, High Court, N.W.P., aged 54 years.

MCDOWELL—Nov. 30, Margaret, widow of Alexander McDowell, of Dublin, aged 62 years.

MUNTON—Nov. 25, at Dehra, Winifred Amy, infant daughter of William and Amy Munton, aged 10 months.

PARAKH—Nov. 30, at Cowasjee Patel-street, Mr. Cursetjee Ruttonjee Parakh.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BURKE—Dec. 11, at Ballydugan, county Galway, the wife of Captain J. H. Burke, of a son.

CHICHESTER—Dec. 11, at Torquay, the wife of Colonel H. Chichester, R.A., of a daughter.

ELGIN—Dec. 12, at Broomhall, the Countess of Elgin, of a daughter.

FASKEN—Dec. 16, at Southsea, the wife of Captain E. J. N. Fasken, Punjab Frontier Force, of a son.

GLASGOW—Dec. 11, the wife of Major T. C. R. Glasgow, of a son.

HILL—Dec. 12, at Aldershot, the wife of Major A. Hill, R.E., prematurely of a daughter.

HUNT—Dec. 21, at Camberwell-road, S.E., the wife of Mr. H. Hunt, of a son.

KEMBLE—Dec. 10, at Bath, the wife of W. Kemble, Esq., B.C.S., of a son.

TRENCH—Dec. 15, at Shoeburyness, the wife of Colonel C. C. Trench, R.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARCHER—FRECCIA—Dec. 10, at Leghorn, Italy, C. Tarney Archer, Esq., to Elvira, eldest daughter of Philip Freccia, Esq., of Villa Freccia, Ardenza.

CLOGSTOUN—HOSEASON—Dec. 16, at Norfolk-square, Herbert C., son of the late Major H. Clogstoun, V.C., Indian Army, to Emily U. A., second daughter of Major-General H. Hoseason, retired Indian Army.

KEENE—WILKINSON—Dec. 15, at Emmanuel Church, West Dulwich, H. G. H. Keene, eldest son of H. G. Keene, Esq., C.I.E., to Clara, elder daughter of the late C. J. Wilkinson, Esq., Recorder of Rangoon.

MACNAIR—TWEEDIE—Dec. 15, at Edinburgh, Robert Macnair, C.A., to Eva Isobel, daughter of Major-General Tweedie.

MARYETT—CHAWFURD—Dec. 12, at Ealing, Walter G. Maryetti to Eleanor, only daughter of Colonel H. P. R. F. Crawford, M.N.I.

MUNNS—HOSEASON—Dec. 16, at Norfolk-square, Captain Edward M. E. Munns to Geraldine Beatrice Joanna, third daughter of Major-General H. Hoseason.

MURRAY—WILLOCK—Dec. 17, at Bryanston-square, Captain Denham C. Murray to Mary Margaret, elder daughter of Henry D. Willock, Esq., B.C.S., retired.

O'NEILL—WIGGINS—Oct. 26, at Florence, Major-General O'Neill, retired, to Sadie Henry, widow of J. H. Wiggins, of Boston, U.S.A.

DEATHS.

BORTON—Dec. 11, at Madeira, Captain H. M. Borton, late R.A., aged 46.

DANSEY—At Bulstrode-street, W., John J. Dansey, Major-General B.S.C., retired, aged 61.

HOBDAI—Dec. 16, Henrietta N. Hobday, sister of the late Lieut.-Colonel Hobday, Bengal Army.

KENNEDY—Dec. 12, at Montreal, Canada, Ernest A., youngest son of Major-General J. D. Kennedy, Bengal Army, retired, aged 23.

M'WHINNIE—Dec. 12, at Hove, Sidney B. M'Whinnie, late Captain, aged 45.

PITCAIRN—Dec. 16, at Edinburgh, Georgina Maria Stevenson, beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. Pitcairn.

STEWART—Dec. 10, at Mirfield, Yorkshire, Emily, widow of the late Lieut.-Donald Stewart, P.M., R.A.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885-6.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	Q'stown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Crocodile...	1885	—	1885	1885	1885	1885
Malabar ...	—	—	24 Dec.	28 Dec.	30 Dec.	30 Dec.
Jumna.....	30 Dec.	—	8 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	14 Jan.
Serapis ...	1886	—	1886	1886	1886	1886
Crocodile...	3 Feb.	—	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	18 Feb.
	14 Feb.	—	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	1 Mar.	13 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Serapis.....	26 Dec.	1886	1886	1886	15 Dec.
	1886	7 Jan.	9 Jan.	13 Jan.	1886
Crocodile	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	4 Feb.
Malabar ..	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	16 Feb.
Jumna	3 Feb.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Serapis	12 Mar.	4 Apr.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile	24 Mar.	25 Mar.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1885.

INDIA IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE elections having now been brought to a termination, we can cast up our losses and our gains as regards the would-be representatives of Indian interests. The chief of these candidates for Parliamentary honours were:—Lord Randolph Churchill (Mid-Birmingham and South Paddington), Mr. L. McIvor (Torquay), Sir J. B. Phear (East Devonshire), Sir H. Havelock-Allan (South-East Durham), Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose (Deptford Division of Greenwich), Sir James Fergusson (North-East Division of Manchester), Mr. J. M. Maclean (Oldham), Sir Roper Lethbridge (North Kensington), Sir Lewis Pelly (North Hackney), Sir Guyer Hunter (Central Hackney), Mr. J. D. Mayne (North-East Division of Bethnal-green), Mr. W. Digby (North Paddington), Mr. A. R. Scoble (Newcastle-under-Lyme), Mr. Wilfrid Blunt (North Camberwell), Mr. J. Seymour Keay (West Newington), Sir Richard Temple (South Worcestershire), Mr. D. Pugh (East Caermarthenshire), Sir G. Campbell (Kirkcaldy), Mr. D. Macfarlane (Argyleshire), and Sir George Balfour (Kincardineshire). To these should be added the name of Lord G. Hamilton, not so long since the popular and energetic Under Secretary of State for India. A fairly representative list this. As the *Times of India* remarked, some time since:—

We find amongst these aspirants for Parliamentary honours men of every shade of opinion, and of every important class of which society in this country is composed. There are optimists and pessimists, retired officials and non-officials, practising Anglo-Indian barristers, retired Anglo-Indian journalists, and last, but far from least in the opinion of many, a pure, unadulterated Indian. As far as India is concerned, a more representative body of men could scarcely have been got together, and in point of ability they do credit to the country.

Unfortunately, the constituencies have not, on the whole, shown themselves appreciative of the merits of these gentlemen. We advisedly use the word unfortunately,

because we desire that every shade of opinion should have its spokesman in the House of Commons. Though not very many were called, few indeed have been chosen. The last list shows that only the following have been successful. Though we indicate the sides which, in English politics, they may, respectively, be expected severally to take, we sincerely trust that they may consider themselves in duty bound to disregard, as to Indian matters, all but the true interests of our grand Indian dependency, and to insist (they can, if so minded) on an adequate attendance when the Indian Budget is under discussion.

The following have been returned:—

CONSERVATIVES.	"LIBERALS" AND RADICALS.
Lord Randolph Churchill.	Sir H. Havelock-Allan.
Lord George Hamilton.	Sir George Balfour.
Sir James Fergusson.	Sir George Campbell.
Sir Richard Temple.	Mr. L. McIvor.
Sir R. Lethbridge.	Mr. D. Pugh.
Sir Guyer Hunter.	Mr. D. H. Macfarlane.
Sir Lewis Pelly.	
Mr. J. M. McLean.	

Among the rejected candidates, Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose is the only one whose failure will attract notice. We do not profess to regret it, for we believe that, as Lord R. Churchill said of the Indian "delegates," he no more represents India than he represents Kamtschatka. Those even who most desire the presence in Parliament of Natives, will admit the all-but impossibility of finding a really representative man of the first class—such a man, for instance, as Sir Dinkur Rao, or Sir T. Madhava Rao—who would be willing to abandon his certain position of pre-eminent usefulness at home, to present himself night after night to a mixed audience, consisting in large part of potshop politicians, and persons of the rougher class, who would judge his candidature solely from the standpoint of his English politics, on the outside chance of obtaining a seat in an assembly where not one night in fifty is, except in cases of unusual political excitement, devoted to Indian subjects.

In matters Colonial, your Frenchman generally holds up, as it were, a beacon to show you what to avoid; and we need not ask to be told what sort of representatives the French colonies return to the Paris *Chambre des Députés*. There is, perhaps, no more difficult problem connected with what is called Imperial Federation than the question how to obtain a valid, yet not an excessive, representation of Colonial interests in the British Senate. The riddle will in time be solved; yet neither easily nor quickly, though the Colonies possess, in the main, a British population. In India, where Europeans are relatively so few, where the minds of most Native gentlemen would be *bornés*, by provincial (or even local) prejudice, to an extent which would incapacitate them from "representing" anything but, at the outside, a few hundred square miles, and where it would be difficult to procure the services of the very few statesmen who could really represent the entire Peninsula, the difficulty is tenfold greater. That Government nominees on a Legislative Council do not really express, if, indeed, even for their own districts, average Native opinion is notorious.

Whether the problem is to be solved by the admission of really representative (not "delegate") Native gentlemen to the Council of India, or in what other way, we need not at present stop to inquire. But the fact should be recognised, that its solution is daily becoming more pressing, more imperative. Were the promised investigation into Indian matters to do no more than find a means of securing for India an organ capable of personally advocating its interests, even if only in matters vitally affecting them, it will not have been held in vain.

SIR THOMAS SYMONDS ON THE NAVY.

WE reproduce with pleasure—should we not rather say with pain?—a few words from Sir Thomas Symond's address to the electors of the country generally. When the "only other General" finds it necessary, in two successive speeches at the Mansion House, to remark on the condition of the Army, when the Admiral chosen (notwithstanding his well-known political opinions) by a Radical Government as the best man to command an experimental squadron, tells us, that we have "ships without speed, guns without range, and boilers with but a few months' life in them;" when cartridges "jam," and swords and bayonets crumple up like pewter instead of going through an enemy as if he were a sheet of brown paper, it is hard to resist the conclusion that the Services have been systematically starved, and are, indeed, "in a bad way." And, if this be so, in what sort of a "way" is the defence of the country? Sir Thomas says:—

My earnest desire to call the attention of my countrymen at the coming election to the present state of the navy, as compared with that of France, may, I trust, justify my request that you will publish what follows. Englishmen would do well to consider that half their food is brought to us in ships, and that they depend on the navy for everything. It behoves electors to inquire into its state, and insist on its being kept up to the mark at whatever cost. Cobden proposed £100,000,000 to insure superiority over France. Most can remember the cotton famine during the American Civil War. That was awful enough; but imagine a food famine! Our wise forefathers kept up a navy double the French, superior to all Europe, so that our coasts and everything were safe. Our seamen were also superior to others; our food grown at home. These advantages made us careless, so our coasts, &c. are utterly undefended. Those of France are thoroughly fortified. Where they already talk of their attacks on our wealth and undefended places, "to burn, destroy, and pitilessly ransom them." Steam renders such attacks of the easiest. John Bull's riches are the wonder of the world, and excite corresponding cupidity. Still he sleeps, and leaves them utterly undefended. Let him remember the French ransom in 1870. What would not ours be? Politicians have led to this by persistently starving the navy for twenty-five years. In 1860 eleven millions was the navy effective vote, when an ironclad cost £300,000, the personnel 85,000 men. Since then nine millions has been the effective vote, armour clads costing £800,000, personnel now 58,000 in number; although France has increased her vote two millions in 1883, and personnel 7,000 men since 1870. So that the navy is now quite starved, and so barely equal to France as to leave all in peril—people's food, trade, &c. Besides, the French ships are more powerfully armoured and better armed. If she was defeated at sea France would continue the same powerful and wonderful country, with 3,750,000 soldiers. Her commercial wants could be supplied by neutrals and her neighbour's railways. Without any fleet she would be prosperous. How stands the case with us? A naval defeat means famine, pestilence, annihilation.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

Sir W. Andrew has addressed the following communication on the Euphrates Valley Railway to the Editor of the *Times*:—

Sir,—The movements which have recently taken place in the East, and the still more formidable ones which seem to be imminent, have excited the deepest attention, not only of thoughtful Englishmen, but in various countries in Europe as well as in America; and there appears to be a general desire to know what steps, if any, are being taken to connect the Mediterranean Sea with the head of the Persian Gulf along the Euphrates route, and so re-open the ancient highway of nations between the East and West.

The example of Russia's persevering energy in establishing her Eastern communications should not be lost upon us, for she advances boldly, regardless of cost, or any other obstruction, knowing well that the additional prestige which she will thereby gain, not only in the East, but in Europe also, will amply repay her for any sacrifice.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron Kuhn von Kuhnfeld, Austrian War Minister, so long ago as 1858, considered the Euphrates Valley line the best means of counteracting the advance of any European Power towards India, and as of more importance than the Suez Canal, which it directly covers.

The general features of the projected Euphrates Valley Railway may be thus briefly summed up:—

1. It would connect the Mediterranean with the head of the Persian Gulf, between which and Kurrachee and Bombay regular

communication is now maintained by a line of powerful steamers subsidised by the Indian Government.

2. Making Kurrachee the European port of India instead of Bombay, it would save about 1,000 miles in the distance between England and India; and by the substitution of railway for boat transit would reduce the time occupied in the journey by one-half—i.e., to ten days instead of twenty days.

3. It would render it possible to maintain India with a smaller European garrison than is now necessary, and would thus reduce our military expenditure.

4. It would save the Government large sums in sudden emergencies by the facilities it would afford—and that at all seasons of the year—for the transport of troops and stores.

5. It would enable troops from England to be landed at Kurrachee in about fourteen days, and in two or three more to reach Quetta, Peshawur, or Delhi, virtually making Chatham or Southampton the basis of our operations instead of Bombay or Kurrachee.

6. It would subject an enemy advancing towards the North-Western Frontier of India to easy attack in the flank and rear, and would render the invasion of India all but impossible.

7. Combined with the Indus line, with its branches to the Bolan and the Khyber, it would appear to make the position of India impregnable.

8. It would make the power of England so immediately felt in the East that any hostile movement directed against us, whether from within or without our Indian frontier, might thus be effectually checked before it could assume formidable proportions.

9. It would give our extensive military establishments in India a direct influence in support of our power and prestige in Europe.

10. It would give England the first strategical position in the world for defence, not for aggression.

11. It would facilitate the protection of Asia Minor by England.

12. It would relieve Persia from the predominating influence of Russia, by giving her access to a port on the Mediterranean.

13. It would be easily defensible, both of its termini being on the open sea, the resources of England being promptly available on one side and those of India on the other.

14. It would be protected on the flank most likely to be assailed by two formidable rivers, the Euphrates and the Tigris; while the possession of Cyprus by England gives us an admirable *place d'armes* for covering the terminus of the railway at Alexandretta or Seleucia.

15. The length of the railway, from Alexandretta, on the Mediterranean, to Grain, on the Persian Gulf, would be about 920 miles.

16. The country is admirably adapted for the construction of a railway, and the cost of the line is estimated at from £5,000 to £6,000 per mile.

17. The capital which would be required would thus be under £6,000,000.

These views I have advocated for many years, in conjunction with General Chesney, the explorer of the route, and his surviving officers, Admiral Charlewood and Mr. W. F. Ainsworth, powerfully aided by the distinguished engineer, the late Sir John Macneill, who, with his son, Mr. Telford Macneill, and a staff, surveyed and reported on the most important portion of the route as easy of accomplishment. The plan has been concurred in by Musurus Pasha on behalf of the Turkish Government, by the late Mr. Brassey, Lord Strathnairn, the late Sir Bartle Frere, and by the "great Elchi," the venerated Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and it was adopted in the report by the Special Committee of the House of Commons in 1872, of which Sir Stafford Northcote (now Lord Iddesleigh) was chairman, and recommended, both on strategic and commercial grounds, to the favourable consideration of Government.

In 1883 Lord Salisbury, in his place in the House of Peers, said:—

"The popularity of the scheme and the great attention given to it are only some of the many signs which should make Her Majesty's Government consider that the subject of connecting the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean is one of the most important questions of the day. . . . It is, therefore, a matter for which Her Majesty's Government will be held largely responsible by the public if they do not adopt, at an early period, a definite policy on the question—a policy to which they are prepared to adhere, and one which will respond to the feelings entertained by the public of this country."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. P. ANDREW.

29, Bryanston-square, W., Dec. 14.

It is stated that the members of the Madura Mission have at last decided to admit polygamists to baptism, provided they contracted their marriages in ignorance, and there seems no equitable way of securing a separation. A convert New Zealander beautifully solved the problem in his own case by eating up one of his wives. Could no such way be resorted to in India?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 14, Merton Hall (s), Bombay; Gilroy, Calcutta.—15, Clyde (s), Bombay; Hesperia (s), Calcutta; Engineer (s), Calcutta; Closeburn, Rangoon; Irene Morris (s), Calcutta; Falconhurst, Calcutta; Northern Monarch, Calcutta.—16, Clan Macdonald (s), Bombay; Bonnington (s), Calcutta.—21, Dacca (s), Calcutta; Asia (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 13, Aretta (s), Penarth.—14, Raffaele Rubattino (s), Marseilles; Clan Graham (s), Clyde; Armenia (s), Clyde; Othello (s), Hull.—15, Bokhara (s), London; Kangra (s), London; Vorwaerts (s), Trieste.—16, Kashgar (s), Hong Kong.—18, Bosphorus (s), Cardiff.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 13, Pendragon, Liverpool; Carpathian, Liverpool; Liverton (s), Galle.—14, Pekin (s), London.—15, Vega (s), Liverpool.—17, Clan Sinclair (s), Cardiff.—21, City of London (s), Clyde; Goorkha (s), London.

MADRAS.—Dec. 18, Goorkha (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 14, Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta; Sunbeam (s), Kurrachee.—15, City of Venice (s), Calcutta.—16, Verona (s), Bombay; Huzura (s), Bombay; Fleetwood, Mauritius; Rosetta (s), Calcutta; Clan Forbes (s), Bombay.—17, Winstow (s), Rangoon.—18, Glenorchy, Calcutta; Stronsa, Calcutta.—19, Hispania (s), Calcutta; Abuna (s), Bombay; Dunedin (s), Bombay; Avoca (s), Calcutta.—21, Engineer (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 18, Lawada (s), London.—19, Khiva (s), Hong Kong.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 18, Camperdown, Dundee.

MADRAS.—Dec. 17, Navarino (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Dec. 23; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Dec. 31; from Brindisi, Jan. 4.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown, Mr. G. Jacob, Mr. Martindale, Miss Bennett, Mr. H. Otis. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Mr. G. Rivaz, Mr. and Mrs. Gayford, Mr. and Mrs. Brett, Mr. O. Steele. From Brindisi: Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Mr. T. Benson, Hon. Justice Prinset, Rev. H. Schaffed, Colonel F. S. Stanton, Mr. G. M. Macpherson. From Suez: Mr. A. Paltis.

For Suez: Mr. H. M. Kennard.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Sir J. and Lady Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith and two sons, Mr. Brown. From Brindisi: Mr. Ehrenbach and friend, Mr. D. Wilson, Mr. W. King, Miss King, Mme. Gaffrey.

For Malta: Capt. Cardale.

For Aden: Capt. Nugen, Capt. Lynch.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Dec. 30; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Jan. 7; from Brindisi, Jan. 11.

For Bombay: Miss S. Brierley, Miss Rose, Mr. F. J. Crooke, Colonel G. L. Warden, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. H. S. Harrington, Miss Ireland, Capt. C. H. Morris, Dr. and Mrs. Nolan and two children, Miss Bennett, Miss Warden. From Brindisi: Miss Goswell, Miss Hewlett, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. W. Donkin, Mr. E. Comber, Dr. H. M. Sutton. From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith and two sons, Mr. Brown.

For Madras: Mr. E. Kenworth. From Brindisi: Mr. Oakshott, Miss Roberts.

For Calcutta: Miss Spring. From Brindisi: Mr. F. C. Kinmond. From Venice: Mr. J. Berry White.

For Malta: Lieut. J. S. Henderson.

For Colombo: Surgeon S. G. Allen.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Jan. 6; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 14; from Brindisi, Jan. 18.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Le Blanch and grandson, Hon. Derek Keppel, Mr. Rothney, Mr. E. Garnham, Mr. F. J. Cooke. From Brindisi: Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. C. J. Lyall.

For Bombay: Mr. D. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. du Buisson, Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, Mr. Edulgee Shapoorjee, Mrs. Russell and two children, Miss Steele, Mr. R. E. Wright, Misses Williams, Rev. K. E. Barrow. From Venice: Mr. Finlay. From Brindisi: Mr. J. Dunsterville, Mr. Patteson, Mr. H. C. Hill.

For Suez: Mr. Greenfield, two Misses Greenfield.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. S. Weare.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 21; from Brindisi, Jan. 25.

For Bombay: Mr. Adams, Mrs. Leacock. From Venice: Mr. J. Hutton, Miss Perry, Mr. D. R. Chiechur. From Brindisi: Mr. J. H. Orr, Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Alexander, Mr. H. J. Bowden, Major A. G. Begbie, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. W. S. Brooke and child.

For Suez: Mrs. Myles Fenton, Miss Fenton.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 21; from Brindisi, Jan. 25.

For Calcutta: Mrs. F. J. Johnstone, Miss Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Hulbert, Mr. R. W. Campbell, Mr. E. C. Elliott. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Agnew.

For Bombay: Mr. C. N. Pogesa.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, Miss Goddard.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Jan. 20; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Jan. 28; from Brindisi, Feb. 1.

For Bombay: His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, wife and family, Mrs. Crockett and two daughters, Colonel H. W. Stockley.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Jan. 27; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Feb. 4; from Brindisi, Feb. 8.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Geidt, Mrs. Tilly. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Dumerque, Mrs. Hunter, two children, and ayah. From Brindisi: Mr. Hunter.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite, Mr. J. Deas and child. From Brindisi: Major W. B. Aislabie. From Suez: Mr. C. A. Elliott, Miss Elliott.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Duke of Devonshire*, to sail Dec. 23.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Rev. M. Edwards, Mr. Leeming.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. G. Cooke, Miss Elder.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Jan. 6.

For Madras: Mrs. Tillard and two Misses Tillard, Miss Chettle, Mrs. Tanning, Mr. P. Sandford, Miss Stuart, Mr. F. H. Wilkinson, Mr. F. Dene.

For Calcutta: Mr. Rivers, Mr. G. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. D. Russell Crawford, Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Crudington, Miss E. Baker.

For Malta: Miss Philpotts.

For Colombo: Mr. Sistus, Mr. W. E. L. Wears.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Jan. 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Macdonald.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, leaving Liverpool, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Miss Egerton, Miss Rose, Mr. and Mrs. M. Young, two children and European servant, Dr. and Mrs. Taaffe, Mrs. Elliott, infant and ayah.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, leaving Liverpool, Jan. 23.

For Bombay: Rev. J. M. Macdonald, Colonel G. F. J. Graham, Capt. R. C. S. and Mrs. Macausland.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, to leave Liverpool, Jan. 11.

For Calcutta: Mrs. M. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holl, Mrs. Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Goddier, Mrs. J. Skinner, Mr. Frank Holl.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, Dec. 2.

From London: Mr. J. G. Best, Mr. H. E. Andrews, Mr. F. W. Carnegie, Dr. Hutcheson, Mr. H. H. Murdoch, Mr. Birkmyre, jun., Mr. J. M. Cook, Mr. T. A. Cook, Mr. W. Bemrose, Mr. Carbull, Mr. Carpenter, Mrs. Baines, Mr. Ashley, Mr. R. Faucus, Mr. R. Bagnall, Mr. Newell, Mrs. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. H. R. Fogan, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Sheikh Abdoola, Mr. G. Pruce, Miss A. Jamson, Mr. A. O. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Heuvey, Mr. R. D. Dixon, Mr. Gradon, Mr. Morrison.

From Venice: Mrs. Parsons, Miss Blakey, Capt. Marriott, Mr. Marriott, Mr. E. I. Trevelyan, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. Birkmyre, Sir W. Gregory, Lady Gregory, Mr. Marcks, Capt. Cunningham, Mr. C. T. MacCartie, Mr. R. J. Anderson.

From Brindisi: Mr. C. O. Leefe, Mr. Mortuz Auger, Mr. J. Shaw, Capt. H. G. Hutchinson, Major Joseph, Lieut. Western, Mr. J. R. Hand, Mr. Scott, Mr. T. Robinson, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. A. D. Best, Rev. Father Lewis, Rev. Father Sebastain, Mr. Ali, Lieut. Armytage, Capt. A. Fowler, Capt. Keene, Lieut. W. H. Scales, Capt. Allen Russell, Mrs. Hart, Hon. Justice Brandt, Mrs. Brandt, Lieut.-Colonel D. H. Robertson, Mr. Beighton, Mr. Hind, Mr. G. Lockhart.

From Suez: Deputy Surgeon-General and Mrs. Fox, Dr. Weir, Hajee Mossa and son.

From Aden: Colonel Lambert, Mr. Francis Smith.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. Edmond, Dec. 14.

From Calcutta: Major A. K. Abbott, Mr. J. P. Farrell, Mr. D. Baird, Mr. Scott.

From Madras: Colonel Atkinson and three children.

From Bombay: Mr. J. H. Todd, Colonel M. W. Taylor, Colonel Bridges, Brigade-Surgeon J. Browne, Mrs. Martin and child, Mr. G. H. D. Walker, Mr. Gauntlett, Rev. A. Ramsay, Rev. C. Schmirer, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Stott, Mrs. Warrington.

From Malta: Mr. J. Perry, Mr. G. Humphries, Mrs. Harnock, Mrs. A. Herne and child, Com. Pitt, Mr. Walker.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. De Horne, from London, Dec. 16.

For Suez: Mr. Bent, Mrs. Haycock, Staff-Sergeant A. Bishop

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Bloomfield, Miss Furlong, Mr. F. Johnson, Mr. C. Worthington, Mr. C. M. C. Carne, Mr. Birley, Mr. Fairtlough, Mrs. Atkins and child.

For Malta: Miss Bratley, Sergeant Skeeley.

For Port Said: Mrs. Coles and three children.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. Brady, from London, Dec. 16.

For Madras: Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. S. Page.

For Suez: Miss Broadley Harrison, Miss Howarth, Lieut. Bowles and twenty-seven men, Lieut. Sankey and sixty-one men.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Grieve and child, Mrs. Beatty, Mr. Slater, Mr. H. Finlay, Mrs. Bridges, Mr. W. Scoble, Mr. Haskew, Capt. C. Taylor, Mr. C. F. Walker.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Denny, Corporal Sparling, Mr. Walker.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 28.)

SMYTH, Mr. J. W., a judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Oct. 28.

JONES, Lieut. G. G. J. S., officiating wing officer and adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as wing officer in the Meywar Bheel Corps, vice Lieut. C. E. Hodgson, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

CRONIN, Lieut. J. J., Middlesex Regiment, wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, from Feb. 16, 1884.

DICK, Lieut. A. R., Border Regiment, officiating squadron officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry, from July 29, 1884.

CHAPMAN, Colonel E. F., C.B., R.A., aide-de-camp to the Queen, to be quartermaster-general in India, with the local rank of major-general, vice Major-General Sir C. M. MacGregor, who has vacated that appointment, dated Nov. 24.

BELEY, Captain C. H. H., B.S.C., wing officer 25th Bengal Infantry, to be a deputy assistant quartermaster-general on the establishment, vice Major W. Hailes, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Oct. 13.

GREAVES, Major-General Sir G. R., H.M.'s service, to the divisional staff of the army, vice Major-General H.R.H. A. W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, who has resigned that appointment, dated Nov. 9.

GIB, Major-General W. A., C.B., Madras Staff Corps, to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, temporarily, vice Major-General H. N. D. Prendergast, C.B., V.C., on field service, dated Nov. 20.

MOFFAT, Major F. B., South Wales Borderers, to be garrison instructor, vice Major St. V. A. Hammick, who has vacated that appointment, dated Nov. 2.

SHARPE—WILSON—Sergeant C. J. Sharpe and Volunteer A. Wilson to be lieutenants in the Mounted Company.

RIGBY, Mr. V., of State Railways, on return from furlough, reverts to the Engineering Branch, with the rank of executive engineer, 1st grade, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

DASHWOOD, Mr. F. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Bombay Establishment, is transferred temporarily to the Accountants' Branch as a temporary deputy examiner, 2nd grade, and is posted to the office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

MONIES, Mr. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Government of Bombay to that under the Director General of Railways.

LOWRIE, Colonel A. E., is appointed to be lieutenant in the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps.

TREVOR, Lieut.-Colonel G. H., took over charge of the office of commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, from Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, C.S., on Nov. 14.

STANTON, Lieut. E. C., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on Aug. 28.

HEMMING—HARVEY—Lieuts. E. H. Hemming and H. G. Harvey, R.E., assistant engineers, 2nd grade, passed the examination laid down in P.W. Code, to 1st grade, on Oct. 28.

BAYDELL, Mr. J. E. N., assistant engineer, passed the departmental standard examination in

Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Department Code on Sept. 14.

ROOPER, Mr. P. L., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, on Nov. 2.

FURLONGS.

CLARKE, First Grade Officer J., H.M.'s Indian Marine, has been granted an extension of furlough (m.c.) for six months, by the Secretary of State for India.

FANSHAW, Mr. H. A. W., superintendent, is allowed furlough for twenty-four months, from Oct. 18.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

BULLER, Colonel H. M., cavalry squadron commander and 2nd in command 1st Regiment Central India Horse (p.a.), for one year and 188 days, has been cancelled.

ROWBAND, Colonel H., Infantry, assistant commissary general, 2nd class (m.c.), for one year.

NAPIER, Major the Hon. G. C., C.I.E., General List, Infantry, superintendent Kapurthala State (u.p.a.), for 121 days.

VYVYAN, Major B. G., General List, Infantry, wing commander and second in command 7th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year and 245 days.

SARGEANT, Major R. A., R.E., manager and engineer-in-chief Northern Bengal State Railway (p.a.), for one year and 124 days.

PRIOR, Lieut. H. N., S.C., military accountant, 3rd class (m.c.), for one year and six days from May 14 has been cancelled.

HARRISON, Lieut. E. B., Bengal S.C., wing officer 2nd Sikh Infantry, on probation, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India six months' leave out of India.

HUNTER, Colonel M., Bengal S.C., is permitted to reside out of India.

LYNCH, Captain J. B., Bengal S.C., has been granted an extension of furlough (p.a.) for ninety-two days by the Secretary of State for India.

EADES, Surgeon-Major L. E., retires from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, dated Oct. 13.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Nov. 19.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WOODWARD, Lieut.-Colonel W. F., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, to be interpreter, there being no fully qualified subaltern available, vice Lieut. W. C. Ross, appointed adjutant, dated Oct. 24.

WAY, Colonel G. A., 7th Bengal Infantry, Staff Corps, to be commandant, vice Worsley, vacated, dated Nov. 15.

BASU, Surgeon D., 39th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major C. J. McKenna.

JOHNSTON, Lieut. T. K. E., Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Sialkot to Umballa, for duty with L Battery A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

EYRE, Lieut. M. S., R.A., is directed to proceed from Agra to Toondla, for duty with No. 9 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division.

The undermentioned officers have passed the qualifying examination in army signalling, and have received certificates as instructors:—

ATKINSON, Lieut. T. J., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment.

PARSONS, Lieut. H. D., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment.

BOURCHIER, Lieut. A. F., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles.

WALKER, Lieut. H. P., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles.

SMYTH, Lieut. V. S., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

PEUNELL, Lieut. H., King's Dragoon Guards.

O'FARRELL, Lieut. H. P. C., 6th Dragoon Guards.

DONNE, Lieut. R. J., 6th Dragoon Guards.

REAY, Lieut. H. T., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.

BLEWITT, Lieut. A., 4th King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The undermentioned candidates passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on Oct. 5:—

RUSSELL, Lieut. Lord H. A., Grenadier Guards, A.D.C. to H.E. the Viceroy.

SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. W. F., 4th Dragoon Guards, probationer Bengal S.C.

GARRATT, Lieut. F. S., 4th Dragoon Guards.

EDWARDS, Lieut. R. M., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment.

JERVIS, Lieut. L. de R., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

TAYLOR, Lieut. O. A. A., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment.

MOLESWORTH, Lieut. G. N., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

GIBBON, Lieut. H. H., West India Regiment, probationer Bengal S.C.

TAPSELL, Mr. J. B., sub-inspector of army schools on return from leave to England, assumed charge of the Central Circle on Oct. 22.

The following order is confirmed:—

CAIRNES, Lieut. W. A., R.E., to be doing duty officer, Sappers and Miners, from Oct. 6, vice Lieut. A. H. Randolph, R.E., proceeded on leave to England.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

MACCALL, Major G., 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Mussoorie, on urgent private affairs, from Oct. 14 to Nov. 12.

CRASTER, Lieut. J. C. B., 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment (Staff Corps), to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate, from Oct. 14 to Nov. 17, in extension of ninety days' privilege leave granted him by the general officer commanding Oudh division.

(Head Quarters, Simla, Nov. 25.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

JENNINGS, Lieut.-Colonel R. M., second in command, to be commandant 6th Bengal Cavalry, vice Upperton, vacated, dated Nov. 20.

NEWMHAM, Lieut.-Colonel E. G., squadron commander, to be second in command, vice Jennings, promoted, dated Nov. 20.

FLETCHER, Major H. A., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Newnham, dated Nov. 20.

GORDON, Captain J. C. F., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Fletcher, dated Nov. 20.

WHEELER, Captain C. S., squadron officer, to be squadron commander, vice Gordon, dated Nov. 20.

CARRUTHERS, Lieut. R. A., Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 13th Bengal Lancers, on probation, dated Nov. 8.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer and posting:—

BURTON—IRWIN—Major F. C. Burton, brigade-major, from Mooltan to Meerut; and Major L. B. Irwin, brigade-major, to Mooltan.

NAPIER, Captain C. J., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, who has been selected for the adjutancy of the 3rd Militia battalion of that regiment, is directed to proceed to England.

BROUNCKER, Lieut. F. H. E., R.A., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Morar, and join No. 7 (Heavy) battery 1st brigade, Southern Division, for duty.

The undermentioned veterinary surgeons are, under instructions from the Government of India, struck off the Indian Establishment on reduction:—

LONGHURST, Veterinary Surgeon S., 1st class, Rawal Pindi.

NUNN, Veterinary Surgeon J. A., with Punjab Government.

MORGAN, Veterinary Surgeon J. W. A., Sangor.

PRINGLE, Veterinary Surgeon R., Meen Meer.

DAY, Veterinary Surgeon E., Umballa.

KELLY, Veterinary Surgeon E. H., Nowgong.

LEES, Veterinary Surgeon K., ordered home on medical certificate.

MANN, Veterinary Surgeon H. T. W., ordered home on medical certificate.

CALDECOTT, Veterinary Surgeon T., on temporary duty in England.

SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon Fred, Madras Establishment (England, medical certificate).

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

MAXSE, Lieut. F. I., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

WARD, Lieut.-Colonel R. I., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

MANN, Veterinary Surgeon H. T. W., Army

Veterinary Department, for six months, on medical certificate.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 28.)

OAKESHOTT, Mr. J., assistant magistrate, Shahjahanpur, furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

CAMERON, Surgeon-Major, M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, Naini Tal, to officiate in the 1st class, and to hold medical charge of the Allahabad district.

ANDERSON, Surgeon J., M.D., civil surgeon of Moradabad, to be in visiting medical charge of the Bijnor district.

TOLLEMACHE, Rev. C. R., senior chaplain, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of the Punjab, to be chaplain of Farukhabad from Nov. 14.

HAMMOND, Rev. B., senior chaplain, to officiate as chaplain of Jhansi, from Nov. 6, during the absence, on privilege leave, of the Rev. H. K. O'Connor.

ANDERSON, Surgeon J., M.B., civil surgeon, 2nd class, officiating in 1st class, Allahabad, to revert to the 2nd class, and to have medical charge of the Moradabad District.

FASKEN, Surgeon-Major W. A. D., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Dehra Dun to Muzaffarnagar.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Nov. 26.)

HEWSON, Mr. F. T., C.S., is appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, from the date of assuming charge.

IBBETSON, Mr. D. C., on being relieved of the duties of director of public instruction, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as superintendent of the Kapurthala State, from Nov. 14, vice Major the Hon. G. C. Napier, C.I.E., proceeded on furlough.

DAVIES—The services of Lieut. H. S. P. Davies, assistant commissioner, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, from Nov. 20.

PARSONS—The services of Colonel J. E. B. Parsons, Bengal S.C., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department, from Nov. 9.

The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions on the retirement of Colonel J. E. B. Parsons, from Nov. 9 :—

HARCOURT, Lieut.-Colonel A. F. P., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 1st grade.

GARDINER, Mr. J. W., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

PURSER, Mr. W. E., settlement officer, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

GURDON, Colonel E. P., divisional judge, is transferred from Lahore to Sialkot, where he assumed charge of duties on Nov. 16.

EGERTON, Captain F. W., assistant commissioner, is granted two years' furlough to Europe, from April 1.

LEIGH, Captain H. P. P., assistant commissioner, on return from furlough, is posted to the Hoshiarpur District, from Nov. 23.

GREY, Lieut.-Colonel L. J. H., C.S.I., deputy commissioner, on return from furlough, is posted to the Hissar District, from Oct. 21, vice Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, transferred.

NOYES—DALE—The services of the Rev. W. C. Noyes, chaplain of Dagshai, and the Rev. T. F. Dale, chaplain of Amritsar, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, temporarily, from such dates as their services may be required for duty at the Camp of Exercise.

BUNBURY, Mr. C. E. F., who has been appointed to the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service and attached to the Province of the Punjab, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade and posted to the Lahore District, from Nov. 21.

MARTINDALE, Lieut. C. S. De B., assistant commissioner, is appointed a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Rawalpindi District.

PARKER, Lieut.-Col. W. J., divisional judge, Gujrat, is appointed to be joint sessions judge within the limits of the Sessions Divisions of Jhelum.

ROSS, Surg.-Major G. O., on return from Dal-

housie, resumed charge of his duties as civil surgeon, Delhi, on Oct. 21, relieving Surg. J. A. Cunningham.

CUNNINGHAM, Surg. J. A., civil surgeon, is transferred from Delhi to Gurdaspur, where he assumed charge of his duties on Oct. 29.

ROBINSON, Surgeon-Major T., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Dera Ghazil Khan on Nov. 9, relieving Surgeon-Major C. P. Costello.

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions from Nov. 14 :—

DUNSFORD, Mr. H. S., assistant district superintendent, 1st class, 1st grade, to be assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 1st grade.

REID, Mr. H. J. G., assistant district superintendent, 1st class, 1st grade, to be assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 1st grade.

FAGAN, Lieut. C. G. F., assistant district superintendent, 1st class, 1st grade, to be assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 1st grade.

RAWLINS, Mr. J. P., assistant district superintendent, 1st class, 1st grade, to be assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 1st grade.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Nov. 14.)

HENDERSON, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, and personal assistant to the chief engineer, is transferred from the chief engineer's office to the Rangoon division.

INNES, Mr. W., traffic superintendent, Class II., Superior Railway Revenue Establishment, reported his arrival at Rangoon on Nov. 5.

MACRAE, Mr. J. K., deputy commissioner, made over, and Mr. P. H. Martyr, extra assistant commissioner, Akyab, received charge on Nov. 3.

FILLITER, Captain C. F., assumed charge of the office of assistant cantonment magistrate, Rangoon Town on Nov. 4.

RICHARDSON, Mr. D., officiating myook, 4th grade, assumed charge of his duties at the headquarters of the Tharrawaddy district on Nov. 5.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 25.)

ELCUMAND—POPE—The services of the undermentioned medical officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department :—Surgeon L. Elcumand and Surgeon T. Pope, M.B.

PARKER, Mr. G. A., to officiate as a judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. P. Hutchins, on leave.

CLOETE—The services of Colonel H. D. Cloete, inspector-general of police, will be replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the 13th prox.

MCQUEEN, Brigadier-General J. W., C.B., to be a lay trustee of the church at Bolarum in the place of Sir C. Gough, who has left the station.

HANDOCK, Mr. G. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Godavari Central Division to the Godavari Western Division.

ALLAN, Mr. R. W., to be 1st grade sub-inspector and acting assistant inspector in the Salt Department, and to be posted to the Kanuparti Circle.

TIMS, Mr. A. J., 1st grade sub-inspector in the Salt Department, is appointed to act as assistant inspector.

FOWLE, Mr. E., is appointed 3rd grade assistant inspector in the Salt Department, and is posted to, under the orders of the collector of Bellary, for Abkari duties.

FREEMANTLE, Mr. H. T., assistant inspector in the Salt Department, will take charge of the Vizianagram in addition to the Konada Circle.

O'SHAUGHNESSY—CAMPBELL—Messrs. J. J.

O'Shaughnessy and A. B. Campbell, 2nd grade sub-inspectors in the Salt Department, are appointed to act as assistant inspectors, and are posted to the Vattanam and Merkanam Circles respectively.

STAFFORD, Mr. T. D., sub-assistant conservator of forests, will take charge of the Rekappalle subdivision (Bhadrachalam and Rekappalle Taluks), Godavari district. He will make his headquarters at Wuddagudiem.

MILITARY.

BROWNE, Major E. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, vice Major W. Wood, Essex Regiment, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Nov. 2.

FABECK, Brigade-Surgeon W. F. de, M.D., Indian Medical Department, to officiate as deputy surgeon general, with temporary rank, from Oct. 20, vice Deputy Surgeon-General W. H. Rean, on furlough.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief :—

WEALLENS, Captain W., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to be aide-de-camp, dated Oct. 26.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

IRVING-NOBLE, Lieut. N., Gloucester Regiment, wing officer 17th Madras Infantry, from Dec. 5, 1882.

KERWAN, Lieut. G. H., Manchester Regiment, wing officer 17th Madras Infantry, from Oct. 14, 1882.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. B. A., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, wing officer 21st Madras Infantry, Jan. 2, 1884.

KERRICH, Major-Gen. W. D'O., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, vice Gen. T. K. Whistler, deceased, dated Oct. 5.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

FENWICK, Capt. G. C., to be major, dated Nov. 21.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officer to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, from the date specified :—

TREVOR, Lieut.-Colonel F. R., Staff Corps, dated Oct. 8.

MORRIS, Major (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) C. C., Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the service from Dec. 1, subject to H.M.'s approval, on a pension of £522 per annum.

DA COSTA, Surgeon E. R., services are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

REEVES, Surgeon F. C., services are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief :—

ELCUM, Surgeon D., civil surgeon, Berhampore.

POPE, Surgeon T., M.B., civil surgeon, Negapatam.

COBBE, Lieut. J. C., Bellary Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave for six months.

GALTON, Captain C. A., C.S., Bellary Volunteer Rifles, is permitted to resign his commission at his own request.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Nov. 28.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HALLETT, Major W. H., S.C., to officiate as military secretary, vice Lieut.-Colonel Pole-Carew, who has proceeded to join the Staff of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

PORE, Surgeon T. H., M.B., 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon E. P. Youngerman.

CARRUTHERS, Surgeon H. St. C., 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

THOMAS, Surgeon W. F., 4th Regiment (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

LOUDON, Lieut. J. A., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer 27th Regiment M.I., and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the S.C., dated Nov. 15.

FENTON, Captain A. B., squadron officer 4th

Light Cavalry, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Nagpore Force, during the absence of Major Hornsby on furlough.

CHAMBERLAIN, Captain N. F. F., B.S.C., has passed the higher standard test in Persian.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following postings:—

GEDDES, Surgeon R. J., M.B., doing duty, station hospital, Secunderabad, to do general duty, British Burmah division.

KEIR, Surgeon-Major W., M.D., senior medical officer, station hospital, Saint Thomas' Mount, to be senior medical officer, station hospital, Wellington.

ROUTH, Surgeon J. I., doing duty, station hospital, Secunderabad, to do general duty, Eastern district.

The following orders are confirmed:—

HARVEY, Lieut. J. E., R.A., to officiate as aide-de-camp to Colonel P. W. L'Estrange, R.A., commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

SHELLY, Lieut.-Colonel H. R., staff officer and superintendent of details, officiating assistant quartermaster-general, from the 7th inst.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have leave of absence:—

JENNINGS, Col. C. J., S.C., superintendent of army schools, ninety days' privilege leave, from Dec. 10.

LYS, Lieut.-Colonel A. M., S.C., for 182 days from Dec. 1, on private affairs.

COLE, Lieut. T., 1st class chief warder, military prison, Trimulgherry, for 182 days, on medical certificate, Bolarum and Bangalore.

HESHETH, Lieut.-Colonel R. W., Staff Corps, wing commander, 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, is permitted to avail himself, with the necessary subsidiary leave, of the residue (322 days) of the furlough granted to him commencing from the date of his landing in Europe.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

COLE, Colonel G. W., Infantry, is granted leave to sea (m.c.) for three months.

ATKINSON, Lieut.-Colonel S. E., Staff Corps, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Centre district (m.c.), for one year.

CARRUTHERS, Lieut. G. A., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, Bengal (m.c.), for one year.

CLOETE, Colonel H., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside in Europe.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, (Nov. 27.)

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

O'SULLIVAN, Captain G. H. W., R.E., officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Quetta district, to officiate as assistant quartermaster-general.

PEILE, Captain F. B., S.C., wing commander (officiating second in command) 2nd Bombay Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Mhow division.

STOPFORD, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. J., second in command 5th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-karisala), to be commandant, with effect from Nov. 29, vice Lieut.-Colonel Malden, who vacated the appointment under the terms of G.G.O. No. 255 of 1882.

JAMES, Captain M., 2nd squadron commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Stopford, appointed commandant.

DANIELL, Captain R. H., 3rd squadron commander, to be 2nd squadron commander, vice Captain James, appointed 2nd in command.

GORDON, Major J. E., 4th squadron commander, to be 3rd squadron commander, vice Captain Daniell, appointed 2nd squadron commander.

HOGG, Major A. M., 2nd in command, to be commandant 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-karisala) with effect from Nov. 29, vice Lieut.-Colonel Carpendale, who vacates the appointment under the terms of G.G.O. No. 255 of 1882.

LUCAS, Major C. A. de N., 2nd squadron commander, to be second in command, vice Major Hogg, appointed commandant.

ABBOTT, Capt. F., 3rd squadron commander, Ahmednagar, to be 2nd squadron commander, vice Major Lucas, appointed second in command.

MONTEITH, Capt. E. V. P., 4th squadron commander (officiating 3rd squadron commander), to be 3rd squadron commander, vice Capt. Abbott, appointed 2nd squadron commander.

ALEXANDER, Capt. F. G., squadron officer (officiating cantonment magistrate, Nowgong), to be 4th squadron commander, vice Capt. Monteith, appointed 3rd squadron commander.

FOWLER, Lieut. F. J., 1st North Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer 30th Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 13.

BATTISCOMBE, Lieut., attached to the 25th Bombay Infantry, will join the 9th Bombay Infantry forthwith.

CRAIG, Surgeon-Major R. M., M.S., having returned from Madras, is posted to general duty in the Poona circle.

ADAMS—HEPBURN—Under instruction from the Head-quarters, W.O., it is intimated that an exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Majors E. W. Adams, C-2 and R. G. W. Hepburn, 8-1 N.I. Division.

WATSON, Major, Brigade-Major, is posted to the Nusseerabad Brigade. (Major Watson will continue to perform the duties of brigade-major, Poona, until the arrival of Captain Shephard).

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 3.)

FOWLER, Lieut. F. J., 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C., with effect from Nov. 13.

NOLAN, Surgeon-Major W., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion, with effect from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

HUNTER, Surgeon-Major G. Y., I.M.D., to be brigade-surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon H. Cook, promoted, June 23, 1884.

ABUD—The services of Lieut. H. M. Abud, S.C., 13th Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

DICKIE, Sergeant-Major R., R.E., to be commander, Sappers and Miners, from Nov. 14, vice Hon. Captain and Deputy Commissary E. T. Fox, deceased.

SINCOCK, Conductor A. J., Commissariat Department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

KEENE, Captain A., R.A., has been ordered to return to duty.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

BARRY, Surgeon Major A., M.D., three months, medical certificate.

THOMPSON, Surgeon A. C., ninety days, medical certificate.

ALBAN, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 182 days, medical certificate.

BLOWERS, Lieut.-Colonel C. E., S.C., six months, medical certificate.

WEST, Lieut.-Colonel E. W., S.C., to Europe, for twelve months, on m.c.

JAMES, Lieut.-Colonel C. F., S.C., for six months, on m.c.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officers leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

BURN, Captain H. P., 1st Rifle Brigade, for 15 months, on private affairs. (This cancels the leave granted to Captain Burn in G.O.C., No. 413, of 1885).

MOGGRIDGE, Lieut. J. A., 1st South Lancashire Regiment, from Aug. 28 to Feb. 23, 1886, on private affairs.

WAHAB, Lieut.-Colonel G. D., 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, for six months on m.c.

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Napier (Lieut.-Col. E.) Reminiscences of of Syria and the Holy Land, 2 vols. illustrated, crown 8vo. 1847 9s.

Napier (Lieut.-Gen. Sir Chas. James) Defects, Civil and Military, of the Indian Government, 8vo. 1853 8s.

half calf.

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half calf 10s. 6d.

Nesbit (Rev. Robt.) Memoir of the, by the Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, cr. 8vo. 1858 5s.

Newall (Capt. J. T.) Hog Hunting in the East, and other Sports, 8vo. illustrations, 1867 15s.

Nirgis and Bismillah. Nirgis; a Tale of the Indian Mutiny, from the Diary of a Slave Girl: and Bismillah; or, Happy Days in Cashmere, by Hafiz Allard, post 8vo. 7s.

Nolan's History of the British Empire in India and the East, numerous steel engravings and maps, 6 vols. royal 8vo. 42s.

North (Major) Journal of an English Officer in India, crown 8vo. 1858 6s.

Norwood (Rev. Samuel) Our Indian Empire the History of the British Supremacy in Hindustan, 12mo. cloth, 1876 2s. 6d.

Opium (Indian), Illustrations of the Mode of preparing, intended for the Chinese Market, 4to. 1851.

Orme's Mogul Empire of the Morattoes and of the English Concerns in Indostan, from the year 1659, 12mo. leather, 1782 7s. 6d.

Orme's Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire of the Morattoes, and of the English Concerns in Indostan, 4to. half bound, portraits, 1805 10s. 6d.

Orme's History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan, 2 vols. 4to. 1778 21s.

Osborn (Capt. Sherard) My Journal in Malayan Waters, or the Blockade of Quedah, 12mo. cloth, 3rd edition, 1861 2s. 6d.

Osborne (The Hon. W. G.) Court and Camp of Runjeet Sing, 8vo. with illustrations, 1840 8s.

O'Shaughnessy (W. B.) The Bengal Pharmacopœia, 8vo. Calcutta, 1844.

Ochterlony (Capt. J.) Geographical and Statistical Memoir of a Survey of the Neilgherry Mountains, 8vo. sewed, Madras, 1848 6s.

Paget (Mrs. Leopold) Camp and Cantonment, a Journal of Life in India in 1857-1858, crown 8vo. 1865 7s.

Parkinson (J. C.) The Ocean Telegraph to India, 8vo. illustrated, 1870 6s.

Paline (Ignatius) Travels in Kordofan, 8vo. 1844 6s.

half calf 8s.

Pegu, Civil Code of the Province of, 8vo. half bound, Rangoon, 1860.

Percival (Robert) An Account of the Island of Ceylon, map and chart, 4to. 1803.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—November 26.

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Prince of Wales ...	500	100	565
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,250
Sind ...	750	25	630
Volkart ...	1,000	20	710

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	320
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	710
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	440
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	100
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	100	—	13
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	915
Central India ...	500	25	740
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	650
D. Spinning ...	all	—	240
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	665
Golan Bala ...	400	20	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	175
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	830
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,060
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	430
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	560
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	460
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,089
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	900
Khatwa Mackungee ...	1,000	40	880
Leopold ...	100	5	147
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,575
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	603
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,130
Mazagon ...	250	9	205
Morariji Goculdass ...	1,000	15	1,450
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	550
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	935
Oriental ...	625	10	585
Parell ...	400	—	110
People of India ...	—	6½	180
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	130
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,325
Somderdas ...	1,000	50	680
Southern India ...	500	20	425
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	710

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	136-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	445
Bombay Ice Co. (A.)	600	101
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B)... ..	1,500	3,800
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	45x1
Karachee Landing and Shipping... ..	300	330

Kemp & Co. ...	175	805
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	30
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	24
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,500
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,135
Thacker and Co. ...	all	175
LAND COMPANIES.		
Colaba Co. ...	700	725
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	310

CALCUTTA.—November 30.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	10 to
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	98 0	—
4½ of 1875-79 (1895) ...	—	99 12	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	99 21	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—
CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.			
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. Paid off	—	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8	to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4	to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0	to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	98 12	to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	98 12	to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10 125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100 125 to —
Allahabad ...	100 192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100 138 to 140
Bank of Bengal ...	500 830 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100 130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25 170 to —
Himalaya ...	100 115 to —
Mussoorie ...	100 105 to —
National of India ...	£12½ 107 to 108
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100 105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500 375 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100 90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

PAID.	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	100 130 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 140 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 65 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,200 to —
B. Baragund Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 1½ disct.
Do. D-ferred B. Shares ...	£1 2 2½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 250 to —
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100 28 to 29
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 58 to 59
Burrakur Coal ...	100 160 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 125 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 95 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 105 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 72 to —
Chitpore Jute Mills ...	100 95 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 23 to 25
Equitable Coal ...	250 150 to 160
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 18 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 170 to —
Gouropore ...	100 75 to 76
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 95 to 96
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100 56 to 57
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 93 to 94
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 60 to 61
Murree Brewery ...	100 130 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 100 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100 97 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal ...	100 66 to 67
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to £1
Raneesingh Coal Association ...	100 50 to —
Riverside Press ...	90 63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 265 to —
Seaboard Jute Manufactory ...	100 37 to 38
Strand Bank Press ...	100 74 to 75
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 92 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

PAID.	PRICE.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Amuckie ...	100 95 to —
Arctutpore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 75 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 22 to —
Do. contributory ...	80 12 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 150 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 75 to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 40 to —
Central Cachar ...	200 110 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 45 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 70 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 5 to 7
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 15 to 16
Darjiling ...	100 130 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 20 to 21
Dehra Doon ...	100 45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 30 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 30 to 31
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 31 to 32
Endogam ...	10 100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 65 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	70 to 71
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	93 to —
Hoolungrie (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to —
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	21 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornaldi (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	110 to 115
Do. contributory ...	200	90 to 92
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	57 to —
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 2½
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	35 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	87 to 88
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	74 to 75
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	30 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	135 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—December 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			Price.	
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	86½	to	87
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	98½	to	99½
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ..	101½	to	101½
4	India Enforced Paper	72	to	73
4	Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
4	Do. do. 1893	73	to	74
4	Ceylon, 1882 and 1893	106	to	108
4	Do. 1886-8	101	to	103
4	Mauritius, 1881	101	to	103
6	Do. 1895-96	114	to	117
4	Do.	99	to	101
4½	Straits Settlements Government	100	to	102

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	107 to 109
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	117 to 119
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	7½	7 to 7½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4 to 5
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	152 to 154
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½ to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	24 to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	123 to 125
Great I. P., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	144 to 146
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	115 to 117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	128 to 130
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4 to 4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	123 to 125
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	99 to 100
Do. do. ...	5	4½ to 4½
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	18½ to 18½
Do. do. ...	15	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	17½ to 18

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited ...	all	11½ to 11½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	13½ to 14

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1885.

Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the present Mail are, from Bombay, to the 11th Dec.; from Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, to the 9th Dec.

FROM the telegrams of the *Times'* Correspondent at Calcutta, dated 27th, it would seem that Mr. Bernard is making good progress in restoring order at Mandalay and in pacifying the adjoining districts by clearing them of Dacoits. He has wisely dispensed with the services of the Tynedah Mengyee, and it is thought probable that evidence may be forthcoming to connect this ruffian with recent outrages at the capital and elsewhere. The question of annexation is still undecided; it is a very great error not to have, in the first instance, settled what was to be the future of the country. On this point we reproduce the words of the telegram:—

The delay in announcing the policy of the Government regarding the future *status* of Upper Burma may be unavoidable, but it is much to be regretted, and many ardent advocates of annexation consider that even a decision adverse to their views would be preferable to the present state of uncertainty. The members of the Anglo-Indian community, as I have frequently mentioned, are all but unanimous in holding that annexation is not only the best but the only safe solution of the problem. It is understood that Sir C. Aitchison, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, a former Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and Mr. Bernard, the present Chief Commissioner, are the only high authorities who favour the adoption of an opposite course. It is known that recent events in Upper Burma have gone far to modify Mr. Bernard's views on the subject of interference, and it is quite possible that his visit to Mandalay may have a further modifying effect.

SOME time ago we pointed out the great and important change in our relations with China which our presence in Upper Burma could not fail to bring about. We can hardly be surprised to hear that China, like some mushroom States in Southern Europe, desires "territorial compensation" for her future neighbour's territorial gains. Why should she not have it? "Sous condition," however, of doing her share in opening up efficient communication between her present provinces and that which she wishes to acquire. We read, still under Sunday's date, from Calcutta:—

The rumour that China, in the event of annexation, will demand a slice of territory extending to Bhamo, causes no anxiety here. On the contrary, it is very generally felt that to comply with such a demand, if made, would be a politic and prudent course on our part, as it would tend to develop a large trade with Western China, and to establish intimate relations with a Power which is our natural ally in the East, besides saving the expense and trouble of keeping the Kachyens and other frontier tribes in order. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Ministry and Lord Dufferin will not lose the present most favourable opportunity, and that the next few days may witness a formal annexation, if not of the whole kingdom, at least of so much as extends to Bhamo.

WE have received the following telegram from the India Office:—

"From Viceroy, Calcutta, Dec. 25.

"Following from Rangoon to-day:—

"Suppression of British Burmah dacoits is proceeding satisfactorily. Troops and police have driven them from Shwegyin, Myitkho, Sittang, and Wimpadaw, inflicting considerable loss and taking about 70 prisoners.

"Dacoits are very badly armed and give little trouble when met. We have lost one villager killed and a few men slightly wounded.

"Some dacoity in Syriam division, which is being promptly suppressed. Force here believed to be ample for all requirements. Telegraph communication with Shwegyin has been restored."

FROM Bhamo there is, owing to the strict Press censorship established by General Prendergast, and of which the *Times'* Correspondent complains, little news.

THERE has long been some talk of uniting Calcutta and its suburbs under one Municipality; but a committee appointed to consider the subject desire to restrict the municipal jurisdiction to a portion of the suburbs only. Probably a larger measure will be submitted to the Legislative Council.

THE final reports on the inundations in Bengal show that less than two lakhs were actually required for relief purposes. The Government say in a late Resolution:—

No permanent injury whatever has been caused by the recent floods. On the contrary, although there have been much discomfort and a great loss of personal property, there has been no loss of life or considerable loss of cattle, while the coming harvests will be, according to the universal promise, of such abundance as to more than compensate for the loss of movable property that has occurred. The districts affected by the floods have everywhere shown great recuperative powers.

The *Naval and Military Gazette* has reason to think that the present Commander-in-Chief in India and Lord Dufferin are in accord as to the possibility of remodelling and reorganising the armies of Native States. By making the total of each army depend upon population and revenue, and by including these forces as a portion of our Indian Army, partly commanded by English officers, it is believed that the susceptibilities of the feudatory rulers would be flattered instead of assailed. The troops as at present constituted are little better than a rabble of mercenaries, but under English officers and English discipline a change would soon be brought about.

It is, says the *United Service Gazette*, reported in political circles in St. Petersburg that the three military chiefs in Central Asia—Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff, Governor of the Caucasus; General Rosenbach, Governor of Turkestan; and General Kolpakoffski, Governor of the Steppes—have been ordered to deliberate upon the measures which it may be necessary to adopt in case of warlike complications with England in Asia.

OUR contemporary, the *Times of India*, rightly called attention to the fever-stricken state of the little garrison (one officer and fifty men) at the Nicobar Islands. But, admitting the difficulty, we cannot see our way to concurring with the *Times of India* as to the practical abandonment of the islands, which, in the hands of any other Power, would be a terrible thorn in our side. Other Powers would not hesitate to throw away both men and money to make them so. At even some cost let us, in these days of "exploitation" of unoccupied islands, keep the Union Jack flying.

WE see it stated in the *Delhi Gazette* that, in the opinion of the engineer-in-chief, it would be quite practicable, at the cost of half-a-mile's extra tunnelling, to have a broad-gauge railway through the Bolan Pass. We think this clearly a thing to be done.

WE are glad to read in the *Pioneer* that the normal growth of revenue and a partial revival of commercial prosperity have done something towards enabling the country to meet the new strain on its resources without an immediate resort to taxation. It is satisfactory to know that the improvement in railways has been well sustained through the late months of the year. From April 1st up to October 17th, the gross receipts of "Guaranteed and State Railways" had improved by nearly 95 lakhs, and the net earnings by 34 lakhs. The receipts of "Assisted Companies" were larger by 13½ lakhs, towards which the Rohilkund and Kumaon contributed 1½ lakhs, Southern Mahratta 4 lakhs, Bengal and North-Western 6½, and Tarkessur 1½ lakhs.

THE *Naval and Military Gazette* says that the arrangements by the War Office for augmenting the British forces in India by 10,000 men, as required by the Indian Government, are now almost completed. The first draft for this service will leave England in the hired transport *Hankow* on January 2nd. The hired transport *India* will

leave England on January 19th with another contingent. The *Deccan* will follow on the next day with additional troops from England, and other vessels, yet to be chartered, will take out further reinforcements on February 2nd and in the second week of March. Each ship will convey about 1,000 men.

THE *Broad Arrow* said the other day :—

The defenceless state of British interests in the Red Sea, between Perim and Aden, has, we understand, been brought under the notice of Lord Salisbury; and it is believed the matter will receive much needed attention. For some time past the British Government has been singularly lax in its duty to the Empire in these waters. The subject has been more than once brought under its notice by officers of rank and travellers of distinction. The number of our ships-of-war at the foot of the Red Sea are in inverse ratio to that of the vessels belonging to France, Italy, Germany, or Russia.

WE are inclined to agree with our contemporary, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the invasion of British Burma by the Shans, under the leadership of a Buddhist priest, is a very unpleasant incident, as an outcome of our recent operations, and our relations with these people will need very dexterous management, or our chances of a good understanding with China may be compromised. One may, however, feel that in this, as in other matters, Lord Dufferin's discretion may well be trusted. But he can only work with the machinery at his command, and at present the Peking Embassy is vacant, the newly-appointed Ambassador being, at the present critical moment, here, instead of at his post, whither no time should be lost in despatching him.

THE London correspondent of the *Rast Goftar* says that a movement is being made by a Native of India to induce some English ladies residing in London to put themselves in constant communication with the educated Native ladies of India by way of promoting their social advancement. There are, we know, quite a number of old ladies and young ones too, in London, who have very little to do besides letter-writing, and probably a few of these may be engaged in the interests of the educated Native ladies of India.

WE take the following personal details as to the late Minister of Nepal from a Service contemporary :—

Runodeep Sing, the brother of Sir Jung Bahadoor, and his successor as Prime Minister and virtual ruler, as guardian of the Nepalese Maharajah of the kingdom, was very favourably disposed towards the Indian Government, and relaxed in our interests the stringent regulations against the Goorkhas entering our Service, which caused the recruiting for the regiments we have of them to be very like smuggling. He was an odd squat man of a Chinese or Calmuck type, as many Nepalese are, and he affected British uniforms and military practices, so that one might see a scarlet tunic blazing with lace and gold-striped trousers worn with a Nepalese turban and slippers on his person, inspecting a line of Nepalese infantry, dressed like Sepoys minus the characteristic head-dress. Whilst Jung lived Runodeep was nowhere—or wherever he was, was in abject terror. The poor General apparently had little time to make a fight for his life when his enviable nephews attacked him,—and note that in Nepal uncles are as deadly to nephews as the Duke of Gloster himself, or as the typical bad one in "The Babes in the Wood,"—so that it is not to be wondered at if nephews are now and then avuncularicides. But there may be more serious consequences arising out of this revolt than crop up to the sight at once, and Lord Dufferin certainly will think once, twice, or thrice before he rounds off our scientific frontier by annexing Nepal and establishing another line of frontier continuous with China. It is quite certain the Nepalese will try all they know to keep us out of their country, which has not much to recommend it except as a happy hunting-ground.

THE *Indian Tea Gazette* remarks on the failure of the Dutch "to make a good thing" of Java, which, by the way, we ought never to have given them back, its position and fertility being unrivalled. "In matters of commerce," as was long since said, "the fault of the Dutch, while giving too little, is asking too much." "It would seem

that in Java they are as exacting in matters fiscal as in matters commercial. We read :—

It seems strange that the Dutch, who have the reputation of being such good colonists, are making a sad mess of things in the "spicy isle." Excessive taxation is ruining agricultural and commercial interests there, now, however, to a serious extent. The tea industry of Java was capable of considerable expansion, but heavy dues have crippled its progress seriously, and in many cases cultivation is being abandoned as being no longer profitable. Otherwise there is nothing to prevent Java proving a formidable rival to the Ceylon article. In existing circumstances, however, this seems hardly likely to happen.

ELSEWHERE we print from the *Engineer* an account of the Sukkur Rohri bridge, which is, for railway purposes, to connect the Cis and Trans-Indus railway systems, and is a work of the first importance.

Chit Chat.

WE think we have rarely seen a neater joke, not even in Sergeant Ballantine's Memoirs, than this :—Mr. Justice Hawkins, when a leader at the Bar, appeared in a shipping case before the late Baron Channell, who was a little shaky with his aspirates. The name of the vessel about which the dispute had arisen was *Hannah*, but Sir Henry's "Junior," in utter desperation, said to him : "Is this ship the *Anna* or the *Hannah*, for his lordship says one thing, and every one else says another?" "The ship," said Sir Henry, in reply, "was named the *Hannah*, but the *H* has been lost in the chops of the Channel?"

THERE are few things which have not been proved to have been the end and object of the game of chess; but to educe radicalism from it has been reserved for the nineteenth century. May we remark, *en passant*, that bishops were a species unknown to the Orient at the time when the grand game was invented. In Mr. Murray's book, "Rainbow Gold," the canny Armstrong is made to say :—"The game was intended to be a satire upon royalty, and an exposition of the natures and capacities of men. Observe the king. There's no game without him. He's essential, but he's useless, and if that's a contradiction in tairms, Job, ye must blame the man that invented the game, and not me that describe it. The poor big creature's just able to lift a foot at a time. The common people bleed for him. The church, in the person of the bishop, runs sideways for him. Do ye mark how the bishop's course, from his own point o' view, is straightforward? He sticks to his own straight line, but the man that has the board before 'm sees the crab-like course he takes. The knight was oreiginally a casuist or a lawyer. The castle was the military man, a downright fellow, with no subteelties. Then, the game's a proclamation of the eternal verities of the gynecocracy—petticoat government. The lady rules everything. The game's republican as well. The humblest pawn has only to go on his straightforward course to be a bishop or a baron, or to become transmogrified into royalty."

A PARTY of pilgrims, who left Ceylon about nine months ago, have returned to Colombo from their pilgrimage, and have been received by a large number of their Mahommedan brethren. Their tour has caused a little excitement among the local Mahommedan community, and doubtless they are objects of wonder to their less fortunate co-religionists, whose sentiments are expressed in the following lines on the invitation card to the grand entertainment in the form of a dinner which will be shortly given in their honour :—Hajaj from Prophet's sacred land; From Mecca's shrine, Medina's tomb; With Turkey's praise and Alla's blessings; Thrice welcome back to Lanka's strand; As true pilgrims and Mussulmen.

EASTER will fall exceptionally late next year—on April 25th. The last time it so fell is said to have been in 1736, and the next time will be in 1943.

AN extraordinary match of lawn-tennis is reported from Australia. The ladies challenged the gentlemen, and the latter won easily. The ladies, much enraged, averred that they had been handicapped by their costumes. Accordingly another match was arranged, wherein the gentlemen had to play in stays, skirts, and dress-improvers! Strange to say, the gentlemen won again. Probably the ladies were in such fits of laughter at the strange appearance of their tyrants that they could hardly hold their racquets.

WHO would not be an Antipodean? New Zealand is indeed favoured. Mr. Sala writes thus enthusiastically of the quality of the Auckland natives :—From personal experience I can vouch for the respectable dimensions, firm texture, and delicious taste

of the Auckland oysters, of which, for sixpence, you may obtain sufficient to elevate to the seventh heaven of sybaritism an amateur of oysters, who, driven to despair at having to pay three-shillings-and-sixpence a dozen for natives, had emigrated to the antipodes, not to invest in sheep or cattle runs, to dabble in grain, to speculate in land, or to gain experience—and lose money—in gold mining, but to seek for molluscs plentiful, excellent, and cheap. The cray fish likewise swarm, and are as fine in flavour as they are at Trieste, which is saying much.

MAN is called the lord of creation, but this is a misnomer. In boyhood he is tied to a woman's apron strings; in early manhood he bows down and worships a girl, and in maturity he is ruled by a baby in long clothes and indiarubber lungs. From the cradle to the grave he is a slave, and the older he grows the more insignificant his master, as a rule.

WE all know that naughty French children were long ago threatened with the immediate advent of the terrible Malbrook, whose place as a scarecrow was eventually taken by the Duke of Wellington. After the accident of Waterloo, nurses administered the following doggerel, as a quieting powder to infant France, the hero being the Iron Duke:—

"Tall he is, as a Rouen steeple,
And his teeth like iron saws,
Breakfasts, dines, on naughty people,
Crunches babies in his jaws."

Will the only General be thus honoured in Egypt, or Prendergast in Burma?

DEAR SELIM.—Here's a "goak" and a wrinkle in cookery. I can personally testify to the recipe being a good one. A lady who recently got a butler from Bombay asked me the other evening if I had noticed anything strange lately in the cooking. To which I try to believe I said, "each dinner seems nicer than the previous one." "Well," she replied, "when this butler came I told him to always have a little 'Tarragon vinegar' put in the various dishes, and on going to my 'godown' this morning and seeing a bottle which contained 'Tarragon' intact, I asked him what bottle he had been using from, when to my horror he promptly produced a 'toilette vinegar' bottle, EMPTY!"

SOME years ago a gentleman at Windsor took the place of the organist, with a view to show his superiority in execution. Among other pieces he was playing one of Dr. Blow's anthems, and just as he had finished the verse part, and began the full chorus, the organ ceased. On this he called to Dick, the bellows-blower, to know what was the matter:—"The mitter," says Dick, "I have played the anthem below." "Aye," says the other, "but I have not played it above." "No matter," quoth Dick, "you might have made more haste then; I know how many puffs go to one of Dr. Blow's anthems as well as you do; I have not played the organ so many years for nothing."

DOCTOR (about to settle down in a quiet country practice): "Yes, I think I shall do here, Mrs. Murphy. I make children my especial study, and I see the death-rate is very high amongst the young down here. Now, why should more people die young?" Mrs. Murphy: "Shure an' meself don't know if it isn't that more people are born young."

A CERTAIN nabob was on a visit to the British Resident. This European officer was naturally anxious to please and interest his Native visitor. He therefore took the nabob round the drawing-room, and showed him picture after picture hung on the walls. "This is a beautiful picture," said the Resident, and the nabob blandly responded with a "Yes." This process was repeated several times until both the nabob and the Resident came to a picture representing a steamer in motion with a line of white smoke behind the chimney. This last-mentioned feature seemed to interest the nabob in a special manner. The Resident was glad of this, and inquired, "Nabob Sahab! What do you think of this picture?" The nabob burst into exclamations of admiration. "Bahoot Acha! Bahoot Acha!" He was loud in protesting that he had never before seen anything of the sort. "Bahoot Acha! Bahoot Acha!" This was followed by a little further development of the nabob's admiration. After contemplating the picture once more, the nabob politely inquired, "Resident Sahab, what horse is this? It must be an English horse, for Arab horses never have such long white tails. Bahoot Acha! Bahoot Acha!" The Resident was convulsed with confusion and laughter, and shortly after the nabob took leave of the Resident, and retired with congenial dignity and composure, all the while thinking of going home and writing to the Resident to procure him an English horse of such long white tail!

A LOCOMOTIVE driver who can point to forty years of uninterrupted service without a single accident is not a man to be met with every day. Such a one is a Saxon engine-driver of the name of Henze who has just gone into retirement. During his forty

years of railway riding Henze has travelled a distance of 253,347 geographical miles, or 1,900,102 kilometres—in other words, a distance equal to forty-seven journeys round the earth. Germany is admittedly by far the safest country for railway travelling—perhaps one of the slowest as well—but the performance of this veteran of the line is all the same a remarkable one.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1885-6.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	Qu'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Crocodile...	1885	—	1885	1885	1885	1885
Malabar ...	—	—	24 Dec. 1886	28 Dec. 1886	30 Dec. 1886	30 Dec. 1886
Jumna.....	30 Dec. 1886	—	8 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	26 Jan.
Serapis ...	3 Feb.	—	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Crocodile...	14 Feb.	—	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	1 Mar.	13 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
Serapis.....	26 Dec. 1886	7 Jan.	9 Jan.	13 Jan.	15 Dec. 1886
Crocodile ...	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	4 Feb.
Malabar ...	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	16 Feb.
Jumna	3 Feb.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Serapis	12 Mar.	4 Apr.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile	24 Mar.	25 Mar.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.

OBITUARY.

"THE death," says the *Lahore Civil and Military Gazette*, "of Colonel T. R. Davidson, Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut, and formerly Commandant of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, will be widely regretted. He was a dashing cavalry officer and a thoroughly efficient commandant; and he had friends everywhere in the Punjab and Upper India. Joining the 18th Bengal Cavalry in 1860, he was appointed, when still a Captain, to the command of the Regiment in 1876; and was comparatively a young man when the new rule deprived him of an appointment which he was eminently qualified to hold for many years to come. Colonel Davidson had been on active service in the Mutinies, in Afghanistan, and in the Mahsud Waziri country; and there seemed good reason to hope that the next war in Asia would give him a further opportunity of winning distinction."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MADAGASCAR AND FRANCE.*

It would be difficult to estimate, or to over-estimate, what the world owes to Missionaries. There is scarcely a country in the world in which they have not been the pioneers of an enlightened civilisation. In China and Japan—not to mention other countries in Asia—in Abyssinia (where the only Amharic Grammar and Dictionary were compiled by a Missionary), in Africa, to give only the best-known instances, they have been the initiators of whatever knowledge has been acquired of the languages of remote lands, and unknown tribes.

Yet few of them seem to have been endowed with the gift of writing a cheerful, unprejudiced, account of a country, and we must say that we have no special velleity, as a rule, for books written by missionaries. Excellent as are the motives impelling the authors to a missionary career, and self-denying as may be their lives, there is, in their works, as in their conversation, so far as we have ever had the opportunity (and this has not rarely been the case) of judging, a marvellous obliviousness of the fact that the world contains other "humans" besides missionaries and (more or less) possible converts. Not to say that it is not always possible to believe in these converts. "Rum-converts" have passed into a proverb. Nor is it so long since that, at (we think)

* "Madagascar and France, with some account of the Island, its People, its Resources, and Development." By George A. Shaw, F.Z.S., London Mission, Tamatave. With Illustrations, Photographs, and a Map. Religious Tract Society, 1885

Saharanpoor—of which district our informant, as we know, was magistrate—a “convert” having, as a bright and shining light, had his debts paid twice, told the missionaries that, if they did not square up a third time, he would preach against them in the Bazar, knowing, as he said, the Scriptures as well as, and the Vedas a great deal better than, they did.

But, as regards Madagascar, it oddly enough happens that most of the information popularly available is derived from Missionaries. (We do not, of course, speak of Consular Reports, or other documents which, though available to anyone who chooses to purchase them, and from which we may probably have to quote, remain, as a rule, on the shelf until required to line trunks or to light fires.)

Everyone who wishes for information about one of the most interesting islands in the world will have read Mr. Ellis's account of it. Though not without a little of the—we must not say professional—leaven, it is a plain, and fairly well written, account of the country and its people. The letters from “Rainietaka, 13th Honour, Officer of the Palace,” tickled our fancy, we remember, amazingly. But it is now so long since Mr. Ellis's book was issued, that we welcome a work which refreshes the memory regarding the many peculiarities of Madagascar (to which it is a veritable handbook), besides fully dealing with its history, natural and other, and its inhabitants.

Commencing with a general description, illustrated by a map, of the island, and a very interesting account, exemplified by well-executed woodcuts, of the people, and their manners and customs, our author comes to the attempts of the Dutch, English, and French, successively, to obtain a footing on the island. Unhealthy as in an undrained state it was (and, in spite of all attempts at drainage, in many places, still is) to all but its inhabitants, the fame of its great fertility and abundant mineral wealth had even then got abroad; and at this we cannot be surprised when we know that it teems with gold, silver, lead, copper and iron, as well as precious stones and coal. It is also a splendid country for coffee and sugar. The vicissitudes which war brought about in the possession of the other islands—such as Mauritius and Bourbon—which lie near Madagascar, did not, it would seem, affect the French tenure of the little island of St. Mary, but three miles distant from Madagascar. So far back as 1672 the Grand Monarque, who aspired to universal rule—(“Think nothing done, he cried, while aught remains” to conquer)—finding his troops well employed in Europe, launched a proclamation annexing Madagascar (then called “Ile Saint Laurent”). But it was not till 1774, 102 years after the date of this precious proclamation, that any steps were taken to enforce its terms, and then by a Polish adventurer, Beniowski, who, to use Mr. Shaw's phrase, was “the only man who ever gave promise of an ability to organise and govern a French colony in Madagascar.”

When, by the Treaty of Paris, we retained the conquered island of Mauritius and its dependencies, Madagascar was nominally included among the latter, and was accordingly formally declared British territory. The French Governor of Bourbon protested, and in 1817 the British Government “handed over all our possessions to the Hova King Radama I., who was just then beginning to make his power felt throughout the island,” and, by a subsidy of arms (p. 81) and the not less significant presence in his camp (p. 83) of the British Resident, aided him in asserting it.

Various French attempts on the island are narrated in detail by Mr. Shaw. Our space prevents our following him through his interesting, and, seemingly, impartial account of these; and we come at once to the high-handed proceedings of the half crazy French Admiral, Pierre, in the course of which Mr. Shaw suffered great and wanton indignities—for which, after long delay, he received some insignificant compensation from the French—and which commenced in May 1883, by the wanton bombardment, without the usual notice to remove women and children, of the Towns on the North Eastern Coast, including the principal port, Tamatave.

Henceforth we are in company with an eye-witness. Mr. Shaw played no inconsiderable part, as became his missionary capacity, in alleviating the sufferings of the people until himself arrested on the pretext that he was interpreter (which, as an Englishman, he had a perfect right to be) to the Consul, Mr. Pakenham, then in an advanced stage of disease, and that he had been the adviser of the proceeding of the Hova Governor, who rejoiced in the name of Rainandriamampandry, and of whom a characteristic portrait faces p. 160. The later proceedings of the French, their compulsory inaction during the war with Ton-king, are well known, and public interest in Madagascar affairs had become languid, when it was suddenly revived by the news, received but the other day, of the establishment of a French Protectorate over the whole island, an event with the far-reaching consequences of which we deal on another page.

To all who feel desirous for information pleasantly imparted, on Madagascar, its history and inhabitants, we say, read Mr. Shaw's book now before us. The account of his personal sufferings, caused by his devotion to the people he loves, if less generally interesting, is yet worth perusal as the latest published instance of the callous indifference to suffering, and the active brutality, with which the French are well known to make war.

A HISTORY OF TORYISM.*

“What,” said Lord Beaconsfield, “is the Tory party, unless it represents national feeling?” The inference contained in this query Mr. Kebbel, in reproducing a series of Essays on “Tory Prime Ministers” contributed to the *National Review*, has undertaken to enforce, and well he has done it. It appears to us that there can be no question that the great Tory party have, throughout our modern history, been far more *en rapport* with the bulk of the population than the “Liberals,” “Radicals,” call them what you will, who have used the labouring classes—whether, as hitherto, those of the towns, or, as in the last election, the peasantry—as a means to keep themselves in office. It is easy to persuade new voters, proud of the chance of making their influence felt, that whatever is wrong. Attack is usually easier than defence. Any—we must not say fool, but—half-informed man can assail, with plausible arguments, any institution of which he knows but little, while it requires one who has thoroughly studied the subject to refute him point by point; and, in a mixed meeting, such as usually influences, if it does not determine, an election, what proportion of the artisans and yokels can duly weigh or appreciate the arguments for or against? To them the attack sounds incisive, the defence not a little wearisome. So the result is all but inevitable; they go for the side which advocates change of some kind, profoundly ignorant what will be its nature. When people can so far be gulled as to purchase halts before going to the voting booth in full assurance that they will bring back the (imaginary) promised cow, does this gain promised, on condition of a vote, differ from the promise of a “real golden sovereign” on the same condition? If so, in what respect?

The politics of every nation must of necessity be twofold—internal and external. Of external politics the less educated classes know absolutely nothing. That dominion abroad is the very soul of commercial prosperity, that the loss of a colony would, as a Radical of the Radicals said, be equivalent to throwing a large city out of work, these things are carefully concealed by the democrats from the bulk of the population. If the people want to know these facts, they shall have no help from Radicals in ascertaining them. At best they shall have but half truths. “*Populus vult decipi et decipitur*.” “The people will be deceived, so be it,” is the Radical motto. Mr. Kebbel opportunely reminds us, that from Pitt downwards the Tories have maintained, or, at least, tried to maintain, one principle. It is the selfish, but, at the same time, the wise and just one of British interests. “I hope,” said Canning, “that my heart beats as high for the general interests of humanity as any one who vaunts his philanthropy most highly; but I am contented to confess that, in the conduct of political affairs, the grand object of my contemplation is the interest of England.” As Prince Bismarck once said, a species of national egoism is the sole guide of a great State in foreign politics. The great English Foreign Ministers have never hesitated to interfere or intervene in the affairs of foreign States; but, then, they required to see clearly the bearing of their intervention on English interests. It has always been under Tory Governments that England has occupied the highest relative position as a member of the European family.

As the Radicals have throughout tried to hoodwink the people as to their real interests, so have they habitually endeavoured to deprive them of real social, as opposed to fancied political, advantages. No one so vigorously opposed the Factory Acts as the Radical manufacturers. And social legislation for the good of the labouring classes was never more consistently and earnestly pushed than during the six years' Government of Lord Beaconsfield. We cannot do better than let a workman speak for himself, as he did not so long since in the columns of a contemporary:—“I read upon the authority of ‘Hansard’ that by far the greater part of reforms for the benefit of the working classes has been due to the action of the Tory party. I need only mention the Factory Acts, initiated by that great philanthropist, Lord Shaftesbury; the Artisan Dwellings Act, as praised by the late Mr. Fawcett and the Marquis of Hartington; the Employers' and Workmen's Act, which received the eulogies of Mr. Odger and many of the accredited leaders of the working classes; the abolition of the truck system, so much opposed by the ‘friends’ of the people; the Criminal Law Amendment Act, twice passed by the Tory Lords and twice rejected by the Radicals when in power; the Housing of the Poor, the outcome of Lord Salisbury's essay in the *National Review*; the Household Suffrage of 1867, as opposed in its entirety by the ‘residuum’ threats of Mr. Bright and the £5 and £6 franchisers of Mr. Gladstone; the Reform Bill, which has just become law, and which the Radical *Daily News* had the manliness to declare was equally as much Lord Salisbury's as it was Mr. Gladstone's; in a word, to quote the memorable words of Mr. Macdonald, the late Radical member for Stafford, ‘You have gained more from the Conservatives in respect of matters affecting the working classes than the Liberals would ever dare have done.’ Therefore, from a ‘Liberal’ point of view, I am a ‘Tory.’”

We have here evidence, which it would be folly to ignore, of the

* “A History of Toryism.” By T. E. Kebbel. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1885.

superiority of the "wicked Tories" in studying the real interests of the nation, internal and external. Mr. Kebbel has done well in bringing these and similar facts plainly out. His work will, as it deserves, remain the standard book on the subject with which it deals so eloquently and so exhaustively.

A COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON THE QUR'ÁN.*

We have before us the third volume of Mr. Wherry's "Qur'án." Taking Sale's well-known translation as his basis, that gentleman has added thereto further explanatory notes, and compared, in some instances, the renderings of other translations with the passages in his text. The result is an extremely valuable Commentary on the sacred volume of the Muslim world; and, to add to the utility of the present work, each Súra is prefaced by an Introduction giving a slight sketch of the chapter it precedes, the date of its Revelation, so far as can be traced, while, to complete the improvements in this new edition of Sale, a list of the principal subjects is added, so that a student in search of a particular passage will have some clue to its whereabouts. It is, perhaps, no disparagement to the volume under criticism to say that a fine translation of the Qur'án has yet to be written—a translation, that is, which, while retaining in some measure the fine-balanced sentences and rhythmical lines of the original Arabic, shall at the same time be a faithful and just rendering of the original Arabic—adhering to the literal meanings of the various words, but clothing them in such a garment of eloquence that the diction shall, in some degree, be a reflex of the exquisite and incomparable original. Admittedly, the task is not easy; perhaps, indeed, it is impossible, but until, and unless it be accomplished, no reader can have the slightest notion of the truly sublime beauty of the most polished and ornate composition in one of the richest languages given to man.

What Mr. Wherry has done he has done carefully and well, and the work may, with advantage, find a place on the shelf of the student of Oriental theology. More than this was not, we fancy, within the scope of his labours.

EMINENT WOMEN SERIES.†

The life of Elisa Rachel Félix is one of singular interest. Born of a Jewish family in poor circumstances, whose wanderings, in search of subsistence by colportage or otherwise, were such, that no two children were born in the same place, she first saw the light of day in 1821, at a village inn in Switzerland. Ten years later the family settled at Lyons, and two of the girls were sent out to sing in the streets. Of these Rachel was one, and the theatrical instinct first displayed itself one day when she could not otherwise get money, in an admirably executed fainting-fit, which procured her some food, a glass of wine—*vin très ordinaire*, we may be sure—and, the hat being sent round for her in a *café*, ten francs. Her voice attracted the notice of no less a person than the late Victor Hugo, and, later on, that of a singing-master, Choron, to whom she owed her release from street-singing, and who first put her foot on the (lowest rung of the) ladder which she mounted with such splendid success. Her father was a hard, grasping man, and with her it was for many years toil without profit; he took nearly all she earned, and it is painful to read, that until the day when she reached the age of twenty-one, and was thereby set free from parental control, he allowed her but 300 francs monthly out of the large sum which she received from the Théâtre Français.

Yet she was always the best of daughters, never resenting his treatment, while adoring her mother; and her letters to her parents, however indifferently spelt and expressed, are models of filial devotion and tender consideration.

We shall not attempt to follow Mrs. Kennard through the story, so well and sympathetically told by her, of Rachel's early struggles, of the hope engendered by success, alternating with the all but despair caused by temporary failure; though it was at this period of her life that the better qualities of the woman were most visible. Once become a celebrity, it was to a great extent in her own power to continue one, or to lose her popularity; and, in Paris at least, she managed to do the latter. Haughty, unbending, capricious, and too little prone to conciliate the susceptibilities of others, she offended both authors and actors; and was visited with the retribution which the authors and actors of Paris so well know how to award. The history, however, of the latter part of her life, which was passed in the full glare of publicity, is known by everyone who has taken the slightest interest in matters theatrical, though it has never, to our knowledge, been so completely and so well narrated in English. It is rather as an individual than as an actress that

* "A Comprehensive Commentary on the Qur'án." By the Rev. E. M. Wherry, M.A. Vol. III. London: Trübner and Co. 1885.

† "Eminent Women Series. Rachel." By Mrs. Arthur Kennard. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1885.

NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.*

It has long been a reproach against the English language that its diction is indefinite, uncertain, and ill-digested. The reason is twofold. In the first place, the nation is so eminently practical that, provided a word expresses what is meant, the world at large care naught as to its origin or the source whence it is engrafted into the language of the day; while, in the second place, no one has as yet devoted the research and enquiry necessary to elucidate a subject which is beset with difficulties at every turn. It is not to be supposed that the ways and habits of a nation are to be changed in a day; and it would be sanguine to suppose that the busy, pushing, struggling Anglo-Saxon race will ever be aught than slipshod in conversation and lax in language; but, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Murray, it may be hoped that all who wish to glean information in regard to the words they use and the tongue they speak will henceforth have a trusty companion and a sure guide to direct their wandering footsteps. But what, it may be asked, is a Historical Dictionary? Briefly, it is a work designed to give the "history" of every term in the English language, so that at a glance the reader may find not only what is the origin of the various words (whether current or obsolete), but also the date at which they first came into use as exemplified by quotations. A few examples will suffice. "*Absorbed*," literally swallowed up, imbibed, figuratively engrossed or entirely occupied, in which latter sense it was used for the first time by an author of note in 1763, when Horace Walpole wrote in his correspondence that Monsieur de Nivernois had been absorbed all day. . . . translating "my verses." Then after an interval of just a century the word reappears (1862) in the *London Review*, where it is used in its literal sense. The passage runs: "Large sums are paid . . . to the officers of the absorbed company." Three years then elapsed and we find Dickens writing, "He eyed the coming tide with an absorbed attention." In 1871 Stewart refers to the "laws which regulate the distribution of absorbed heat;" and, lastly, after a further interval of five years (1876), Freeman, in his history expresses himself thus: "Absorbed in his own meditations." Yet another illustration. We learn that though the word "*absorbent*" was used as a substantive for the first time as far back as the era of Quincy (1718), yet its synonym, "*absorber*," did not see the light of day till 1861 in the pages of the *Saturday Review*. It will readily be seen by these two examples, extracted from thousands occurring at every page, what a rich vein of information is contained in the valuable work now presented to the public—a work the more useful, too, in that it not only affords a guide to the etymology of words as well as to their mode of use amongst the great masters of language, but is at the same time a full index to the quotations from celebrated writers, both of the present generation and of days long past. Nor is the range confined to one branch—a place is given alike to the colloquial, the slang, the common speech of the hour as to technical, scientific, and dialectical terms; while even foreign words naturalised into the English tongue find a home in this agglomeration of all that is known or can be traced regarding the language of this Empire. Truly, indeed, the labour must have been stupendous—bewilderingly stupendous. The imagination can hardly picture to itself the toil and research involved in tracing 2,000,000 quotations. True, the toilers were many, and distinguished in their various lines—men, for the most part, who might be expected to lay their hands more readily than would be the case with mere ordinary readers upon the various passages which tend to elucidate their individual line of thought. But, even so, fancy dealing with examining, sorting, applying such a huge collection of extracts—extracts as varied as the subjects to which they relate, and as crude and "raw" as the schemes of many a modern reformer! Twenty-five years have elapsed, we are told, since the idea was first broached—a quarter of a century of labour. Death has been busy in the interval; but as fast as one devoted enthusiast paid the debt of nature, another took up the tangled thread; and now this confused chaos is being gradually digested and brought into shape. The result, so far as the two volumes already produced, is, in the highest degree, satisfactory. The plan of the work, its general utility, its conciseness, so far as each word is concerned, and its fulness, as regards the extent of its scope, reflect the highest credit upon every one interested in the production of a dictionary, the value of which it would be impossible to over-rate. It marks an epoch in the history of the language; and Dr. Murray and his coadjutors might well inscribe on its title-page a proud motto similar to that which graces the frontispiece of many a humbler and less pretentious effort on Gallic shores, "Monument to the glory of the language and letters of Great Britain."

* "New English Dictionary on Historical Principles." By James A. H. Murray, LL.D. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1884-1885.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1885.

MADAGASCAR.

THE astounding announcement made in the French Chamber on Tuesday that, notwithstanding their proved inability to advance beyond the sea coast of Madagascar, and to put pressure on its Queen by threatening her Capital, they have succeeded in obtaining by treaty a protectorate over the entire island, and exclusive control over its foreign relations, appears to us to call for more notice than it has received. Whether or not the advantages obtained by such an engagement have, in accordance with the tortuous ways not unknown to French Ministers, been overstated, in order to influence the course of the Ton-king debate, enough of verisimilitude remains, in the version given, to demand the closest and most vigilant attention of our Foreign Office.

It is known to those who are in any degree conversant with the history of the magnificent island, that for two centuries, ever since the time of Louis XIV., France has been putting forward claims, which she has never been able to enforce, to it in its entirety, claims, the unfounded character of which has been most clearly shown by Mr. Shaw, whose excellent work on Madagascar (published by the Religious Tract Society, and of which we give elsewhere a fuller notice) seems to us conclusive on the validity of a demand resting on no better foundation than the alleged dependence of Madagascar on the little French island of St. Mary, distant some three or four miles from its shores. It was, however, to enforce this demand that the French commenced hostilities in 1883; commerce they had but little, for our late Consul at Tamatave, Mr. Pakenham, reported the Malagasy traffic with our own people as comparatively small and declining, while that of the French was no larger. After two years of desultory warfare, terms of peace had been almost

arrived at last August, when negotiations were, at the eleventh hour, discontinued, owing to the invincible repugnance of the Hova Government to consent to a protectorate of the kind which the French desired to establish; but in which, it would seem, the Hovas have ultimately been induced to acquiesce.

To all intents and purposes (says the *Globe*) Madagascar now passes, like Tunis, under a French Protectorate. All the foreign relations of the Antananarivo Government are to be controlled by a French Resident stationed at the capital, and, although the Queen is still to exercise full sovereignty within the island, it is inevitable that she will gradually become a mere puppet, with but the shadow of regal authority clinging to her. We may expect, therefore, that French policy will guide the fiscal, as well as the political, relations of Madagascar with the outside world, and that Protestant missionaries will experience many difficulties and embarrassments from which they were free before the war.

How certainly the latter result would* follow can be readily inferred from the scandalous treatment experienced at the hands of the French by Mr. Shaw, himself a Protestant missionary.

But the matter has also political bearings of the highest moment to British interests, as will be seen by anyone who considers the commanding position of the large and fertile island, Cyprus, acquired by the wise prescience of Lord Beaconsfield commands the Mediterranean outlets both of the Suez Canal, now our normal route to India, and of the proposed Euphrates Valley route. Should the one—as it certainly would be in time of war—be blocked, and the opening of the other remain, as it is likely to be the case, in the clouds, we have but one route to India, that round the Cape. This has hitherto always been open to us. But what will be our position with France in Madagascar?

It has long been clear that France and Russia have, since the close of the Crimean War, when they suddenly became so effusively cordial, in the main been acting in concert. It is not to be forgotten that it was solely owing to the late Emperor of Russia that France was not, within four years of the campaigns of 1870-1, a second time overrun by German Uhlans. And this concert is not of good omen to us. The French Mediterranean fleet is at least as strong as our own, and could, without the necessity of sinking barges, do somewhat towards excluding us from the Suez Canal on the North. Once firmly established at Madagascar—and this is the very least which is implied by a French protectorate. France flanks our approach to India both from the Red Sea and the Cape. We need hardly point out to anyone, who has an Atlas at hand, what would be our position in India were the Canal blocked, or practically closed (whether by a French Mediterranean fleet on the North, or a French Red Sea fleet on the South), while our line of communication with India round the Cape was liable to be cut by a hostile squadron operating southwards with an arsenal at any suitable point in Madagascar, a Russian attack being made simultaneously on the North-West Frontier of India. We have no hesitation in avowing our conviction that the French occupation of such a position as they can now, at pleasure, hold in Madagascar, is as serious a blow as has been directly struck against British interests for many years by any foreign nation.

We extract the following from the Overland Circular of Messrs. W. J. & H. Thompson, of 38, Mincing Lane:—

There has not been any alteration in the position of our markets up to the close of to-day (23rd), and public sales are deferred until the 5th proximo. Many seem of opinion that a better tone will prevail when business is fully resumed after the turn of the year, quotations being, with some exceptions, very depressed. China Tea maintains the firmness already alluded to, and a small public sale this day will probably conclude the transactions of the present year. The quantity of Indian offered has been unusually heavy for the season, viz, 18,800 packages during the first two days of the week, including Ceylon; &c., which chiefly found buyers, the trade operating with confidence, and prices showed steadiness considering the weight of supply. A coast cargo of Bassein Rice sold again at some further slight reduction. In the Coffee market no change has transpired, the tone being dull, here and on the Continent.

Correspondence.

THE CONQUEST OF UPPER BURMA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—This conquest will probably have important consequences for the tea-planters of Upper Assam; the latter province can be connected with the rich Hukong valley and the amber, iron, coal, and other mines.

In the Sibsagar, or Rungpore district, dwell many gentlemanly planters, who will be greatly benefited by a railway from Sibsagar to the Khyendwen river, which flows through Upper Burma. The distance will be 102 miles. The first section from Sibsagar to Chen, thirty-nine miles, will be made without much difficulty; the whole distance is under the control of our police, who keep the Boree Nagas in order.

The second section, from Chen to the Hukong valley, has not yet been surveyed; we ignorantly gave the Wakhelayua valley to the Rajah of Muneepoor, who does not know what to do with it. This valley, thirty-two miles in width, lies between the Patkoi range and the Saramethi hills, and is watered by the river Lanier, a tributary of the Khyendwen. The distance from Chen to the River Lanier is twenty-six miles; our first proceeding should be to buy back this valley from the Rajah.

The third section is through the Hukong plain to the Khyendwen river, not yet surveyed.

The road over the Patkoi hills will be easy, not steep; see page 87 of Mr. Secretary Mackenzie's "Hill Tribes," published last year.—Your obedient servant,
T.
December 28th.

THE SUKKUR BRIDGE.

THE Sukkur Bridge will be the largest span bridge yet erected in India. It is in course of manufacture at the works of Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, and Co., London Yard, Isle of Dogs, and was recently visited by the Society of Engineers. This bridge will be constructed over the Rohri Pass of the Indus at Sukkur, on the line of railway from Kurrachee and Attock. It is designed on the cantilever principle initiated in the Forth Bridge, but it is much smaller, the Forth spans being 1,710 feet span. The Sukkur is of one span only, but that span is 790 feet in the clear between the abutments, and 820 feet between the vertical pillars. The centre lines of the main horizontal tie and the top of the large pillars and struts are 169 feet above the bed plates. There will be a space of 200 feet between the ends of the two cantilevers—one of which will rest on foundations on each bank of the river—which will be filled in by a girder, thus uniting the cantilevers and completing the span. The main guys, which have to hold back the whole of the structure, are 302 feet long, and are connected to anchors which are constructed of steel plates of very large dimensions, built in masonry below the surface of the ground at either end of the bridge.

The superstructure includes raking pillars 174 feet long, which incline inwards to a point 169 feet high, where they will meet the guys. There is also a series of struts inclining at an angle of 35 degrees towards the centre of the bridge, and also inwards, these struts being 210 feet long and 16 feet square at the centre. The platform for carrying the rails consists of two horizontal girders running from end to end, placed 18 feet apart, and having cross girders every 8 feet, the platform covering being of Westwood and Baillie's trough flooring. The bridge will be constructed of steel, of which material the cantilevers will absorb 3,200 tons; this is exclusive of the 200 feet centre girder. Each of the cantilevers has to be erected complete in the contractors' yard before being sent out to India, and in order to comply with this condition of the contract, a staging or scaffold has to be provided. This staging, which is in course of construction, will consist of about 300 piles, 14 inches by 14 inches, driven into the ground, and on these will be built up, in some cases, four lengths of 40 feet timber, one above the other, braced together with horizontal and diagonal bracing. This staging covers an area of 400 feet long by 120 feet wide, and will be 180 feet high when completed. It will absorb more than 2,000 loads of timber and many tons of bolts and nuts.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Boys—Dec. 4, at Bellary, the wife of Justin W. Boys, of a daughter.
DARLING—Nov. 30, at Calicut, the wife of Robert Darling, Bank of Madras, of a daughter.
EMERY—Dec. 6, at Durnford Villa, Mount Road, Madras, the wife of Fred W. Emery, of a daughter.
GREEN—Dec. 3, at Nowshera, the wife of Colonel J. H. Green, 12th B.C., of a son.
HAMILTON—Nov. 30, at Ahmednagar, the wife of T. S. Hamilton, C.S., of a son.

- KABRAJEE—Dec. 6, at Nausaree, wife of Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Kabrajee, Station Master, Nausaree, of a son.
PRINGLE—Nov. 30, at Badulipar, Assam, the wife of R. B. Pringle, of a son.
SANDYS—Dec. 3, at Calcutta, Mrs. E. F. Sanlys, of a daughter.
THOMAS—Dec. 3, at Saugor, the wife of W. Prothero Thomas, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- AVRON—PARSLOE—Dec. 5, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. A. B. Watson, Eugene E. Avron, third son of the late H. H. Avron, Esq., of Bristol, to Florence, third daughter of Edmond Parsloe, Esq., of 412, Monument-road, Birmingham.
DENNY—GORDON-YOUNG—Dec. 1, at St. Luke's Church, Jullunder, George William Patrick (Surgeon, I.M.D.), third son of Major-General J. B. Denny, B.S.C., to Alice Isabel, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gordon-Young, Commissioner, Jullunder Division.
FAULKNER—DE CARTERET—Dec. 8, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. A. Goldwyne Lewis, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Augustus Arthur Malcolm Maude Faulkner, Lieutenant 47th Regiment, attached 25th Bombay Light Infantry, eldest son of Major-General Faulkner, Bombay Army, to Laura Maria Isabel de Carteret, eldest daughter of John Francis de Carteret, Esq., of Oaklands, Trinity, Jersey.
LAWDER—ELLIS—Nov. 28, at St. Joseph's Church, Chudderghat, Hyderabad, Deccan, Edward John, second son of Major-General E. J. Lawder, Madras Staff Corps, to Madge, fifth daughter of George Ellis, Esq., late Madras Civil Service.
RICHARDS—DIGHTON—Nov. 30, at St. George's Cathedral, by the Venerable J. F. Browne, Bachelor in Divinity, Archdeacon of Madras, E. Belmont Richards, Master in Arts, to Veronica Anne Cecilia Dighton, daughter of the late John Turner Dighton.
TEICHMANN—ORAM—Dec. 1, at the Circular-road Baptist Chapel, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. Jordan, Rev. Alfred Theodor Teichmann, to Katherine, eldest daughter of R. E. Sprague Oram, Esq., London.

DEATHS.

- ALEXANDER—Oct. 26, at the Cape, South Africa, J. W. Alexander, late of Indore, aged 36.
BUTLER—Dec. 3, at Bulandshahr, Elsie Mary, child of Matthew and Mary Butler, aged 14 months.
CLIFFORD—Dec. 1, at Lahore, Grace Henrietta, child of Mr. S. Clifford, District Judge, Lahore, aged 1 year.
O'FLAHERTY—Oct. 8, of collapse, from cholera, on board a canal boat, two miles from Rajahmundry, Henry O'Flaherty, Esq., C.E., aged 25 years, whilst employed as an Assistant Engineer on the Amalapore Division, Godavery District.
PYM—Dec. 10, at Byculla, William Pym, Assistant Superintendent, Education Society's Press, aged 63 years.
STEWART—Nov. 28, at Mirzapore, N.W.P., Charles James Stewart, son of Colonel A. McLeod Stewart, late B.S.C., aged 23 years.
THE BEGUM SAHEB OF JANJIRA—Dec. 3, at Murud Janjira, the Begum Sahib, wife of the Nawab of Janjira.
VIBART—Dec. 2, at Bellary, May Rose Meredith, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Henry M. Vibart.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- DARWIN—Dec. 22, at Cambridge, the wife of H. Darwin, of a daughter.
HUNTER—Dec. 14, at Morocco, the wife of R. S. Hunter, Esq., British Vice-Consul, of a daughter.
POPPLEWELL—Dec. 22, at Eastbourne, the wife of Ernest Vincent Popplewell, of a daughter.
SIMPSON—Dec. 24, at Thurlow-road, Hampstead, N.W., the wife of Richard Simpson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- ADAM—JONES—Dec. 22, at Wellington, Shropshire, Arthur Granville, youngest son of Captain W. Adam, late 72nd Highlanders, to Gertrude Emilie, only daughter of Charles Jones, Esq., late of Priors Lee, Shropshire.
GRANT—MACKINTOSH—Dec. 22, at St. John's, Paddington, Major H. G. Grant, Seaforth Highlanders, to Isabel, only daughter of Eneas Mackintosh, Esq., of Balmespick.
HAMILTON—MELVILL—Dec. 22, at St. Philip's, S.W., Lewis B. Inman Hamilton, Esq., to Leila M., daughter of P. S. Melvill, Esq., C.S.I.
SMITH—ADYE—Dec. 17, at Gibraltar, W. Apsley Smith, Captain R.A., to Mary C., second daughter of General Sir John Abye, G.C.B.

DEATHS.

- ARMSTRONG—Dec. 19, suddenly, at Rohais, Guernsey, Anne Munro, wife of the late Archibald Irwin Armstrong, aged 78.
BANNISTER—Dec. 23, at Zeering, Essex, Charlotte Burnley, second daughter of Major G. Bannister, late B.S.C., aged 19.
BOWMAN—Dec. 23, at Ramsgate, W. Bowman, Esq., C.E., aged 79.
CHYNOWETH—Dec. 24, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Harriet, the dearly-loved wife of John Chynoweth, of Holland-park, London.
FANSHAW—Dec. 25, at 74, Cromwell-road, S.W., Frances Alice Mary, eldest daughter of Captain A. D. Fanshawe, Royal Navy, aged 11.
WEST—Dec. 23, at Naples, on his way home, Colonel E. W. West, Political Agent, Kattywar, Presidency of Bombay, in his 49th year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 22, Australia (s), Calcutta; Teelin Head (s), Kurrahee; Foyle, Calcutta; Estrella, Rangoon.—27, St. Mildred, Calcutta; Sir Henry Lawrence, Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 22, Nepaul (s), London.—23, Medusa (s), Trieste. 26, Ravenna (s), Colombo; City of Carthage (s), Clyde; Clan Mackenzie (s), Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 22, Teutonia (s), Calcutta.—23, Peshawur (s), Bombay; Gelert (s), Bombay; British Envoy, Calcutta; Constanza, Rangoon; Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta; Steelfields, Calcutta.—25, Hesperia (s), Calcutta; Victoria (s), Bombay; Clan Ogilvie (s), Bombay; Mandalay (s), Rangoon; St. Asaph (s), Bombay.—27, Hispania (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 21, Clan Macarthur (s), London.—23, Arabia (s), Kurrahee.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 22, Oithona (s), London.—25, Nuddea (s), London.

MADRAS.—Dec. 26, Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Dec. 30; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Jan. 7; from Brindisi, Jan. 11.

For Bombay: Miss S. Brierley, Miss Rose, Mr. F. J. Crooke, Colonel G. L. Warden, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. H. S. Harrington, Miss Ireland, Capt. C. H. Morris, Dr. and Mrs. Nolan and two children, Miss Bennett, Miss Warden. From Brindisi: Miss Goswell, Miss Hewlett, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. W. Donkin, Mr. E. Comber, Dr. H. M. Sutton. From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith and two sons, Mr. Brown.

For Madras: Mr. E. Kenworth. From Brindisi: Mr. Oakshott, Miss Roberts.

For Calcutta: Miss Spring. From Brindisi: Mr. F. C. Kinmond. From Venice: Mr. J. Berry White.

For Malta: Lieut. J. S. Henderson.

For Colombo: Surgeon S. G. Allen.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Jan. 6; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 14; from Brindisi, Jan. 18.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Le Blanch and grandson, Hon. Derek Keppel, Mr. Rothney, Mr. E. Garnham, Mr. F. J. Cooke. From Brindisi: Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. C. J. Lyall.

For Bombay: Mr. D. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. du Buisson, Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, Mr. Edulgee Shapoorjee, Mrs. Russell and two children, Miss Steele, Mr. R. E. Wright, Misses Williams, Rev. K. E. Barrow. From Venice: Mr. Finlay. From Brindisi: Mr. J. Dunsterville, Mr. Patteson, Mr. H. C. Hill.

For Suez: Mr. Greenfield, two Misses Greenfield.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. S. Weare.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 21; from Brindisi, Jan. 25.

For Bombay: Mr. Adams, Mrs. Leacock. From Venice: Mr. J. Hutton, Miss Perry, Mr. D. R. Chichgur. From Brindisi: Mr. J. H. Orr, Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Alexander, Mr. H. J. Bowden, Major A. G. Begbie, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. W. S. Brooke and child.

For Suez: Mrs. Myles Fenton, Miss Fenton.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 21; from Brindisi, Jan. 25.

For Calcutta: Mrs. F. J. Johnstone, Miss Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Hulbert, Mr. R. W. Campbell, Mr. E. C. Elliott. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Agnew.

For Bombay: Mr. C. N. Pogese.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, Miss Goddard.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Jan. 20; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Jan. 28; from Brindisi, Feb. 1.

For Bombay: His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, wife and family, Mrs. Crockett and two daughters, Colonel H. W. Stockley.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Jan. 27; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Feb. 4; from Brindisi, Feb. 8.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Geidt, Mrs. Tilly. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Dumerque, Mrs. Hunter, two children, and ayah. From Brindisi: Mr. Hunter.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite, Mr. J. Deas and child. From Brindisi: Major W. B. Aislabie. From Suez: Mr. C. A. Elliott, Miss Elliott.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Jan. 6.

For Madras: Mrs. Tillard and two Misses Tillard, Miss Chettle, Mrs. Tanning, Mr. P. Sandford, Miss Stuart, Mr. F. H. Wilkinson, Mr. F. Dene.

For Calcutta: Mr. Rivers, Mr. G. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. D. Russell Crawford, Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Crudington, Miss E. Baker.

For Malta: Miss Philpotts.

For Colombo: Mr. Sistus, Mr. W. E. L. Wears.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Jan. 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Macdonald.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, leaving Liverpool, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Miss Egerton, Miss Rose, Mr. and Mrs. M. Young, two children and European servant, Dr. and Mrs. Taaffe, Mrs. Elliott, infant and ayah.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, leaving Liverpool, Jan. 23.

For Bombay: Rev. J. M. Macdonald, Colonel G. F. J. Graham, Capt. R. C. S. and Mrs. Macausland.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, to leave Liverpool, Jan. 11.

For Calcutta: Mrs. M. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holl, Mrs. Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Godbier, Mrs. J. Skinner, Mr. Frank Holl.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. Stewart, Dec. 7.

From London: Mr. G. R. Rodwell, Mr. A. R. Forde, Mr. D. Sayle, Dr. Forbes, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton, Miss de Carteret, Mrs. Towers, Miss Barton, Mr. H. G. Arnott, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, Mr. F. C. Coxhead, Mrs. Shepherd and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Bagram, Miss Bagram, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ablitt and two infants, Mr. H. Edmead, Mr. F. White, Mrs. Money, Mr. A. Warrener, Mr. and Mrs. White and two children, Mr. John Smith, Major and Mrs. Cruz, Mr. Steuart, Mr. Wentworth Brown, Mr. Lateward, Mr. C. Daniels, Mr. G. R. Wright, Mrs. Edwards, infant and child, Mr. J. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Crowdy, two sons and three daughters, Mr. James Aitken, Mr. D. Lambert, Mrs. G. Henderson, Mrs. Brewtsy, Mrs. Gardner and infants, Mr. W. G. Evans.

From Venice: Mrs. Gordon, Mr. J. Youman, Mr. Fulton, infant and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Oxenham, Capt. Young, Mr. Laretsky, Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. Blair, Miss Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Glover, Miss Leggatt, Mr. A. Keebel, Mr. T. C. Doran.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Scobell, Mr. Fietz, Mr. and Mrs. Forde Smith, Mr. G. P. Glendenning, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. Sculordi, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wyer, Mr. W. Richardson, Earl of Lauderdale, Mr. Cresswell, Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. Bryans, Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. D. R. Dady, Mr. and Mrs. Dunnett and infant, Mr. Vernon, Mr. T. Wardle, Mr. S. E. Douglas, Mr. Colvin, Mr. J. A. Sheppard, Rev. D. Whitfield.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. *Paramatta*, Capt. W. D. Anderson, left Bombay, Dec. 11.

For London: Mrs. Warter and two children, Mr. G. Langbourne.

For Brindisi: Colonel A. Harcourt, Major F. Howard, Mr. J. R. Ellarman, Major Nevill and son.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Smith and infant, Mrs. Crozier, General Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., Mrs. C. W. Godfrey, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. T. Higginson, Capt. Hon. A. Hardinge, A.D.C., Mr. J. R. Pedler, Mr. A. M. Thompson, Mr. F. W. Moss, Colonel W. W. Woodward, Mr. H. McEvoy, Mr. Melville Macnaghten, Mrs. George M. Reilly.

For Venice: Mr. Rosscher, Mr. W. H. Nebel, Mr. D. S. Gilkison, Sir Henry Mance.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. De Horne, from London, Dec. 16.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Bloomfield, Miss Furlong, Mr. F. Johnson, Mr. C. Worthington, Mr. C. M. C. Carne, Mr. Birley, Mr. Fairtlough, Mrs. Atkins and child.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, from London, Dec. 23

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown, Mr. G. Jacob, Mr. Martin dale, Miss Bennett, Mr. H. Otis.

For Suez: Mr. H. M. Kennard.

For Malta: Capt. Cardale.

For Aden: Capt. Nugen, Capt. Lynch.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Duke of Devonshire*, sailed Dec. 23.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Rev. M. Edwards, Mr. Leeming.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. G. Cooke, Miss Elder.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania*, left Liverpool, Dec. 26.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Williams, infant and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Carter.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Ancona*, Capt. R. G. Murray, sailing on Dec. 18.

For Brindisi: Mr. McLeod, Capt. A. E. Balfour, Mr. F. Sicherer, Capt. M. G. Neeld.

For London: Mr. Evelyn Gray, C.S., Mrs. Gray, infant and two children.

For Venice: Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. R. V. Malden.

By the s.s. *Bokhara*, sailing on Jan. 8.

For Brindisi: Dr. J. L. Moffatt, Mr. Moffatt.

For Suez: Dr. and Mrs. Cushing.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 5.)

OLIPHANT, Mr. H., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Oct. 1.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. W. P. Anderson, Scottish Rifles, wing officer 3rd Bengal Infantry, June 19, 1883.

GOING—SANGSTER—Lieut. G. N. Going, 7th Hussars, is posted to the Madras, and Lieut. T. A. G. Sangster, Royal West Kent Regiment, to the Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India:—

MURRAY, Lieut. C. F. T., South Staffordshire Regiment, to the Madras Staff Corps.

WILKINSON, Lieut. C. W., Cheshire Regiment, to the Bombay Staff Corps.

MACFARLAN, Major-General D., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to the Divisional Staff of the army, vice Major-General T. Wright, C.B., resigned, dated Nov. 21.

The undermentioned surgeons appointed to the Bengal Establishment reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:—

ROGERS, Surgeon F. A., Aug. 30.

CARROLL, Surgeon E. R. W. C., Oct. 7.

DYSON, Surgeon H. J., Oct. 7.

DRURY, Surgeon F. J., Nov. 9.

MACGREGOR, Colonel Sir C. M., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal S.C., to be commandant, Punjab Frontier Force, with the rank of brigadier-general, vice Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C.B., whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Nov. 28.

STACK, Mr. E. W., C.S., Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieutenant-commandant, vice Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., who vacates the command on transfer from Assam.

PRIESTLEY, Lieut. H. W., Bengal S.C., to be adjutant, Assam Valley Administrative Battalion, vice Captain F. C. N. Goldney, appointed to the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, dated Nov. 17.

MELLISS, Major H., Bombay S.C., to be military aide-de-camp to H.E. Rear Admiral Sir F. W. Richards, commander-in-chief on the East India Station, during the operations in Burma, from Nov. 28.

The names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List:—

BLACK, Colonel S., C.S.I., B.S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Major-General G. Smart, Madras Infantry, on Sept. 12.

CLEPHANE, Colonel A. R., M.S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Major-General C. H. Abdy, M.S.C., on Sept. 19.

BATES, Colonel C. E., M.S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Colonel E. W. Dun, M.S.C. (whose name is borne on the list of major-generals of the Indian Army), on Sept. 24.

MILES, Colonel J., Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Major-General P. G. Scot, Bengal Infantry, on Oct. 7.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

JAMIESON, Major L. F., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut. colonel, from Dec. 2,

BIRCH, Captain W. J. A., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from Dec. 1.

CUNINGHAME, Captain D. S., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from Dec. 1.

LAMB, Lieut. J., Bengal Staff Corps, to be captain, from Dec. 2.

MARTIN, Lieut. A. R., Bengal Staff Corps, to be captain, from Dec. 2.

HAY, Major E., General List, Cavalry, Bengal Army, to be Lieut. colonel, from Dec. 4.

BENSLEY, Surgeon-Major E. C., has been permitted to retire from the service from Nov. 15, subject to H.M.'s approval.

PLANT, Colonel W. C., Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieut. commandant Moulmein Volunteer Artillery.

PRINGLE, Lieut. J. W., R.E., is appointed to the Military Works Department as an assistant engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., from Sept. 14.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

STEWART, General Sir D. M., Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for two years.

RICE, Colonel H. C. P., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for two years, from May 22.

VANREXEN, Major J. P. D., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander and second in command 5th Bengal Cavalry (m.c.), for one year.

RIDDELL, Major R. V., R.E., mint master, Calcutta (p.a.), for 273 days.

MAXWELL, Captain H. St. P., B.S.C., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, Assam (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

ELDERTON, Lieut. A., B.S.C., wing officer and adjutant 7th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year, embarking on or after Jan. 15, 1886.

SCOTT, Conductor W., head overseer, small arms ammunition factory, Dum-Dum (m.c.), for one year.

WILLIAMS, Surgeon-Major A. H., M.B., has been granted an extension of furlough (p.a.) for two months by the Secretary of State for India.

ASHBURNER, Mr. B., 3rd grade officer H.M.'s Indian Marine (m.c.), for one year, from May 1.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Dec. 2.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SANFORD, Colonel G. E. L. S., R.E., to be officiating commandant, Sappers and Miners, from date of joining, vice Thackeray, on furlough.

BIDDULPH, Lieut.-General Sir M. A. S., K.C.B., R.A., is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of the completion of his tour of service on the Divisional Staff.

SPRATT, Captain F. T. N., R.E., Military Works Department, on the expiration of his privilege leave, is posted temporarily to the head quarters of the Inspector-General, Military Works.

LLOYD, Captain E., garrison inspector, is posted to the Rawalpindi Circle.

STRONG—TRIPP—The names of Captain S. P. Strong, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, and Lieut. A. W. H. Tripp, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, are to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

ROBERTS—The name of Lieut. A. N. Roberts, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, substituted for that of Lieut. R. J. Roberts, for duty at the depot.

The undermentioned candidates passed the Lower Standard in Persian on Oct. 5:—

KELLY, Major J. G., Bengal S.C.

KEIR, Captain J. L., R.A.

RICHARDS, Captain H. H., 1st Battalion Border Regiment.

TURNER, Honorary Captain and Paymaster, J. T., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.

SMITH, Lieut. J. M., Norfolk Regiment, probationer Bengal S.C.

HUNT, Lieut. C. H., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment.

HEMPHILL, Lieut. F., 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers.

COX, Lieut. P. Z., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles.

FORBES, Lieut. W. G., South Staffordshire Regiment, probationer Bengal S.C.

MACCARTIE, Lieut. J. F., Durham Light Infantry, probationer Bengal S.C.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. C. J., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

TRAVERS, Lieut. E. A., Bengal S.C.

WATKINS, Lieut. H. B. B., Bengal S.C.

ANDERSON, Lieut. R. F. H., Bengal S.C.

DARRAH, Lieut. M. Z., Bengal S.C.

COMINS, Lieut. H., Bengal S.C.

VANREXEN, Lieut. J. A., Bengal S.C.

COOKSON, Lieut. G. A., Bengal S.C.

GURDON, Lieut. P. R. T., Bengal S.C.

HATTON, Lieut. A., Madras S.C.

The following order is confirmed:—

OZZARD—Northern Bengal Volunteer Corps Order, No. 47a, dated June 16, appointing Captain H. H. Ozzard, 14th Sikhs, to continue in the appointment of adjutant, pending relief.

(Head Quarters, Simla, Dec. 3.)

GOUGH, Major-General Sir C. J. S., K.C.B., V.C., is posted to the Allahabad division.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WARDE, Lieut. H. N., Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 3rd Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 14.

YOUNG, Lieut. C. F. G., wing officer and quartermaster 6th Bengal Light Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Westmorland, vacated on promotion.

MAXWELL, Lieut. R. M., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Young.

WINTLE, Colonel H. R., Bengal Infantry, on return from leave, is posted to Meerut for general duty.

CLUTTERBUCK, Major T. St. Q., General List, Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred from Rawalpindi to Allahabad for general duty.

SPARKE—The name of Major J. G. Sparke, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

ADYE, Captain C. G., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, who has been selected for the adjutancy of the 3rd Militia Battalion of the regiment, is directed to proceed to England.

FURLOUGHS.

GOOLD-ADAMS—The nine months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Captain W. R. Goold-Adams, 1st Dragoon Guards, is extended to May 2, 1886.

DUNDAS, Lieut. G. W. M., 4th Goorkhas, to Tirhoot and Bukloh, on private affairs, from Dec. 1 to Feb. 15, 1885.

DAVE, Brigade-Surgeon G. S., Medical Staff, to England for six months, on medical certificate.

BURT, Lieut. J. M., R.A., for nine months, on private affairs.

STEWART, Lieut. D. S., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

PICOT, Lieut. F. S., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

HARRISON, Lieut. T. A., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

BURN, Captain H. P., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

LEES, Vety. Surgeon K., Army Vety. Department, for six months, on medical certificate.

McKAY, Lieut. T., Border Regiment, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Dec. 3.)

The following officiating appointments are made in the 4th Sikh Infantry with the sanction of the Government of India:—

DEMSTER, Captain C., wing commander, sub pro tem., to officiate as second in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel B. E. Gowan, on furlough.

GAITSKELL, Captain H. F. V., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Captain Demster.

The following orders are confirmed:—

GOCCIN, Surgeon G. T., to the charge of the Naushahra Lock Hospital.

Regimental Order, dated Nov. 20, making the following temporary appointments in the 1st Punjab Infantry:—

VALLINGS, Lieut.-Colonel A., second in command and wing commander, to officiate as commandant.

HOWELL Major H., wing commander, to officiate as second in command.

BROWNLOW, Lieut. C. B., adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

HIGHT, Lieut. E. L., wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties as wing officer.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Dec. 5.)

WALTON, Rev. F. E., C.M.S., missionary, to officiate as chaplain of Fyzabad from Nov. 26, vice Rev. L. F. Phillips, transferred to Landour and Dehra.

DEANE, Surgeon-Major A., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, Cawnpore, to officiate in the 1st class, and to hold civil medical charge of the Benares district, from Nov. 24.

WILLCOCKS, Surgeon-Major A. J., M.D., officiating civil surgeon, 1st class, to revert to his substantive appointment as civil surgeon, 2nd class, and to hold medical charge of Naini Tal.

BRERETON, Mr. R. H., C.S., assistant magistrate, on return from leave on medical certificate, is posted to the Allahabad district.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 28.)

SWAINE, Surgeon C. L., M.B., medical officer 2nd Infantry Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this administration of the Home Department, on 17th inst., is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon and superintendent of the Jail, Bilaspur.

THIPTHORPE, Mr. Apothecary C., on being relieved by Surgeon Swaine, is posted as civil surgeon and superintendent of the Jail, to the Wardha district.

EVERS, Surgeon-Major B., M.D., received medical charge of the Chanda district and executive charge of the Jail on the 23rd idem.

TRIMNELL, Brigade Surgeon D. W., civil surgeon, Raipur, has been placed in medical charge of the dépôt, 8th Madras N.I., at that station, on the 9th current.

MCKAY, Surgeon-Major H. K., received medical charge of the Seoni District from Surgeon-Major J. B. Gaffney on the 31st idem.

The following promotions are made in the Police Department from the 20th current:—

FRASER, Colonel H., district superintendent, 2nd class, to be district superintendent, 1st class, vice Colonel H. V. Mathias, retired.

DUFF, Mr. J. C., district superintendent, 3rd class, to be district superintendent, 2nd class, vice Colonel H. Fraser.

MARRIOTT, Mr. A. B., district superintendent, 4th class, to be district superintendent, 3rd class, vice Mr. J. C. Duff.

COLES, Mr. F. E., district superintendent, 5th class, to be district superintendent, vice Mr. A. B. Marriott.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Nov. 21.)

GREY, Captain W. F. H., officiating deputy commissioner, is transferred from Paletwa to the charge of the Akyab district.

PARSONS, Lieut. J. H., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Tharawaddy to the charge of the Paungde sub-division, Prome district, as a temporary measure, pending the arrival of Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., assistant commissioner.

CULLODEN, Mr. R. G., resumed charge of the office of assistant collector of Customs and superintendent of the Preventive Service, Rangoon, on Nov. 11.

MAXWELL—JENKINS—Lieut. F. D. Maxwell received, and Captain T. M. Jenkins made over, executive charge of the Toungoo Jail on the 6th inst.

MADRAS.

—0—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 2.)

GUTHRIE, Colonel T. K., to be inspector-general of police, Madras City.

WELDON, Colonel T., S.C., to be commissioner of police, Madras City.

SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel J. MacD., S.C., to be chief Presidency magistrate for the town of Madras. The above appointments will take effect from the 12th inst., the date on which Colonel Cloete's service will be replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

COLLINS, Hon. Sir A. J. H., Knight, Q.C., made and subscribed the statutory declaration, and entered upon the execution of the duties of the office of chief justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on Nov. 28.

MILITARY.

BEAUMONT, Brigade Surgeon T., M.D., is permitted to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval, from Oct. 20.

RAWLINS—The services of Colonel A. M. Rawlins, R.A., are placed at the disposal of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief from Nov. 24.

SMITH—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. McD. Smith, Staff Corps, in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, Bangalore, are placed at the disposal of the Judicial Department from Dec. 13.

(*Head-Quarters, Ootacamund*, Dec. 5.)

The undermentioned officers will proceed to Burma to be attached to regiments serving in the expeditionary force as may be directed by the General Officer Commanding:—

GERRARD, Captain H. D., 10th Regiment Madras Infantry.

LOWRY, Lieutenant W. H., 10th Regiment Madras Infantry.

HAWKS, Lieutenant T. B., 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry.

PRESTON, Captain F. G., 28th Regiment Madras Infantry.

DAWES, Lieutenant W. M., 28th Regiment Madras Infantry.

BANBURY, Lieutenant W. E., 30th Regiment Madras Infantry.

BROWNE, Major E. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, deputy-assistant adjutant-general for musketry, is posted to the Third District.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HATCHELL, Lieut.-Colonel D. T., S.C., to be wing commander 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Trevor, retired, dated Dec. 9.

HAY, Lieut. H. T. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, to be wing officer 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the S.C., dated Nov. 12.

LILLY, Lieut. G. W., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to be officiating wing officer 11th Regiment Madras Infantry, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the S.C., dated Nov. 26.

The following departmental transfers are ordered:—

RANKING, Lieut.-Colonel W. L., deputy assistant adjutant-general, from Western District to Eastern District.

WESTON, Lieut.-Colonel G. E., deputy assistant adjutant-general, from Ceded District to Eastern District, temporarily, during the absence on other duty of Lieut.-Colonel Ranking.

CLERK, Major R. M., deputy assistant adjutant-general, from the Eastern District to the Belgaum District, to join by Dec. 20.

The following orders are confirmed:—

L'ESTRANGE, Colonel P. W., R.A., to the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Major-General Prendergast, V.C., C.B., proceeded on service to Burma, from the 27th inst.

ANDERSON, Major A. D., B Battery, B Brigade, to the executive command of the Royal Artillery, Bangalore, on the departure of Colonel J. C. Auchinleck for duty at Thayetmyo.

SWINTON, Major A., M. Battery, B Brigade, to the executive command of the Royal Artillery, Bangalore.

WESTON, Lieut.-Colonel G. E., deputy assistant adjutant-general, to be officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, vice Captain Henry, transferred to the Eastern District.

FURLOUGHS.

PRENDERGAST, Colonel R. S. J., to Bellary for four months from Nov. 23, on private affairs.

POOLE, Major A. J., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, leave of absence from Nov. 7, 1885, to April 30, 1886.

RARA, Mr. K. C. M., C.S., extraordinary leave for six months.

TAYLOR, Lieut. J. H., R.N.R., to be Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

BOMBAY.

—0—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Dec. 4.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

THOMPSON, Lieut. W. A., 1st Bombay Lancers, squadron officer and officiating adjutant, to be squadron officer and adjutant, vice Lieut. Tinley, appointed 4th squadron commander.

COKE, Lieut. R. B., 2nd Bombay Infantry, Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 14th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.

MANDER, Lieut.-Colonel F. D., 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, General List (Infantry), 2nd in command 13th Bombay Infantry, to be 2nd in command, vice Major Laing, appointed 2nd in command 13th Bombay Infantry.

LAING, Major W., 13th Bombay Infantry, General List (Infantry), 2nd in command (officiating commandant) 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Mander, appointed 2nd in command 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

KETTLEWELL, Lieut. E. A., wing officer (attached to 1st Bombay Infantry), to be wing officer and quartermaster 23rd Bombay Infantry, and will remain attached to the 1st Bombay Infantry until further orders.

RAWLINS—The appointment of Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Rawlins, R.A., to command the Royal Artillery, Aden Brigade, in G.O.C. No. 501 of Oct. 30, is cancelled.

POTTINGER, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel B. H., R.A., has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Aden Brigade, vice Rawlins.

BECKHAM, Captain L. G., S.C., wing officer 25th Bombay L.I., is attached to the 12th Bombay Infantry, for duty until further orders.

PEARSON, Captain A. A., S.C., wing officer and officiating wing commander 24th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 2nd Bombay Infantry, for duty, until further orders.

ATKINS, Surgeon-Major H. I.M.S. (in medical charge 20th Bombay Infantry), is transferred to the General List, Presidency Circle, pending retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

DOUGALL, Brigade-Surgeon H. R. L., M.D., I.M.S., superintendent of Matheran, Nov. 6.

CLARKSON, Surgeon J. W., I.M.S., deputy sanitary commander, Western Registration District, Nov. 29.

FURLOUGH.

CARPENDALE, Lieut.-Colonel M.M., S.C., in India, on private affairs, for two months, from Nov. 28.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 10.)

SINCLAIR—The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. A. L. Sinclair, from Dec. 2.

CREAGH, Major W., 7th Dragoon Guards, deputy assistant adjutant-general, Bombay district, to be assistant adjutant-general of division in succession to Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Cunningham, withdrawn from staff employ, with effect from Nov. 23.

ROUPELL, Captain G. C. K. P., 2nd Battalion East York Regiment, brigade-major, Poona, to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general on the Establishment, in succession to Major W. Creagh, appointed assistant adjutant-general of Division, with effect from Nov. 19.

ANDERSON, Mr. S., to be lieutenant, in Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

BIRDWOOD, Captain W. S., wing officer 3rd Regiment Bombay L.I., to be adjutant, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Rifle Volunteer Corps, with effect from Oct. 29, 1884.

PHILLIPS, Sergeant P., to be sub-conductor in the Commissariat Department, consequent on the demise of Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor G. Skinner, to have effect from Nov. 13.

WOLFE, Mr. W. H., to be lieutenant in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps.

FURLOUGHS.

OLIVER, Captain H. D., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to Cashmere and to Europe for one year, from Feb. 1, 1886, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

STAVELEY, Lieut. G. E., S.C., for three months on medical certificate, in extension.

FRANCIS, Captain G. F., S.C., assistant commissary-general for transport, 4th class, to Europe for one year on m.c.

GORDON, Major J. E., General List, Infantry, 3rd squadron commander 5th Bombay Cavalry, to Europe for one year on m.c.

GARDINER, Lieut. H. L., R.A., 1st subaltern No. 2 (Native) Mountain Battery, to Europe for twelve months on m.c.

LIST OF

INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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CIVIL.

Adie, A. E., Burma Rails, 12 mos., June 2, '85.
Aikman, H. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 11 m. Apr. 30, '85.
Aitken, G. C., Berars Educational, 30 mos., April 1, '84.
Allen, C. F. E., Burma Judd., 24 mos., March 6, 1884.
Algie, W., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 21, '85.
Ansell, F., Bengal Pilot, 13 mos., March, '85.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 15 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Anderson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 18ms. Apr. 15, '85.
Arundel, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judd., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '85.

Baden-Powell, B. Ben. Cov., Punj. Judd., 24 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Baker, H. V. S., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 23, '85.
Bamber, H. W. F., Ben. Police, 13 mos., Oct. 16, '85.
Barrett, A., Bom. Educational, 24 mos., May 7, '84.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 12 mos., April 24, '85.
Battie, R. C., India P.W.D., 12 mos., May 15, '85.
Barnes, H. C., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Nov. 3, '84.
Barstow, H. C., B.C. N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 19m., Apr. 3, '85.
Batten, S. G., N.W.P. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 22, '85.
Beachcroft, F. P., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 14 ms., Apr. 3, '85.
Bellasi, E. S., Punj. P.W.D., 24 mos., April 24, '85.
Benett, W. C., Ben. Cov. N.W.P. Agr., 9 mos., Nov. 2, '85.
Benson, R. S., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Oct. 6, '85.
Benson, T. B., Ben. Cov. N.W.P. R. & G., 22 mos., May 21, '84.
Berry, F. C., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Political Dept., 18m., June 2, '85.
Beresford, P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Best, K. T., Bom. Educ., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '85.
Betts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '85.
Biddulph, C. E., Sind Rev. Survey, 13 mos., Mar. 17, '85.
Biggs, T. H., Finl. Dept., 19 ms., April 30, '85.
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 16, '85.
Bird, W. L., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 17, '84.
Blair, R. W., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 20, '85.
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 2, '85.
Blood, Surg. J., N.W.P., Medl., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.
Boxwell, J., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 2, '85.
Bradbury, H., Calcutta Customs, 13 mos., Nov. 1, '85.
Brassington, J. W., Rajpootana P.W.D., 14 ms., Aug. 1, '85.
Brenner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '85.
Breton, C. H., Railway Dept., 12 mos., June 11, '85.
Broome, L. N., Punj. Police, 12 mos., April 4, '85.
Brown, J. S., India Rails, 18 ms., May 1, '85.
Browne, G. A., Punj. Police, 12 ms., Mar. 23, '85.
Buckland, C. E., Bn. Cov., Supt. Stamps, 12ms., Mar. 22, '85.
Burgess, R., Calcutta Customs, 12 mos., July 7, '85.
Burn, G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., April 15, '84.
Bura, R. N., P.W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., April 26, '85.
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J., R.E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.

Caltor, J. E., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Cameron, J. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12ms., Apr. 24, '85.
Campbell, J. D., Ben. Cov., Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 12, '84.
Carmichael, G. P., Mad. Gov., to Mar. 2, '86.
Carey, A. D., Ben. Cov., Salt Comr., India, 24 mos., May 27, '85.
Channing, F. C., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 20 m., Mar. 29, '84.
Chichester, E., Bengal Police, 12 mos., July 24, '85.
Christie, J., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Clogston, H., Ben. Police, 6 mos., Aug. 15, '85.
Cobby, Surgeon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 36 ms., Feb. 1, 1883.
Comins, Surg. D. W. D., Bn. Medical, 24 m., Apr. 23, '84.
Cotgrave, C. W., Bombay Police, to July 6, '85.
Cox, J. A. M., Madras Settlement, 24 ms., April 1, '84.
Croft, A. W., Bengal Educational, 13 mos., Mar. 8, '85.
Croudace, C. H., Bengal P.W.D., 15 mos., July 28, '85.
Crump, C. J., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G., 20 m., July 5, '84.
Cunningham, C. L. B., Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., Jan. 7, '85.

Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 48 mos., May 7, 1883.
Davids, N. H. C., Bom. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., June 11, '85.
De Cretts, A., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Dene, F. St. G., Madras Survey, 6 mos., Aug. 14, '85.
Dennistoun, J. L., B. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 17m., June 2, '85.
Dennys, E. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Aug. 18, '85.
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 4, '85.
Dodsworth, A. T., N.W.P., P.W.D., 11 ms., July 1, '85.
Donaldson, P., Bengal Jails, 12 ms., Mar. 23, '85.
Doughs, C. G., Mad. Fore. Is. 12 mos.
Douglas, F. M. S., Bengal P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 22, '85.
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.

Drysdale, T., Cent. Prov. Judd., 18 mos., May 1, '85.
Dunergue, J. W., Mad. Gov., 15 mos., Dec. 4, '84.
Dunbar, W. J. C., Bom. Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 6, '85.
Duncan, G., Madras Educl., 12 mos.
Dunsterville, J. H. C., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12ms., Feb. 6, '85.
Egerton, R. W., State Railways, 15 mos., Jan. 15, '85.
Eliot, J., Ben. Educl., 21 mos., Dec. 12, '84.
Elliott, A., Bengal Opium, 24 mos., May 8, 1884.
Elliott, E. C., Ben., P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 22, '85.
Elliott, C. A., Ben. Cov., 12 mos., Feb. 27, '85.
Elphinstone, J., Bo. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 12m., Apr. 3, '85.
Elston, J., Burma, P.W.D., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 25, 1884.
Ewing, R. C. D., Survey Dept., 12 ms., Sept. 17, '85.

Fanshaw, H. A. W., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 18, '85.
Fanshawe, H. C., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 14ms. Nov. 27, '85.
Fadden, F., Geological Survey, 23 mos., Nov. 22, '84.
Field, G. M. R., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 31, '85.
Foreman, F., Railway Dept., 10 mos.
Forsyth, J. H. P., Bengal, P.W.D.
Fraser, A. H. L., B. Cov., Cent. Provs. Com., 13ms., Oct. 1, '85.
Fraser, R. W., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Mar. 23, '85.

Garrard, A. S., India, P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Garstin, N. A., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., July 14, '85.
Geidt, B. G., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 20 mos., Mar. 16, '85.
Gibson, E. M., Cov., Sec. Bde. Rev., Madras, 15 m., Sep. 15, '85.
Gour, A., Cent. Provs. Comm., 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.
Gramitzki, E., Assam P.W.D., 12 mos., May 19, '85.
Grant, A., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Grierson, G. A., Bn. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18ms., Apr. 30, '85.
Grimwood, F. St. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 20m., Mar. 26, '85.
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 19ms., Mar. 16, '85.

Hallett, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judd., 15 mos., Mar. 8, '85.
Handley, J. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 16 ms., Mar. 3, '85.
Happell, W. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 14ms. Apr. 24, '85.
Harkness, J., Malwa Railway, 12 mos., Oct. 19, '85.
Harris, G., Burma P.W.D., 18 mos., May 8, '85.
Harrison, J. F., Ben. Regd., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.
Hartley, J. W., Railway Dept., 9 mos., Oct. 9, '85.
Hart-Davies, T., B. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 8ms., Sept. 21, '85.
Hayes, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 ms., April 26, '85.
Hayes, A., Madras Forests, 18 months.
Hearn, E. H., Bom. Rev. Survey, 14 mos., June 11, '85.
Hennessy, S. H., Cent. Prov. Com., 15 mos., Apr. 17, '85.
Hight, A. E., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 1, '85.
Hight, G. A., Bom. Forests, 7 mos., Nov. 1, '85.
Hill, F. J. H., Bombay Salt, 12 mos., April 13, '85.
Holmes, E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., April 18, '85.
Holmes, H., Bombay Police, 12 mos., April 10, '85.
Holmes, W. G., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Oct. 30, '85.
Hooper, E. D. M., Madras Forests, 24 mos.
Holderness, T. W., Ben. Cov., Ind. Rev. & Ag., 12ms. Apr. 1, '85.
Hubbard, J. S., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 ms., June 2, '85.
Hunter, D. H., Punj. Police, 12 ms., Mar. 15, '85.

Innes, T. E. D., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 15, '85.
Israel, Syed M.,
Jacka, C., Bom. Dockyard, 24 mos., April 3, 1884.
Jackson, E. J., India Survey, 12 ms., Nov. 12, '83.
Jacob, H. P., Bo. Educl., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Jervoise, A. C., B. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24ms. Apr. 24, '85.
Johns, E. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos., Feb. 2, '85.
Johnston, W. P., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 9, '85.

Kaye, E. St. G., Ben. Police, 12 ms., May 3, '85.
Keene, H. G. H., Financial Dept., 24 mos., Feb. 20, '84.
Kemble, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Opium, 6 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Kennedy, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev., 12 mos., Nov. 6, '85.
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 28 ms., Feb. 18, 1884.
Kitts, E. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Kough, C., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 18, '85.
Kreiser, C. F., P.W.D., Punj., 12 mos., Aug. 24, 1884.

Leckie, M. C., Bn. Salt Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 12 ms., Aug. 11, '85.
Le Quenne, W. H., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., Mar. 2, '85.
Leslie, M., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 22 mos., April 1, 1884.
Lewis, W. C., Madras, P.W.D., 23 mos., Feb. 7, '85.
Little, T. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 ms., May 25, '85.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., July 26, '85.
Louis, J., High Court, Bengal, 184 ms., Nov. 6, '84.
Luard, P. J., Opium Dept., 12 ms., March 24, '85.
Lyall, C. J., Bn. Cov., S. to G., Assam, 22 m., May 15, '84.
Lyall, J. B., Ben. Cov., Resident, &c., Mysore, 12 ms.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 ms., Nov. 3, '85.
Mackay, E. V., Bom. Police, 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.
Mackenzie, M. D., Sind Rev. & Gen., 18ms., Jan. 29, '85.
Mackenzie, J., Bengal Marine, 18 ms., June 16, '85.
Maeris, Surg. R., Bengal Medical, 18 ms., Nov. 23, '84.
Manson, G. E., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 16, '85.
Martin, C. A., Bengal Educl., 15 mos., Aug. 18, '85.
Martin, E. J., Ben., P.W.D., 20 ms., Feb. 8, '85.
Martin, J. A., Ben. Educ., 30ms., Dec. 12, 1883.
Martindale, A. H. T., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos.
Masters, J., Ben. Police, 20 ms., April 15, '85.
Meiklejohn, D. O., B. Cov., Cent. Provs. Com., 15m., Nov. 15, '84.

Melville, W. B., Telegraph Dept., 18 ms., Mar. 1, '85.
Merriman, J. H., Mad. Salt, 12 ms., Oct. 24, '85.
McGregor, W., Telegraph Dept., 18 ms., Sept. 22, '84.
McGowan, R., Telegraph Dept., 12 ms., July 28, '85.
Michell, T., India, P.W.D., 15 mos., July 14, '85.
Midwinter, Burn Com., 12 mos., May 1, '85.
Moberley, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 17 ms., Oct. 4, '84.
Moffat, E., Hyderabad Police, 12 ms., April 5, '85.
Molesworth, G. L., Railway Dept., 6 mos., Aug. 15, '85.
Monckton, M. J., Bengal P.W.D., 18 ms., May 13, '85.
Monks, M. E., Postal Dept., 12 ms., April 25, '85.
Monks, W. R., Postal Dept., 12 ms., April 1, '85.
Montagu, J. M., India P.W.D., 15 mos., June 30, '85.

Moore, G. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.
Moore, T. M., Telegraph Dept., 12 ms., June 11, '85.
Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., July 15, '85.
Morris, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Com., 33 ms., April 23, '85.
Moscardi, E. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd., 12ms., Feb. 18, '85.
Moss, M. A., Mad. Educl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '84.
Muir-Mackenzie, J. W. P., C. C., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 30 ms., May 1, '85.
Munro, H. B. Bn. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.

Nash, J. F., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., Nov. 13, '85.
Naylor, F. A., Cent. Provs. Police, 12 ms., May 11, '85.
Nelson, J. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judd., 12 ms., Aug. 16, '85.
Newton, W. G., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 21 ms., Mar. 20, '85.

Nicholson, K. M., Oudh Comm., 10 mos., March 5, '85.
Nixon, G., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Sept. 8, '85.

Obbard, R., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Com., 10ms., Apr. 3, '85.
O'Brien, E., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 12 ms., Mar. 1, '85.
O'Donoghue, Burma Police, 12 ms., May 3, '85.
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punj. Medical, 18 ms., Nov. 14, '84.
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 24 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Ommamney, H. T., Bo. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 13 ms., Mar. 17, '85.
Orr, J. W., Bombay High Court, 11 ms., Mar. 13, '85.
Owen, H. M., Bengal Jails, 9 mos.

Peacock, E. B., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Peacock, Surgeon J. C. H., Bom. Med., 12 ms., May 15, '85.
Pears, Capt. T. C., B.S.C., Ind. Pol., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '85.
Pearson, C., Punjab Educational, 10 ms., July 20, '84.
Persse, H., Madras Police, 12 mos., May 19, '85.
Pickard, J. N., Burma Forests, 12 mos., April 4, '85.
Pinhey, E., B., P.W.D., 18 ms., Feb. 20, '85.
Playfair, Lt. Col. A. L., Mhow Judd., 15 mos., Oct. 17, '85.
Ponsonby, C. J., N.W.P. Forests, 8 mos., Aug. 4, '85.
Porteous, W., Bo. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 11, '85.
Provest, G. F., Burma Forests.
Price, P. L. H., Punjab P.W.D., 42 mos., Nov. 24, '82.
Pritchard, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Customs, to Apr. 13, '82.

Ratnay, M., Railway Dept., 22 ms., Apr. 10, '84.
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 15 mos., Aug. 24, '85.
Reid, A. G., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 1, '85.
Reynolds, C. H., Telegraph Dept., 20 ms., April 1, '85.
Rhind, R. H., P.W.D. Ben., 18 ms., April 10, '85.
Roberts, D. T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 12ms., Nov. 13, '85.
Robertson, F. E., India P.W.D., 12 ms., April 23, '85.
Rostan, J. B., India, Rev. & Ag., 12 ms., Mar. 28, '85.
Rule, E., Finl. Dept., 18 ms., April 30, '85.
Rundall, C., Madras Salt, 12 ms., April 17, '85.
Rundall, J. W., Madras P.W.D., 24 ms., July 28, '85.
Russell, A. S., Madras, P.W.D., 12 ms., May 5, '85.
Russell, S., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Mar. 20, '85.
Rust, R., Bengal Pilot, 18 ms., Mar. 31, '85.
Rutherford, J. M., Railway Dept., 11 ms., July 22, '85.
Ryan, G. M., Bombay Forests, 9 mos., Aug. 25, '85.

Scott, P. G., Salt Department, 22 ms., June 1, '84.
Scott, R., Rev. and Gen. N.W.P., 24 mos., April 11, '84.
Seabrook, A. W., Bombay Port, 12 ms., May 9, '85.
Sells, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judd., 18 ms., Apr. 1, '85.
Sewell, H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 14ms., Aug. 12, '85.
Sewell, R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 14ms., May 8, '85.
Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 12 ms., May 2, '85.
Shawe, G. A. G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 ms., Aug. 9, '85.
Sills, F., Ben. P.W.D., 12 ms., April 15, '85.
Simpson, M., Telegraph Dept., 12 ms., July 14, '85.
Smith, E., Punj. P.W.D., 12 ms., May 3, '85.
Smith, G. F. N., Madras, 15 mos.
Smith, H. G. F., Burma P.W.D., 12 ms., June 2, '85.
Souter, Sir F. H., C.S.I., Comr. Pol., Bombay, 6ms., Oct. 16, '85.
Spencer, E. H., Mad. Cov., 12 ms., April 9, '85.
Steedman, C. B., Cov., Punj. Police Comr., 20ms., May 2, '84.
Steel, C. D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18ms., Apr. 12, '85.
Stevens, W., Punj. P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 19, '85.
Stokes, H. E., Mad. Cov., Sec. to Govt., 12 mos., Apr. 8, '85.
Stretzell, G. W., Bengal Forests, 21 mos., May 8, '84.

Tarkhad, M. A., Bom. Educl., 6 mos., Aug. 11, '85.
Taylor, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15ms., July 23, '85.
Temple, Capt. R. C., B.S.C. Punj. Judd., 24 ms., May 5, '85.
Thornhill, J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 ms., May 1, '85.
Tickell, C., Punj. P.W.D., 12 ms., May 1, '85.
Todd, A. B., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '85.
Tomes, Surg. A., Civil Surg., Bengal, 20 ms., Mar. 18, '85.
Tracy, T. B., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judd., 12 mos., Oct. 16, '85.

Vernon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 21 ms., Mar. 9, '85.
Vertannes, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 20 ms., Feb. 13, '85.

Welch, G. T., Madras P.W.D., 20 mos., April 30, '85.
Walker, G. H. D., P.W.D. Accounts, 13 ms., Nov. 20, '85.
Walker, E. O., Telegraph Dept., 12 ms., June 1, '85.
Wallinger, W. H. A., Bom. Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 31, '85.
Warden, H. W., Hyderabad P.W.D., 7 mos., July 14, '85.
Watts, G. K., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 24 ms., Mar. 14, '84.
Welsh, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 5, '85.
Westland, J., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., 15 ms., Apr. 15, '85.
Whalley, P., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., June 5, '84.
Wight, J. K., Bn. Cov., Assam Comr., 24 ms., Aug. 20, '84.
Williams, J. C., B.C., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 36ms., Feb. 15, '85.
Williams, R. C., India Rails, 12 ms., May 22, '85.
Willson, J., Assam Educl., 10 ms., Mar. 16, '85.
Wilson, J. H. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12ms., May 15, '85.
Wood, C. A. H., Postal Dept., 12 ms., Mar. 23, '85.
Wright, R. E., India, P.W.D., 12 ms., Feb. 27, '85.
Wyatt, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 19 ms., July 15, '84.

Yardley, G., Bom. Ordnance, 12 ms., Oct. 23, '85.
Yates, L. E. H., Bengal Railways, 10 ms., May 15, '85.
Youngusband, A. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12m., July 15, '85.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Babington, Rev. W. M. S., 24 mos., M.
Barrow, Rev. K. E., 24 ms., March 7, '84, B.
Baillie, Rev. W. W., 12 ms., Sept. 12, '85, B.
Baynham, Rev. A. W., 24 ms., Jan. 18, '85, B.
Bell, Rev. W. C., 12 mos., July 24, '85, B.
Clarke, Rev. D., 24 ms., June 1, '85, M.

Elwes, Rev. W. W., 12 mos., Mar. 24, '85, M.

Forbes, Rev. J. F., 12 mos., March 13, '85, B.

Jones, Rev. W. 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85, B.

Leeming, Rev. W., 24 ms., March 1, '84, M.

Lys, Rev. F. G., 22 mos., Mar. 25, '85, M.

Morrell, Rev. B., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '85, B.

Nicholas, Rev. A., 24 ms., Mar. 16, '85, B.

Onslow, Rev. A. L., 21 mos., Aug. 18, '85, B.

Pearson, Rev. A. C., 24 ms., March 20, '84.

Scott, Rev. W., 24 ms., Sept., '85, M.

Stead, Ven. S., 21 mos., Sept. 1, '84, B.

Taylor, J. H., 18 mos., Dec. 3, '84, Ben.

Wace, Rev. W., 24 ms., March 22, '84, M.

Wilson, Rev. A. N., Ben., 24 ms., Mar. 27, '85.

Wingate, Rev. W., 24 ms., March 13, '84, B.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—December 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	98½	to
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	90½	to
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	Nominal.
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	97½	to
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr. ct.	712½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	825
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	595
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr. ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	900
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,110
Apollo ...	400	10	300
Bellary ...	1,000	25	560
Brently Cotton ...	125	41½	205
Brently's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,850	70	760
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	160
East India ...	1,000	130	1,375
Fort ...	8,500	150	2,600
French ...	all	45	600
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	405
Mannar M. ...	all	45	260
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	165
Prince of Wales ...	500	160	565
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,250
Sind ...	750	25	630
Volkart ...	1,000	20	710

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	320
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	710
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	13½	440
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	100
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowanagar Mills ...	100	—	13
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	915
Central India ...	500	25	740
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	650
D. Spinning ...	all	—	240
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	all	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	665
Golan Baba ...	400	20	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	175
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	830
Hingunhat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,060
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	430
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	560
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	460
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,080
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	900
Khatiao Mackungee ...	100	40	880
Leopold ...	100	5	147
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,575
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	600
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,130
Mazagon ...	250	9	205
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	15	1,450
Nagim ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	550
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	985
Oriental ...	625	12	585
People of India ...	400	—	110
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	130
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,325
Southerdas ...	1,000	50	680
Southern India ...	500	20	425
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	710

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	830
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	850
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	126-15-5	do.	830
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	445
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	101
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,800
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	45xd
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	350

Kemp & Co. ...	175	305
Mechanics' Builders Co. ...	50	80
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	24
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,500
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,135
Thacker and Co. ...	all	175

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	735
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	810

CALCUTTA.—December 7.

P.c.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4	Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 8 to 97 9
4½	of 1870 (1885) ...	98 0 to —
4½	of 1878-79 (1895) ...	99 12 to 99 14
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	99 12 to 99 14
4½	of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. Paid off —
6	of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to —
6	of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to —
6	of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to —
6	of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —
5	of 1878 (1908) ...	98 12 to —
5	of 1884-5 (1905) ...	98 12 to —
4½	of 1892 (1902) ...	95 0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	138 to 140
Bank of Bengal ...	500	837½ to 840
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	115 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to —
National of India ...	£12½	107 to 108
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	375 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Allpore Coal ...	100 130 to —
Araikan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 140 to —
Burnagore Jute ...	£10 65 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,200 to 1,225
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 1½ disct.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1 2 to 2½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 250 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100 23 to 20
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 53 to 54
Burrakur Coal ...	100 160 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 125 to 130
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 91 to 92
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 105 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 72 to —
Chitpore Himalayan Railway ...	100 95 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 25 to 26
Equitable Coal ...	250 150 to 160
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 15 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 170 to —
Gourepore ...	100 74 to 75
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 95 to 96
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100 55 to 56
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 95 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ...	50 110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 60 to 61
Murree Brewery ...	100 130 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 100 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 97 to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100 69 to 70
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100 50 to —
Riverside Press ...	90 63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 252 to 253
Seebpore Jute Manufactory ...	100 37 to 38
Strand Bank Press ...	100 74 to 75
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 92 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Amuluckie ...	100 95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 75 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 12 to —
Do. contributory ...	80 150 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 75 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 40 to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 104 to —
Central Cachar ...	200 104 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 45 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 70 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 5 to 7
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 15 to 16
Darjiling ...	100 130 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 20 to 21
Dehra Doon ...	100 45 to —
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 30 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 30 to 31
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 30 to 32
Endogran ...	100 10 to —
Gielie (Darjiling) ...	100 65 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	70 to 71
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	93 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to —
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheori Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	21 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	70 to 80
Do. contributory ...	200	50 to 60
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	57 to —
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 26
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	— Liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	130 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	35 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	87 to 88
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	54 to 55
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	74 to 75
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	30 to —
Tundarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	135 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

LONDON.—December 29.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	88½ to 87
3 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	93½ to 99½
Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 101½
4 India Enfranch Paper ...	72 to 73
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	73 to 74
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	106 to 106
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	101 to 103
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	101 to 103
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	114 to 117
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	100 to 102

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	107 to 109
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	117 to 119
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	7½	7 to 7½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4 to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	152 to 154
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½ to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	24 to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Guar. 4 p.c. ...	—	123 to 125
Great I. Pevin, guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	144 to 146
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	115 to 117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	128 to 130
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4 4½	4 to 4½
Seinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	123 to 125
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	99 to 100
Do. do. ...	5	4½ to 4½
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	18½ to 18½
Do. do. ...	15	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	17½ to 18

TELEGRAPHS.

